

TERMS OF THE
ROCHESTER GAZETTE.

To subscribers who receive their papers by mail, the price will be Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance. To village subscribers, and those who call for their papers, Two Dollars, payable half yearly. To companies of ten, or more, who receive their papers at the Office, One Dollar and Fifty Cents. Any person may be at liberty to discontinue, on paying what may be due for his paper.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Surrogate's Notice, 30 cents for the first, and 15 cts. for every subsequent insertion of 72 words. Advertisements not exceeding a square conspicuously inserted three weeks, for One Dollar; and Twenty Five-Cents for every subsequent insertion.

PRINTING.

Pamphlets, Blanks, Handbills, Cards, &c. executed with neatness and accuracy.

HAT STORE.



WM. HAYWOOD.

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and the public, that he carries on the Hating business in this village one door, south of Messrs. Abner Elumb & Co's Store where he will keep on hand a good assortment of well finished Hats, warranted equal in style and quality, to any manufactured in this state.

He flatters himself that by industry and attention to business, he shall merit and receive a share of public patronage. CASH paid for all kinds of Hating and Shipping Furs. Rochester, April 18, 1820. 24tf

A New Tailor's Shop.
ALPHEUS BINGHAM.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced business, in the new shop, one door north of Hart & Saxton's Store, in Carroll-street, where he intends to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

in all its various branches. Gentlemen have now an opportunity of having their clothes made in a style of neatness, and elegance of fashion. All kinds of cutting done on the shortest notice.

Military Dresses,

of all kinds made in the best manner.

Ladies Habits,

made in the most fashionable style. N.B. He will receive from his correspondents, in New-York, patterns of the latest fashion every spring and fall. He hopes by particular attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. Rochester, April 14, 1820. 24tf

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, BENJAMIN D. DEWEY, an indentured apprentice to the Coopering business. All persons are forbid harboring or assisting him on any account. BENJAMIN WILCOX. Rochester, May 2, 1820. 26

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a part of a certain sum of money secured by an indenture of mortgage executed by Joshua C. Taylor to Anne Route, bearing date the sixth day of February eighteen hundred and eighteen. Notice, therefore is hereby given, that by virtue of a power, contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, will be sold at public auction at the house of Abel Enos, in the village of Rochester, Genesee county, on Thursday the twenty-third day of November next, at ten o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, all that certain piece or parcel of land lying in the town of Gates in the county of Genesee, containing thirty three acres, being the westerly part of the easterly part of Lot No. forty-nine bounded northerly on part of Lot No. fifty-four, and southerly on Lot No. forty-six, and easterly by a lot of one hundred and twenty seven acres. Together with the hereditaments and appurtenances belonging to the said premises. Dated May 15, 1820.

ZOETH ELDRIDGE,
AME ELDREDGE,

By Rowell Tabbitt, their Att'y.

DYE-STUFF, PAINT AND
OIL STORE.

S. MELANCTON SMITH.

KEEPS on hand a constant supply of Dye-Stuffs of all kinds—Paints and Oils, which will be sold very low for Cash. Clothiers are respectfully invited to call. The articles are selected by gentlemen long acquainted with the business and are warranted good.

—ALSO—

Iron, Nails—White and Tarred Ropes, all sizes. Blocks, Shoe, Whitewash, Clothiers and Paint Brushes, Seine and Wrapping Twine, Factory and Tow Cloth, Tobacco, Pipes, Snuff, Powder Lead and Shot. Shaving and Bar Soap. Albany Stone Ware, consisting of a variety of Jugs & Pots. A constant supply of common and basket Salt—North Carolina Tar and Rosin, by the bbl. or less. A few Cow Bells, from 3 to 4s. each. Salmon of a superior quality by the bbl. or less, which will be exchanged for Produce or Whiskey—Spermaceti Oil, much used for Wool carding as well as lamps. Confectionary.

FORWARDING.

THE subscriber continues the Forwarding Business on the Genesee River, will take property at either of the Landings above Rochester and deliver the same at either of the Landings below—will also contract for the Forwarding of Merchandise from Albany to any part of this district on reasonable terms.

S. MELANCTON SMITH.

Rochester, April 18, 1820. 24tf.

JOHN HARRISON, Baker,

(A little south of the Bridge Buffalo street.)

KEEPS constantly on hand Crackers, Pilot, Ship, and Loaf Bread of the first quality. Captains of vessels can be supplied on the shortest notice, and as cheap as can be purchased in this part of the country. He will bake flour by the barrel if requested at a cheap rate. Rochester, April 18, 1820. 24tf.

ROCHESTER
HARD-WARE STORE.

FRASER & SHELDON,

HAVE lately received at their Store, opposite Messrs. West & Co. in addition to their former stock of GOODS, the following articles which will be sold very low for cash at Wholesale & Retail.

10 Tons of Russian, Swedish & Jersey refined IRON from 1-4 to 3/4 inch—assorted waggon and Cart Tire—Square and bolt Iron from 1-2 to 2 inch. Hoop and Band Iron from 1 to 4 inch.—Plough Shares, Share Moulds and land Sides, English (L) German, Crawley, Sweeds, American and cast STEEL, crow bars, and drafts, axle tree, do. waggon and cart Boxes, Mill Gudgeons, Spindles and Screws, Saw and Fulling Mill Cranks and Screws, saw mill, cross cut and tenant Saws, Smith's Anvils, Vices, Beck horns, Hammers, Screw plates, Bellows pipes &c. &c.

12,000 pounds of Cut and Wrought Nails and Brads, assorted from 3d. to 20d. Carriers Knives and workmen, bar and sheet Lead, Powder and Shot, Hollow-Ware, assorted, brass, copper and Russia sheet Iron Kettles of various sizes.

15 dozen of English and American Spades and Shovels—6 by 8, 7 by 9 and 8 by 10 Window Glass. Pot ash Kettles and Caldrons.

Dutch Bolting Cloths.

Distillers and Brewers Thermonometers—with a general assortment of Hard-Ware and cutlery, plated and common Saddlery, carpenter, bench and moulding Tools. They also carry on the Manufacturing of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron, such as Copper Stills, Dyers and Batter's Kettles, Copper and Sheet Iron Boilers, Cylinders, Worms and Henters, &c. also, 20 dozen Coas's warranted grass and cradle Scythes.

Wheat, Rye, Oats, Butter, Cheese and Hams, will be received in payment for all kinds of manufactured Tin-Ware. April 24, 1820. 25tf.

DR. VOUGHT,

INFORMS the citizens of Rochester and its vicinity, that he has just received genuine Vaccine matter, from the Vaccine institution in the city of Albany, with which he offers to vaccinate the poor gratis. As this village is exposed to the dangerous disease of the small pox, and the true infection is with difficulty procured and preserved, he entertains parents of Children to embrace this opportunity of using this sure preventative. Rochester, April 14, 1820. 24tf

[CASH paid for RAGS—] at this Office.

Miscellaneous Selections.

[From the New-York Advertiser.]

THE BRAES O'GLENIFFER.

For the following tender and pathetic ballad we are indebted to the name of Tanna-hill: a name that will be long dear to the lovers of Scottish song.

Keen blows the wind o'er the braes O' Gleniffer,
The auld Castle turrets are covered with snow!
How chang'd sin the time that I met wi' my lover,
Among the green bushes by Stanley green shaw!
The wild flowers o' summer were springing sae bonny;
The mavis sang sweet frae the sweet birch tree;
But far to the east they had march'd my dear Jannie,
And now at a winter with nature and me.
Then ikk thing around us was blythesome and cheery;
Then ikk thing around us was bonny and brave;
Now nothing is heard but the wind whistling drearie;
Now nothing is seen but the wide spreading snow!

The trees are a' bare and the birds mute and drowie,
They shake the auld drift frae their wings as they flee;
They chirp out their plaints seeming wae for my Jannie;
'Tis winter to them, and 'tis winter to me.

You could sleety cloud as it skiff's the bleak mountain,
And shakes the dark furs on its stay rocky brae,
While down the deep glen blows the snow flooded fountain,
That murmur'd sae sweet to my laddie and me.

'Tis nae the loud roar of the wintry wind whistling,
'Tis nae the auld blast brings the tear i' me e'e;
For O Jia I saw but my bonnie Scots callan,
The dark days o' winter were summer to me!

[From the Port Folio.]

THE WAY TO BE WISE.

Poor Jenny, anxious, young and gay,
Having by man been led astray,
To Nabby dark retired,
There looked and lived so like a maid,
So seldom eat, so often prayed,
She was by all admired.

The Lady Abbess o'h would cry,
If any sister trod awry
O' proved an ill slattern,
See wise and pious Mrs. Jane!
A life so strict, so grave a den,
Is sure a worthy pattern.

A pert young slut at length replied—
"Experience, madam, makes folks wise,
'Tis that has made her such—
And we, poor souls, no doubt should be
As pious and as wise as she,
If we had seen as much."

LINES ADDRESSED BY AN ENGLISH LADY
TO LORD SYRON.

Know'st thou the land of the mountain and flood,
Where the pines of the forest for ages have stood;
Where the eagle comes forth on the wings of the storm,
And her young ones are rocked on the high Carrion Corn?
Know'st thou the land where the cold Celtic wave
Encircles the hills which her blue waters lave!
Where the virgins are pure as the gem of the sea,
And the spirits are light, for their actions are free?
Know'st thou the land where the sun's lingering ray
Streaks with gold the horizon till dawn the new day,
Whilst the cold feeble beam which he sheds on our sight
Searches breaks through the gloom of the long winter night?
'Tis the land of thy sires—'tis the land of thy youth;
Where first thy young heart glowed with honor and truth;
Where the wild fire of genius first caught thy young soul,
And thy feet and thy fancy roamed free from control,
Ah! why does that fancy still dwell on those climes,
Where love leads to madness, and madness in crime;
Where courage itself is more savage than brave;
Where man is a despot and woman a slave?
Thou' soft are the breezes, and rich the perfume,
"And fair are the gardens of Gul in her bloom."
Can the roses they twine, or the vines which they rear,
Speak peace to the breast of suspicion or fear?
Let Phoebus's bright ray gild the Aegean wave—
But say can it brighten the lot of the slave;
Or all that is beautiful in Nature impart
One virtue to soften the Moslem's proud heart?
Oh! no, 'tis the magic that glows in thy strain

Gives soul to the action, and life to the scene;

And the deeds which they do, and the tales which they tell,
Enchant us alone by the power of thy spell,
And is there no spell in thy own native earth—
Does no talisman rest on the spot of thy birth;
Are the daughters of Britain less worthy thy care,
Less soft than Zuleika; less bright than Gulnare;
Are her sons less renown'd, or her warriors less brave,
Than the slaves of a prince, who himself is a slave?
Thou strike the wild harp, let it swell with the strain,
Let the mighty in arms live and conquer again,
Their deeds and their glory thy lay shall prolong,
And the fame of their country shall live in thy song.
Thou' the proud wreath of victory round heroes may twine,
'Tis the poet who crowns them with honors divine;
And thy laurels, Pelides, had sunk in thy tomb,
Had the bard not preserved them immortal in bloom.

An old bachelor, whose name was PAGE, having picked up a young lady's glove at a ball returned it to her, accompanied with a piece of paper, on which was written the following:
Miss—
If from your glove you take the letter G,
Your glove is LOVE—and that I feel for thee.
The following is the answer:
Sir—
If from your name you take the letter P,
Your name is LOVE—and that won't do for me.

THE BONAPARTE FAMILY.

From William's Travels in Italy, Greece, and the Ionian Islands.

The members of the Bonaparte family at Rome consist of the Princess Pauline, married to Prince Borghese, Louis Bonaparte, the ex-king of Holland; Lucien the Prince of Canino, and his family; and lastly the mother of Napoleon Bonaparte. The first of these personages was the favorite sister of the ex-emperor, and during his residence in Elba, he was in the habit of placing her close to him when they were in company; he sometimes would turn round while at dinner, and desire one of his officers to compose some quatrain in honor of the princess's charms, and to recite it to her at the table. One of those officers, who accompanied him to Elba, shewed a friend of mine several verses that had been composed by himself in obedience to his master's instructions.

The Princess lives separate from her husband, but she is allowed to occupy the splendid building of the Borghese palace at Rome. At present, the prince resides at Florence. Napoleon during his supremacy, had endeavored to bring him forward in some public capacity, but the attempt is said to have failed; his inattention rendering it necessary to withdraw him from the situations to which he was appointed. The Princess Pauline is fond of society, she is, indeed, said to display much of the coquetry and vanity of a French woman of fashion. Canova has executed a statue of her, the symmetry and luxurious attitude of which is much admired. One evening she issued invitations for a large suit; the form of the invitation expressed her hope, that she should have the company of such and such persons, "to see the statue of Canova lighted up."

Persons sufficiently well acquainted, by the length of their intercourse with the Bonaparte family, to describe the characters of the different members of it, gave the reputation of superior amableness to two other sisters of Napoleon—Madame Baicchi, and Madame Murat; the former is always mentioned with particular respect.

Lucien carefully abstains from showing himself in public, though he admits such English Society as are introduced to him. He never touches on political subjects, or can be betrayed into conversing upon them when introduced by others, who are desirous of learning his opinion. He affects an occasional air of frivolity in conversation, probably as a veil to the serious designs, with which he has been said to be occupied respecting his brother. However, that may be, it is said to be a difficult matter to draw him out into giving his opinions on any subject, whether political or not. He had commenced farming, partly after the English manner, at his country villa La Rufinella, supposed by some to stand on the site of Cicero's Tusculan villa. His passion for agriculture, had however, much cooled, and was succeeded by a passion for astronomy—He is in possession of a Telescope, and some optical instruments by Dolland, but I learned that he was fickle in all these different pursuits, and soon abandoned them. His dwelling in Rome is sufficiently handsome, and he has often small parties in the evening for music or dancing; two of his daughters play and sing prettily, and express a partiality for Scotch music, especially that published by Mr. George Thompson of Edinburgh; one of their favorite airs is, "Scots wha ha'e wi Wallace bled." His eldest daughter (the fruit of his first marriage) was married to a Roman nobleman. Her uncle had, at one period, designed her to become the spouse of Ferdinand, the present king of Spain, but afterwards altered his plan, thinking that something more was necessary to secure the full dependence of Spain upon his own power.

The mother of Napoleon, formerly dignified by the title of Madame Mere, resides together with her brother Cardinal Fesch, in

the Palazzo Falcone. She lived in seclusion, and was even said to have become a devotee. Only one of her former ladies of honour remains with her; she occupies, however, a full suite of apartments, very handsomely furnished, and with a greater attention to comfort than is usual in Italian houses. She affects none of the reserve of Lucien on certain subjects, but speaks with tears in her eyes of the ex-emperor, displays the feelings of a mother in her language respecting him, and laments that he has not written to any of his family since his being at St. Helena, fondly cherishing the hope, (which appears to prevail among the adherents of Bonaparte, that the English government would finally set him at liberty; and generally concluded with some strong eulogiums on the character of the English nation, with the generosity of which she declares herself well acquainted. Madame Mere has evidently been a very fine woman—at her advanced period of life she still looks well through the aid of her toilette; her manners are even dignified. She appears a queen, and relutes, as do her daughters, those notions of the vulgar manners of the ladies of the Bonaparte family, which were so easily accredited in Britain. In one of the rooms in Lucien's palace is a bust of Niccolò Bonaparte, the father, which exhibits a countenance of remarkable expression; finer, indeed, than that of Napoleon, or any of the family.

[From Forsyth's Antiquities, &c.]
NAPLES.

To a mere student of nature, to an artist, to a man of pleasure, to any man that can be happy among people who seldom affect virtue, perhaps there is no residence in Europe so tempting as Naples and its environs. What variety of attractions—a climate where heaven's breath smells sweet and wooingly—the most beautiful interchange of sea and land—wines, fruits, provisions, in their highest excellence—a vigorous and luxuriant nature, unparalleled in its productions and processes—all the wonders of volcanic power spent or in action—antiquities different from all antiquities on earth—a coast which was once the fairy land of poets, and the favorite retreat of great men. Even the tyrants of the creation loved this alluring region, spared it, adorned it, died in it. This country has subdued all its conquerors, and continues to subvert the two great sexual virtues, guardians of every other virtue,—the courage of men and the modesty of women.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.
AN ACT

In addition to an act, entitled "An act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war," passed on the eighteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no person who now is, or hereafter may be placed on the pension list of the United States, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war," passed on the eighteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, shall, after the payment of that part of the pension which became due on the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, continue to receive the pension granted by the said act, until he shall have exhibited to some court of record, in the county, city or borough, in which he resides, a schedule, subscribed by him containing his whole estate and income, (his necessary clothing and bedding excepted) and shall have (before the said court or some one of the judges thereof) taken and subscribed, and produced to the said court, the following oath or affirmation, to wit—
I, A. B. do solemnly swear or affirm (as the case may be) that I was a resident citizen of the United States on the 18th day of March, 1818, and that I have not, since that time, by gift, sale, or in any other manner whatever, disposed of my property, or any part thereof, with intent thereby so to diminish it as to bring myself within the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "an act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war," passed on the 18th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and that I have not, nor has any person in trust for me any property, or securities, contracts or debts, due to me; nor have I any income, other than what is contained in the schedule hereto annexed and by me subscribed: Nor until such person shall have delivered, or cause to be delivered, to the Secretary of War, a copy of the aforesaid schedule and oath or affirmation, certified by the clerk of the court, to which the said schedule was delivered together with the opinion of the said court also certified by their clerk, of the value of the property contained in the said schedule: Provided, That, in every case in which the pensioner may be insane, or incapable of making an oath, the court may receive the said schedule, without the aforesaid oath or affirmation, from the committee, or other per-

son authorizing to take care of such persons.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the original schedule and oath of affirmation shall be filed in the clerk's office...

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That on the receipt of the copy of the schedule and oath of affirmation aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the War department...

JAMES MONROE. Washington, May 1, 1820.

[From the Boston Centinel.] SPANISH REVOLUTION.

[Particulars from European papers, and from verbal information.]

London, March 23, 1820.

The first indication that the revolutionary spirit had reached Madrid made its appearance the 2d March; and the public excitement was general but temperate.

In the night the White Stone on which was engraven "THE CONSTITUTION," was re-erected, in the place from whence it was removed in 1814.

We were assured by gentlemen from Spain; that these white stones, dedicated to the "Constitution," were simultaneously erected in all the large cities and towns of Spain...

The excitement among the people was soon known at the palace, and greatly alarmed the King. His councils were immediately convened; and news of the rising spirit of the Kingdom was received every moment from various provinces.

On the 4th the king issued an expose of the information he had received; in which he declared his readiness to do all in his power to tranquilize the public mind...

On the same day a decisive event occurred. The Count de l'Abisbal, after kissing the King's hand, left Madrid with a royal regiment of troops...

On the 5th the Royal council advised the King to convene the Cortes; and the next day the King's minister, Mataflorida, called on the Supreme Council of Castile to the King their doubts on the subject.

These equivocal proceedings roused the Madrilese to action. They immediately tore down the placards, demanded the immediate recognition of the Constitution, and assembled the number of 40,000 in front of the palace...

"Revolutions never go back," exclaimed the people. The spokesman of the assemblage then demanded, that all the advocates of despotism should be removed...

of liberty, endeavour to overturn the monarchy, and to break asunder all the ties of society. Mr. Linot proposed to refer the case to the law departments for the purpose of public prosecution...

On the 7th the King issued his royal decree, announcing his determination not to wait for the opinions of his counsellors, but to give orders for the immediate assembly of the Cortes...

[It is worthy of remark, that the Madrid Gazette of the 8th which contained the King's decree, had the imprint—"From the Royal Printing Office;" whereas, on the 9th, the imprint was changed—"From the National Printing office."—Ed.]

On the 8th the King took oath to support the Constitution before a Provisionary Junta, consisting of eleven persons, of whom the Cardinal de Bourbon was named President, and Lt. Gen. Ballasteros Vice-President.

[This Junta supercedes all the councils, &c. of the King previously in existence, and no decree can be issued without their advice. They are all decided Constitutionalists, except, we believe, the Cardinal, who it appears, is only nominally President of the Junta.—Ed.]

On the 9th Gen. Ballasteros, who on the 8th had returned from his residence in Valladolid, was appointed commander in Chief of the army in centre, embracing a large circle round Madrid.

On the same day orders were sent by express to all the Provinces, for the instant liberation of all persons detained for political opinions. The fortresses on the coast of Africa were included in the order.

[When our intelligent informant left Spain, great numbers of the Spanish exiles had returned home, and had been every where received with open arms; and when he left Malaga, vessels were momentarily expected there with those who had been incarcerated in Ceuta, Oran, and other Spanish fortresses on the coast of Africa. It was estimated in Spain that those exiled Spaniards were not short in number of 300,000; and it was the general expectation that when they were assembled at Madrid, to which city most of them were bending their way, that their sufferings would produce new excitements...

On the 7th March the Grand Inquisitor was informed by the King that "the inquisition no longer existed."

[When gentlemen whom we have conversed with, left Spain, the inquisitorial "bells" had all been thrown open, and notwithstanding the commiseration which their tenants had excited, no instance of severe retributive justice had been exercised on the inquisitors; and all which was done to Elio, the Governor-General of Valencia, (who, was instigated, had put to death at least one person every day since he was appointed to the office,) was to confine him for six hours in one of his own dungeons.—Ed.]

Our advices, direct from Madrid and Cadiz, are much later than those received via Paris and London, and prove the incorrectness of the latter.

DISTURBANCES IN SCOTLAND.

Seditious Proclamations have been issued in Glasgow—all was in the greatest peril—Corps are seen drilling in the day, strangers had taken possession of Smith's shops, and fell to work making Pikes. On the 3d of April 60,000 persons had struck work and entered into combinations to resist all order—all was terror and dismay. Strong measures only could prevent the mischief which threatened that city. The streets were crowded by these people, and some robberies had been committed.

FRENCH LEGISLATION.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, Mr. Linot, made a report, and read the petition of a person named I. C. Harbaud, formerly a Judge of the Civil tribunal of the bar. He solicits from your patriotism (laughs and murmurs) and from your foresight a law enacting, that in case of death, the surrender, or the deprivation of the King of France, all public functions should be suspended till the Chamber of Deputies should give an order to the contrary.

The petition caused considerable commotion in the Chamber. Some of the members thought the petitioner a madman, whilst others considered him one of those persons, who under the

endeavour to overturn the monarchy, and to break asunder all the ties of society. Mr. Linot proposed to refer the case to the law departments for the purpose of public prosecution, to which Benjamin Constant gave his hearty support. He considered the petition in a different light from Mr. Linot.

It was, in his opinion only a part of a plan, which he had long observed, to throw odium and ridicule on the rights of petition.

Mr. Cornet d'Incourt looked upon the petitioner as an undisciplined soldier, who had fired before order, and thought the matter a fit subject for a Court of Justice.

M. de Marcellus saw in the petition of Harbaud the enemies of the altar and the throne walking openly abroad, and no longer taking the pains to disguise their blasphemy against Heaven. (a laugh.) He would repeat that to attack the King was to blaspheme religion; for in the words of the heroine of France, "the King of France is the Lieutenant of the King of Heaven."

The petition was unanimously referred to the keeper of the Seals.

Paris, April 5th.

Some letters from the north speak of an approaching war between Russia and the Ottoman Porte. The emperor Alexander is at the head of 100,000 soldiers, and the time is perhaps arrived when he can boldly accomplish the vast designs of his illustrious grandfather.—England is not in a situation to oppose projects which ought to alarm her; Prussia, a prey to real fears and to an interior fermentation, can oppose no obstacles to them; Austria cannot attack the Colossus, without exposing herself to lose Galicia, and to see Italy freed from foreign domination; and France, the ancient ally of Turkey, is certainly not in a position to defend the empire of the crescent.

The government are, every where, in bad intelligence with the people. Never could Russia have chosen a more favorable moment to aggrandize her vast estates. Every where the oligarchies surround the thrones, and it is the most fatal support they can have.

* Some years ago a lunatic in Bedlam was asked, how he came to be there?—He answered "by a dispute." What dispute. The poor Bedlamite replied, "the world said I was mad—I said the world was mad—and they out-voted me."

A SPIRITED WIFE.

Mr. Curwen in his late contest for a seat in the English Parliament, addressing the freeholders of Cumberland, stated that his wife had embarked with her whole soul into the contest to rescue the country from that state of bondage and degraded submission to one family, under which it had long laboured. He said that Mrs. Curwen had, the morning of the election before he left home, addressed him as follows: "I have £5000 in diamonds—put them in your pocket; they cannot be devoted to a better cause than that in which you are now engaged."

[From Niles Register.]

REPUBLICAN MANNERS.

A gentleman, who lately visited the Athenaeum at Boston, told us, that he saw a book there, on the title page of which was written these words, by the hand of Mr. Jefferson—

"From Thomas Jefferson to his friend John Adams."

Now, to my way of thinking, all the flowers of rhetoric might be culled, and yet be wanting of the "sublime and beautiful" that irresistably attaches itself to this little sentence—"Thomas Jefferson to his friend John Adams." It affords a practical result of our glorious system of government, more "precious than rubies." It is a diamond of the finest water, which the republican should hug to his bosom as a rich legacy to his children and his children's children "to the thousandth generation"—an evidence in favor of the simplicity of the truth never to be parted with, while the mighty Mississippi rolls her flood to the ocean! It is worthy of the best days of Greek or Roman history; and there is, doubtless, a sincerity in it that Greece or Rome hardly knew to exist between men so illustrious. The time has passed away in which either of those venerable men can be regarded as at the head of a party in the state, however much they were once opposed. They are prepared "for another and a better world;" but, like the patriarchs of old, with joyful hearts, survey the rich fruits of independence, planted by their toil and nurtured by their care. Passion has long ceased to influence either; or oblivion has passed over their political differences of opinion; ancient friendships are renewed, and a spirit of harmony and reciprocal esteem prevails in each bosom.

What a magnificent sentence—"from Tho's Jefferson to his friend J. Adams!" Let us consider how great a space those men have filled in the world. Each has been the rallying point of simultaneously contending parties—each filled the highest office in the gift of the only free people existing, to relieve the sombre despotism of the civilized world. Each

has lived to see his early vows to the republic fulfilled; and their present good understanding affords us a delightful proof of the inestimable aphorism, that "a difference of opinion is not a difference of principle."

What are now John Adams & Thomas Jefferson, so recently the leading politicians of the day, the heads of mighty parties—private citizens, wholly abstracted from the bustle of the times, and leaning on their good intentions, like Jacob on his staff, to offer up thanksgivings to the Most High for the benefits which he has been pleased to bestow upon their beloved country! Neither holds a court, or is courted with sinister views; for it is well understood that both have retired from the influence that might have attached itself to them;—but the trace of their footsteps are blessed by a grateful people, and a good old age has come upon them in peace!

May we imitate the plainness and sincerity of this little sentence! What could ten thousand high-sounding titles add to the reputation, or contribute to the internal satisfaction of these sages? Yet we practice them, and there are hundreds of little things among us, ceratures of the moment—here to day and gone to-morrow and forgotten, who feel insulted if they are not called of men honorable, written at full length, as if the title made them so. I believe I never wrote this word, as prefixed to a man's name, but once, and think that, while I preserve my reason and sense of moral honesty, I never will write it again, to a fellow citizen.

It would not do any harm if there was much more of this magnificent simplicity at the seat of government, where comfort is often sacrificed to form, and chilling etiquette keeps back from those in office the very person that they ought to have familiar communication with.—It is the yeomanry of the country, who are to carry to the chiefs of the government, the feelings and wishes of the nation; but they are frozen by the ceremony of their introduction to men in power—congressmen and others. It is hateful even to some who seemingly exact it—because it is "the rule." Why not abrogate the rule, and while impertinent intrusion is kept at a distance, receive honest work on the level, as man should receive man; A little anecdote, which I have recently heard, may illustrate this remark—a certain gentleman who now is a quaker, or at least conforms to many of their manners, a veteran of the revolution, and one of Mr. Monroe's earliest friends, having business at Washington, was specially sent for by the President who had not seen him fore more than forty years. The old man went to the president's house, he was met in the hall by the servants, who separately asked him for his cane, his coat and his hat. The latter he would not part with, and it was intimated to him that he could not go into the president's room unless he disposed himself of it; but he chafed, "if he could not go in, he could go out," and began to prepare for his departure. Then it was said, he might go in with his hat on, if he was willing to risk it! He was willing, and entered, & was received by the president as a true friend ought to be received; and they had a very interesting interview, grateful to one another. How much pleasure was nearly denied to Mr. Munroe for a matter of form!—for, if the sturdy old republican had once left the house, they never could have prevailed upon him to enter it again.

All mere ceremonies are easy, and even in matters of the highest import, become mechanical to those accustomed to perform them daily—but are always irksome to those who never went thro' them—nor do they form any part of our habits or thinking and acting, as conformable to the nature of our institutions. I am apprehensive that they are on the increase, though well convinced that they are not desired by the president himself, and others, that I could name. But they are fashionable; and it is easier to correct a positive vice than to do away an idle fashion. This fashion keeps no one from the presence of influential persons who has sinister designs to accomplish, but checks the warm flow of the blood with which an honest farmer or mechanic would meet his own elected rulers, and prevents that freedom of discussion by which truth is manifested. Let us all endeavor to imitate the simplicity and frankness of Jefferson—under this solemn assurance, that the further we are removed from this plainness, the greater is the danger of despotism. I am very far from being an enemy to what are called the elegancies of life, and am quite willing that, if a couple of dancing masters meet, they should bow to each other, "according to rule," for half an hour before they approach near enough to touch the tip of each other's finger, as the sign of shaking hands! Let those enjoy it who can, and practice it who may—but it is not the manner in which sincerity is shewn, or good fellowship promoted. The homage of their heart, such as the republican will feel in reading the text of this article, is worth more than all the forms of etiquette ever devised. It is as a rock in the midst of the sea, action assails it in vain; it is principle only that takes effect upon it. The tide of popularity may rise and fall, but the foundation is not to be shaken.

On a certain occasion, I thought of the Roman matron Cornelia, and her jewels—of which I may say more hereafter.

INLAND COMMUNICATION.

We have an interesting letter from the secretary of war transmitting topographical reports, made with a view "to ascertain the practicability of uniting the waters of the Illinois river with those of lake Michigan"—which we should be glad to publish at length, if we had room. The following summary may perhaps be sufficient.

The Illinois is formed by the union of three considerable rivers, the des Plaines the de Page and the Kankakee—the last nearly double the size of the others. The Illinois is about 300 miles in length varying in breadth from 70 yards to a mile—has a moderate current and water enough, at all times, for boats of considerable burthen, 230 miles from its mouth. Its rapids are not discoverable except in the lowest stages of the water. The valley of the river is from 3 to 10 miles wide, and generally flat and marshy, & subject to inundation when the water is at its medial height.

The des Plaines rises in the low lands west of lake Michigan—has some short rapids or ripples that appear only when the waters are very low. In every other part it seems "like a chain of stagnant pools or small lakes," affording water enough for boats of a moderate draught. At the head of these is a prairie, with a lake 5 miles long and from 30 to 40 yards wide, communicating by the des Plaines and the Chicago river, by "means of a kind of canal which has been partly made by the current of the water, and partly by the French and Indians, for the purpose of getting their boats across in that direction in time of high water." In dry seasons the portage may be about 3 miles, but at other times, boats pass and pass with facility. What is called the Chicago river is more properly an arm of the lake with a great depth of water, & seems fitted for a harbor for large vessels, except on account of a sand bar at its entrance, over the highest part of which the water is not usually more than two feet deep; but as this bar is very narrow it is believed that, by the sinking of piers and removing the sand, a commodious harbor might be made—which seems to be a great object on lake Michigan.

As it appears incalculable that the waters of lake Michigan, on the prevalence of an easterly wind, are often discharged into the Illinois, and as it also appears to be a fact, that the waters of the des Plaines sometimes pass into the lake, the coast of such improvements as would open a boat communication, at all times in the year, except indeed in a very dry season, would be inconsiderable compared with the object, when the progress of population shall require it.

There seems to be several other ways in which the waters of Michigan and the Illinois may be united—but the preceding appears to be most eligible. As it now is, at one season of the year, boats of six or eight tons burthen may pass from the Mississippi into the lake.

Utica, May, 23, 1820.

THE CANAL, &c.

Agreeably to previous notice the Canal Commissioners met in this village on Saturday last, for the purpose, as we are informed, of establishing routes of toll for navigating the Canal and of carrying into effect the act of the legislature directing the purchase on the part of the state, of the property of the western inland lock navigation company.

The Canal Commissioners have determined to pass from this place to Seneca river on the Canal, the citizens of this village embraced this occasion to manifest on their departure that respect which is at all times due to the chief magistrate of the state, and the high estimation in which they hold those gentlemen who are associated with him in prosecuting works of inestimable value to the present and future generations—About 10 o'clock yesterday morning, agreeably to previous arrangements, the boats Montezuma and Chief Engineer arrived from Whitesborough with a number of gentlemen from that village, a detachment of capt. Mann's company of artillery with a field piece and a band of music, on board. A procession was then formed at the house of Mr. Bagg and moved to the boats in the following order.

- 1. Music.
2. Capt. Hooker's rifle company.
3. Committee of arrangements.
4. His excellency the governor and the canal commissioners.
5. Chief engineer and assistants.
6. Citizens.

On the arrival of the procession at the Boats the following address was delivered to which his Excellency the Governor made the sutjoined reply.

The commissioners and as many other gentlemen as could be accommodated having embarked, the Boats started about 12 o'clock, amidst the acclamations of a large concourse of people who had assembled on the banks of the canal.

It is proper also to notice that the arrival of the Governor on Saturday morning was noticed by a national salute and

by the personal congratulations of the trustees and committee of the citizens of the village, who waited on him for that purpose.

To his Excellency De Witt Clinton and the board of Canal Commissioners. May it please your Excellency—

Deputed by a meeting of our fellow citizens of the village of Utica, it is with great pleasure that we improve the present auspicious occasion, to renew in their behalf our congratulations on the arrival of yourself and your patriotic associates, for the purpose of witnessing the completion of that important portion of our great chain of inland navigation, the middle section of the Lake Erie and Hudson Canal.

The satisfaction which is derived on witnessing the triumph of a great work of public utility which for a long time struggled for its existence against the heavy tide of prejudice and error, is at once the richest source of gratification and the highest reward to a liberal and enlightened mind. We in common with all our fellow-citizens whose opportunities for actual observation have enabled them to form a just estimate of the incalculable utility and entire practicability of these invaluable improvements, congratulate you and the public on this most interesting result—and we rejoice that the time has at length arrived, when the shafts of ridicule which had so long been aimed at those who had staked their public fortunes, and their public characters upon the success of this magnificent enterprise, must either fall harmless at their feet, or recoil upon their authors. And we record with sincere pleasure the conclusive fact, that great as were once the difficulties with which this system had to struggle, and numerous and pressing as were its opposers, they are now in this section of our state at least, *openly*, not to be found.

It must afford a high gratification to your Excellency in particular to be able to anticipate, that their first inception and their actual execution will form an era contemporaneous with your respective administration of the concerns of this rising State—and that when the conflicting passions of the present day have subsided, and the transient interest of the present moment have lost all their consequence, the great and permanent interests connected with these will be identified with those of every citizen of the state, and their authors and projectors exalted among the most distinguished benefactors of our common country.

In behalf of the committee, RUDOLPH SNYDER, Chairman. Utica, May 22, 1820.

REPLY.

Gentlemen. The enlightened support and the distinguished attention which the Canal Commissioners have universally received from their fellow citizens of this part of the state, are highly appreciated—and although opposition has been excited in various quarters, against the great system of internal improvement, which has been so auspiciously commenced and so successfully prosecuted; yet we are happy to observe, that a more deliberate view of this important subject, has had a beneficial tendency in conciliating the public sentiment.

In a free government like ours, a difference of opinion will frequently prevail, with respect to public men and measures, and such collision, are too apt to produce asperities unkindly to the harmony of social communion, and to the character of our republican institutions. It ought to be the object of every good citizen, as we are persuaded it is yours, to inculcate sentiments of harmony and good will in the community—to maintain the predominance of a love of country over the spirit of party—and to cherish, by every possible effort, the stability of our free government, and the prosperity of our beloved country.

Accept gentlemen the assurances of our sincere wishes for your happiness—our best acknowledgments for your friendly courtesies—and our confident expectations that you will shortly enjoy all the blessings that can be anticipated from the establishment of the great communication we now see before us.

DE WITT CLINTON, President of the Board of Canal Commissioners. Utica, May, 22, 1820.

The report of the committee of ways and means, in the House of Representatives, which accompanied the bill for authorizing a loan of two millions of dollars, is not less interesting than any document of the present Congress. It presents a view of the state of the treasury, of the public revenue, and of the appropriations made for the service of the year 1820. The balance of income at the end of the last year, it appears, after paying expenses, was \$767,850; the available funds in the treasury, \$245,000.

The means available for the service of the year 1820, including the last year, are estimated at \$22,223,665.—The total amount of expenditures authorized by law for the year 1820, including the balance of the sinking fund, is estimated at \$25,299,164; leaving a deficit of means, for the year 1820, of \$3,075,499. Out of the sinking fund this is payable, during the year, \$771,508, leaving a balance which may be applied to satisfy part of the deficit of \$2,283,991; and leaving an actual deficit of funds to meet the expenditures authorized by law, for 1820, of \$1,485,000. On this amount of deficit the loan bill is predicated.

The report goes on to take a view of the receipts and expenditures for the year 1821, the result of which is an estimated deficit of \$3,655,000.

The report then proceeds to remark upon the state of the finances; earnestly recommending retrenchments and economy in the public expenditure, and concludes with a resolution, "that the President of the United States be requested to cause such a plan to be prepared as will enable Congress, at its next session, to make such reductions in the various branches of public expenditure, as may be required by the state of the finances and the public good."

St. Louis, Mo. April 10.

We have been informed from good authority, that two soldiers of the garrison of Fort Armstrong, on the Mississippi, were shot, scalped, and horribly cut to pieces, within a short distance of the fort. There can be no doubt but the hostile Indian party was composed of Winnebagoes, from their threats of hostility preceding the murder.

GREAT REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

The religious excitement which has for some months prevailed in the towns of this vicinity (says the Ballstown Watch-Tower, of May 17) has not yet wholly subsided. The third communion season, which has been observed in Ballstown, since the commencement of the work there, was witnessed on the last Lord's Day, when thirty additional communicants were received—making the whole number added within three months, one hundred and forty-four. We have heard it asserted, on what we believe to be good authority, that the whole number, who have hopefully experienced a saving change, during the progress of this great work in the towns of Stillwater, Malin, Ballston, Schenectady, Amsterdam and Galway, is not less than twelve hundred! This is the Lord's work alone, and it is marvellous in our eyes. This is a time the prophets desired to see, but they never saw it.

Albany Gazette.

From the Nat. Intelligencer May, 16, CONGRESS.

The first session of the sixteenth congress was terminated, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by the adjournment of the two houses sine die.

The session closed in perfect harmony. The president attended at the capital to receive and sign the bills; and the heads of departments were also there during great part of the day. No session of congress, that has passed under our observation, has been marked by more deliberation and coolness in its closing scenes.

We shall shortly publish an authentic and official list of the acts which have been passed during the session. In today's paper will be found a partial notice of the proceedings of yesterday, such as the bustle of the day would enable us to obtain. In addition to which and to the notices heretofore given, we can only state, at present, that amongst others, the following acts finally passed, and received the approbation of the president.

The act laying a new tonnage duty on French vessels.

The act for the better organization of the treasury department, which authorizes a summary process against delinquents and defaulters.

The act for authorizing a loan of three millions of dollars.

The act to authorize the appointment of commissioners, to lay out a road in continuation of the great national western road, from Wheeling to the eastern bank of the Mississippi.

The act to authorize the building of a certain number of small vessels of war.

The act to continue in force an act to protect the commerce of the United States, and to publish the count of piracy.

The act to amend the act authorizing the employment of an additional naval force.

The act designating the ports within which only foreign armed vessels shall be permitted to enter.

The act to revise & confirm in force the act to provide for persons disabled by unknown wounds received in the revolution.

The bill to provide relief for sick and disabled seamen, was lost by the disagreement between the two houses, respecting the amendments thereto proposed by the house of Representatives.

James Johnson, of Isle of Wight county, Virginia, has been appointed by the president, with the consent of the senate to be collector of the port of Norfolk, in Virginia, vice Charles K. Mallory, deceased.

M. Gaspare Deabate, consul general of the king of Sardinia, to reside in the U. States, has just arrived in this city.

Marshall Grouchy is about to return to France. He has engaged a passage from New-York for Havre.

By private accounts just received in this city, we learn, that a dreadful fire has raged in Usar, in the Province of Goutinden, in the Hanoverian Dominions, in which between 600 and 700 houses were destroyed together with the celebrated Old Church, of that place, reported to have been built about the year 872. So general was the conflagration, that scarcely a vestige of that ancient place remains. The old Court or State House is totally destroyed, which was, some centuries since, dilapidated by fire and rebuilt in the year 1400. This building in comparison with many private dwellings, was a specimen of modern architecture; and the destruction of this town may be fairly considered a serious loss to those who venerate antiquity and who associate with ruins like these the memory of better and less degenerate days.—Balt. Tel.

ROCHESTER.

TUESDAY MAY 30, 1820.

The citizens of this village, were last evening highly gratified by an address on Vaccination, delivered by Dr. J. G. Votour.

Rejoicing. Two meetings have been held in New-York, to celebrate the result of the election—one by the friends of Mr. Clinton, and the other by his opponents.

A few of Mr. Clinton's friends, in Murray have very patriotically cut a hearty dinner in testimony of their joy at his re-election.—Toasts were drunk, till they were sated, almost sick. Well it is a very bad way to keep one's spirits up by turning spirits down! One more such victory would ruin the party.

Osage Mission. Last week we gave an account of the departure from New-York of the persons engaged in this interesting mission. They were greeted with much cordiality in Philadelphia, & received from the inhabitants many valuable presents. We are glad to see an increasing solicitude to ameliorate the condition of the children of the sun, by introducing among them the arts of civilized life, and a knowledge of the great and important truths of our religion.

The Osages are said to be distinguished among the savages of the west, for their advances in agriculture, for their hospitality to the whites—and if proper pains were taken, we think, might become a well informed, well regulated and christianized people.

There is a School among the Choctaws, under the superintendance of the Rev. Mr. Kingsbury. The Indians, we understand, recently manifested their good-wishes for the success of his labors, by presenting him thirteen hundred dollars, and eighty cows and calves. In the history of the red men of this country there is something unexpressed interesting—much to excite the strongest sympathies of our nature in their behalf. They were once the unconquered lords of America, a numerous and powerful people—in the language of Tecumseh "the sun was their father, and the earth their mother, she gave them nourishment and they reposed upon her bosom,"—but the white man came, and the poor Indians were driven from the homes of their Fathers. Leo, Philip never fought more bravely than King Oshage. Unoppressed by disaster, unyielding to fear, he stood like the strong man embracing the pillars of the temple determined to triumph or die. With more than Roman firmness and Spartan intrepidity, he continued to defend his country till treachery terminated his glorious career.

Cuba. In our miscellany will be found a letter descriptive of the Island, the character, manners, &c. of its inhabitants. It is surely an paradise—but with all its imperfections it is much the most valuable Island in the West Indies. It is about seven hundred miles in length, and one hundred and fifty in breadth, fertile, abounding in cattle and timber—has the finest port in the world, land-locked on all sides, with a narrow entrance commanded by two forts, where a thousand sail of the line may ride in perfect safety, even in the hurricane months. The produce exported from Havana in 1812, is said to have been 227,000 boxes of sugar; 25 millions of pounds of coffee, 45,000 hog-heads of molasses, and 3000 hog-heads of rum—1078 merchant vessels entered the port during the year, exclusive of coasters. The Island contains, independent of its white population, about six hundred thousand black and coloured persons—and if under good cultivation, its resources would probably be sufficient to support 4 or 5 millions.

American Manufactures. A petition, observes a letter from New Haven, of sundry gentlemen of Woodbury, is before the Legislature of Connecticut praying to be incorporated into a Glass manufacturing company. It appears that in the towns of Woodbury and Middletown there is a large pond, by which or in which is found an inexhaustible source of pure white sand, suitable for manufacturing flat Glass. In the vicinity is also found an abundance of fuel, which from its location, could be appropriated to no other valuable purpose. It is an interesting fact that flat glass is now cut in this country with great facility, and in a style of neatness and elegance scarcely surpassed by any of the European manufactories. The manufactory for cutting glass in the city of New-York, has carried the art to a high degree of perfection, and cut glass of every description can be afforded at that manufactory cheaper than it can be imported; they are however dependent on foreign markets for plain ware.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

If there be any person interested, who is not yet convinced of the necessity of dividing this county, let him attend the present Circuit at Canandaigua. He will hear the just reproaches of parties, witnesses and jurors from every section of the county, against that policy which maintains the integrity of the county at the severe and unnecessary expense of a large class of citizens who are least able to sustain it. Eighty six causes on the calendar; a crowded jail to be cleared; parties jostling each other for precedence; witnesses heaping curses on the parties that dragged them from their business at an expense which it is impossible for them to liquidate; Jurors impatient and almost un-controulable at a fortnight's detention—can any reasonable man under such circumstances wish Ontario to remain entire. Note but the selfish miser, and the proud aristocrat can desire it.—There is a portion of the United States, of about the same extent of territory and amount of population, which is divided into five counties, and not burthened, though it supports a Governor, council, and Legislature, besides the necessary courts of limited and unlimited jurisdiction! Yet Ontario must not be divided—It is an abuse of injured men, to talk of extending equally to them the benefit and protection of the law, when it is easier for the poor to bear the grievous oppression, which the contumely of the rich may lay upon them, than to sustain the burthen of an expensive prosecution. It is a singular fact, and which should be known at large, that without any business of consequence arising within the limits of Canandaigua, the village of Rochester, for the unspokeable privilege of carrying its business to be transacted thirty miles from the place where it arises, pays to the former village, in the mere expenses of living at the present circuit, a tribute of at least eight hundred dollars! We have great confidence that the next Legislature will divide this overgrown county.

Canal Navigation. Boats ply constantly on the Canal. Several arrived here last week. One scow from Salina, with 100 barrels of Salt and other lading. The Montezuma continues to perform her regular trips with passengers. It is a fine boat and we understand passengers are much pleased with her performance and with the accommodations on board. We cannot mention all the arrivals and departures particularly, as the names of the several Boats are not known to us. In a few days it is expected Boats will come directly into the village. At present they stop a little short of it. The "work goes bravely on." Utica Pat.

The Election. As soon as we obtain the official canvass, we intend to publish a detailed statement of the votes for governor, &c. in every town in the state, with comments. Until then we shall forbear giving any remarks.

It is now ascertained, that of the members of assembly elected, seventy-one were nominated and elected by republicans, and are of course republicans; and fifty six by the Clintonians and Federalists,—leaving a majority of ten men—though it is believed, that several members elected by our opponents will unite with the Republicans in the assembly. Argus.

Elijah Boardman, Esq. is appointed senator from the state of Connecticut, in the congress of the United States, in the place of the hon. Samuel Dana, whose term of service expired on the 3rd of March last.

Mr. Colman, now the election has terminated, has buckled on his armour, and entered the field cap-a-pie. Previous to the election, his hands were stayed,—he magnanimously forebore to use his mighty influence against Mr. Tompkins, because fourth of the liberal manner in which Mr. T. in his pamphlet spoke of Mr. King! Then he was proverbial for his quiescent qualities, and his courage like Falstaff's was in discretion. Now he inflates his political bladder to the utmost, and ever and anon bursts it full in the face of the Vice-President. Whatever may be the result of this most reasonable contest, no one will doubt Mr. Colman's consistency. Catskill Recorder.

A late London Morning Chronicle, opposition paper, states that the situation of France at this moment is truly alarming; and that numerous arrests have taken place at Paris. The Miroir, edited by Evereste du Montin, concludes a paragraph as follows.—"Let us be on our guard! The Censeur is preparing its scissor; the fallors are opening their dangerous, let us hasten, but not depart! It is not yet twenty days since, in a neighboring country, the inquisition, the Jesuits, despotism, torture, and scaffolds were in permanent force. They are destroyed. Liberty has recovered its empire beyond the Pyrenees—it has gone to sleep in France; but its sacred fire is not extinct. It will be rekindled."

A late Madrid article says: "Every day there come forth from the dungeon of the Inquisition soldiers and citizens, whom public opinion & gratitude replace at the head of government and the tribunals. We are astonished that a handful of subaltern tyrants have had so long the power of persecuting the men whom all Spain revere."

Sunday School. The BIBLE CLASS will meet at Mr. Filer's School House next Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

MARRIED.—At Chittenham, (Vermont,) Mr. Chauncy Harwood, of this village, to Miss Louicy Bogue of the former place.

At Cedar Swamp, L. I. Mr. John Mudge; (blind,) to Miss Nan Onderdonk. The blind, 'tis said, (for to the story goes,) By Cupid's dart, can see the full-blown rose! The fact is plain, deny it then who can. Blind John can see the beauties of his Nan.

DIED.—After a few hours illness, on his return from Kingston, (U. C.) on Saturday evening, Mason C. Ensworth, aged 28 years, son of Dr. Azel Ensworth of this village. A few hours, and his friends might have had the melancholy satisfaction of witnessing his closing scene—but his bounds were appointed which he could not pass—nor friends, nor sacred home could he behold!

At Parma, on the 23th inst. after a sickness of thirty hours, Mrs. Clarinda Atchinson, wife of Col. John Atchinson, in the 38th year of her age. In the death of this lady, society has lost one of its most useful and valuable members—religion, a most zealous votary. She was endeared to all her acquaintance by a goodness of heart, and a virtuous and exemplary life. [Communicated.]

NEW GOODS. A fresh supply of Spring and Summer GOODS, just received, and for sale low or cash by WM. P. SHEARMAN. Rochester 16 May, 1820. 28th

LOST. BETWEEN this village and Benjamin Hughs, a pair of Plated Stirrups. The finder will confer a favor by leaving them at this Office. Rochester May, 30, 1820. 3w.

GROUND PLASTER, BY the Bbl. or smaller quantity for Sale, also, a few Bbls. Bennet's (Mantius) superior Ale, by S. MELANCTON SMITH. Rochester, May 29, 1820. 3w.

NOTICE. THOSE of our friends who have been desirous that we should procure KINE POX infection, are informed that we have received from the agent appointed by government, a quantity in its pure and recent state, with which we offer, not beg, to vaccinate their families. ELWOOD & COLEMAN. Rochester, May 15, 1820. 36th

NOTICE. IS hereby given that the Western Mail will be closed on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 10 o'clock, A. M. and the Eastern Mail will close on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10 o'clock A. M. All letters to be forwarded should be handed in at the Office, at least, half an hour before the time fixed for closing the mail. Several violations of the rules of the Post Office department have recently been discovered—such as written communications made on the margins of Newspapers, memorandums enclosed in Newspapers, &c. The law reads—"Any memorandum which shall be written on a Newspaper or other printed paper, or inclosed in the same, and transmitted by mail shall be charged letter postage, and any person who shall deposit such memorandum in any office for the purpose of defrauding the revenue, shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of five dollars." It is unnecessary for me to say that I am bound to take notice of all violations of the laws and regulations of the Post Office department. It is hoped that no cause of complaint may hereafter exist. A. REYNOLDS, P. M. Rochester, N. Y. 28th

MISS ALLYN, INFORMS the inhabitants of the village that she has re-commenced her School for young ladies, in the building she formerly occupied. Rochester May 9, 1820. 27 3w

ONEIDA GLASS. ONE HUNDRED Boxes 7 by 9 Oneida Glass, just received and for sale at five dollars per Box, by WM. P. SHEARMAN. Rochester, April 25, 1820. 27th

CAUTION. ON the third day of April, 1820, in the town of York, Genesee county, Chandler Pearson, Merchant in Avon, Ontario County, did, on that date, with force and violence, assault Charles Fox Salisbury, in the said town of York, and forcibly took from his person a Trunk with property of a valuable amount therein. This is to notify the public that if Chandler Pearson, or any agent whom he may employ, should apply for any sums of money, or other properties, relative to C. F. Salisbury, by notes of hand, bills, orders, receipts, or letters of credit, they are forbid to accept or pay the same. C. F. SALISBURY. April 2, 1820.

Attorneys' Blanks for sale at the Gazette Office.

From the London Literary Gazette.
DESCRIPTION OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA.
[From the Letter of a Traveller now at Havana.]

You do not know what you ask: even to write a note is here a task: and you require a long letter, with an account of every thing which strikes me as remarkable in the New World. I may begin by telling you that since my arrival, about four months of those that came from Europe with me have vanished before my eyes from the effects of the Yellow Fever. What the cause of this sickness is, and what are the remedies for it, the physicians of this country know no more than I; they prescribe very different remedies, which, however, have all the same effect, namely, that of sending their patients to the other world. The negroes, (which is very humiliating for science) treat the disease with much better success; and the captains who have brought them from the African coast, are fain to solicit their assistance, and owe their preservation to those whom they have deprived of their country and liberty.

The Havana is not the only seat of this dreadful disorder: it already prevails in all the ports of the island of Cuba. I hear just now, that a Frenchman who was seized with this mortal disease, some months ago, has just perished. The country is indeed more healthy, but the Yellow Fever is also felt there though less frequently, and with less inveteracy. The natives are not so entirely free from it as is generally believed. It is only on a very hard condition, that they secure themselves against it; namely, that of leaving the Havana, or the other parts. Those who sail for the continent of America, or to Europe, nay, even those who have lived several years in the country, do not return to their town residence without danger. I have just seen a girl ten years of age die: she was born at the Havana and educated at a few leagues distance from the city; she came thither to witness a family fête, and died. Similar examples are not rare. Perhaps you imagine that this sickness is less active during the six months of the year, when the sun leaves this part of the torrid zone. This is a generally received error. It is unhappy, but too true that, the fever carries off new victims every day; but in autumn and winter, the number is not so great as in spring and summer. At this moment it rages furiously; and during the latter half of April, seventy-six Frenchmen fell victims to it. The English as well as other Europeans, suffer from it in the same manner.—I am surrounded with dead and dying. When I go out I meet with hundreds of priests, who, crossing themselves run to and fro; some carrying the Host, others singing funeral hymns, proceeding from every direction to the church-yard. When I return home, twenty bells, which are constantly in motion, make a deeper impression on my soul than the scene which I have just left. It is singular, that those who are not seized with this evil do not leave this country, which is under a curse.—Speculation has also its martyrdom: people will not abandon a scheme which they have begun; for this reason they stay, and every nation remains faithful to its character; the Frenchman lolls his ears by singing, and the Englishman by drinking. As I neither sing nor drink, I fly to the country, where I shall continue my letter unless the Fever pursues me thither. * * *

I am now settled here in the middle of a poor country, covered with volcanic ruins, without any prospect except a few thin scattered trees, which afford no shade, and whose pale green does not enliven the imagination; but I will entertain you with something less melancholy than the fever. I have already told you that my voyage lasted sixty days; I was all impatience to see land, and to put my foot upon it. The first thing presented to my sight would, I thought, appear to me the most beautiful in the world but it was quite different notwithstanding my inclination to admire, every spot was barren, without flowers—waste without water.

The port of the Havana, is enough celebrated to merit a description. As you enter, you see a fort on your left, called Moro, under the canons of which all ships must sail; the height on which it is built, its extent & the threatening mouths of its canons, impart to this fortress a majestic appearance. On a nearer approach several small country seats on the right, and a village called Salud, at a distance, are visible. This prospect is rather pleasant. In a few minutes you have passed the little canal which leads to the harbor, and suddenly discover an immense basin of an oval form, in which sometimes from a thousand to twelve hundred flags of all nations may be seen waving. The magnificent Tyre never presented a richer and more splendid site: on the right, the Havana is hid by a massive wall, and shows only some church steeples, the heavy shape of which affords reason to suppose that bricklayers, and not architects have been employed in the public buildings of this city. To the left of the basin are several houses which belong to the village La Regla, and to the back ground a number of,—the only ornament of this immense sheet of water. This port itself which is

without doubt the largest in America filled up every day more and more, with a rapidity which ought to attract the notice of the colony.

It has been confirmed, that the canal which leads to it has within sixty-nine years become 95 varas (yards) narrower being now only fifty-five varas in breadth. In 1743, it was 24 feet deep, now only 17. In the same year, by the sounding line the entrance of the port was found to be 60 feet deep, and now only eighteen. This evil is known, and probably the remedies are easy; but, firmness and perseverance would be necessary to use them with effect, and these qualities seem to be wanting. In the harbor there is a machine for fixing the masts in ships which is said to be very ingenious, and the admiration of all foreign mariners. It has been built above 20 years, after the plan of a Cantalonian of the name of Pietro Gatel, who died unwarded, of vexation and want, and left a widow and children in the Havana in the greatest distress.

Now that you are acquainted with the harbor, I will introduce you to the city. On landing you perceive a narrow archway which leads to it. From the beach to this gate is ten steps, at the first of which you feel yourself sinking in the mud, and proceeding onward, through a mire, discover that to the right, left and front, all is mud; a look at the straight lines, with low houses, the windows of which are without glass.—The population of the streets increases the gloomy impressions, and thousands both of whites and negroes, most of them covered with plaisters and rags, impress the stranger with most disagreeable sensations. Add to this that you have to guard your face against swarms of mosquitoes, the sting of which is burning; and your ears against the constant ringing of eight or ten bells. There they toll for a death, here for a funeral, and in another place for divine service. At last you arrive at your lodging. An immense saloon almost as large as a barn, and nearly as empty, as the eating-room; small chambers, even more empty than the saloon, serve for bed rooms, in which you are reclined between four walls, without any other furniture than a truck bed.

Full of despair, you throw yourself upon it, rather not to hear or see any thing more, than to sleep. In vain! The miserable hard mattress produces heat and intolerable restlessness; you cannot sleep, and unhappily, you cannot dream with open eyes; the groans from an adjoining chamber would depress the most lively fancy. This happened to me on the first night; I had scarcely arisen when I hastened to obtain information respecting the sick person, whose lamentation I had heard. "He is out," was the answer. This satisfied me; the next day I learnt that he would not come back again—he had been taken away to be buried! "This, my friend, is a true relation of my first day; three fourths of those just arrived have had enough of it, and immediately re-embark; the military are generally the first to run off, from which I conclude, that notwithstanding their valor, they value their life more than we imagine.

You try in vain to amuse yourself; there is no edifice worth noticing; confined and filthy places; low houses, the building of which may be classed in the infancy of art; and what is particularly surprising in so hot a climate is, there is not a single public garden, or tree, under whose shade you can refresh yourself.—In short the Havana appears both in the whole and in detail, to be built for the inhabitants who wander about the streets. The utmost misery in our Europe does not offer a more disgusting sight than these creatures, with black and brown faces, who fill the public streets; that part of their body not clothed in dirty rags, is covered with plaisters and blisters; you are not walking in a city, but in a great hospital.

The rich seldom stir on foot; the heat and the mud oblige them to pay their visits in carriages [volantes.] With respect to the woman, whether rich or poor, custom denies them the use of their limbs; they can only go abroad in a carriage, and there they are hid behind a curtain of cloth which almost entirely conceals them from rude curiosity. It is more worth while to look into the inside of the houses. The great room is level with the ground, and quite exposed as the windows and doors always remain open. At first you do not know what you shall call this room, for you perceive the carriage, the toilet, and the bed, all well-mixed. Is it a coach-house, a room for company, or a bed room? It is together; though the apartment faces the street, every thing is done there, and the women dress from the first piece of raiment put upon the body, with as much indifference if they were concealed from all profane eyes. On the approach of

evening, you hope to make up for the loss of the forenoon? You visit your acquaintances, or persons to whom you have been recommended; and find the master of the house and his family in the most gloomy solitude. It is really an exertion to speak here: you feel yourself up to the *Boutade* in which you sit, or rather are sunk, in listless reveries.—The *Boutade* is in the shape of a half bathing-tub, as they are used in France for baths, and in the most awkward position that can be conceived. You follow the example of the master of the house, and go to sleep. When you awake, you are asked to take a glass of water, this is the signal for departing, & you take your leave, having been, according to the ideas of the colony, well received and well entertained.

In a country where polished society is still in its infancy, theatres and balls are almost unnecessary; I shall only say a word about the theatres, namely, they still represent the mysteries of which our ancestors were so fond. I have seen the triumph of the Ave Maria repented; this tragic-comedy ended with the sudden appearance of a valiant knight on a real horse displaying on the point of his lance the bloody head of an infidel. I cannot paint the disgust which this sight occasioned me, tho' perfectly agreeable to the audience.

But it is time that I should introduce you to the gaming and dancing rooms, which are about three quarters of a league from the city; an avenue leads to them, at the end of which stands a small statue of Charles III. and near it lies on the ground a block or marble, on which the head of Christopher Columbus is roughly hewn.

From five to six hundred *volantes*, convey the ladies and gentlemen to the dancing rooms. These *volantes* cannot be compared to even our most ordinary post-chaises; they are drawn by two horses, driven by a negro coachman.—On entering what is called the ball-room you soon perceive that dancing is only a secondary object of the meeting. The first saloon through which you pass, are full of tables covered with gold and silver. The greatest sums are won and lost in a moment, with an indifference quite unknown in Europe. It is amusing enough to see a countess or marchioness between a Spanish monk and a Dutch sailor, who puff the smoke of their cigars into her face. Gambling is not stigmatised here by public opinion; the priest, the nobleman, the magistrate and merchant, seat themselves without reserve at the gaming table, and play with the utmost composure.

The dancing saloon is adorned with taste and simplicity. A hundred tapers throw a brilliant light on the ladies, who form a half circle at one end; this is the most agreeable moment of illusion.—Large black eyes, faces full of expression, pretty little feet, would move the most rigid stoic in any country; and here he would wonder at finding himself again possessed of feelings and senses.—At the other side of the saloon sit the gentlemen during the whole ball; the sexes never join. The masters of the ceremony invite the company to dance; so much decorum prevails throughout, that you might be led to suppose that the ceremony observed was the same which the Jesuits introduced into the dances of the savages in Paraguay.

The ball is opened by a minuet; it is repeated even to satiety; & this, not because they love the dance, but because it requires rather that they should walk than move quickly which is inconvenient in a country where the least exertion deprives them of breath & strength. As soon as the ladies quit their seats, as soon as they leave their composed attitude, they are found quite deficient in the gracefulness which they before seemed to possess; they hop as if they were lame; the tight shoes which pinch their feet, occasion them severe pain at every step—their sufferings appear on their countenances, and deform their features. Their figure is not supported by a corset—they do not know how to keep on their clothes, for the use of the French dress is of very late date in this country. Only ten years ago they used to appear in public in negligent morning dress. The men walk better, because their shoes are easier; but they are destitute of the noble and dignified deportment which is so necessary in the minuet. These people do not hesitate to present themselves to their ladies in a great coat, and with or without a round hat. Only the whites are admitted to the ball I have just described, and you may gather that they cannot boast of having remained faithful to their origin of the minuet. This honor belongs exclusively to the free blacks.—How much was I astonished to see these blacks of a dignified easy figure, advance respectfully towards their ladies, holding the cocked hat in their hand, and then putting it on with a grace which begins to become rare in the old world. The colored females are not inferior to their partners; all their motions are noble and graceful; you can see that they do not torture their feet to deprive them of their natural form; real taste presides over their toilette; the magnificence of their dress does not detract from its simplicity, and their drapery is managed with an effect which is even acknowledged by the amateurs of your opera.

I went to a negro ball, with the intention of entertaining myself a moment at their expense; but my expectation was ill-founded—every thing I saw here was much better than what I had left; and had any body at that moment spoken to me of the superiority of the whites over the blacks, I should have answered, "Open your eyes, and judge." The becoming liveliness of all these black men & women, the mildness of their features, and their sociable manners, make it impossible to help feeling disposed in their favor. They are born improvisatori & musicians, and I will venture to predict, that if ever the colony should receive literature, it will be indebted for it to the blacks. "Then the whites are inferior?"—you will ask me. I will not hesitate to confess, that this is the case in the torrid zone. The black here retains the whole physical and moral strength which he received from the creator. The burning sun leaves to him all his energy; and, scorching as it is, is scarcely enough for him, as he always seeks an increase of warmth from his constantly burning fire. The white on the contrary, who is removed from a mild climate to the tropical heat, visibly declines here; during ten hours of the day he is as if inanimate, it is impossible for him to exercise his body or mind. It is martyrdom to read for a quarter of an hour. If there were between the tropics an advocate of the unlimited perfectibility of the human race, he must seek for proofs of his system, not among the whites but among the blacks.

tion of entertaining myself a moment at their expense; but my expectation was ill-founded—every thing I saw here was much better than what I had left; and had any body at that moment spoken to me of the superiority of the whites over the blacks, I should have answered, "Open your eyes, and judge." The becoming liveliness of all these black men & women, the mildness of their features, and their sociable manners, make it impossible to help feeling disposed in their favor. They are born improvisatori & musicians, and I will venture to predict, that if ever the colony should receive literature, it will be indebted for it to the blacks. "Then the whites are inferior?"—you will ask me. I will not hesitate to confess, that this is the case in the torrid zone. The black here retains the whole physical and moral strength which he received from the creator. The burning sun leaves to him all his energy; and, scorching as it is, is scarcely enough for him, as he always seeks an increase of warmth from his constantly burning fire. The white on the contrary, who is removed from a mild climate to the tropical heat, visibly declines here; during ten hours of the day he is as if inanimate, it is impossible for him to exercise his body or mind. It is martyrdom to read for a quarter of an hour. If there were between the tropics an advocate of the unlimited perfectibility of the human race, he must seek for proofs of his system, not among the whites but among the blacks.

[From Wash's National Gazette.]
EDMUND BURKE.

The original anecdote of Edmund Burke, contained in the subjoined extract from a letter of the daughter of his first classical tutor, will be read with interest by all who are acquainted with the writings and politics of that great man. Ballymore, the place where Mr. Shackleton kept his academy, is near Carlow in Ireland. Bisset has introduced into his Life of Burke, a correspondence between the statesman and his humble tutor, which proves the warmth of their mutual attachment, and a highly cultivated mind in the latter.

Extract of a letter from Mary Shackleton, daughter of Abraham Shackleton, the tutor of Edmund Burke, to *** dated Ballymore, no 12, 1787.

"I returned to Clonmel, but was not long there, till I received a hasty summons home. But what was the occasion? Our friend Burke and his son landed in Dublin; we were vain enough to flatter ourselves with the hope of seeing him at Ballymore, and my kind parents were not willing I should lose a gratification which I would prize so high. On the 23d, as Parker and I were sitting at the parlour door; I opened it, and was accosted by a gentleman, "Will you receive two wanderers?" I said, "Yes, we will,"—& just then caught the fine countenance of my honored friend, who accompanied by his son, and as it were stolen upon us—have alighted out of the carriage before they came to the house. I think I never experienced such sudden and lively emotions of natural joy. I should have much wished for three exclusive of our own interests to have been here at that time. I am certain thou wouldst have been delighted with the beautiful scene of affectionate remembrance which our friend's behaviour displayed. He traversed the whole village, with astonishing memory; marked the situation of every house he had known, if the house stood no more—missed the fallen trees as old acquaintance—called to see the families of those he knew, and saluted them with a cordial affability. The village was in a ferment—the people devoured him with their eyes—the trades-folk left their work to gaze on him, and the school boys declared he was the finest fellow they ever saw. There is an old steward now with my brother who served my father and grandfather, and who knew Edmund Burke when at school; the great man paid particular and kind attention to old William; introduced his son to him, and held a candle to his own face, to let the aged man see him with more satisfaction. Our honorable, I may say right honorable friend, seemed greedy to enjoy our family harmony, and the comfortable retreat afforded to the age of his friends. It was pleasant to him, I believe, to breathe once more in Ballymore escaping from the solicitations of the first people in the kingdom to gratify us, and I fully believe himself also—for there is a noble simplicity about him which loves the scenes & sentiments of nature. Next day they left us, and my mother, (who seemed at least ten years younger by the sight of her friend) accompanied him in his carriage six miles on his way to Dublin, from whence in a day or two he sailed for England.

Self is the criterion of opinion and knowledge.

"But," I hear some one say, "the man who has an unjust dislike of another does not deserve to be spared."—Right; but I am not arguing upon what he deserves; I am pointing out what is advantageous to you. You should appear his hated for your own sake, not for his. And, truly, this is often easier to be done than is supposed. Be respectful towards

your enemy, and he will feel flattered by that respect. Often has an inveterate slanderer been thereby converted to a warm defender.

Envy is unfortunately one of the most natural passions which agitates the mind of man. If we do not envy another's merit, we envy, at least his reputation, which is the consequence of that merit. We admire a reserved man of a bilious, because we at the same time, think we shall discover his hidden abilities, and because we thereby pay a compliment to our own penetration, and our judgement. Where the veil of reserve is wanting, to deserve esteem is often a hindrance to the attainment of it.

Piety communicates a divine lustre to the female mind: wit and beauty, like the flowers of the field, may flourish and charm for the season; but let it be remembered, that, like the flowers of the field, those gifts are frail and fading; age will nip the bloom of beauty—sickness and misfortune will stop the current of wit and humour—in these gloomy seasons, piety will support the drooping soul like a refreshing dew upon the parched earth.

* An English lady of high birth, on her death bed, expressed a strong curiosity to know whether some regard would not be paid for her quality in the other world; and being told, by a worthy divine, that where she was going there was no acceptance of persons, replied, *Well! if it be so, this Heaven, after all, is a strange place!*

Better, says Zimmerman, be conjoined to the deal than the dull. Mezentius had no punishment to equal a listless, yawning, disaffected female companion.

Xerxes, the Persian monarch, when he reviewed his millions from a stately throne in the plains of Asia, burst into tears on the recollection that the multitude of men he saw before his eyes, would, in one hundred years be no more!

"I must confess," said a fashionable courtesan, "that, though in the highest degree of splendour, I often look down, and envy the situation of the lowest of my servants, and fancy her more happy. She earns her bread by her industry, and when her daily work is done, can sit down with a conscience void of remorse, as it is clear from vice. Oh! what pleasure must such a mind enjoy! Many a cottage have I looked on with a wishful eye, and thought the people within, though poor, and perhaps without a chair to sit on, much more happy and contented than I, who passed it in a coach & four, attended with a suite of servants."

To obtain happiness, how easy the means! No eminence of rank—no highly sounding title—no splendid fortune is requisite. Thy germ lives in the heart of every human being; but thou canst only thrive amidst the affections of nature; when these are extinct, thou existest no longer; and poor, indeed, are the substitutes which opinion and worldly prejudices place in thy stead.

The world which, you figure to yourself smooth and quiet as the lake in the valley, you will find a sea foaming with tempests, and boiling with whirlpools; you will be sometimes overwhelmed by the waves of violence, and sometimes dashed against the rocks of treachery.

Mr. Burke, author of the *Sublime and Beautiful*, going to a book-case and finding it locked, said, "this is Locke on the Human Understanding."

How many are there of these, who, always busy, always eager to search out the faults of their neighbors, arrange them without mercy, to their own judgment—while a truly good mind may be known by its charity and candour; it remembers that "to punish human errors is the province of Heaven;" and that, where candour cannot exist, humanity drops a tear over human weakness.

A clergyman, preaching a sermon on some particular patriarch, was extremely high in his panegyric, and spoke of him as far exceeding every saint in the calendar. He took a view of the celestial hierarchy, but in vain, he could not assign to his saint a place worthy so many virtues he possessed; every sentence ended thus: "Where can we place this great patriarch?" One of the congregation, tired at last of the repetition, exclaimed, "As I am going away, you may put him in my pew."

Which are the most rare animals in nature?

A rich man contented with his fortune. A man distinguished by genius, and not also distinguished by defects.—A courtier grown old. A learned man who knows himself. A sciolist not puffed up with the vanity of learning. A virgin who is beautiful to every body but herself.

The son of a hero is truly estimable when we esteem him more for his own merit, than that of his father.

ROCHESTER GAZETTE.

Published by AUGUSTINE G. DAUBY, at his Printing Office, in Rochesterville, Genesee County, State of New-York.

No. 53 Vol. IV.]

TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1820.

[WHOLE No. 138.]

TERMS OF THE ROCHESTER GAZETTE.

To subscribers who receive their papers by mail, the price will be Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance. To village subscribers, and those who call for their papers, Two Dollars, payable half yearly. To companies of ten, or more, who receive their papers at the Office, One Dollar and Fifty Cents. Any person may be at liberty to discontinue, on paying what may be due for his paper.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Surrogate's Notice, 30 cents for the first, and 15 cts. for every subsequent insertion of 72 words.
Advertisements not exceeding a square conspicuously inserted three weeks, for One Dollar; & Twenty Five Cents for every subsequent insertion.

PRINTING.
Pamphlets, Blank, Headbills, Cards, &c. executed with neatness and accuracy.

HAT STORE.



WM. HAYWOOD,
RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and the public, that he carries on the Hating business in this village one door, south of Messrs. Allen, Plumb & Co's Store where he will keep on hand a good assortment of well finished Hats, warranted equal in style and quality, to any manufactured in this state.

He flatters himself that by industry and attention to business, he shall merit and receive a share of public patronage.
CASH paid for all kinds of Hating and Shipping Furs.
Rochester, April 18, 1820. 24f

One Cent Reward.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, **JEMAL D. DEWEY,** an indentured apprentice to the Coopering business.—All persons are forbid harbouring or trusting him on any account.
BENJAMIN WILCOX,
Rochester, May 2, 1820. 3w26

A New Tailor's Shop.

ALPHEUS BINGHAM,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced business in the new shop, one door north of Hart & Saxton's Store, in Canal-street, where he intends to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS,
in all its various branches.
Gentlemen have now an opportunity of having their clothes made in a style of neatness and elegance of fashion.
All kinds of cutting done on the shortest notice.

Military Dresses,

of all kinds made in the best manner.

Ladies Habits,

made in the most fashionable style.
N. B. He will receive from his former employers, in New-York, patterns of the latest fashion every spring and fall. Habits by particular attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage.
Rochester, April 14, 1820. 24f

WE AULT having been made a creditor of a part of a certain sum of money secured by an indenture of mortgage executed by Joshua C. Taylor to Anne Rame, bearing date the sixteenth day of February eighteen hundred and eighteen—Notice, therefore is hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, will be sold at public auction at the house of Abel Eastworth in the village of Rochester, Genesee county, on Thursday the twenty-third day of November next at 10 o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, all that certain piece or parcel of land lying in the town of Gates in the county of Genesee, containing forty three acres, being the westerly part of the easterly part of lot No. forty-nine—bounded northerly on part of lot No. fifty-four, and southerly on lot No. forty-six; and easterly by the westerly part of lot No. forty-nine; and westerly by a lot of one hundred and twenty seven acres—Together with the hereditaments and appurtenances belonging to the said premises. Dated May 16, 1820.

ZOTH ELDRIDGE,
AME ELDRIDGE,
By Roswell Dabbie, their ATTY.

ROCHESTER HARD-WARE STORE.

FRASER & SHELDON,

HAVE lately received at their Store, opposite Messrs. I West & Co. in addition to their former stock of GOODS, the following articles which will be sold very low for cash at Wholesale & Retail.
1. Tons of Russia, Sweeds & Jersey refined IRON from 1-4 to 3 inch—assorted waggons and Cart Tires—Square and bolt Iron from 1-2 to 3 inch—Hoop and Band Iron from 1 to 4 inch—Plough Shares, Share Moulds and land Sides, English (L) German, Crawley, Sweeds, American and cast STEEL, crow bars, and drafts, axle tree, do, waggons and cart Boxes, Mill Gudgeons, Spindles and Screws, Saw and Felling Mill Cranks and Screws, saw mill, cross cut and Infant Saws, Smith's Anvils, Vices, Bore hammers, Hammers, Screw plates, Bellows pipes &c. &c.

12,000 pounds of Cut and Wrought NAILS and Brads, assorted from 3d. to 20d. Carriers Knives and workers, bar and sheet Lead, Powder and Shot, Hollow-Ware, assorted, brass, copper and Russia sheet Iron Kettles of various sizes.
15 dozen of English and American Spades and Shovels—6 by 8, 7 by 9 and 8 by 10 Window Glass. Pot ash Kettles and Caldrons.

Dutch Bolting Cloths,
Distillers and Brewers Thermometers—with a general assortment of Hard-Ware and cutlery, plated and common Saddlery, carpenter, bench and moulding Tools. They also carry on the Manufacture of Copper, Tin and sheet Iron, such as Copper Stills, Dyers and Hatters' Kettles, Copper and Sheet Iron Boilers, Cylanders, Worms and Heaters, &c. also 20 dozen Conn's warranted grass and cradle Scythes.

Wheat, Rye, Oats, Butter, Cheese and Hams, will be received in payment for all kinds of manufactured Tin-Ware.
April 24, 1820.

DYE-STUFF, PAINT AND OIL STORE.

S. MELANCTON SMITH,
KEEPS on hand a constant supply of Dye-Stuffs of all kinds—Paints and Oils, which will be sold very low for Cash. Cloths are respectfully invited to call. The articles are selected by gentlemen long acquainted with the business and are warranted good.
—ALSO—
Iron, Nails—White and Tanned Rope, all sizes. Blocks, Shoe, White-Rope, Cloths and Paint Brushes, Seine and Wrapping Twine, Factory and Tow Cloth, Tobacco, Pipes, Sawd, Powder Lead and Shot, Shaving and Bar Soap, Albany Stone Ware, consisting of a variety of Jugs & Pots. A constant supply of common and basket Salt—North Carolina Tar and Rosin, by the bbl. or less. A few Cow Bells, from 3 to 5s. each. Salmon of a superior quality by the bbl. or less, which will be exchanged for Produce or Whiskey.—Spermaceti Oil, much used for Wool carding as well as lamps. Confectionary.

FORWARDING.
THE subscriber continues the Forwarding Business on the Genesee River, will take property at either of the Landings above Rochester and deliver the same at either of the Landings below—will also contract for the Forwarding of Merchandise from Albany to any part of this district on reasonable terms.
S. MELANCTON SMITH,
Rochester, April 18, 1820. 24f

DR. VOUGHT,

INFORMS the citizens of Rochester and its vicinity, that he has just received genuine Vaccine matter, from the Vaccine institution in the city of Albany, with which he offers, to vaccinate the poor gratis. As this village is exposed to the dangerous disease of the small pox, and the true infection is with difficulty procured and preserved, he entertains parents of Children to embrace this opportunity of using this sure preventative.
Rochester, April 14, 1820. 24f

JOHN HARRISON, Baker,

(A little south of the Bridge Buffalo street.)
KEEPS constantly on hand Crackers, Pilot, Ship, and Loaf Bread of the first quality. Captains of vessels can be supplied on the shortest notice, and as cheap as can be purchased in this part of the country. He will bake flour by the barrel if requested at a cheap rate.
Rochester, April 18, 1820. 24f

CASH PAID FOR RAGS
AT THIS OFFICE.

Miscellaneous Selections.

[From the Newark Cent. of Freedom.]
A WIFE TO HER HUSBAND IN ADVERSITY.

Thou, thou wert ever only dear,
In joy or sorrow, peace or danger,
Thou art not Love—'tis but a tear,
Then start not at the trembling stranger!
I weep not for the wealth he had,
Or fashion's idle splendor flouted;
Oh! no—'tis that thou lookest sad,
'Tis for thy sighs so oft repeated!

Thou dear one smile, as once thou smil'd,
If but for me thy tears are flowing;
Some little cot—low, simple, wild,
Where nameless flowers around are growing,
Shall shine a palace proud to me,
If thou art there to point my duty.
Delightful scene! while bless'd by thee,
Each morn shall breathe of peace and beauty.

Thou cheeks that glow'd, and hearts that
raved
Are gone—when fortune fails to cheer
thee,
Yet love! far happier from the crowd,
One heart unchang'd, is beating near
thee!

Thou all those sunshine friends are flown,
Who through'd our blooming summer
bower,
Oh! say thou art not all alone,
I'll share—I'll cheer this adverse hour!

Woe sigh not thus, tho' thou dost see
Tears wrap my cheek in passive sadness,
'Tis ecstasy to mourn with thee,
Yet bid thee hope for days of gladness!
Wealth is not bliss. Look brightly round.
Recall past scenes of peace and pleasure,
When, on Parnassus' banks we found
Love, simple love life's truest treasure!

How oft at twilight's holy calm,
Beside that dear, secluded river,
We drank the valley breezes' balm?
Was there one roving wish? Oh! never.
Then was the maple trembling green,
With some lone fountain mildly sporting,
Sweet emblem of the happy scene,
Serenely bright and ever courting!

And love, true love, doth yet remain,
With thy fond wife's smiling face
Now wilt thou feel regret or pain,
While Heaven leaves one faithful blossom?

Oh! thou art I've'er far to me,
Far dearer in this hour of sorrow!
For I can think of only thee,
Wish for thy sake a brighter morn!
S—OF NEW-JERSEY
May, 1820.

[From the London Pocket Magazine.] MAN IS MADE TO MOURN.

On how fragile a base do we happiness rear,
'Tis destroyed with a sigh, 'tis dissolved
with a tear;
Yet, so blind are our judgments, we deem
we have obtained
A proud structure, whose strength shall un-
mistakably stand,

We repose our fond hopes, with a confident
trust,
To be blasted and scattered, they mix with
the dust;
And our wise calculations of refuge we find
To be founded in error, that stoal of the
mind.

Love, Friendship, and Fame, I have built
on you all;
But, alas! my crush'd spirit still bleeds
with your fall.
From your desolate site, Thought in agony
lies,
And would snatch the deep slumber of
death from the skies.

[From the Port Folio.]

The following air is said to have operated so
powerfully upon the Swiss soldiers in
France, that it either drew from them
tears, or exclamations of despair. Such is
the prediction of man for his native
soil:

Sweet, regretted, native shore!
Shall I e'er behold thee more,
And all the objects of my love?
Thy streams so clear,
Thy hills so dear,
The mountain's brow,
And coils below,
Where once my feet were wont to rove.

There, with Isabella fair,
Light of foot, and free from care,
Shall I to the labor bound?
Oh at the eve, beneath the dale,
Whisper soft my artless tale,
And blissful tread on airy ground,

Oh! when shall I behold again,
My lowly cot, and native plain,
And every object dear?
My father, and my mother,
My sister, and my brother,
And calm their anxious fear?

The Rural Beauty.

Lift the window, lift it high—
Who is she that's passing by?
It is my little sprightly Sue,
With pouting lip and eye so blue,
Dimpled cheek and cloven chin,
Taper arms, and waist so thin,
O'er her neck her tresses strewn,
Cur'd by Nature's hand alone.
It is my lovely shepherdess,
I know her by her simple dress;
Her raven skirt and sash of blue,

Her stocking white, and coal-black shoe;
Her milk-white gown, all pinn'd so fast,
It seems to LOVE THE WAIST IT GLASSES.
Yes—'tis she—I know her by
Her jaunty beaver, o'er her eye,
While the nodding plume above,
Seems to beckon me to love.

From a late novel the following lines are
borrowed. They contain a very pretty
thought, expressed with much delicacy.

TO ANN.
You say, dear maid, that you BELIEVE
The love I vow to be sincere;
You hope my heart would ne'er deceive,
But to the vows I make adhere.
Then FAITH and HOPE, 'tis plain, combin'd,
Thou dost within thy heart possess;
Let CHARITY to these be join'd,
And with thyself my passion bless.

The Seasons, Galla, in their annual ring,
With bounteous hands to thee their tribute
bring:
Spring, issuing gaily forth, with roses tips
Thy cheek, and beautifies thy pouting lips;
Summer with brilliant beams thine eye ar-
rays:
Autumn two apples on thy breast displays;
Winter, completes the pleasing task, and
gives
Over thy lovely form his snowy showers.

[From Poulson's Daily Advertiser.] SAVE THE PIECES.

I recollect when very young, my father
gave me some cloth to carry to the tailor's,
to make a suit of clothes, and mother, just
as I went out of the door, laid a strict in-
junction upon me, to tell the tailor to save
the pieces: in due time, when my cloth-
want'd mending, my mother wanted the
pieces, but the pieces could not be found;
upon which we had a strong lecture upon
the use of the pieces—saying the pieces—
This lesson was so often repeated during my
youth, as to make an indelible impression
on my mind so as I grew up, I was pretty
careful to save the pieces; and this disposi-
tion led me into the habit of looking round
among neighbors to see also if they
were equally careful to save the pieces.—
We live now, Mr Printer, at the sign of the
SAGE & ATTACHED, and it becomes the duty
of every one that is desirous of avoiding ruin
to save the pieces; every body appeared
to be thoroughly convinced of this neces-
sity, at least as far as talking goes—but many
having been for years in the habit of throw-
ing them away, make very awkward at-
tempts at saving the pieces. When I see a
family drinking rye coffee for breakfast, and
Madera wine, at \$6 per gallon at dinner,
these people think I don't understand sav-
ing the pieces. When I see the young la-
dies tripping along Chestnut street, tripped
in silk and ruffles, and bouffees, and fur-
belows, and I can't tell what, their mothers,
think I had better keep them at home,
and teach them to save the pieces. When
I see half a dozen dandies with high heeled
boots, and snake tailed coats, miming along
and an arm like so many peep motes—
these chaps, say I will never know any
thing about the pieces. And when I heard
a young lady just behind them, declare
her shawl was monstrous cheap, it cost only
eighty dollars, think I, if these parties
should ever in earnestly what fine work
they will have at saving the pieces. And, when
I read, a few days ago, that eleven hundred
and sixty five dollars were spent in one
night at the Theatre, I am afraid says I
notwithstanding their professions, some peo-
ple are averse to saving the pieces. The
other day I went to see neighbor Thrifty;
his wife was up to the elbows in flour, she
was making bread. "Neighbour Square
Toes," says she, "House-keepers are not
generally aware of the great saving there
is in using flour in preference to animal
food; and the children greatly prefer pies
and puddings, and now and then a sweeten-
ed loaf, and besides being cheaper, is much
more wholesome.

"Wheat flour, at the present price, is only
about two cents and a half, and rye flour
only about one cent and a half per pound,
and this too without bones—no bones in flour,
neighbour Square Toes; while for butchers'
meat, we must pay from six to twelve
cents per pound, bones and all!" This
woman, said I, understands saving the pieces.
In fact Mr Printer, we must no longer
puzzle our brains with contriving how to
get money by hard work and speculation,
but we must apply the shoulder to the
wheel with all the energy in our power, as
the only means now left us of saving the pie-
ces.
SQUARE TOES.

[From the Louisiana Advertiser.] THE CREOLES OF LOUISIANA.

There is, perhaps, no portion of our A-
merican citizens, whose character is so lit-
tle understood, especially at a distance, as
that of the Creoles of Louisiana. Speaking
a different language from the rest of their
fellow citizens; having long lived under
different institutions, religious, civil, and
political; how should we know these adopt-
ed members of the the American family,
but by a residence among them: and when-
ever you hear the Creoles of our country
spoken of as they deserve, you will find it
in the warmest terms of esteem and respect.
In the late war, the Creoles gave the best
earnest to the world of the gallantry and
firmness with which they will be ever ready
to repel invaders: and we find the vena-
ble hero of our revolution, La Fayette, re-
cently proclaiming the battle of New-Or-
leans a phenomenon in multiply history. I-
dentified with their brethren of the west,
under the able and intrepid Jackson, the
natives of Louisiana have secured the proud
character for devotion to their coun-
try, and gallantry in support of its rights.

There are, however, many other traits in
the character of the Louisianians too little
known. Mr. Allen B. M. Gruder, an able
and distinguished writer, a representative
from Opelousas in the last legislature, and
known for his valuable services in the Con-
vention which formed our state constitution,
after he had resided some time in Louisiana
published, as we are informed, some essays
giving an outline of the climate, resources
of the country, and character of the inhabi-
tants. We have not been able to learn
whether these essays were ever collected and
published in a book—if so, the work is
not within our reach. We have understood
however, that Mr. M. has done ample jus-
tice to the natives of the country.

H. M. Brackenridge, who has recently
given to the whole world the result of his
observations in Spanish America; a gentle-
man distinguished for his picturesque de-
scription of natural scenery, and the accu-
rate delicacy of his delineation of character,
has also spoken of the natives of Louisiana,
in his "Sketches," in the warmest and most
flattering terms. But no one has done more
justice to the genuine character of the Cre-
oles of the country, than Mr. Dauby; and
with real pleasure, we adopt and publish the
opinions given and the sentiments expressed
in the following extract, taken from his his-
tory of Louisiana:

The character of the Creole of Louisiana
may be drawn in a few words. Endowed
with quick perception, his faculties devel-
ope themselves at an early age; if found
ignorant, it is not the ignorance of stupidity,
but arising from an education under cir-
cumstances unfavorable to improvement.
Open, liberal, and humane, where he is
found inhospitable, it is the fruit of a decep-
tion he dreads, and to which his unsuspect-
ing nature, has led him to be too often the
victim. Mild in his deportment to others,
he shrinks from contention; a stranger to
baseness, his conduct in the pursuits of his
is marked by kindness. Legal disputes, that
seem to form part of the amusements of the
people of some other parts of the world, are
instinctively avoided by the Creole. His
docility and honesty secure him from injur-
ing others, and he enters the temple of jus-
tice with reluctance to demand reparation
for his own wrongs. Sober and temperate
in his pleasures, he is seldom the victim of
acute or chronic disease. His complexion,
pale but not cadaverous, bespeaks health, if
not a vigorous frame. His strongly speak-
ing eye beams the native lustre of a mind
that only demands opportunity and object
to develop all that is noble and useful to
mankind. If the Creole of Louisiana feels
but little of a military spirit, this apathy
proceeds not from timidity; his ardent
mind, light athletic frame of body, active,
undefatigable, and docile, would render him
well qualified to perform military duty,
should this part of his character ever be cal-
led into action. The peal of national glory
was never rung in his youthful ear. One
generation has risen since Spain held his
country, and noble was the germ that re-
tained its fructifying power, under the blight-
ing influence of that government. Louisi-
ana has escaped the galling and torpid yoke;
its inhabitants will share the genius and
freedom of the empire in which they are in-
corporated.

The cordiality with which the Louisi-
anians hailed their introduction into the
United States' government has received a
check from the misconduct of too many
Americans. The moment the change
was effected, an host of needy adventur-
ers, allured by the softness of the cli-
mate, the hopes of gain and inflated by
extravagant expectations spread them-
selves along the Mississippi. Many men
of candid minds, classical education, and
useful professional endowments, have
removed and settled in Louisiana; but
some without education or moral prin-
ciple, prejudiced against the people, as
a nation, whom they come to abuse and
reside amongst; too ignorant to acquire
the language of the country, or to ap-
preciate the qualities of the people—this
class of men have engendered most of the
hated existing between the two na-
tions that inhabit Louisiana. The evil
of national animosity will gradually sub-
side as a more numerous and orderly
race of people become the improvers of
the public lands.

The women of Louisiana are, with
few exceptions, well formed, with a dark
piercing eye. Their movements be-
speak warmth of imagination, and a high
flow of animal spirits, whilst their fea-
tures indicate good nature and intelli-
gence. Tender, affectionate, and chaste,
but few instances of connubial infidelity
arise from the soft sex. With too of-
ten example to excuse and neglect to
stimulate, the most sacred of human
contracts are fulfilled on their parts with
a fidelity that does honor to their sex.—
In all parts of the earth, and in all ranks
of society, women are more virtuous than
men. From some cause, that operates
every where, the moral sense is more
deeply felt, and more uniformly obeyed,
by women than by men: more tempe-
rate in their enjoyments, their passions
are more under the guidance of reason;
decent in their deportment, they contin-
ually counteract the predisposition in
man to vulgar sensuality.

As wives, sisters, or mothers, the Cre-
ole women hold a rank far above their
apparent means of education. Frugal
in the expenses of life, they seldom lead
their families into distress, by gratifying
their pleasures or pride. Rigid econo-

ry, that may be called a trait in the Creole character, is much the most prominent in the conduct of the women.—Very seldom the victims of inordinate desires in any respect, their dress is regulated by neatness, decency, and frugality.

MAD DOGS.

The character of Franklin is too well known to require any comments by way of introduction to the following anecdote: When what is now a very decent tolerable sort of a road through New-Jersey, from the side next the North River, was little less than a most abominable slough, it was the misfortune of Franklin to be travelling through it with the proprietor of the stage coach. When they had passed about half way over it they overtook a wretched decrepit old woman—nearly exhausted with wading through the water and mud which were half leg deep. Franklin taking compassion on her miserable appearance, proposed admitting her into the carriage, and paying her fare himself. The proprietor refused—Franklin remonstrated—coaxed—intreated—but all in vain.—Theascal was inexorable—he was the proprietor, and “burn his buttons if he'd be nasty by any body.” So the old lady was left in the mud.

In the course of their ride, and while the cattle were dragging them through the very worst part of the road, the horses sinking breast deep at every step—the wheels nearly buried, and all hands growling and sweating with vexation, the conversation turned some how or other, upon mad dogs, hydrophobia, &c. Franklin was looking at the water—the man observed his eyes very intently upon it, and asked the reason? Franklin shook his head. The man repeated the question—Franklin replied by repeating the shake—at the same time asking, very abruptly, do you dislike to look at water? “I?” (said the man.) “I? no—” “I dislike to look at water, no indeed, do you?” Pray, said Franklin, rivetting his eye upon him, and speaking very quick—pray, have you ever been bit—“don't think he was mad—poor little fellow—oh, ho, no, no—only a puppy—couldn't be mad—no bigger than—” “snapping at the man!”—who jumped—smack! through the side of the coach up to his chin in mud.)

Drive on coachee, said Franklin—drive on! The man obey'd; the symptoms of hydrophobia all disappeared from Franklin, and the stage proprietor was left to plough his way home, as the poor old woman had been ploughing before him.

Foreign Intelligence.

[From the New-York Com. Advertiser.]

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The trials for high treason closed on the evening of the 27th of April, and the next morning sentence of death was passed on the prisoners. On Saturday the 29th, the Common Sergeant made his report to the King in council of the eleven men who had been sentenced the day previous. After two hours deliberation, the following were ordered for execution on the Monday following, (May 1st) viz: Arthur Thistlewood, James Innes, Thomas Brunt, Richard Tidd and William Davidson. The remaining six, who pleaded guilty to their indictments, are respited during the pleasure of the King. The five above named are to be hung, and afterwards beheaded, and their bodies cut into four quarters. One of the papers before us, say—“The prisoners at present exhibit a sort of enthusiastic bravery, and express a pride in having an opportunity to lay down their lives in the cause of freedom. They all reject the kind attention of the Rev. Mr. Cotton; they say they want none of his assistance, and express themselves confirmed deists.”

Nat. Adv.

On the 26th a dinner was given in London, chiefly by the merchants engaged in trade with Spain, in celebration of the recent change of the constitution of that country. About 150 persons were present, among whom was the Spanish Ambassador. One of the toasts given, was, “The Honorable Mr. Forsyth, the United States Ambassador at Madrid.”

The disgraceful scene of a man selling his wife took place in London on the 28th of April. Bills were posted in different parts of the city, stating that she would be sold according to law. At the appointed hour the husband made his appearance, leading his wife by a halter, which was placed around her neck. She was “knocked down” at a very moderate rate, to a butcher of Clare market.

Advices from Bagdad, dated the 25th of August, mention the distresses resulting from the great heat. The thermometer, in the coolest part of the houses, rose to 120 at midnight, in the air, to 103. Multitudes of the people in the country and town, dropped down dead in the streets. The river rose and became of a turbid red colour, and the waters so offensive that it was impossible to drink of them. The people proclaim the Day of Judgment to be at hand, & were preparing for the awful doom.

A duel had taken place in France, between a half-pay officer, and a member of the Body Guards. They fought 3 days; and, in the end, fired at three pa-

ces distance, when the officer was shot dead upon the spot. This is the longest personal individual war that we ever recollect to have heard.

IRELAND.

The Cork papers of the 23d of April, state, that a spirit of insubordination begins to manifest itself in the vicinity of Charleville. Nightly associations are formed there, and the peace and security of the neighborhood have been disturbed by turning up ground, nocturnal visits paid to the houses of some farmers and threats of a very terrific nature have been promulgated against some individuals who have lately taken land there.

PRUSSIA.

Letters from Berlin of the 14th of April, state, that on the preceding day, a tumult of a very formidable nature occurred in that city. About 300 individuals suddenly made an attack on the guard house, which was occupied at the time by not more than 30 soldiers. It was not till two or three detachments of the military had been brought against them that the insurgents were reduced to submission, when several of the ringleaders were secured and thrown into prison. The same afternoon, Baron de Humboldt had an audience of the King, which lasted three hours.

RUSSIA.

The Minister of “Public worship and instruction,” has published a report, exhibiting charges against the Jesuits, and recommending their immediate expulsion from the empire. The Emperor has approved of the report, and ordered that it shall be carried into immediate effect. The officers charged to execute the order are directed to pay every regard to the aged & infirm Jesuits.

London, April 27.

This day his majesty came in state to the house of lords, and, the commons being in attendance, delivered the following speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen. I have taken the earliest opportunity of assembling you here, after having returned to the sense of my people.

In meeting you personally for the first time, since the death of my beloved father, I am anxious to assure you, that I shall always continue to imitate his great example in unceasing attention to the public interests, and in paternal solicitude for the welfare and happiness of all classes of my subjects.

I have received from foreign powers renewed assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their earnest desire to cultivate with me, the relations of peace and amity.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons. The estimates for the present year will be laid before you.

They have been framed upon principles of strict economy; but it is to me a matter of the deepest regret, that the state of the country has not allowed me to dispense with those additions to our military force which I announced at the commencement of the last session of parliament.

The first object to which your attention will be directed, is the provision to be made for the support of the civil government, and of the honor and dignity of the crown.

I leave entirely at your disposal my interest in the hereditary revenues; and I cannot deny myself the gratification of declaring, that so far from desiring any arrangement which might lead to the imposition of new burthens upon my people, or even might diminish, on my account, the amount of the reductions incident to my accession to the throne, I can have no wish, under circumstances like the present, that any addition whatever should be made to the settlement adopted by parliament in the year 1816.

My Lords and Gentlemen. Deeply as I regret the machinations and designs of the disaffected should have led, in some parts of the country, to acts of open violence and insurrection, I cannot but express my satisfaction at the promptitude with which those attempts have been suppressed by the vigilance and activity of the magistrates, and by the zealous cooperation of all those of my subjects whose exertions have been called forth to support the authority of the laws.

The wisdom and firmness manifested by the late parliament, and the due execution of the laws, have greatly contributed to restore confidence throughout the kingdom; and to discountenance those principles of sedition and irreligion which had been disseminated with such malignant perseverance, and had poisoned the minds of the ignorant and unwary.

I rely on the continued support of parliament in my determination to maintain, by all the means entrusted to my hands, the public safety and tranquility.

Deploping, as we all must, the distress which still unhappily prevails among many of the laboring classes of the community, and anxiously looking forward to its removal or mitigation, it is in the mean time our common duty effectually to protect the loyal, the peaceable, and the industrious, against those practices of turbulence and intimidation by which the period of relief can only be deferred and by which the pressure of the distress has been incalculably aggravated.

I trust that an awakened sense of the dangers which they have incurred, and

of the arts which have been employed to secure them, will bring back by far the greater part of those who have been unhappily led astray, and will revive in them that spirit of loyalty, and due submission to the laws, and that attachment to the constitution, which subsist unabated in the hearts of the great body of the people, and which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, have secured to the British nation the enjoyment of a larger share of political freedom, as well as of prosperity and happiness, than have fallen to the lot of any nation in the world.

[Address of thanks were unanimously carried in both houses of parliament.]

April 28.

The trials for high treason have been brought to an abrupt termination. The prisoners Tidd and Davidson, who were tried yesterday, having been found guilty, the other six prisoners, Wilson, Harrison, Strange, Cooper, Gilchrist, and Bradburn, plead guilty, and sentence was passed on them accordingly this morning.

Thistlewood, Gayidson and Brunt, were also arraigned this morning, and sentence of death, according to the form prescribed in cases of treason, hanging, beheading, and quartering, was passed upon them by the chief justice.

Tr. Clements, the printer of the Observer, was fined £500, for publishing the trial, contrary to the injunctions of the court. He did not appear when called.

Paris, April 23.

Intelligence from Madrid, of the 15, inst. announces that the government had just promulgated a proclamation to the inhabitants of South America.

[After informing his American subjects of the events in the peninsula, and which, with his accustomed modesty and love of truth, Ferdinand, while he expatiates on the blessings of constitutional liberty, declares to have been the spontaneous result of his own will and judgment, he exhorts them to accept and swear to a constitution framed for their happiness.]—London paper.

The astronomers in England are quite busy in calculating the eclipse of the sun, which will take place on the 7th of Sept. next. The eclipse will be visible over an extent of more than 4,000,000 square leagues, equal to a sixth part of the earth, and resembling a kind of oval about 7,500 leagues in circumference, comprising all Europe, the western part of Asia, all Africa as far as Monopota, and a part of North America. The eclipse will last three hours.

A carriage with wings, has been exhibited in France. A rudder is affixed to the hinder wheels to steer it, and wings fixed to the shafts propels it forward.—It is said to be capable of going 30 miles an hour. One of the Paris papers promises to give a particular account of it, as soon as a public experiment is made.

A Royal Decree of Spain abolishes what was termed the Royal Patrimony of the Crown. The preamble declares “that it is impossible for the monarch to attain union and happiness so long as his subjects shall not be equal in regard to enjoyments, rights, contributions, privileges and duties.” It thus appears that even Kings can act right, when they dare not act otherwise.

The re-establishment of the Spanish Constitution was celebrated in London by 150 merchants, chiefly concerned in the trade of Spain. Many Spaniards were present, and among them his excellency the Duke de San Carlos, Ambassador of His Catholic Majesty. Among the toasts drank on the occasion, was the following—“The Hon. Mr. Forsyth, the United States Ambassador at Madrid.”

[From the Montreal Herald.]

Something new.—A discovery recently made, has furnished for several days the good people of this city with interminable conversation. About eight months ago, a young gentleman arrived here and put up at — hotel. He appeared about 16 years of age, of rather a fair complexion and seemed from the weakness of his tone, to be affected with a slight pulmonary complaint. This however, did not prevent him, from entering into the gaiety usual with youths of his age; he took his wine freely, though not intemperately; played an excellent game at billiards; frequently took the air on horseback, and by a fondness for juvenile frolics, in which he often engaged and not unfrequently proposed, gained the reputation of a lad of spirit and gallantry. A frankness of manner and liberality of conduct made him the favorite of his associates, whom he was always ready to oblige, giving them, (among other instances of accommodation,) a share of his bed, when the inn was too much crowded, or the lateness of the hour preventing them from gaining admission into their lodgings. Some time ago, he felt so ill as to be obliged to send for a medical gentleman; the physician came, examined his pulse, and enquired his symptoms, and perceived the young man in tears, assured him his complaint was trifling, and there was no reason for dejection.

A few days after, the patient met the doctor in the street, declared his health perfectly re-established, and returned him thanks for his attention. The catastrophe, however, proved him to have been too precipitate in his self congratulation: for, on Wednesday last, while passing the door of — boarding house, near the mansion house, he was taken suddenly ill, carried in, and an event occurred inconceivably demonstrative that (as an Irishman would say) the young man is a woman! So successfully had the secret been kept, (who will henceforth say that a woman cannot keep even her own secrets?) that none even of those accommodated as above, had the least suspicion of it. The circumstance soon spreading abroad, she laid aside her male attire, resumed the female garb, and renouncing the assumed name of —, declared her name to be Miss —. The discovery, as might be expected, threw her into great confusion; for when one of her former associates, ascending to pay her the compliments usual on such occasions, met her at the top of the staircase, and said, “How do you do, Mr. —?” she took to her heels, exclaiming, “For God's sake leave me,” and bolted herself in her room. Last Sunday evening, she disappeared, having previously discharged her bill. She seemed always to have money at command, had many very respectable acquaintances, was strictly honest, and generally esteemed.

Remarkable Occurrence.—On the 13, inst. a piece of land, of upwards of five acres, lying on the east bank of Lake Champlain, in Orwell, nearly opposite a place called Negro Point, sunk about 40 feet, and slid into the lake—throwing the bed of the lake up about 10 rod in width, and 30 in length. A number of men who were rafting near the place, were surprised by a sudden swell of the water, without knowing the cause of the phenomenon; but they soon perceived the ground settle and break up in various directions, and move towards the lake.—It appears to be composed, at a small distance from the surface, principally of blue clay. A part of the land was covered with small trees of various kinds, some of which were torn up by the roots and others moved in an erect position.—The ground is much broken, and thrown up in large ridges in many directions.—The land being much elevated, as you proceed from the water, caused it to move with greater force; and so sudden and powerful was its pressure against the water, that it occasioned it to rise nearly three feet on the opposite shore, which is about a mile and a half distant. Nat. Standard.

Harrisburgh, May 27.

David Lewis off again!—On Thursday morning last, the noted Lewis made his escape, we are informed, from the jail at Chambersburg, where he was ordered for safe keeping by some of our guardians of public safety. We are informed that Lewis accomplished a general gaol delivery at the same time.

Philadelphia, May 26.

Some idea of the scarcity of money and plenty of butter in our market, may be inferred from the following fact—Excellent fresh butter, May 26, 1820 selling in Philadelphia at 12 1-2 cts. per pound.

Extract of a letter from a highly respectable gentleman in Connecticut.

“Our Legislature has been in session while the event of your election was uncertain. I have had a good opportunity of ascertaining the feelings of the Republicans in this State, and I assure you, that they could have scarcely felt more interest in any election of our own, than in the success of Mr. Tompkins' election. There is a general detestation of Clinton's politics throughout the Republican party here, which is fixed and unalterable, and I should think, that with an Assembly against him, his power must be a mere shadow.”—Nat. Adv.

Melancholy and Extraordinary Event.

The last Calcutta papers relate, that on the 14th of October an entertainment had been given on board the ship Bengal lying there, at which about fifty ladies and gentlemen attended. In a short time after, more than one half of the company were seized of a most rapid and malignant fever, and before a month had elapsed from the day of the entertainment, nearly one moiety of this hall had died; and only one of those seized, was pronounced out of danger. What makes the event more extraordinary is the fact, that none of the married ladies felt the least disorder, and all the young ladies, but one, were attacked. [“As there was a ball in the evening it is not probable the exercise of the dance might have pre-disposed the young ladies to take the disease; and that the married ladies abstained from it.”] The sickness is attributed to the effluvia from upwards of 17,000 bullock horns, which made part of the lading of the ship.—Capt. Woodward, of the Bengal, was one of the victims.

It is stated in the Philadelphia National Gazette, that in pursuance of a treaty between Great Britain and Spain of the date of September, 1817, the universal

abolition of the African Slave Trade under the Spanish flag, was to take place on the 30th of May the present year. This leaves but one power that sanctions this inquiry, viz. Portugal. The above event renders the present a very important era—for if the marine forces of Great Britain and the United States shall be vigorously employed in scouring the African coast, it will be extremely difficult to carry it on with much profit, or security. Portugal being now left alone, must come voluntarily into the general agreement of civilized nations, or in case of obstinacy, she will be forced into it. Indeed, an event by no means improbable may produce the effect, at least as far as the European possessions of the power are concerned. A revolution similar to that which has recently occurred in Spain, which it would seem could scarcely fail of taking place, would at once bring forth an order for its suppression. We ardently hope that before another year shall pass away, the Slave trade will be the least profitable, and the most hazardous of all the varieties of traffic which mankind engage in.

In the year 1617, when the fashion of using tobacco first began to prevail in the New-England colonies, the legislature of Connecticut passed a law, ordering—that no person under twenty years of age, nor any other, who had not already accustomed himself to the use of it, should take any tobacco until he had obtained a certificate from under the hand of an approved physician, that it was useful for him, and until he had also obtained a license from the court.—All others, who had addicted themselves to the use of it, were prohibited from taking it, in any company, or at their labors, or in traveling, unless ten miles, at least, ten miles from any company; and tho' not in company, not more than once a day, upon pain of a fine of sixpence for every such offence. One substantial witness was to be a sufficient proof of the crime. The constables of the several towns were to make presentment to the particular courts, and it was ordered that the fine should be paid without gainsaying.

What terrible times such a law as this would produce at the present day! We can hardly conceive of any civil prohibition, that would be more likely to excite an insurrection against legitimate authority than such an one as this. And such an insurrection would inevitably prevail, and in the end overthrow the government, because we have not the slightest doubt that a majority of the male population of our country would be found to be either snuff-takers, smokers, or tobacco-chewers. One good thing would result from such a law, provided it could be well executed—a fine of sixpence for every offence would very soon form a capital fund for finishing the grand canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson.

Lesson of Philosophy.—When unsettled principles fall in with a constitutional gloominess of mind, it is no wonder the *tedium vitæ* should gain daily strength till it pushes a man to seek relief against this most desparate of all distempers, from the point of a sword, or the bottom of a river. But to learn to accommodate our taste to that portion of happiness, which Providence has set before us, of all the lessons of philosophy, surely the most necessary. High and exquisite gratification are not consistent with the appointed measures of humanity; and perhaps if we would fully enjoy the refresh of our own being, we should rather consider the miseries we escape, than too nicely examine the intrinsic worth of the happiness we possess.

The council of appointment, it will be perceived have declared the seat of Judge Goetschies first judge of Rockland, vacant on account of his having accepted the office of supervisor, and have appointed a successor. As this is desired, by many, an unwarrantable stretch of power, on the part of the council, we insert article xiv. of the constitution, to afford every reader an opportunity of judging for himself. The first judges of common pleas hold their offices on precisely the same tenure as the chancellor and judges of the supreme court; viz: during good behavior, and until they arrive at the age of 60 years. The council of appointment have no right to remove either under any circumstances. The following is the clause of the constitution by which the council justify their act:

“XXXV. That the chancellor and judges of the supreme court shall not, at the same time, hold any other office except that of delegates to the general congress, upon special occasions; and that the first judges of the county courts, in the several counties, shall not at the same time, hold any other office, excepting that of senator, or delegate to the general congress. But if the chancellor or either of the said judges, be elected or appointed to any other office excepting, it shall be at his option in which to serve.”

The question is, what is meant by the term “any other office?” Does it embrace a petty town office, or has it reference to higher elective offices, or those filled by the legislature or the council of appointment? In a literal sense it embra-

ces them all. Yet a literal construction does not seem to have been given to the clause; for the chancellor and judges of the supreme court, have, at the same time, held the office of report of the university; some of the latter have exercised, while judges, the duties of elector of president and vice president; all of the first judges of common pleas are also justices of the peace, a distinct and separate office; and many of them, we doubt, have officiated, and do officiate, as town officers. And yet this appears to be the first instance where the seat of a judge has been vacated in consequence. We doubt whether there is that incompatibility in the duties of the two offices of judge and supervisor, which, under a liberal construction of the constitution, and a regard for precedent, would justify this act of the council.—*Argus.*

[From the Albany Daily Advertiser of May 29.]

OFFICIAL CANVASS.

On Saturday last the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney General, Treasurer, and Surveyor General, met at the Secretary's office, and proceeded to canvass and estimate the votes given at the late general election throughout this state, for Governor, Lieut. Governor, and Senators.

The votes for Governor in the several counties are as follows:

County	Clinton	Tompkins
Albany	173	105
Allegany	363	484
Broom	474	541
Columbia	631	685
Cattaraugus	744	455
Chenango	678	1298
Cattaraugus	127	224
Cayuga	169	141
Columbia	157	126
Clinton	445	241
Dutchess	144	138
Delaware	365	1251
Franklin	451	412
Greene	257	817
Hamilton	234	208
Herkimer	1104	1039
Jefferson	202	99
Kings	433	898
Lewis	354	847
Madison	1407	1014
Montgomery	1634	147
New-York	1532	2107
Niagara	428	450
Orange	1233	179
Ontario	3342	2344
Otsego	1668	1916
Oranoga	1438	1414
Oswego	311	45
Oneida	2333	126
Potomac	150	79
Queens	675	678
Rensselaer	218	87
Rochester	2074	1100
Rochland	102	75
Saratoga	436	161
Schoharie	461	37
Schoharie	910	107
Sullivan	218	382
Schenectady	407	524
Saratoga	1477	1320
St. Lawrence	893	435
Seneca	662	891
Tioga	412	519
Tompkins	582	929
Ulster	1123	1036
West-Chester	919	1280
Washington	1358	1274
Warren	264	410
	4797	46250

1707 Maj for Clinton

N. B. The votes given for Mr. Clinton, in Bethlehem, Albany co. (32), were rejected on the canvass from an error in the return—the last letter in Mr. C's name having been omitted. The votes of a town in Tompkins county, which gave Mr. Tompkins 258, and Mr. Clinton 124, were also rejected, for an informality in the return. By deducting these votes from the above statement, Mr. Clinton's majority is reduced to 1400.

Pa. Allen, Esq. speaking of the late execution on pirates, observes,

It remains a curious question for esauists to solve, how it should happen that the journeying apprentice in this domestic manufacture of crime, should suffer on the gibbet, and their masters escape the punishment of the law.

Harace has long since told us, that one of the Heav'n-Gods should not be introduced on the scene, unless on occasions worthy of his majesty. In compliance with this salutary maxim of the Roman bard, when such humble pirates as Ferguson and Denny, are led to execution, it did not become absolutely necessary, that the master spirits should keep their company. We shall at some future day, take hold of some of the delicate filaments, and unravel this web of infamy. Ferguson's notes, &c. will accomplish this business much to the delight and gratification of our master spirits.

The Human Race.—Estimating the population of the whole earth at a thousand millions, the following is an enumeration of them according to religious profession.

1st Christians, 185,000,000

2d, Jews, (exaggerated) . . . 9,000,000
3d, Mahomedans, 150,000,000
4th, Heathens, &c. 656,000,000

"And a hunting we will go."

Thirty-three persons in Nelson, determined to hunt for one week. They divided into two parties, and commenced the pursuit of game on Monday 15th inst. continuing till Saturday evening. The following is the number & description of animals killed:—43 Foxes, 10 Hedge-Hogs, 2791 Squirrels, 18 Crows, 44 Woodchucks, 148 Woodpeckers, 6 Hawks, 20 Blue Jays, 14 Black Birds, 9 Thrashers, and 4 Pole Cats.—Total number, 3197.—*Keene Sent.*

ROCHESTER.

TUESDAY JUNE 18, 1820.

LOCAL JEALOUSY. We have for some time past detected the apparently concerted efforts of a certain class of politicians in this state—to fan the embers of local jealousy—to array the North against the South and to make hostile to each other those whose real interests are united. Such efforts are capable of delusion or palliation, and patriotism sees it as a solemn duty to warn indignantly upon those who thus wickedly endeavor to irritate and inflame the public mind. The process in this state devoted to Mr. Clinton, since the election have been active in fomenting discord—and having torn off the disguise of pretended friendship they no longer hesitate openly to attack the General Administration. Every transaction that their fanatical imagination can invent to their purpose, is seized with avidity and given a local bearing—all is yellow to their jaundiced eye. Virginia influence is seen in every thing—this is the organ that files even their dreams with horror. So sensitive are these good folks that a ship cannot be named without its "being a subject of mortification" to their local pride. The recent removal of a few Post Masters has set "the whole side in an uproar" an uninished, no doubt, a gratifying opportunity for the exercise of their malice. Even the virtuous and venerable Madison comes in for a liberal share of abuse, for permitting the correspondence that passed between himself and the Vice President during the war, to be published. Shame on the illiberality of feeling—such destitution of principle.

We have had our sunset of local jealousies. The cry of Virginia influence has been sounded in our ears till it has become as tedious "as a twice told tale vexing the dull ears of a drowsy man." It is disgracefully humiliating to the great and patriotic state of New-York to complain of the influence of a sister state. If her weight in the councils of the nation be not commensurate with her population, character and wealth, the fault is her own. Let her adopt a wiser policy—select among her sons to represent her interests in the councils of the nation those most distinguished for learning and talents—and let not the ignominious of relation in office, hurl them into retirement before they obtain a sufficient knowledge of legislation to bring their talents and learning usefully and successfully into employment. That Virginia has great influence, an influence, perhaps, disproportioned to her relative wealth and population is not improbable; but the means by which it has been acquired and sustained are in possession of every state in the union, and should command the admiration rather than the plaintive complaints of those who will not profit by her example. Six brings into her service the best talents she can command—and where shall we find a more splendid galaxy than Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe. They reflect no ordinary glory upon their native state.

We cannot readily forget, even in this period of calm, the deliberate design that was formed during the war to paralyze our national energies, to dismember the Union of not to prostrate our country at the foot-stool of the British throne. Causes will produce effects. What good can be produced by sectional discord? Divide the country into two great local parties and make the floor of Congress the theatre on which they shall contend for mastery, and the splendid monument of human wisdom, the constitution of our country would crumble into dust, and we might bid farewell to all our pleasing hopes of future greatness and glory. Such an event might be gratifying, to the "vaunting ambition" of men determined to rule or ruin; but the serious and reflecting part of the people in this state will never be excited to engage in the mad project of forming a northern combination to put down Virginia influence. Such an undertaking will be confined to those who during the war were sighing for "the golden days of commercial prosperity," and who declared "that some new form of confederacy should be substituted among the states which shall tend to maintain a Federal relation to each other."

On examining the official canvass of votes for this state, we were forcibly struck with the fact, that this county gave a larger number of Governor votes than any county except one in the state

at the late election. It may not be uninteresting to many of our readers to observe the relative strength of the most powerful counties in the state, in 1813 & 1820; the following statement exhibits the whole number of votes for the different years, in the several counties subjoined.

	years 1813	1820
New-York	3625	3729
Albany	2888	2748
Reisselaer	3283	3802
Columbia	3043	2961
Dutchess	3251	2928
Montgomery	3707	3088
Washington	3254	3192
Oneida	4557	3802
Cayuga	2951	3096
Ontario	3355	5886
Genesee	1941	4939

It is only since 1810 that Genesee has held a rank among her sister counties; her political influence was a cypher; she was overlooked in the catalogue of counties as a member too remote to be courted, and too insignificant to be feared; ten years present her to the astonished sisterhood, a star of the first magnitude destined to rival the whole.

In 1800, Ontario comprised the counties of Genesee, Niagara, Chataugue, Cattaraugus, and a large portion of Allegany in addition to its present territory; the population of Ontario at this time was 12,534. In 1810, we find the territory composing Genesee, which had in the intermediate time been erected into a county, to contain a population of itself, of 12,644; in 1814, by the state census, this was increased to 23,951, nearly double; in 1820, if the increase of population has continued in the same ratio (and it is the opinion of competent judges that it has) the census should be taken will give us a population of almost 50,000 souls. This increase is unparalleled.—In 1800, the territory comprising the five western counties contained a population of 12,000; in 10 years it is increased to 64,000; in ten more (in 1820) it will have swelled its aggregate to 160,000 souls!!! New-York is not the only state that has thus swelled its population; the south western states have emerged to manhood, new states are arising and joining the confederacy; the Floridas will soon be ours, and the Canadas are at our command, but we do not want them. Europe may well regard our growing strength with jealousy; if the wise policy of our government be seconded by the harmonious co-operation of the states, twenty years more will present America to the world the Lion of the North, powerful in peace and dreadful in war.—*Spirit of The Times.*

Maj. Gen. Scott is now on the Niagara frontier on a tour of duty.

It is perhaps a little singular that within a month past, four large Theatres have been destroyed with fire—viz: one at Washington city, one in Philadelphia, one in Montreal and one in the city of New-York. The last mentioned was consumed on the night of the 23rd ult.

A new census of the inhabitants of the United States is ordered to be taken, this year, by a law of Congress. It is believed, that our population will be found to exceed ten millions; in which case our Representatives in Congress will be materially increased.

The following gentlemen were yesterday chosen Directors of the Ontario Bank for the ensuing year:

Abm. Dox, Jasper Parish, Theodorus Chapin, James D. Bemis, Nat. Land. Gorham, Moses Atwater, Nathaniel W. Howell, John Greig, Ashel Warner, David L. Evans, James K. Gurnsey.

At a meeting of the Directors, N. Gorham, Esq. was unanimously re-elected President of the institution.

There are three Quakers now confined in Montgomery co. Pa. jail, for fines incurred for not performing military duty during the late war. As their religious scruples do not permit them to pay, their imprisonment must be indefinite.

Gen. Bissell has ordered a detachment of the regular army from St. John's and Baton Rouge to New-Orleans, to resist an attempt that has been threatened to rescue the Pirates now confined at N. O. under sentence of death.

The messenger recently despatched from Madrid to Gen. Vives, reached the seat of government on Saturday.

It is a circumstance, truly remarkable, that during the month of May, which is just past, there were but seven clear days!

Linnæus.—On Tuesday last the national line of battle ship, was launched at New-York, in the presence of it, is said, 80, or 100,000 spectators. Salutes were fired from the Washington 74, Hornet sloop, and returned from various places. This ship is called the Ohio, that being drawn by lot and is said to be able to carry 120 guns.

Hutton and Hull.—The time for the execution of these two unfortunate men, has not yet been appointed.

Silver Mine.—A stockholder from Zanesville Ohio, says the stockholders of the company which was incorporated for the purpose of digging for silver, are very sanguine of success and they progress rapidly in excavating the earth.—About two months will determine whether there is a quantity—some there un-

doubtedly is. Shares in the stock sell for about double their original price.

Spanish Inquisition.—From a recent publication, it appears that the following number of persons suffered by means of the Inquisition in Spain, between the years 1481 and 1808, inclusive, Burnt alive 32,382
Burnt in effigy, 13,690
Imprisoned, with confiscation of property. 296,450.

Mr. Clinton is employing himself with writing a series of letters in his Albany Statesman, tending to show who was the first man that projected the Canal. We can guess who he will decide upon.

In the late election at St. Louis, Missouri, for choosing delegates to form a convention and state government, the slaveites were triumphant. Every thing however, was done with order and temperance. There can however, be no doubt as to the odious feature of the sanction of slavery being engrafted into the new constitution. Permanent prosperity can never exist under such a system. Missouri had her destiny put into her own hands; "her death and life her bane and antidote," were both before her; hence we shall be sorry to see clouds and darkness rest upon her, and the annals of the 44th year of American independence stained with the commission of such a flagrant offence against the rights of man.—*Wash. Gaz.*

MARINE LIST.



ARRIVED.
June 5. Sch. President, Larabee, Poughkeepsie.
6. Gen. Brown, Davis, Ogdensburgh.
7. Julia, York, do. Genesee Packet, Pease, do. Sally Ann, Rogers, do. Farmers Daughter, Ingols, do. Sandy Creek, Hollister, do. Levantia, Briggs, French Creek, Java, Cushman, do.
8. Mary,orce, Ogdensburgh. Sachel, Rounds, do. Woolsey, Reed, do. Sloop Arcadia, Chapman, do. Steam Boat, Vaughn, Sackets-Harbor.
9. do. do. Lewiston, Sch. Triumph, McLean, Ogdensburgh. Atlas, Morley, French Creek. Julia, Whiting, Ogdensburgh.
10. Commodore Perry, Parker, do. 10. Swallow, Hawkins, Kingston.
SAILED.
June 4. Sch. Minerva, Hugenon, York, U. C. Clarissa, Mapes, Ogdensburgh. Ontario, Hugenon, do.
6. Mary Ann Sea, Trowbridge, do.
7. President, Larabee, do. Java, Cushman, do. Steam Boat, Vaughn, Lewiston.
8. Sch. Sally Ann, Rogers, Ogdensburgh. Sachel, Rounds, do. Woolsey, Reed, do. Sandy Creek, Hollister, do.
9. Julia, York, do. Levantia, Briggs, French Creek.
10. Commodore Perry, Parker, Niagara. Steam Boat Ontario, Vaughn, Sackets Harbor. Sch. Farmers Daughter, Ingols, Ogdensburgh.

RIVER COMMERCE.

ARRIVED.
May 15.—Shove-a-head, M'Christin, from Genesee, Flour, Ashes, Corn & Whiskey.
21.—Shove-a-head, M'Christin, Genesee, Ashes, Flour, Whiskey, Pork & Lard.
June 5.—Shove-a-head, M'Christin, Moscow, Ashes, Flour & Whiskey.

CASH FOR WHEAT.

CASH will be paid for a few thousand bushels WHEAT, if delivered soon. Apply to
BISSELL & ELY.
June 12, 1820. 8w.

ROCHESTER NAIL FACTORY.

THE subscriber has established a Nail Factory a few rods south of Messrs Bissell & Ely's Red Mills, where Nails of all sizes from 3d to 20d will be kept constantly for sale, at as low prices for Cash as can be purchased in the Western District, and of a quality inferior to none which are manufactured in the United States. Merchants will be supplied on as good terms as in Albany or New-York, adding transportation.
THOMAS MORGAN.
Rochester, June 13, 1820. 33tf

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Eastern and Western Mails, will close on Saturdays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 9 o'clock P. M. The Moscow Mail, on the west side of the river, will close every Monday at 9 o'clock P. M. The Avon Mail on the east side of the River will close every Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M. All letters to be forwarded should be delivered at least half an hour before the time fixed for closing the Mail, otherwise they will lay over until the departure of the next mail.
A. REYNOLDS, P. M.
Rochester, June 11th 1820.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS.

AT THIS OFFICE.

MAPPING!

THE Subscriber has opened a School in the village, at Dr. Ensworth's, and will be ready at any time within ten days to receive scholars, for projecting MAPS, and constructing GLOBES. He engages to instruct his pupils in projecting Maps of the several countries, and of the Globe, in four weeks, for \$3.00, including eight Maps; provided they be over 10 years old, can read and write well, and will pay proper attention to study. If any person shall not be satisfied with his instruction, no compensation will be required. Any information on the subject may be had by calling at Dr. Ensworth's.
SAMUEL DANFORTH.
Rochester, June 6, 1820.

N. B. If there should be any Young Gentlemen or Ladies in this village who would have an anxiety to acquire a knowledge of the above, and would be deprived on account of its infringement on other business, they may be accommodated by devoting such a part of the time as w'd be most convenient,—as the subscriber will be there at all times.

NEW GOODS.

A fresh supply of
Spring and Summer GOODS,
just received, and for sale low for cash by
WM. P. SHEARMAN.
Rochester 16 May, 1820. 28tf

LOST.

BETWEEN this village and Benjamin Hughs, a pair of Plated Stirrups. The finder will confer a favor by leaving them at this Office.
Rochester May, 30. 1820. 3w.

GROUND PLASTER.

BY the Bbl. or smaller quantity for Sale, also, a few Bbls. Bennet's (Manlius) superior Ale, by
S. MELANCTON SMITH,
Rochester, May 29. 1820. 3w.

NOTICE.

THOSE of our friends who have been desirous that we should procure KINE FOX infection, are informed that we have received from the agent appointed by government, a quantity in its pure and recent state, with which we offer, not *beg*, to vaccinate their families.
ELWOOD & COLEMAN.
Rochester, May 15, 1820. 30tf

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the Western Mail will be closed on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 10 o'clock, A. M. and the Eastern Mail will close on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10 o'clock A. M. All letters to be forwarded should be handed in at the Office, at least, half an hour before the time fixed for closing the mail. Several violations of the rules of the Post Office department have recently been discovered—such as written communications made on the margins of Newspapers, memorandums enclosed in Newspapers, &c. The law reads—"Any memorandum which shall be written on a Newspaper or other printed paper, or inclosed in the same, and transmitted by mail shall be charged letter postage, and any person who shall deposit such memorandum in any office for the purpose of defrauding the revenue, shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of five dollars." It is unnecessary for me to say that I am bound to take notice of all violations of the laws and regulations of the Post Office department. It is hoped that no cause of complaint may hereafter exist.
A. REYNOLDS, P. M.
Rochester, N. Y. 28tf

ONEIDA GLASS.

ONE HUNDRED Boxes 7 by 9 Oneida Glass, just received and for sale at five dollars per Box, by
WM. P. SHEARMAN.
Rochester, April 25, 1820. 25tf.

ON the third day of April, 1820, in the town of York, Genesee county, Chandler Pearson, Merchant in Avon, Ontario County, did, on that date, with force and violence, assault Charles Fox Salisbury, in the said town of York, and forcibly took from his person a Trunk with property of a valuable amount there in. This is to notify the public that if Chandler Pearson, or any agent whom he may employ, should apply for any sums of money, or other properties, relative to C. F. Salisbury, by notes or hand, bills, orders, receipts, or letters of credit, they are forbid to accept or pay the same.
C. F. SALISBURY.
April 2, 1820.

BY order of John B. Jones Esq Just Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Genesee, Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of George Olds of the town of Parma, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to show cause if any they have, before the said Judge, at his office in the town of Leicester, in said county, on the thirty first day of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate, should not be made, and his person be exempted from imprisonment pursuant to the act entitled "An Act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7th, 1819.—Dated June 12, 1820. 10w
GEORGE OLDS, Insolvent.

CHARLOTTE CORDE,
Assassinator of Marat.

Translated from the French of Du Broca.

Charlotte Corde was born at St. Saturnin des Lignerets, in the year 1768.—Nature had bestowed on her a handsome person, wit, feeling, and masculine energy of understanding. She received her education in a convent; but, disdaining the frivolous minutiae of that species of education, she labored with constant assiduity to cultivate her own powers, and hourly strengthened that heat of her imagination towards the great and sublime, which accorded with the inflexible purity of her manners, while it fitted her for that perilous enterprise to which, at the age of 25, she fell a self-devoted sacrifice.

Her love of study rendered her careless of the homage that her beauty attracted, and her desire of independence caused her to refuse many offers of marriage from men to whom her heart was indifferent. But even philosophy and patriotism could not always render the breast of the fair and heroic disciple invulnerable to the shafts of love. The young and handsome Belzunce, major-second of the regiment of Bourbon, quartered at Caen, became devoted to her, and succeeded to inspire her with a passion as virtuous as profound. This young officer was massacred on the 11th of August, 1789, by a furious multitude, after Marat, in several successive numbers of his journal, called *L'Ami du Peuple*, had denounced the unfortunate Belzunce as a counter-revolutionist.

From that moment the soul of Charlotte Corde, knew no happiness, and reposed only on the desire of vengeance upon him whom she believed to be the author of her misery.

Her hatred of Marat became yet more vehement after the events of the thirty-first of May, when she beheld him who had decreed the death of Belzunce now master as it were of the destiny of France; while the deputies, whose principles she loved, and whose talents she honored, were proscribed and destitute fugitives, and looking vainly to their country, to Frenchmen and the laws, to save them from the outstretched sword of tyranny. Then it was that Charlotte Corde resolved to satisfy the vengeance of her love, and snatch her country from the grasp of the tyrant.

To execute with perseverance and caution that which she had planned upon principle, was natural to the determined and steady mind of Charlotte Corde. She left Caen on the 9th of July, 1793, and arrived about noon on the 3d at Paris. Some commissions with which she was charged by her family & friends, occupied her the first day after her arrival. Early on the next morning she went to the Palais Royal, bought a knife, and getting into a hackney coach drove to the house of Marat. It was not then possible for her to obtain an audience of him, though she left nothing untried that she thought likely to influence in her favor the persons who denied her admittance.

Being returned to her hotel, she wrote the following letter to Marat:

Citizen,
I am just arrived from Caen. Your love for your country inclines me to suppose you will listen with pleasure to the secret events of that part of the republic. I will present myself at your house; have the goodness to give orders for my admission, and grant me a moment's private conversation; I can point out the means by which you may render an important service to France. In fear that this letter might not produce the effect she desired upon Marat, she wrote a second letter, still more pressing, which she intended to carry with her, and leave for him, in case she was not received. It was expressed as follows:

"I wrote you this morning, citizen Marat. Have you received my letter? I cannot imagine it is possible you have when I find your door still closed against me. I intreat that you will grant me an interview to-morrow. I repeat that I came from Caen—that I have secrets to reveal to you of the highest importance to the safety of the republic. Besides, I am cruelly persecuted for the cause of liberty. I am unfortunate; to say that, is sufficient to entitle me to your protection.

It was unnecessary to present the second letter: for, when Charlotte Corde arrived at the house of Marat, between seven and eight in the evening, and spoke impressively of her desire to see him, to the woman who opened the door Marat who heard her from his bath, where he then was, concluded it was the person from whom he had received the letter of the morning, and ordered that she should immediately be admitted.

Being left alone with him whom she intended to immolate to the manes of her lover and the injuries of her country, and sitting close by his side, she answered with the most perfect self-possession his eager questions concerning the proscribed deputies that were at Caen. He demanded their names, with those of the magistrates of Calvados, all of whom she named accurately. While he wrote me memorandums of their conversation upon his tables, Charlotte Corde measured with her eye the spot whereon to strike;

when, Marat having said that all these deputies and their accomplices should presently expire their treason upon the scaffold, her indignation received his words as the signal of vengeance; she snatched the weapon from her bosom, and buried the entire knife in his heart. A single exclamation escaped the miserable wretch—"For me!" he said, and expired.

Tranquil and unmoved amidst the general consternation, Charlotte Corde, as if she proposed to atone for the murder however she deemed it necessary, by a public death, did not even attempt her escape. She had received several violent blows on her head from a neighbor of Marat, the person who ran into the room on hearing the news of his assassination but when the armed force arrived, she put herself under their protection. An officer of the police drew up minutes of the assassination, which she cheerfully signed, and was then conveyed to the prison of the Abbey.

Calumniated, abused, and even personally ill-treated by the faction of Marat, she was three days exposed in her dungeon to all their insults and ill-usage before she was brought to trial. During this interval, she had found means to write to her father, imploring his forgiveness for having thus disposed of her life without his concurrence.

I was in the presence of the men about to decide upon her death, one should have seen Charlotte Corde, to have felt the grandeur of her character. The records of the trial, and her own letters, give but a faint picture of her dignified and noble deportment. If she spoke to her judges, it was neither with the wild energy of demoniac nor she affect the language of innocence; it was with the self-satisfaction of a voluntary victim, who feels it natural to devote her life to the salvation of her country, who did not welcome death as the expiation of a crime, but received it as the inevitable consequence of a mighty effort to avenge the injuries of a nation. While the curses of an incensed & prejudiced people resounded on all sides, she betrayed neither scorn nor indignation. When she looked upon the angry multitude, her eyes expressed a generous pity for the suffering and delusion of her countrymen. If she despised the men that sat in judgement on her life, she forbore to insult them; but replied to their reiterated questions with a composure and presence of mind that astonished them: while her face and person were animated with the bloom of youth and beauty, her words were graced with the eloquence of a sage!

The defence made by her counsel deserves to be recorded for its peculiar propriety in her circumstances.

You have heard, said her counsel altogether confounded by the courage she had displayed, the answer of the prisoner; she acknowledges her guilt; she even acknowledges in a very deliberate manner her long premeditation of the event. She has not suffered any of the most revolting of its circumstances, to pass unnoticed by you. She confesses the whole charge, and does not seek in any manner to justify herself. This inmovable temper, this absolute desertion of herself, in the very presence, I may say, of death; this absence of all remorse; these are so far from being natural, that they can only be resolved into that political phrenzy, which places a poniard in the hands of a maniac; and it is for you citizen jurors, to determine what weight this consideration ought to have in the balance of justice.

After the tumult and loud applause that followed her condemnation had ceased she addressed herself to her counsel—You have defended me, she said, in a manner as generous as delicate; it was the only one that could have rendered me that service which was your object; accept my thanks and my esteem. These gentlemen inform me that my property is confiscated; but there are some little debts to pay in my prison; and, as proof of the esteem I bear you, I give the performance of this my last duty into your hands.

The hour of punishment had drawn immense crowds into every avenue to the place of execution. When she appeared alone with the executioner in the cart in despite of the constrained attitude in which she sat, and of the disorder of her dress, (for, with a liteness of malice, they had despoiled her of every thing that could contribute to the decency of her appearance) she excited the silent admiration of those even who were hired to curse her. One man alone had courage to raise his voice in her praise; he was a deputy from the city of Metz—his name was Adam Lux.—He cried—*She is greater than Brutus!* He published the same sentiment, and signed his condemnation. He was shortly after guillotined.

INTERESTING NARRATIVE,
Of the wonderful escape of an officer lost in the Wilds of Caffraria.

Extract of a letter from an officer serving with the army in Caffraria, just received in London:

"I have now been three months under canvass, exposed to most inclement weather, cut off for a long time from communication with the colony, from the rivers being swollen, and deprived

of the comforts of life, and almost its necessities. On my first entering this country, I wrote a long letter, describing the alarming state of the settlement from the dreadful depredations and excesses committed by the Caffres, in a series of incursions, accompanied with a general attack by their concentrated force of 10,000 men upon the military depot of Graham's Town, on the 3d of the colony. The small military force of Europeans opposed to the Caffres, not exceeding 250 men, rendered the event at first extremely dubious. The Caffres made a tremendous charge from an elevated height with a heddious yell, and had they not suddenly stopped on approaching us, must in spite of every effort on our part have overwhelmed and destroyed every soul. Divine Providence ever watchful, interposed at the critical juncture. The Caffres stood motionless, allowing our troops to mow them down by the hundreds, till, panic struck with viewing the dreadful effect of musketry, and ordnance, they retired in a body, after three hours and a half conflict, leaving about 500 killed on the field, and as many more wounded. The charge of the Caffres was firm, regularly conducted.—Their immense force and warlike appearance was calculated to create apprehension in the most undaunted mind, and the idea of neither giving quarter to man, woman, child, or taking it themselves, rendered the affair one of the utmost desperation revolting in the extreme to a civilized & enlightened mind. For myself, I viewed the misguided savages with an eye of commiseration. The predictions of their chiefs that we were to fall into their power by a miracle, led them to an act which they have since been feeling the ill effects of having engaged in. Works were thrown up for the protection of Graham's Town, and the different posts, prior to entering Caffraira with a hostile force of two thousand men, and which took place in the month of July last; since that period we have continued traversing the country in all directions, driving the savages before us, but never bringing them to an engagement. The Caffres have every where deserted their homes, leaving their women and children to their fate, and who, in many instances, have lost their lives from our not being able to distinguish them from the men, the custom of dress being so much the same. My employment was such as obliged me to be detached with a few followers continually, and often alone, and in one instance early in the month of August, I rode out by myself to discover the course of a river. In my anxiety for the object in pursuit, I lost sight of the closing of the day. My compass failed in giving me information of my direction. I sought in vain for the track I had taken, became benighted, lost my way, and found myself destitute in an enemy's country, without a chance of discovering a road to any spot, and surrounded by elephants, lions, tigers, wolves, and savages. Picture for yourself my situation; but attend, and it will become still more deplorable. Finding myself benighted, I got off my horse took the bridle and saddle, laid it by my side, and concealed myself under a thick bush, securing my horse, to a tree at hand. As night spread her sable mantle around, the roaring of lions, and cry of elephants, alarmed me. I had but a brace of pistols to defend myself with. After remaining in the bush for two hours, a herd of a dozen elephants approached, frightened my horse, which broke loose, ran away, and came immediately to the spot where I was, for safety. I climbed up the highest tree around me, but could not ascend beyond the reach of these monstrous beasts, who arranged themselves around me in procession. By the moon, which had just risen, I discovered their movements to be playful, which gave me confidence; and after looking at me with the insignificance I deserved, they retired in disgust to my great joy. In vain, however, did I look for my horse; he was gone, never to return.

The apprehension of a second visit from wild beasts obliged me to keep my station in the tree for some time, till fancying I heard the sound of bugles from the camp, I descended, took my pistols and saddle with me, and proceeded in the direction I judged the sound came from. Hope, ever flattering, led me first in one direction, then in another, during the whole night, till despair at last took possession of my breast; I fired both my pistols at two o'clock in the morning, but without effect. Exhausted with fatigue, I threw down my saddle and again took shelter under a thick- et. In this dilemma, I fervently invoked the Almighty for protection, for I felt that without his aid I must inevitably perish. At day break a gleam of hope dawned on me, and eagerly did I seek to discover in the feature of the country some point to which I might direct my steps. Fruitless as my endeavors were the preceding night, so were they on the succeeding morning. I rose from my concealment in the utmost anguish of mind; ere I had paced a dozen yards a tremendous large lion presented himself to my view, couchant under a bush; I passed within a yard of his tail, so immediately did I come upon him; but he stirred not, and, if he saw me, was regardless of his prey. Neverrose the sun more majestically grand than on this eventful day. O God it was then I acknowledged

thy power supreme! Placing myself under the Almighty's protection I bent my steps, as it were by instinct in a direction which brought me to a river.— Here I paused on the banks to reflect on my condition. The alternative presented was, either to follow its course, which might bring me to a known point, whence I might enter the colony, or else to remain where I was with expectation of being picked up by a party sent from the camp in search of me. The former offered so many obstacles that I gave up the idea as totally impracticable in such a country and without food: the latter I embraced, though had I possessed my pistol loaded at the time, I should have been led to the rashest and basest of acts. Four hours elapsed in this state. I saw Caffres in every direction, but providence screened me from their view.— I became faint for want of food, which had not entered, my lips for 36 hours, and was so lacerated with thorns, that I began to think of a future state as near at hand. Towards midday however I was roused by the sound of bugles; I listened and found it was not imaginary as before but at a great distance. How to make myself heard I knew not; and having lost my horse I could not proceed with any despatch towards the sound. I threw away the incumbrance of my pistols and part of my dress, and made for the highest and most clear point of land near me. Perched upon this I again listened, but the sound retired. I left my post and ran at my utmost speed; I found I approached, and gained confidence and spirits. After two hours, I could make myself heard—was answered and at length discovered by a party, which had all night been looking for me, and were returning giving up the pursuit.—You may easily judge my joy was unbounded; I cried like a child, so strong were my feelings acted upon.— Being congratulated on my wonderful escape by my deliverers, I was placed on horseback and conducted to the camp, where I had been given up; and on my arrival being announced, it was asked if not my remains, rather than a living carcass, approached? Thus ends my tale. I readily parted with my horse, saddle, bridle, pistols and clothes, for the security of my person; therefore, tho' lost to me forever, it would be sinful for me to repine. The distance at which I was found was ten miles from the camp and it moved the same day; another half hour and my doan had been sealed."

[From the New-York Advertiser.]

A very interesting work has recently appeared in England, entitled—"Travels in Nubia: by the late John Lewis Burckhardt." This gentleman who was a native of Switzerland, travelled over a vast extent of country, in Asia and Africa, under the name of Sheikh Ibrahim, in the dress and character of a muselman, and was never discovered, tho' often suspected, and closely examined. He died at Cairo, just as he was preparing to set out upon an expedition into the interior of Africa, for the purpose of tracing the course and termination of the Niger. Fortunately his journals and manuscripts have been in a great measure preserved, and are in the hands of the "Association for the discovery of Africa," in Great Britain, by whom he was employed in his eastern travels.

The Quarterly Review for March, 1820, contains a very interesting article on this part of the account of his journeys—for only a small part of them has yet appeared. The following passage will serve as a specimen of his manner. We hope, most sincerely that the whole may be obtained by some of our booksellers, and an edition be brought out in this country.

"The valley of Ghor is continued to the south of the Dead Sea, its name is changed into that of Arabia, and it runs almost in a straight line, declining somewhat to the west, as far as Akaba, at the extremity of the eastern branch of the Red Sea. The existence of this valley appears to have been unknown to ancient as well as modern geographers, although it is a very remarkable feature in the geography of Syria, and Arabia Petraea, and is still more interesting for its productions. In this valley the mountains are still found; it drops from the sprigs of several trees, but principally from the Gharab; it is collected by the Arabs, who make cakes of it, and eat it with butter; they call it Assal Beyrouk, or the honey of Beyrouk. Indigo, gum Arabic, the silk tree called Asheyr, whose silky substance, of which the Arabs twist their matches, grow in this valley. It is inhabited near the Dead Sea in summer time by a Bedouin peasants only, but during the winter months it becomes the meeting place of more than a dozen Arab tribes. It is probable that the trade between Jerusalem and the Red Sea was carried on through this valley. The caravan, loaded at Ezion-gaber with the treasures of Ophir, might, after a march of six or seven days, deposit its load in the ware house of Solomon. This valley deserves to be thoroughly known; its examination will lead to many interesting discoveries and would be one of the most important objects of a Palestine traveller. At the distance of a two long day's journey north east from Akaba, is a rivulet and valley in the Djebel Shera on the east

side of the Araba, called Wady Mousa. This place is very interesting for its antiquities and the remains of an ancient city, which I conjecture to be Petra, the capital of Arabia, Petraea, a place which as far as I know, no European traveller has ever visited. In the red sand stone of which the valley is composed, are upwards of two hundred and fifty sepulchres entirely cut out of the rock, the greater part of them with Grecian ornaments. There is a mausoleum in the shape of a temple, of colossal dimensions, likewise cut out of the rock, with all its apartments, its vestibule, perystyle &c. It is a most beautiful specimen of Grecian architecture, and in perfect preservation. There are other mausolea with obelisks, apparently in the Egyptian style, a whole amphitheater cut out of a rock with the remains of a palace and several temples.—Upon the summit of the mountain which closes the narrow valley on its western side, is the tomb of Harouu (Aaron brother of Moses).—It is held in great veneration by the Arabs. (If I recollect right, there is a passage in Eusebius, in which he says that the tomb of Aaron was near Petra.) The information of Pliny and Strabo upon the site of Petra, agree with the position of Wady Mousa. I regretted most sensibly that I was not in circumstances that admitted of my observing these antiquities in all their details, but it was necessary for my safety not to inspire the Arabs with suspicions that might probably have impeded the progress of my journey, for I was an unprotected stranger, known to be a townsman, and thus an object of constant curiosity to the Bedouins, who watched all my steps in order to know why I preferred that road to Egypt to the shorter one along the Mediterranean coast."

MAGNANIMITY.

A young man on the point of marriage, was drawn for the militia in Lorraine. In despair he applied to the Count de Mitry, captain of the regiment who in compassion gave his word that the service should not exceed one year. The term expired, the captain explained to the colonel, and requested the man's discharge, which the colonel flatly refused, as he said the subject was an excellent soldier and did credit to the corps. Next day he was surprised when the captain waited on him in the soldier's attire, knapsack and musket, with this address: "My colonel, as the word of a gentleman is sacred, and I have pledged mine that this man shall only serve for a year, here is my commission of captain which I resign, and am ready to serve in his place." The colonel with shame & amazement signed the discharge.

When Dr. John Thomas (who died bishop of Salisbury in 1766) was chaplain to the British Factory at Hamburg a gentleman of the Factory being ill was ordered into the country for the benefit of the air; accordingly he went to a village about ten miles distance, but after some time died there; Upon this application was made to the parson of the parish, for leave to bury him in the church yard; the parson inquired what his religion was, and was told that he was a Calvinist;—"No, (says he) there are none but Lutherans in my churchyard, and there shall be no other."—"This, (said Dr. Thomas) was told me; and I wondered that a man of any learning or understanding should have such ideas. I resolved to take my horse, and go and argue the matter, with him, but found him inflexible; at length I told him he made me think of a circumstance which once happened to myself, when I was curate of a church in Thames street; I was burying a corpse, and a woman came and pulled me by the sleeve in the midst of the service; Sir, sir, I want to speak with you—Pruthee, wait, woman, until I have done—No, sir, I must speak to you immediately—Well then, what is the matter? Why, sir, you are going to bury a man who died of the small pox near my poor husband, who never had it. This story," continued he, had the desired effect, and the curate permitted the bones of a poor Calvinist to be laid in the church yard."

A man may as well hope to distinguish colours in the midst of darkness, as to find what to approve and disapprove in nonsense. You may as well assault an army that is buried in entrenchments. If it affirms any thing, you cannot lay hold of it; or if it denies you cannot refute. There are greater depths and obscurities, greater intricacies and perplexities, in an elaborate and well written piece of nonsense, than in the most abstruse and profound tract of school divinity.

The love of admiration is not always unfavorable to virtues. The desire of praise is a motive to do that which we think may deserve praise. This may occasionally, to persons of a corrupt taste, lead to endeavours at excelling in useless and trivial performances; but it can scarcely lead to actions manifestly base and flagitious.

Dryden, in some complimentary verses to a lady, has the following curious image:

She walks abroad TEN THOUSAND CURDS STRONG.

not; but we presume the facts can be ascertained, and, if mercy be allowed to them, it will be so much the greater; but if punishment be demanded, it will be the better deserved.

[From the Bos. Dai. Adv. June 22.]

Dough faces, or doe faces.—The appellation applied by Mr. Randolph to the gentlemen who were frightened into the vote which they gave on the Missouri question, who "looked in the glass and were scared at their own dough faces," has been the subject of a variety of commentaries. A Baltimore writer will have it that he alluded to a prank common among children, a face, by which their own features are concealed, to frighten their comrades, and which is sometimes made so hideous, that when they look in the glass, they are themselves frightened. Others maintain, that he merely alluded to the property of dough, of being moulded into any shape or figure that one would wish, without any resistance on the part of the material wrought upon: others, that he alluded only to the pallid hue of unbaked pastry in distinction from the healthy brown of that which is fit for use; others again, with more plausibility, that the allusion was to a very common figure of speech, by which a person of dull intellect is designated, sometimes in direct terms, as "such a one is a dough head," and sometimes by a periphrasis, as "such an one is but half baked," or "was set too near the mouth of the oven." Others again, with some show of reason contend, that the orthography of the expression, as quoted, is not correct. They would read, "they saw their own doe faces and were scared," in allusion to the tinidity of the doe, which shrinks alarmed, from its own image reflected from the water. Which of the various interpretations is the true one, or is most generally received, we will not venture to determine. We only add a remark of a writer in the Connecticut Journal, which seems to be not entirely inappropriate.

"Dough," has before been the subject of allusion, though in a different manner in chastising very great profligacy and delinquency. "Ephraim," says the prophet Hosen, "is a cake not turned." The old commentator Matthew Henry, thus explains the passage. "Ephraim is a cake not turned on one side, and so is turned on one side, and dough on the other side." Now this seems not a bad picture of a representative, who could make a speech, to the best of his abilities, against slavery, but in taking the vote, could go out to get his dinner.—He did what he dared on both sides, but was "good for nothing on either side." I will only add, from all dough-faces, half-baked, and slack-baked representatives, Good Lord, deliver us!

LATE INDIAN MURDERS.

An account is published on the authority of a letter from New-Madrid County, Mo. stating, that a Mr. Davis of Tennessee was barbarously murdered and scalped, and a Mr. Chandler mortally wounded by the Shawnee Indians; this is erroneous as relates to the tribe of Indians, it being the Seminoles. The inhabitants went in pursuit of the murderers, one of whom was slightly wounded but made his escape. Three Indians belonging to the said party, one of them a chief, were taken prisoner, and conducted to New-Madrid, where they were confined and a guard placed over them. These prisoners were detained as hostages until the tribe consented to give up the murderers. This was accordingly done.—One of them had a pistol concealed under his flap, which he drew out and shot his companion, (for alleged treachery) when occasioned his death some days after. The survivor was taken to the Big Prairie and committed to jail. A precaution was taken to chain him, but being a man of uncommon strength, he succeeded in breaking the chain. The jailer entered his apartment with food, and was immediately knocked down and badly wounded. Three men immediately rushed in to the assistance of the jailer, who were likewise knocked down. Another person soon entered with a loaded pistol, with which he shot the Indian through the body; but as he still preserved much strength and made a stout resistance, the man loaded his pistol the second time and shot him through the head.

The tribe to which these men belonged expressed entire satisfaction at their death. Our informant was a witness to all the transactions except those in the jail. He arrived here some days since direct from their neighbourhood.—The militia were called out, but only in season to conduct the surviving murderer to jail. No fears were felt by the inhabitants in consequence of the proceedings, the first account of this particular being wholly incorrect.

[From the N. Y. Com. Adv. July 1.]

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

It would seem that a desire from retrenchment and economy is gaining ground in the British parliament. Lord A. Hamilton, lately brought forward a motion for abolishing the office of fifth baron of the exchequer in Scotland, for the purpose of saving a salary of 2,000l. per annum. The motion, though op-

posedly by the ministers, was rejected, and was negatived by a majority of only 12, in a house of 836 members.

The Liverpool Advertiser of the 20th of May, contains a paragraph, stating news has just been received, and generally credited, that Sir Francis Burdett had been condemned to three years imprisonment, and a fine of 5,000l, at the very time when the unconscious baronet was giving notice in the house of commons, of a motion for inquiring into the Manchester meeting of the 12th of August. Sir F. it will be recollected, has recently been tried for writing his famous letter in relation to the attack of the yeomanry cavalry upon the people assembled at that meeting. The judgment of the court had been delayed.

The coronation of the king, which is to take place on the 1st of August, it is said is to be conducted on the most economical scale. The expense will not exceed 100,000l.

A ministerial paper says, orders have been sent to St. Helena, directing a more enlarged freedom to be allowed to Bonaparte. The expected return of Sir Hudson Lowe, is considered as a corroboration of the fact.

The price of a coronation dress for a peer and peeress, is estimated at 10,000l.

The queen is evidently popular with a large party in England. Her birthday was celebrated by a numerous party at Liverpool, and a song highly complimentary was sung on the occasion.

FRANCE.

Paris dates of the 17th of May, state that the queen of England had arrived at Macon, under the title of the Marchioness de Balt, on her way to Brussels.—Her carriage bore the device *Spemeliore victor*. Some equipages belonging to her majesty, arrived at Ghent on the 6th.

Some further particulars are given of the attempt upon the life of the Dutchess of Berri, and the royal family, as account of which was mentioned in the Liverpool papers, received a short time since by the Merchant. They are no further interesting, than to show what we all know, that some of the ex-emperors friends are yet plotting mischief, and that France is thereby kept in a continual fever. Five or six have been arrested, and numbers more are implicated in the affair.

Societies of ladies are forming at Paris, to provide funds for buying masses for the soul of the Duke of Berri, and prayers for the safe delivery of his widow.

French liberty of the press.—M. B. Constant, a distinguished orator of the party of Libereaux, has stated to the chamber of representatives, that having been scandalously libelled in one of the minor journals, he had prepared an answer, which fully refuted the foul calumnies who had assailed him, when to his utter astonishment, the reply had been suppressed by the public censors of the press!

On the 21st of April, a dreadful fire broke out at Pritz, in Bohemia, which reduced the greater part of that considerable town to ashes. On the 24th, another fire broke out at Mittigan, an estate belonging to Prince Metternich, which being spread by a high wind destroyed, in a few hours, the castle, the church, the school, and 40 houses.

STRANGE COINCIDENCES.

When BUONAPARTE was posting towards Paris after he had quitted Lba, his carriage broke down, and was almost smashed to pieces, on the level road from Fontainebleau, about 8 o'clock in the evening. While viewing the wreck Bertrand remarked to the Ex-emperor, that the loss could easily be replaced.—"Yes, Yes," replied Buonaparte, "I know it; but I do not like the man."—It was exactly at the same hour, in the ensuing June, that his army at Waterloo was routed; when not only his carriage, but his empire, was smashed to pieces. These facts were recorded in the journals at the time.

There are two incidents in English history equally extraordinary; both ominous of the separation of the United States from the British empire. When the late King George III, was crowned in 1761, and the Lord Chancellor was placing the mazy crown on the King's head, one of the most costly diamonds in it, being loose, fell down; which the King remarked did not augur well.* It is also said, that when the Royal Sovereign was launched, it was found that the globe which the figure of the King held in his hand, was too large to permit the bowsprit to be properly placed, and the Commissioner ordered a part of the globe to be cut away.—On examination it was found that the part cut off was that part of the western continent now the United States.

A coincident less striking is the following:—

[From a London Paper.]

The Georgium Sidus.—Since the death of his late venerable Majesty, George the Third, coincidences have been sought after with avidity. That the longest reigns in the annals of Britain have been Henry the III, Edward the III, and George the III, is a circumstance recommended to the notice of the rising generation. But there is a coincidence which seems not to have been recognized, with which the juvenile astronomer will be gratified. In the year 1761, Dr. Herschell discovered a

comet, which is called the Georgium Sidus, out of compliment to his Majesty, who had patronised him with his accustomed liberality. Now it is somewhat remarkable, that as the Georgium Sidus is eighty-three years creeping through its orbit, the age of His Majesty nearly corresponded with the long period in which the progress of this planet around the sun is completed. With many individuals, the revolution of an assigned period is a matter of serious consideration."

NOTE.

*One of the British poets thus notices this event, in an address to the King, in 1788.

"A serious omen, of an early date, Threatened a diminution of thy State. When on thy head they plac'd the imperial crown, Then the most precious diamond tumbled down."

Now it is verified.—Events must tell, The jewel was America that fell."

THE MAIL ROBBER.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the American Daily Advertiser, dated Baltimore, June 24.

"Knowing the interest the humane inhabitants of your philanthropic city took in the fate of young HALL, one of the mail robbers, I can now inform you that his life will be most probably spared. The governor and his council have adjourned without coming to any conclusion upon the subject, and do not meet again until the first Monday in September. The latter, it is said, advised the execution of both, while the former contended for his prerogative of commuting the punishment. This the council denied—and the governor refusing to sign the warrant, has spared the lives of these two unhappy men until another governor and council shall be appointed, which will not take place until the month of December next.

Darien, June 12.

Fortunate escape.—On Friday Evening last, a party of young men from this place were ascending North New-Port river, in a small boat, and near the head of navigation, discovered an enormous SNAKE making towards them. Four Muskets, three rifles, and a pair of pistols were discharged in quick succession at the monster, which arrested his progress until the party re-loaded and fired a second time; this, with the aid of leapfrogs, bayonets, &c. succeeded in taking life. The snake measured in length 21 1/2 feet, and 18 inches between the eyes. On opening the body, a negro's head, a calf, four alligators, (each measuring three feet) a green turtle, two dogs, six geese, besides many small birds were found therein. A similar animal has been seen in Sunbury river, by some of the young men, while on their nocturnal rambles. From the description heretofore given of the great SEA SERPENT, and the enormous size of this animal, many have no doubt in saying it is the same.

[From the Shepherdstown Informer.]

Mr. Editor: An incident occurred at my house yesterday, which very much astonished me and a number of others, who witnessed it, and I should like to hear it accounted for by Philologists & scientific men. My servant had been washing, and among their things had washed a muslin handkerchief, belonging to my wife, being about the half of a yard square; it was starched, but not ironed, and hung on a line in the yard to dry; after becoming dry, it arose from the line and ascended like a balloon, in rather a sloping direction, until it entirely disappeared; when last seen it looked like a small star. There was very little air stirring, and there were no clouds. Whether its ascension was occasioned by the peculiar dryness and density of the atmosphere, from a particular form that it assumed on leaving the line, I leave to the learned to decide.

This extraordinary fact can be attested by, perhaps, fifty persons.

JOHN BAKER.

Shepherdstown, Va. June 10.

[From the National Gazette.]

Spain. We have received a series of Spanish gazettes (the Constitutional Dairy of Barcelona) to the sixth of May. They furnish a feast to one who takes a lively interest in the Spanish Revolution. Every thing in them denotes national energy, elasticity and reform. Patriotism, talent, knowledge, experience, are shown to be all in full and salutary motion. The system of ecclesiastical discipline and administration is under revision, and subjected to various beneficial changes. Royal decrees abound tending to the generation of every branch of government and economy, particularly the finances. The most remarkable of these decrees is one of the 24th of April, which ordains that,—for the purpose of giving the people a knowledge of their rights and duties, and in order that they may be enlightened on these from the very source whence they had been too often deceived.—Parochial curates of the monarchy shall explain to their parishioners, at stated hours on the Sundays and holidays, the political constitution of the Cortes; pointing out its utility to all classes, and refusing all ac-

cusations against it—that the same shall be done for the children of the primary schools, by their teachers; for the students of universities and ecclesiastical seminaries, by the regular professors of law and moral philosophy; and for the inhabitants of convents, and universally of all literary and monastic establishments, by their principals. The decree also directs that the Constitution be styped at the Royal Printing Offices, to make a copy of it attainable for every one; and that it be printed and distributed in all the trans-marine dominions of Spain. Another decree establishes an anniversary commemoration, with the utmost military and ecclesiastical pomp, on the death of those Spaniards whom Murat butchered at Madrid, on the 2d of May 1808; another prescribes and regulates the organization of the National Militia "to guard the Constitution;" and it appears that numerous volunteer companies are forming themselves for the same object.

The Barcelona Dairy complains of the fabricated or distorted news respecting Spanish affairs, given in the French gazettes. It traces them to male chiefly, and in part to ignorance of the Spanish language. It contradicts the rumours of revolutionary movements in Portugal, and the assertion of the British ministerial journals, (upon whose tone it animadverted sharply) that the South American Provinces will not receive the Constitution. It alleges that the best results are expected in South America, when the intelligence of the revolution is received there. It relates that Ferdinand expostulated with the French Ambassador at Madrid, in regard to the calumnies vented in the French ultra-royalist and ministerial journals against the Spanish revolution, and that he assured his excellency that he Ferdinand—was the first and the heartiest constitutionalist of Spain. Much good pleasure & keen savour are indulged in Spanish papers, about the fears of the Prussian, French and British governments as to the influence of Spanish example, and the infection of Spanish liberty. The French journals are fully matched in point of ability, and over-matched in the topics of recrimination, and in poignancy of satire. The whole number of French troops in the neighbourhood of the Pyrenes is stated at 2700, and represented as "a cordon against freedom." Patriotic pieces are constantly performed on the Spanish Theatre; a new one entitled "Liberty Restored," was announced for the second of May, at Barcelona.

THE GAZETTE.

TUESDAY JULY 11, 1820.

We state with pleasure that no other case of the Small Pox has occurred in this place than the one mentioned in our last, and there is every reason to believe that there will be no other. People in the country run no hazard in visiting our village.

The 41th anniversary of American Independence was celebrated by the inhabitants of this village by the usual demonstrations of hilarity and joy. Party dissensions were forgotten—all moved by the same impulse, and actuated by the same principle, proclaimed the era of good feelings, and united in offering their annual tributions to the shrine of Liberty. A procession was formed at Dr. Eusworth's which proceeded to the church escorted by a band of Music, where, after the usual exercises, an Oration was delivered by A. Sampson, Esq. which was received with great satisfaction and applause. The assemblage again formed in procession, returned to Dr. Eusworth's, where an excellent dinner was served up. Col. N. Rochester presiding, assisted by Dr. Matthew Brown, Jr. as vice president. After the cloth was removed, the following toasts were drank.

The day we celebrate—May the principles which encompass its successes be remembered and revered, and may they harmonize the American people.

Patriotism.—The American people saw the approach of foreign despotism—they resisted it, and established their national Independence.

The first American Congress.—Its proceedings are an imperishable monument of national glory.

The convention of 1787.—But for its wisdom the American States would have suffered the protracted weakness of colonies, and have sunk into anarchy and insignificance.

The Union of the States.—The basis of our national prosperity.

George Washington.—The hero of our independence and the advocate of our union, he is truly the father of his country.

The President of the U. States.—Let history do him justice and the character of American statesmen will not suffer.

Agriculture Manufactures and Trade.—When either is endangered, by foreign competition, let it be protected, thereby cherishing their mutual interests.

The State of New-York.—Let faction be silent, and the people united, and it will stand as a pillar in the national fabric.

The Erie Canal.—Opening an intercourse between the interior and the ex-

treme parts of the United States, it will assimilate conflicting interests, impart energy and give durability to the national compact.

The Governor of the State.—Let his measures be tested by impartial experience.

The arts and sciences.—The citizens of the United States deriving a hardihood of character from the nature of their republican institutions; may they cherish the socializing influence of literature and the liberal arts.

The American Navy.—In its infancy it grappled and wounded the British lion—in its manhood it will wield the tri- dent of the ocean and establish an equitable system of international maritime law.

To the Editor of the Rochester Gazette, Sir,

It is not a little singular, to observe the wild inconsistency of the old Federal party, again brought to life, and given motion in this state, by the grand apostate De Witt Clinton? At the same moment when the Council of Appointment, the engine of the apostate, were striking from the list of office, every honest and real Republican that supported the war, and was true to his country in times of trial, because the Postmaster General removed a few of his deputies, who had become the tools and dupes of the grand apostate, the whole Federal faction, set up the cry of persecution and proscription. But let them howl and lament, the Postmaster General must and will proceed in this holy work so long as a single creature of the grand apostate, is in office. (In his department) to disgrace the state, during the administration of Thomas Jefferson, the head of the Republican family, the only reason assigned for the removal of an official, the incumbent of an office, was that the public good required it. This is the best reason in the world, and we hope and trust the only one the Postmaster General will take the trouble to give in future. Is it possible, sir, that the grand apostate can suppose, that the man who now administers the general government have forgotten his conduct during the year 1812, the most eventful and trying period since we became a free people? Can he suppose the Republican party in general, have forgotten that at that eventful period, he put himself at the head of the Tory party in the New England States and in this state, for the purpose of being made President? Yes, sir, this very same De Witt Clinton was then to have been made President by a party, who denounced the war as wicked and unjust, and who charged the general government of being guilty of robbery, and murder—murder in wearing an unjust war, and robbery in taking the people's money to carry on that war. This party has succeeded in defeating the republicans of this state, by the barest vote. It has not been able to deceive the general Government—they know him well, and are not unmindful of his present conduct. But let succeed for a moment that Clinton had succeeded in his ploy of self-aggrandisement, and had been made President. The inevitable consequences would have been disaster, and ruin to our country. The British Ministry would have told the people of England that the Americans were opposed to the war, and had put out of office the man who had declared it—that nothing was wanting but perseverance to lay us in the dust, and that they would soon be able to compel us to accept of such a treaty, as they in the plenitude of their power might think proper to dictate. Nor would this have been a vain hope in the British Ministry, when our National treasury was exhausted, and an opposition to the war completely organized, by a party the most powerful and unprincipled that ever existed and scorned any country or government. It would have been ruin to this country, to have placed in the chair of state, any other man than the one who then filled it, no matter how great his talents and popularity, much less such a creature as De Witt Clinton, the common deserter of all parties, and all principles. But let Mr. Clinton and his council proceed in their work, we ask no favors from either. I trust however, that the day of retribution is at hand, and that they will be hurled from office, and honest men put in their places. Let us hear no more whining on the subject of persecution and proscription from Christians. Since they by the basest acts have laid hold of power, let them for once, have honest enough, to acknowledge the justice of that power which arrests it from their grasp. This indeed, is more than we expect from them: for since in office as they have lived without honor, honesty or virtue, they will probably die without repentance.

FICTION.

The Troy Pest, in speaking of the late calamity at that place, says, "Let it be recorded for the honor of our females, that hundreds of them were in the ranks and labored with incredible perseverance in passing water to the engines. On Wednesday we were again obliged to fight the fire in the ruins; and again on Tuesday and Thursday night until 11 o'clock—and here again we saw great numbers of our ladies in the ranks, and neither did they leave until all were drenched. A strong guard has nightly patrolled our streets, and a vigilant watch is still necessary. On Sunday hundreds were engaged in digging from the mountainous ruins some articles of merchandise, &c. and others are still extinguishing fires. Hundreds who came to see our wretched situation and weep over our burning cinders, see the once wealthy merchant, or thriving mechanic, picking from the ashes a few useless articles of merchandise or a broken implement of his trade, or the beggared laboring man and his houseless, unfed little ones, seeking for a spoon or a knife. Oh—it wings the sinking heart with anguish. This is not fancy, it is a distressing reality."

"Companions in oppressed, let us not look forward with a cold when we shall receive, our trades and many of us are ruined none complain. We this great calamity, that our little city has poor houseless people lorn situations with the fortitude of good martians. He that 'rears' and 'tempers' shorn lamb," will see

The annual meeting of the Western District, Wednesday the 27th of March, in this village, was performed by the Rev. Mr. Smith, and an appropriate address by the Rev. Mr. Smith, gentlemen were read, Society for the custom Rev. Bishop Hobart, The Rev. Amos Paruel Colt, Vice President in Clark, Correspondent Rev. Wm. Barlow, Rev. John C. Spencer, Rev. Seymour, Abner Atwood, James Rees, J. Claik, Joseph Gault, and Hakalah Barr, clergy of the Western gers.

Resolutions were pronounced by the Societies in several Western District, and societies to delegate meetings of the Western District, with a view to promote the Society.

The real and useful members present afforded the highest pleasure to the Society, as they promised a successful prosecution of the Society.

Though hitherto the Society has existed in ring, which time at scattering its blessing, this extensive district, as most approve it, very sincere and efficient support of the Episcopalians.

While he rejoices in the glad tidings of Sabbath the Bible to every man in this and every country, and gaily contribute ther that laudable part but be anxious to see the Bible with that offer Book. He cannot his duty to his own forget that there are men who are destitute of ble treasure, and are of furnishing them, justly deem it an act of Christian doctrine, formula of Christian think it, next to the living of their love, and to preserve the faith of the primitive.

May it not be hoped friends of the Episcopal District will enter views of the Society, mation of Auxiliary are the collection of and more liberal dist Common Prayer be where they are much much good may be from them, not only to the common cause Geneva Palladium.

It is ludicrous to see to reconcile the report to Mr. Clinton's in fishing the false-

Walsh, and other radicals of the Essex gave, about a year ago, national feeling a tion to the Republic unquestioned and, in the exception we have believe he has been a pologist for British rights. As a general politics, Mr. Walsh's considered adverse publicans ought to ad

But Mr. Clinton is by Hartford conventionalists in the states, presses in the Canada the "degenerate sashire," but by the George IV. defende The Montreal papers ed their partiality to genius," and the Key at York, in the up recently bestowed up flattery, with a Mr. Messrs. Walsh or Republicans must be sonable set, not to t adopt the creed, of cians as Mr. Duane,

"Companions in misfortune" altho' oppressed, let us not be cast down, but look forward with a cheerful hope to the day when we shall resume our employments, our trades and merchandizing. Many of us are ruined in property, but none in spirit. We trust all of us bear that great calamity with the character that our little city has always possessed. Poor houseless people, support your families with resignation and the fortitude of good men, and good Christians. He that feeds the young ravens, and tempers the blast to the shorn lamb, will feed you also.

The annual meeting of the Bible and Common Prayer Book Society of the Western District, was held on Wednesday the 21st ult. at Trinity Church, in this village. Divine Service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Barlow, and an appropriate Discourse delivered by the Rev. Mr. South. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year: The Right Rev. Bishop Hobart, President ex officio. The Rev. Amos Pardee and Gen. Samuel Colt, Vice Presidents. The Rev. Orin Clark, Corresponding Secretary. The Rev. Wm. Barlow, Recording Secretary. John C. Spencer, Treasurer. Zachariah Seymour, Moses Atwater, Lemuel Chipman, James Rice, Jacob Fox, John Clark, Joseph Colt, James O. Waitles, and Hakobah Bort, together with the clergy of the Western District, Managers.

Resolutions were then adopted recommending the formation of auxiliary Societies in several sections of the Western District, and authorizing such Societies to delegate members to attend the annual meetings of the Bible and Common Prayer Book Society of the Western District, with other resolutions calculated to promote the interests of the Society.

The zeal and unanimity apparent in the members present on this occasion, afforded the highest gratification, and seemed to promise a vigorous and successful prosecution of the great object of the Society.

Though hitherto little known, this Society has existed for several years, during which time it has been silently sowing its seed in every part of this extensive district. Its object is such as must appeal to the heart of every sincere and enlightened Christian, and command the zeal, the prayers, and efficient support of every conscientious Episcopalian.

While he rejoices in the exertions of Christians of every name to disseminate the glad tidings of Salvation, and to present the Bible to every destitute family in this and every country of the world, and fully comprehends his duty to further that laudable purpose, he cannot but be anxious to accompany his gift of the Bible with that of the Common Prayer Book. He cannot be unmindful of his duty to his own household, nor forget that there are many of his brethren who are destitute of that inestimable treasure, and are without the means of furnishing themselves with it who justly deem it an admirable summary of Christian doctrine, and an invaluable formula of Christian worship, and who think it, next to the Bible, most deserving of their love, and most calculated to preserve the Faith and awaken the spirit of the Patriarchal Church.

May it not be hoped, then, that the friends of the Episcopal Church in this District will enter spiritedly into the views of the Society, and that the formation of Auxiliary Societies will ensure the collection of means for a wider and more liberal distribution of Bibles and Common Prayer Books to a country where they are much needed, and where much good may be expected to result from them, not only to the Church, but to the common cause of Christianity.—*Genesee Palladium.*

It is difficult to see attempts made to reconcile the republicans of this state to Mr. Clinton's misrule, by repeating the fulsome panegyrics of Mr. Walsh, and other rank and uniform felicitists of the Essex school. Mr. Walsh gave, about a year ago, some evidence of national feeling; though his opposition to the Republican party has been unquestioned and uniform, and, with the exception we have mentioned, we believe he has been generally a warm and ardent supporter of British aggression upon our rights. As a general rule, therefore, in politics, Mr. Walsh's opinions must be considered adverse to those which republicans ought to adopt.

But Mr. Clinton is not only eulogised by Hartford convention and British federalists in the states but by his majesty's presses in the Canada;—not only by the "degenerate sons of New-Hampshire," but by the loyal subjects of George IV. defender of the faith, &c. The Montreal papers have often evinced their partiality for this "child of genius," and the Royal Gazette, printed at York, in the upper province, has recently bestowed upon him its unctious flattery, with a more liberal hand than Messrs. Walsh or Duane. Truly our Republicans must be a stubborn unreasonable set, not to take the advice, and adopt the creed, of such notable politicians as Mr. Duane, Mr. Walsh, the sec-

etary of the Hartford convention, and the royal printers of Canada!—*Argus.*

FOURTH WARD ELECTION.
De Witt Clinton turned Philip Phelps out of office, and the 4th ward immediately turned him into one by a majority of 99. What will the federalists say upon this occasion, especially after the pains taken by them to defeat Mr. Phelps? What will the writer of a scurrilous handbill say, who dared to insult with his low Billingsgate, a gentleman of the 3d ward and a member of our corporation?

The story, published in the Carlisle Republican, about the Yankee having caught his Satanic majesty in a neighboring township, *Paradise*, and conducted him to the jail of York, is a sheer fabrication. Persons enquiring at the jail received for answer, they had not the Devil, but that they had "Hell" there. [Michael Hell, imprisoned for beating his wife.]—*York, Pa. Gaz.*

Among the unpublished Congressional Debates, says the National Intelligencer, of which we are disburthening our table as fast as we can, are the proceedings in the House of Representatives on the Expedition to the Yellow Stone. It may appear, perhaps, to some, that the occasion having passed, the interest of this debate has passed away with it. Such on a casual glance at the subject, had been our impression. But, further reflection, produced a different view of the matter, and we determined to publish, as soon as we could, such part of the discussion as we have preserved notes of. The following extract of a letter, which we have lately received from one of the most intelligent men in our country, will, we imagine to think, awaken the attention of those readers to this subject who have thought of it before.

"It seems to me that the true object and policy of the Missouri Expedition have not been well understood by the public in many parts of the Union. The subject must, I think, soon receive another review. The national councils cannot be long indifferent to the singular fact, that Great Britain, in effect, occupies a large part of our own territories, and enjoys exclusively all the benefits of commerce and connection with our own Indians in a region of great extent and importance."

LYON.—The *Red Jockey*, a schooner of about fifty tons burthen, was launched at Black Rock on Thursday last. She is owned by Messrs. Sill, Thompson & Co.—*Buffalo Journal.*

The eastern papers inform us, that the SEA-SERPENT has again made his appearance. This mighty monster, of the deep sets alight at defiance the Yankee fishermen and their harpoons, and appears determined to continue scepticism itself that he is the monarch of the deep. The adventurous captain Rich may yet have an opportunity to redeem his character; and should he make another cruise in quest of his *Serpent*, we hope he will return with a richer prize than a *Horse Mackerel!*—*N. Y. Spec.*

A Lawyer omitted.—At a late sitting of the circuit court in New Brunswick, N. J. Mr. Hartwell, a gentleman of the bar, of Somerset county, was assigned on a bench of promise of marriage, to Miss Edgar, of Short Hills. The trial lasted two days. The jury after two hours deliberation, brought in a verdict in favor of Miss Edgar, for \$1,200 damages. Mr. Hartwell is said to be possessed of little property.

It is a very great, though sad & scandalous truth, that rich men are esteemed and honored, while the ways by which they grow rich are obscured.

Every member of society feels and acknowledges the necessity of detesting riches, yet, scarce any degree of virtue or reputation is able to secure an infirm from public hatred.

If we had the whole history of zeal, from the days of Cain to this time, we should see it filled with so many scenes of slaughter and bloodshed, as to make us very careful not to be actuated by such a principle, when it regards matters of opinion and speculation.

The Irish Judge, Lord Norbury, having accidentally met Counsellor Spear, who had recently purchased a horse, was asked by his Lordship how he approved of the animal. "Not at all, my Lord," replied the barrister, "for he trots very high, and is very uneasy." "Then," rejoined the Judge, "if you have not already named him, I would advise you to call him *Shake-Spear.*"

Two clergymen entered into conversation, the one lamented what little power his preaching and admonition had towards reclaiming the parishioners from their vices. To which the other replied, he had been more lucky; for he made many of them proselytes to the three cardinal virtues, viz: Faith, Hope, and Repentance. "Aye," says the other, "you have been very fortunate indeed; but pray by what means did you bring them to so happy a conversion?"

"Why," answered the other, "by borrowing their money; for had they not faith in me that I should repay them, they had not lent it; after I had been indebted to them some time, they hoped I should return it; but now they know I cannot repay them, they heartily repent they ever lent it."

The Crown.—A curious discovery has been made since it was determined to remodel the Crown. Several of the large gems—we have not yet learned how many—turn out to be paste. It is supposed that this fraud was committed as far back as the time of Charles II.

Death forgets none in his relentless march:
The great, the good, the humble feel alike
His ruthless power. And the short sum
of life
Still checks our freest and most ardent
Hopes.

DIED.—In this village, on Saturday morning the 5th inst. a child of A. Reynolds, Esqr.

Very suddenly, at his residence in Brighton, Ontario County, after a short illness, Mr. Henry Mosely, aged 28.

The deceased faithfully discharged his duties in the various relations of life, and will long be remembered as an honest and enterprising inhabitant.

DROWNED.—On the 4th inst. while bathing in Ironduquet Bay, in Brighton Ontario County, Mr. Chapman, aged 16, of T. Smith, and Mr. Noah Yerrington, aged 19, late of Rutland, Jefferson Co.

Marine List.

PORT OF GENESEE

ARRIVED.—July 2.—Schr. Levant, Briggs, French Creek; Sachem, Rounds, Ogdensburgh; Steam Boat Ontario, Vaughan, Sacket's Harbor. 4.—Walcott, Stinson, do. 5.—Sachem Boat Ontario, Vaughan, Lewiston.

SAILED.—July 2.—Steam Boat Ontario, Vaughan, Lewiston; Schr. Triumph, McLean, Sacket's Harbor; Betsey, De Hart, York. 3.—Gen. Brown, Davis, Ogdensburgh. 5.—Clarissa, Mapes, French Creek; Steam Boat Ontario, Vaughan, Sacket's Harbor. 6.—Sachem, Rounds, French Creek; Walcott, Stinson, Ogdensburgh; Genesee Packet, Pease, do.

KINE POX.
THE Subscriber has procured some of the genuine Vaccine Infection, and will inoculate any persons who may apply to him. Its efficacy as a preventive against the Small-Pox is unquestionable. Its operation is mild and harmless, and none ought to neglect to avail themselves of the immense advantages it offers, at a moderate expense.
STEPHEN B. BARTLETT.
N. B. A certificate from a respectable Physician can be procured, that the infection is genuine.
Rochester, July 11, 1820.

SMALL POX.

AT this important period when one of our citizens is visited with the Small Pox, notwithstanding the scarcity of the vaccine infection, and the great call that is made for it, Dr. Votour still entertains the poor to call on him (four doors south of the Mansion House, in Carroll street) and partake gratis, of the vaccine, that they may have an equal chance with the rich of escaping this foe to mankind.
N. B. Dr. Votour returns his thanks to those of his friends that have thought proper to patronize him, and assures them his unremitting exertions will be continued to procure and preserve no other but the genuine Vaccine Matter, by which he hopes to merit a continuance of their favors. June 30, 1820.

Doctor Wm. L. Candee

HAVING removed to the village of H. Rochester, will be happy to attend to any calls in the line of his profession; and will endeavor by a diligent and successful attention to business, to insure the patronage and merit the approbation of the public.
He has taken a room in the Stone House kept by I. B. Palmer, on the east side of the River, where he may at all times be found when not engaged in professional business.
N. B. Dr. C. has just received a fresh supply of Kine Pox Infection, and will vaccinate those who may favor him with their calls.
Rochester, July 8, 1820.

NOTICE.
THOSE of our friends who have been desirous that we should procure Kine Pox infection, are informed that we have received from the agent appointed by government, a quantity in its pure and recent state, with which we offer, not beg, to vaccinate their families.
ELWOOD & COLEMAN.
Rochester, May 15, 1820.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office at Rochester, N. Y. 30th June, 1820.

A
Mary Aldrich,
Wm. Ashcraft,
Ethan B. Allen.
B
Orrin Brooks,
David S. Bates,
Barbank,
Mariah Brown.

C
Isaac Chichester,
Hezekiah Cook,
Samuel Clark.
D
Thoman Durant,
George Daily,
E

F
Fordeus Farnam,
Elisha Foot,
Ely Frank,
Patrick O'Flarty.
G
Abm. Grinds,
H
Amelia Helm,
I. Hemmingway,
Nathan Hobbs,
John Hagerman,
William Jenkins,

L
William Jenkins,
Michael Jowder,
James Moore,
Sally Manning,
Javins M. Clure,
Thomas Morris.
P
Isabod Peterson,
Mary Porter,
Sprague Perkins,
R.

R
Jonathan Russell,
Aaron Kenick.
S
Jedediah Safford,
Benjamin Slocumb,
Augustus Shaw,
Edson Starkness,
Daniel Shattuck,
William Scott,
Mathew Stunt,
Theodore Smith.

T
Nathan Stubbs.
W
Henry D. Williams,
James Waugh.
A. REYNOLDS, P. M.

Rochester Hardware Store
FRASER & SHELDON
ARE now receiving and intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete and general assortment of
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
Plated and Common Saddlery.

10 Tons Russia & Swedes Iron.
5 " Band and Hoop Iron.
1 " Share Moulds and Landsides.
1 " German (L) Swedes & Cast Steel.
5 " Cut Nails assorted from 3 to 20d.
12 doz. English Spades and Shovels.
20 " Colb's warranted Grass and Cradle Scythes.

Dutch Boiting Cloths,
Tobacco, Snuff and Segars.
They also carry on the manufacturing of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron; such as Copper Stills and Worms, Dyers' and Halters' Kettles, Copper Tea Kettles Copper, and Sheet Iron Boilers, Cylinders, Heaters, &c. &c.
The above articles will be sold very low for Cash, wholesale and retail.
Rochester, June 27, 1820.

GROUND PLASTER,
BY the Bbl. or smaller quantity for Sale, also, a few Bbls. Bennet's (Mianus) superior Ale, by
S. MELANCTON SMITH.
Rochester, May 29, 1820.

Rochester Shoe Store.
Jacob Gould
HAS just received (at his Store in H. Carroll-street, two doors north of Messrs Hart and Saxton's)
1,000 pair coarse Shoes,
warranted to be of the first quality—and to accommodate the times, they are offered for one dollar and seventy five cents per pair. The above Shoes have been made by contract, and are far superior to any ever offered in this market. Those who purchase by whole sale, will receive a discount and credit by giving good security.
N. B. Ladies and Gentlemen's
Boots and Shoes
of the latest fashions constantly on hand and manufactured on the shortest notice. Also, kept constaly for sale, Cotton Goods, Yarn,—Hard-ware, &c.
Rochester, June 27, 1820.

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the 26th inst. David Yates, and indentured apprentice, about twelve years of age, dark complexion, and light hair. This is therefore, to forbid all persons harboring or trusting him on any account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date.
SILAS WILCOX.
Gaines, June 26, 1820. 3w.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Eastern and Western Mails, will close on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 9 o'clock P. M. The Moscow Mail, on the west side of the river, will close every Monday at 9 o'clock P. M. The Avon Mail on the east side of the River will close every Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M. All letters to be forwarded should be delivered at least half an hour before the time fixed for closing the Mail, otherwise they will lay over until the departure of the next mail.
A. REYNOLDS, P. M.
Rochester, June 11th 1820.

ROCHESTER NAIL FACTORY.

THE subscriber has established a Nail Factory a few rods south of Messrs Bissell & Ely's Red Mills, where Nails of all sizes from 3d to 20d will be kept constantly for sale, at as low prices for Cash as can be purchased in the Western District, and of a quality inferior to none which are manufactured in the United States. Merchants will be supplied on as good terms as in Albany or New-York, adding transportation.
THOMAS MORGAN.
Rochester, June 13, 1820. 3d

DYE-STUFF, PAINT AND OIL STORE.

S. MELANCTON SMITH
KEEPS on hand a constant supply of Dye-Stuffs of all kinds—Paints and Oils, which will be sold very low for Cash. Clothiers are respectfully invited to call. The articles are selected by gentlemen long acquainted with the business and are warranted good.
—ALSO—
Iron, Nails—White and Tarred Rope, all sizes. Blocks, Shoe, White-wash, Clothings and Paint Brushes, Seine and wrapping Twine. Factory and Tow Cloth. Tobacco, Pipes, Snuff, Powder Lead and Shot. Shaving and Bar Soap.

Albany Stone Ware, consisting of a variety of Jugs & Pots. A constant supply of common and basket Salt—North Carolina Tar and Rosin, by the bbl. or less. A few Cow Bells, from 3 to 4s. each. Saloon of a superior quality by the bbl. or less, which will be exchanged for Produce or Whiskey.—Spermaceti Oil, much used for Wool-carding as well as lamps. Confectionary.

FORWARDING.

THE subscriber continues the Forwarding Business on the Genesee River, will take property at either of the Landings above Rochester and deliver the same at either of the Landings below;—will also contract for the Forwarding of Merchandise from Albany to any part of this district on reasonable terms.
S. MELANCTON SMITH.
Rochester, April 18, 1820. 2d

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the Subscribers at Carthage, Genesee River, four Mares, 22nd June. One rone, about 8 years old and about 14 hands high, well made, her ears cropped. One bay Mare, four years old, about 15 hands high, a small bunch on one of her fore feet or ankle similar to a wind gail. One very dark bay, or light brown, with a white spot in her face. The other a colt, one year old, nearly the same color as the cropp-eared mare, rather slim.—Whoever will give information where the said Horses can be found shall be entitled to the above reward—and all reasonable charges paid if delivered to the subscribers at Carthage.
JUSTIN SMITH.
HORATIO G. LAWRENCE.
July 4th, 1820. 3w.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber on the 25th of June, in the town of Mendon, out of the pasture of Martin Davis, a two year old Colt, two white hind feet, a brown colour, a star in his forehead and a long tail. Whoever will give information where the said colt can be found, shall be handsomely rewarded.
MILO KINGSBURY.
Mendon, July 1st, 1820.

LOST.

BETWEEN this village and Benjamin Hughs, a pair of Plated Stirrups. The finder will confer a favor by leaving them at this Office.
Rochester May, 30, 1820. 3w.

JUSTICES' BLANKS,
For Sale at this Office.

GENERAL WASHINGTON.

The following is an extract from an Oration delivered by O. W. P. Custis, Esqr. before the Washington Society of Alexandria, 22d February, 1820. The venerable orator, after recounting the principal events in the life of the great and good Washington, and of his compatriots in the army, says:

"His public life is summed in a few words—by his courage and ability in the field, he gave independence to a nation;—by his wise and magnanimous administration of her government, he caused that nation to acquire esteem at home, and to command respect abroad, and by the illustrious example of his virtues taught her the blessings of peace, liberty and happiness.

We have arrived at the most interesting part of our tale, and behold our hero on the bed of death—close by his couch stands the venerable companion of his early years, the sharer of his toils and glories, the warm and affectionate friend of his bosom. He grasps his hand, it was the same hand that he had grasped near half a century before, but all how different its pulsation then and now, then it beat high with youthful ardour, for it was on the eve of its earliest combat, now it beat slow at the approach of death. The trembling physician forgets his skill, for lo, nature obeys her noblest impulse, and the hand of long-remembered attachment, is moistened with a tear, companion of Washington forever hallowed to thy memory, be that tear, for it gushed from the eye of an hero to reward the affection of a friend.

Turning toward the afflicted circle, the dying patriarch, pronounces the last and ever memorable words—I am not afraid to die—hear then ye christians, hear then and rejoice, hear then ye infidels, hear then and tremble—many there are who are not afraid to live—few who live are not afraid to die—when the sceptic shall be stretched upon the pillow, when that summons is given, which is never repeated, when the hand of the clock tells him that his hour is coming, will his last words be like those of the christian hero, will he be in the strength of a pure & happy conscience, exclaim—I am not afraid to die! Believe me my friends, in that awful hour, death will not be thought an eternal sleep, nor will the child of reason, find in the book of science, those consolatory truths which heal the wounded spirit, or soothe the dull cold ear of death. Let those who will seek that everlasting truth which points the noblest moral to the heart, go to the death bed of Washington the Great, and learn its useful lesson, which here we repeat in the temple of the Most High, in presence of some among the worthiest of his ministers; that virtue indeed is the true philosophy and the duties of our holy religion, the surest road to fame and happiness in the life to come.

And where repose his venerated remains. Will you go with me to the spot where they have lain him. The stone is still in the field, which even the savage would have rolled to the grave of his chief, a rude but feeling memorial of departed worth. When you arrive at that spot, the appropriation of a nation, you would scarce distinguish it from the surrounding earth, till you reflect on the virtues of him who sleeps beneath, and then your imagination likens its humble mound, to the towering height of Trajan's pillow, or the magnificent mausoleums of Adrian and Antonius.—But though neglected by man, nature will always pay her proudest tribute there, for on each returning spring, its earliest breath, like the balmy breath of innocence, will kiss the flowers that blossom to adorn the hero's grave. Age, youth and manhood, honor, wealth and fame, will weep as pilgrims at his lovely tomb.—Parsimonious nation, continue to deny the brass and marble, for they will yield unto the tooth of time, the renown of the chief more durable than the monument of art, will unimpair descend, to after ages, and form the standard of human excellence, while his heroic name, will be the signal of liberty, when she fights her last battle for the rights of mankind.

And will not the stranger, who visits our shores, feel an anxiety to behold the sepulchre of departed greatness, I tell you that the sailor of Vercord's Gama, with more anxious eye, did not seek the land of Good-Hope, nor the wave-worn mariner, reduced to his last biscuit, with more delight behold the beacon which tells that his home is near, than will the foreigner borne on the surface of Pottomack's placid bosom, hail with reverence the heights of Mount Vernon.

The fame of the Heroes of antiquity have long survived the efforts of the chisel, they live in their great actions, and defy the destroyer time. Will you go to Marathon. 'Tis a desart, a miserable shepherd wanders over those plains where Greece once fought for liberty, the winds sigh over the silent waste, where once was heard the clang of arms, the shouts of victory; no memorial remains of the deeds of more than twenty lives, yet the mind reverts to the events of days long past, and the soul is warmed with the fame of Militades.

Will you go to Sparta.—Travellers contend as to where ran the Eurotas, where was the scite of the famous city; not a vestige of its palaces, temples, or tombs remain, but its virtues will long survive the ravages of time. They will be treasured by memory, when the labours of man are lost in the wrecks of nature. But who, Laconia, will view thy bleak and barren hills, who, Theamopylea thy rugged pass, and not do homage to the olden time when virtuous Greece loved freedom, and freedom gloried in Leonidas.

On the ruins of Carthage, the indolent Moor now sits and smokes the pipe of oblivion, a very wretch, yet 'tis the Carthage that once produced a Hannibal, to thunder at the gates of Rome, the Carthage that reled the empire of the sea, and extended the commerce of the world, and while we contemplate its rise progress and decay, we remember Zama, and the age of the Scipios.

And thou, too, Old Rome, once mistress of the world, the seat of arts, of arms, and of bright honor too, how are the mighty fallen! As we survey the grey ruins, and behold the remains of the Coliseum, the Forum, and the capitol, we think of the time when thy assembled thousands listened to the soul-breathing eloquence of a Tully, till we fancy that thy mouldering walls still respond to the magic of his tongue. We dwell on the heroic virtues of the Cato, disdaining to survive the liberties of his country, and the fame of Cassius, glorying in being the last of Romans. A silence reigns, it tells that ages have past away, but virtue lives nor he ds the effects of time.

And our proud capital too, will rise & flourish, corrupt and decay: will be the seat of republic liberty; and the scene of despotic usurpation. Its power will be bounded by oceans, its magnificence will command the perfection of genius, the consummation of art—all its glories, impaired by age luxury and effeminacy, sink under the ruthless hand of barbarism and all is night.

But the fame of its founder will flourish in immortal youth, 'midst amid the wreck of empires, and the fall of states; and when the future traveller shall view the remains of our ancient grandeur, lightly will he tread on the ruins which bear the name of Washington.

Our capital has had its crimes, may its misfortunes purify it therefrom.—What aged figure is it, we see waiting in the vestibule of the government palace! The man is very old, and poor but has the semblance of better days.—Be cautious Legislators, of better days. Be cautious Legislators, how you afford these sights to the young men; they may believe the possibility of republics being ungrateful. What does he here? Americans, that man fought for you in three several wars; he carried arms on the Heights of Abraham, on the plains of Trenton, and in the Western wilds.—Comes he to ask a boon! He comes for fight!! Know to your shame that when your country was in her greatest need, he emptied his slender purse into the lap of her necessities.

The cold winds of Heaven blow around the hut of thy poverty, on the cliff of the mountain, and scatter the few white hairs on thy time worn forehead, but the elements feel not so unkind to thee, Sinclair, as the ingratitude of a country whom thou had served so faithfully and so long. Thy sorrows have ceased, old man, for ingratitude will not pursue thee to the grave, and when the passing traveller shall look upon thy last dwelling, let him read for thy epitaph—Sinclair, the soldier of Liberty, brave & unfortunate.

You may rebuild the Capitol; you may adorn it with the works of Pindus, the magnificence of Pericles, and all the marble wonders of the Acropolis at Athens; still there is a stain which all your art will not obliterate, nor the waters of the Atlantic wash out.—'Tis the stain of disgrace. Ah! my country had you performed your bounden duty, and inured within those walls, the ashes of your Chief, they had saved them, for never could the soldier have fired the soldier's tomb.

A revolutionary veteran gazing on the flames of the capitol, observed, Had my old general lived, "we never should have come to this." True, Father, for on his aged body, must that hostile foot have trampled, which bore a torch to fire the palace of the government.

American, you have the best, wisest constitution and laws, which ever served to make a nation happy. Oh guard them well. Be cautious how you put your trust in men.—Keep your lamps burning, and your loins girded, for you know not when your hour may come.—Above all take care who you listen to as political teachers, not to those who 'laquey in the antechambers of patronage and lick up the crumbs that fall from great men's tables, but to high minded, honest and independent men who ask and want nothing from the land of power.

Young men would you seek to emulate the fame of your departed chief—lay your foundation in virtue, its like the rock of ages, and will last when meaner things have passed away. Be not haunted by adversity nor too much elevated by prosperity, but

"Still in the path of virtue persevere, From past nor present ills despair,

For blessings ever wait on virtuous deeds. And tho' a late a sure reward succeeds."

O! Washington, unexampled man! May the remembrance of thy heroic life and actions, inspire thy countrymen to preserve and perpetuate the last of republics. Then will thy pure and patriotic spirit leech from its abode of happiness to behold, and with its benign influence, to bless thy native land. The fates have woven thy thread. Atropos with her shears, hath cut it asunder, and thou art gathered to thy great reward, in the mansions of eternal rest.

"But in vain those sisters plied their busy care, To reel off years from glory's deathless hair, Frail things may pass, his name can never die, Rescued from fate by immortality."

[From the N. H. Gazette.]
THE OLD BACHELOR.

Derby is now a stiff old Bachelor. He has been some acquainted with the world and in his youth was an admirer of the female sex. Although not much acquainted with their vanities, a great aversion to them was suddenly created in him from an experience of a sort of modesty, with which he was acquainted and of which much has passed under my observation; and although all the ladies do not find such fellows as Derby to deal with, yet this kind of modesty excites bad feelings which might be as well hindered. A lady had been introduced to Derby as the Venus of her sex—and on whom he had intended to place his affections. She received his addresses with the warmth of an admirer, and he fancied he saw cupid dancing in her eyes—but at another time when passing by her house he heard her through the open window, declaring an aversion to him to some of her friends, who had been complimenting her, on the acquisition; he went in, in surprise; he was received with the same cordiality as before, and at the door received the parting kiss. Returning home in the evening, from the same window, he heard numberless imperfections uttered upon him as the possessor, from the same mouth which had a few hours before imparted the dew of heaven to his cheek. He went no more—an aversion, nay even hatred entered his breast to the whole female sex.—His heart was frank and despised deception, (for he understood this lady's modesty no other way than that she practised deception towards him.) Secluded from the world, Derby now lives by himself; a fixed melancholy is visible on his countenance, and a ragged suit of clothes is not invisible on his body. The other morning I was passing his novel, and feeling my curiosity a little excited to know his opinion of a single state, after a seclusion from the female world for nearly forty years, I took the liberty to walk in. He recognized me, and after a short conversation, which I endeavored to lead to the point, by telling him he had wrong notions of the female sex, and that he had been too hasty in judging them, he after some musing exclaimed, "Ye Gods! what a miserable creature is man! and yet woman was the first cause of evil—man is unhappy with her, and woful experience teaches me that he is wretched without her." I checked him with saying that matrimony is the cause of no unhappiness, & that even the lady of his affections would have made him a loving and a happy wife.—"She practised deceptions," said he. It was only through modesty, said I that she refused to acknowledge your merits. "Modesty," said he. Yes sir, I answered, a kind of modesty that is the extreme of pride of coquetry, and has done as much mischief as ever coquetry has. The old man seemed not inclined to say any more on the subject, and leaving his coat I bid him good morning and walked home thinking on the miseries of a single state, and determining to give the female world notice of one of their faults which but too generally prevail, and which is the cause of many of them living old bachelors, and the means of the wretchedness of at least one old Bachelor.

OBSERVER.

CHOANG AND HANSI.

A CHINESE TALE.—BY GOLDSMITH.

Choang was the fondest husband, and Hansi the most endearing wife in all the kingdom of Corea. They were the pattern of conjugal bliss; the inhabitants of the country saw, and envied their felicity. Wherever Choang came, Hansi was sure to follow; and in all the pleasures of Hansi, Choang was admitted a partner. They walked hand in hand, wherever they appeared, showing every mark of mutual satisfaction, embracing, kissing; their mouths were forever joined.

Their love was so great, that it was thought nothing could disturb their mutual peace; when an accident happened, which, in some measure, diminished the husband's assurance of the wife's fidelity; for love, so refined as his, was subject of a thousand little disquietudes.

Happening to go one day alone, amongst the tombs that lay at some distance from his house, he there perceived a lady, dressed in the deepest mourning, tanning the wet clay that was raised

over one of the graves, with a large fan which she held in her hand. Choang, who had early been taught wisdom in the school of Lao, was unable to assign a cause for her present employment; and coming up civilly demanded the reason. "Alas (replied the lady, her eyes bathed in tears) how is it possible to survive the loss of my husband, who lies buried in this grave? He was the best of men, the tenderest of husbands, with his dying breath he bid me never marry again, till the earth over his grave should be dry, and here you see me steadily resolving to obey his will, and endeavouring to dry it with my fan.

I have employed two whole days in fulfilling his commands, and am determined not to marry till they are punctually obeyed, though his grave should even take up four days in drying."

Choang, who was struck with the widow's beauty, could not, however, avoid smiling at her haste to be married, but concealing the cause of his mirth, civilly invited her home; adding that he had a wife; who might be capable of giving her some consolation. As soon as he and his guest were returned, he repaired to Hansi in private, what he had seen, and could not avoid expressing his uneasiness, that such might be his own case, if his dearest wife should one day happen to survive him.

It is impossible to describe Hansi's resentment at so unkind a suspicion. As her passion for him was not only great, but extremely delicate, she employed tears, anger, frowns and exclamations, to chase his suspicions; the widow herself was invigiled against; and Hansi resolved never to sleep under the same roof with a wretch, who like her, could be guilty of such unguarded inconstancy. The night was cold and stormy; however, the stranger was obliged to seek another lodging, for Choang would have her own way.

The widow had scarce been gone an hour, when an old disciple of Choang's whom he had not seen for many years, came to pay him a visit. He was received with the utmost ceremony, placed in the most honorable seat at supper, and the wine began to circulate with great freedom. Choang and Hansi exhibited open marks of mutual tenderness and unguarded reconciliation; nothing could equal their apparent happiness; so long a husband, so obedient a wife, few could behold without regretting their own inconstancy; when all their happiness was at once disturbed by a most fatal accident. Choang fell lifeless in an apoplectic fit on the floor.—Every method was used, but in vain for his recovery. Hansi was at first responsible for her husband's death; After some hours, however, she found spirits to read his last will. The ensuing day she began to moralize and talk wisdom; the next day she was able to comfort the young disciple; and on the third to shorten a long story, they both agreed to be married.

There was now no longer mourning in the apartments: the body of Choang was thrust into an old coffin and placed in one of the meanest rooms, there to remain unattended until she time prescribed by law for his interment.

In the mean time, Hansi and the young disciple were arrayed in the most magnificent habits; the bride wore in her nose a jewel of immense price, and her lover was dressed in all the finery of his former master, together with a pair of artificial whiskers that reached to his middle. The hour of his interment was arrived; the whole family sympathized with their approaching happiness; the apartments were brightened up with light that diffused the most exquisite perfumes, and a lustre more bright than moon-day.

The lady expected her youthful lover in an inner apartment, with impatience; when his servant approaching with terror in his countenance, informed her that his master was fallen into a fit, which would certainly be mortal, unless the heart of a man lately dead, could be obtained and applied to his breast. She started waited to the end of his story; when tucking up his clothes she ran with a mattock in her hand to the coffin where Choang lay, resolving to apply the heart of her dead husband, as a cure for the living.

She struck the lid with the utmost violence; in a few blows the coffin flew open, when the body which to all appearance had been dead began to move. Terrified at the sight, Hansi dropped the mattock, and Choang walked out astonished at his own situation, his wife's unusual magnificence, and her more amazing surprise. He went among the apartments, unable to conceive the cause of so much splendor. He was not long in suspense before his domestics informed him of every transaction since he became insensible.

where he had laid himself, he placed his faithless spouse in his room; and, unwilling that so many nuptial preparations should be expended in vain, he, the same night married the widow with the large fan.

As they were both apprized of the foibles of each other before hand, they knew how to excuse them after marriage. They lived together many years in great tranquility, and not expecting to find rapture, they make shift to find contentment.

LAUGHABLE.

To the Editors of the Franklin Gazette.

The following laughable scene, of which I was a witness, took place a few days ago, at one of our principal hotels. Should you think it worth publishing it is at your service, and will no doubt amuse some of your numerous readers.

MOMUS.

A large green turtle was killed last week at one of the hotels in this city.—The uncommon size and the manner of dispatching this *bon morceau les gourmets*, attracted some of the boarders of the house. Mungo, after commending a good while the beauty and fatness of his harnessed victim, with a grinning face commenced his operations by drawing the carving knife across the throat of the suspended animal. But, lo! at the moment the fatal weapon entered, the turtle in a most pitious tone, cried out, "O Mungo! Mungo! Mungo! why dost thou kill me; let me live, and happy will be thy days!" The amazement of all around, and particularly of Mungo, may be more easily imagined than described. But such was the effect, that the knife dropped, and Mungo ran, as if it was a devil, and no turtle, and that he would rather change his trade to a tortoise than kill him. The scene was ludicrous in the extreme, and required much persuasion to convince the frightened cook that it was only a humorous trick of Mr. Charles the ventriloquist, who stood by and caused all this laughable manuevre.

[From the Salem (Mass.) Gazette.]

An obliging Correspondent has communicated to us the following information respecting the origin of the name of OHIO.

As one of the finest ships in our navy bears the name of OHIO, it may be gratifying to some of our gallant officers to know the derivation of the word.—During my travels through that State a few years since, I became acquainted with some of its earliest settlers (men of good information, who gave me the following history or origin of the word Ohio. This noble river, from which the state derives its name, was formerly settled on the banks by several warlike tribes of Indians, who were very numerous, and almost always at variance with each other; consequently nearly all their battles were fought in canoes on the river; and owing to the immense slaughter so repeatedly made they gave it the name of Ohio, which signifies the War river; or, as some of the chiefs explain it, the Bloody river; and others the stream of war. This is the tradition handed down by the chiefs to the first settlers, and is as given to them; and if correct, the Ohio bears the only warlike name of any state in the Union. If this explanation is deemed of any consequence, by giving it publicly you will oblige.

A FRIEND TO THE NAVY.

MADAME BARRE.

Some time after Madame Barre got the honour of the guards, which was for a long time violently opposed by the due de Choiseul, she happened to be at a party of whist at court, where the duke and she were partners. In the course of the game they happened to be eight, (a number well known to entitle the party to call, when the countess held three honours in her own hand, upon which she asked her partner, the duke (as is usual) "Can you see?" "No, madame," replied his grace. "Why then," says the countess, giving him a very significant look, and laying down her cards at the same time, "you see, my lord duke, I can get the honour without you!"

CHARACTERISTIC ANECDOTE.

On the afternoon of the launch of the ship Ohio, two tars, belonging to the sloop of war Hornet, having stimulated very freely in celebration of that event, agreed to honour the occasion still further by heating each other with the rope's-end, stipulated that the one who should first blinch should afterwards receive a dozen from the boatswain. Preliminaries being adjusted, and each provided with a stiff rope, they mutually belaboured each other with all their strength for some minutes, till at length one of them was induced to ask for quarter, after which he very patiently submitted to receive a dozen more from the Boatswain, as had been agreed upon. The poor fellow was so much injured as to be under the necessity of calling on a surgeon in the village to be bled, and who informs us that his back, from his neck to his hips, was almost beat to jelly.

TERMS OF ROCHESTER

To subscribers who receive by mail, the price is \$1.00 per annum, payable in advance. To village subscribers call for their papers, and call half yearly. To companies receive their Dollar and Any person continues, or for his paper.

Surrogate's Mortgages, Sheriff's Sale, Quiet inquest, square of weeks, for Cents for

Pamphlet

Chancery Ontario force Salubrious for with in. Chancery sum ative lar of th.

these and parallel to the five and more in the north to the place. One hundred sold at public auction by Axel E. Rochester, 50 nineteenth day of Oct. P. M. of the 1841. With By H. R. Fass.

DEBATE of a party secured by an executed by Justice bearing date the first eighteen lines. There is but a power contains pursuant to the and provided with at the house of a of Rochester, to the twenty-thir two o'clock in the that certain parts the town of Gates containing forty. terly part of the nine-bounded no fifty four, and six; and east. Lot No. forty of any hundred. Together with. Dated May 16, 18

By Roswell P.

BY order of the County for given to all of the town of P. solvent debt. have, before the town of Linc thirty first da of in the after ment of the not be made. from impris titled "An debt in certain 1819.—Dated J. GR

ROCHESTER GAZETTE.

Published by Augustine G. Dauby, at his Printing Office in Rochester, Genesee County, State of New-York.

No. 37 Vo. IV.]

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1820.

[Whole No. 193.]

TERMS OF THE ROCHESTER GAZETTE.

To subscribers who receive their papers by mail, the price will be Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance. To village subscribers, and those who call for their papers, Two Dollars, payable half yearly. To companies of ten, or more, who receive their papers at the Office, One Dollar and Fifty Cents. Any person may be at liberty to discontinue, on paying what may be due for his paper.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Surrigate's Notice, 30 cents for the first, and 15 cts. for every subsequent insertion of 7 words.
Advertisements not exceeding a square conspicuously inserted three weeks, for One Dollar; & Twenty Five-Cents for every subsequent insertion.

PRINTING.
Pamphlets, Books, Handbills, Cards, &c. executed with neatness and accuracy.

Caution.
ON the third day of April, 1820, in the town of York, Genesee county, Charles Pearson, Merchant in Avon, Ontario County, did, on that date, with force and violence, assault Charles Fox Salisbury, in the said town of York, and forcibly took from his person a Trunk with property of a valuable amount therein. This is to notify the public that if Chandler Pearson, or any agent whom he may employ, should apply for any sums of money, or other properties, relative to C. F. Salisbury, by notes or hand bills, orders, receipts, or letters of credit, they are forbidden to accept or pay the same. C. F. SALISBURY.
April 2, 1820.

Legal Advertisements.

Debt. Having been made in the judgment of a certain sum of money and the interest thereon, by mortgage of mortgage, executed by Thomas Menteish to William H. Bradford, bearing date the twenty third day of March, eighteen hundred and eighteen. Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power in said mortgage contained, & pursuant to the statute in such case, made and provided, all the certain piece or parcel of land, lying and being in township No. one, first range of townships west of Genesee River, now included in the town of Salsburgh, beginning at the south-east corner of land formerly owned by Jacob Cook, now owned by Levi Cook, on the line of lot No. thirty five, containing three westernly one half acres, the lot and parcel to the eastward of lot No. thirty five and thirty four so that a line from thence to the said east line, and from thence north to the place of beginning, will contain one hundred and fifty acres, will be sold at public auction at the house now occupied by Abel Ensworth in the village of Rochester, county of Genesee, on the twentieth day of December next at one o'clock P. M. of that day. Dated June 25th 1820. WILLIAM H. BRADFORD, By H. B. BAKER, Esq. Atty.

Debt. A bill having been made in the judgment of a certain sum of money and the interest thereon, by mortgage of mortgage, executed by Esau C. Taylor to Amos Howe, bearing date the sixteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and eight. Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, will be sold at public auction at the house of Abel Ensworth in the village of Rochester, Genesee County, on Thursday the twenty-third day of November next at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all that certain piece or parcel of land lying in the town of Gates in the county of Genesee, containing forty three acres, being the westerly part of the easterly part of lot No. forty nine—bounded northerly on part of lot No. fifty four, and northerly on lot No. forty six; and easterly by the westerly part of lot No. forty nine; and westerly by a lot of one hundred and twenty seven acres—Togeth with the hereditaments and appurtenances belonging to the said premises. Dated May 16, 1820.

ZOETH ELDRIDGE, AME ELDRIDGE.
By Rowell Babitt, their Atty.
BY order of John H. Jones, Esq. Just Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Genesee. Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of George Olds of the town of Parma, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to show cause if any they have, before the said Judge at his office in the town of Leicester, in said county, on the thirty first day of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and his person be committed to imprisonment pursuant to the act entitled "An Act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7th 1819.—Dated June 12, 1820. GEORGE OLDS, Insolvent.

HAT STORE.



WM. HAYWOOD,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and the public, that he carries on the Hatting business in this village one door, south of Messrs. Sam. Plumb & Co's Store where he will keep on hand a good assortment of well finished Hats, warranted equal in style and quality, to any manufactured in this state. He flatters himself that by industry and attention to business, he shall merit and receive a share of public patronage. CASH paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.
Rochester, April 18, 1820. 24th

A New Tailor's Shop.

ALPHEUS BINGHAM,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced business in the new shop, one door south of Hart & Saxton's Store, in Carrolls' trees, where he intends to carry on the **TAILORING BUSINESS,** in all its various branches. Gentlemen have now an opportunity of having their clothes made in a style of neatness, and elegance of fashion. All kinds of cutting done on the shortest notice.

Military Dresses,
of all kinds made in the best manner.
Ladies Habits,
made in the most fashionable style.

N. B. He will receive from his correspondents, in New-York, patterns of the latest fashion every spring and fall. He hopes by particular attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage.
Rochester, April 14, 1820. 24th

ROCHESTER HARD-WARE STORE. FRASER & SHELDON,

HAVE lately received at their Store opposite Messrs. I West & Co. in addition to their former stock of GOODS, the following articles which will be sold very low for cash at Wholesale & Retail.
1. Tons of Russia, Sweeds & Jersey refined IRON from 1-4 to 3 inch assorted waggons and Cart Tires—Square and bolt Iron from 1-2 to 3 inch Hoop and Band Iron from 1 to 4 inch. Plough Shares, Shove, Roulds and land Siles, English (L) German, Crawley, Sweeds, American and cast STEEL, crow bars, and druts, axle tree, do. waggon and cart Boxes, Mill Gudgeons, spindles and Serews, Saw and Felling Mill Cranks and Serews, saw mill, cross cut and tenant Saws, Smith's Anvils, Vices, Beck horns, Hammers, Screw plates, Bellows pipes &c. &c.

12,000 pounds of Cast and Wrought NAILS and Brails, assorted from 3d, to 20d. Carriers Knives and workers, bar and sheet Lead, Powder and Shot, Hollow-Ware, assorted, brass, copper and Russia sheet Iron Kettles of various sizes.

15 dozen of English and American Spades and Shovels—6 by 8, 7 by 9 and 8 by 10 Window Glass. Pot ash Kettles and Caldrons.

Dutch Bolting Cloths.
Distillers and Brewers Thermometers—with a general assortment of Hard-Ware and cutlery, plated and common Saddlery, carpenter, bench and moulding Tools. They also, carry on the Manufacturing of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron, such as Copper Stills, Eysers and Hatter's Kettles, Copper and Sheet Iron Boilers, Cylinders, Worms and Heaters, &c. also, 20 dozen Copps's warranted grass and cradle Scythes.

Wheat, Rye, Oats, Butter, Cheese and Hams, will be received in payment for all kinds of manufactured Tin-Ware.
April 24, 1820. 25th.

Cash paid for Rags at this Office.

TEMPLE OF FRIENDSHIP.

The following playful lines are the subject of a beautiful design by Stothard, prefixed to Mr. Moore's Musical Book, entitled "National Melodies."

"A temple to Friendship," said Laura enchanted.
"I'll build in this garden—the thought is divine!"
Her temple was built, and she now only wanted
An image of Friendship to place on the shrine.

She flew to a sculptor, who set down before her,
A Friendship—the fairest his art could invent.
But so cold and so dull, that the youthful adorer
Saw plainly this was not the idol she meant.

"O never," she cried, "can I think of enshrining
An image whose looks are so joyless and dim;
But you little God, upon roses reeling—
We'll make, if you please, sir, a Friendship of him!"

So the bargain was struck; with the little God laden,
She joyfully flew to her shrine in the grove—
"Farewell," said the sculptor, "you're not the first maiden,
"Who came but for Friendship, and took away Love."

[From the Northern Whig.]
THE MERMAID'S SONG.

O, mortal come and dwell with me
Beneath the waves of the crystal sea,
Where the storm's never call—the wind-ne'er sweep
The moorless calm of the water's sleep;
I'll bear thee away in my clasping arms
Afar from the frowning world's alarms—
From the frosts of wo—from the darkening cloud
Which wraps man's sky in a sable shroud;
I'll bear thee away to the mermaid's dome
Forever and around with the white sea foam
Where the coral gem its splendor sheds
And the sea flowers bloom on their mossy beds.

The heaven above thee is sweetly blue,
And winning the blush of the even's hue—
And sweet the bloom of each distant light
That sparkles upon the arch of night—
Yes, dear thou art charming, but thou dost not know
How sweet, how bright is the magic glow
That ever illumines the coral cave,
Where dwell the maids of the ocean wave,
And thine eye hath not enraptured seen
The forms that sport in the groves of green
Where the Triton's time the enchanted shell
Till the echoes wake the mermaid's cell.

Oh then hast called the young rose of spring,
Thou hast heard her wild birds merrily sing,
Thou fondly listest their high, some by
Wild life passed on as a sunny day;
Did not some dream of a fairy land
Where all joys should spring at thy command—
Didst thou not drink the fresh fount of bliss
Which beauty gave thee her seraph kiss—
And hast thou gazed on her floating eye
Till thy bosom throbbled, thou know'st not why—
And a joy that could not be expressed
Thou thought'st like lightning thro' thy breast,
"Till thou hast felt there was only one
That thou couldst worship as thy sun—
Oh! was she bright as the summer's noon,
Was her maiden heart as undefiled
As the sweet white rose in a lovely wild;
Was her soul as chaste as the falling snow
Before it touches the earth below—
Her cheek as white as the lily fair
Which bears the kiss of the western air—
Her lips as red as the ruby's dye,
And heaven's blue brightness in her eye—
Oh! then hast thy life-blood freely moved
When thou didst love, and was beloved,
Have thy heart's best feelings warmly played,
When thou hast knelt by thy own loved maid;
And this earth became a heaven to thee,
A sweet gay scene of luxury?
Hast thou the fair enchantment died away
Like bright sunbeams on a stormy day;
And hast thou wept that thy hope was vain,
A false creation of the brain—
When life's dark scenes came rushing on,
Hast thou not wept that thy dream was gone?
Thou best, then come with the maid of the sea,
And that dream shall be fulfilled to thee!

If thy heart hath pined in life's distress—
If thy path be dark and pleasureless,
If thy dearest joys have felt decay;
And thy nearest friends have fled away;
Then fly with me from the scene of pain
And misery shall cease to haunt thy brain;
Oh! fly with me from earth's joyless shore
And bliss shall dwell with thee, evermore.
FLORIO.

A man endowed with great perfections, without good breeding, is like one who has his pocket full of gold, but always wants change for ordinary occasions.

You may be sure a woman loves a man when she uses his expressions, tells his stories, or imitates his manner.

This gives a secret delight; for imitation is a kind of artless flattery, and mightily favours the principle of self-love.

Give a man all that is in the power of the world to bestow, but leave him at the same time under some secret oppression or heaviness of heart; you bestow indeed the materials of enjoyment, but you deprive him of the ability to extract.

If a lawyer were to be esteemed only as he uses his parts in contending for justice, and were immediately despicable when he appeared in a cause which he could not but know was an unjust one, how honorable would his character be.—Steele.

Meekness and courtesy will always recommend the first address, but soon pall and nauseate unless they are associated with more sprightly and interesting qualities.

Clock and Women.—Women, who are given to chattering, have been compared to clocks. Fontenelle being asked what difference there was between a clock and a woman, replied, "A clock serves to point out the hours, and a woman to make us forget them."

The Graces.—As the poets represent the Graces under the figures of women, so the Furies too. Let a woman be decked with all the embellishments of art, and care of nature; yet if boldness be to be read in her face, it blots all the lines of beauty.

Amusing fact respecting S. America.
From "A Statistical Commercial and Political Description of Venezuela, Trinidad, Margaritta, and Tobago," published in London.

Wild Horses and Asses.—There are the sun's of horses which are wild in the forests, and do not belong to any one. I was enabled to ascertain a fact, known to all who have travelled in this country. The horses live there in societies, generally to the number of five or six hundred, and even one thousand; they occupy immense savannas, where it is dangerous to disturb or try to catch them.

In the dry season they are sometimes obliged to go two or three leagues, and even more to find water. They set out in regular ranks of four abreast, and thus form a procession of an extent of a quarter of a league. There are always five or six scouts, who precede the troop by about fifty paces. If they perceive a man or jaguar (the American tiger,) they neigh, and the troop stops; if avoided, they continue their march; but, if an attempt be made to pass by their squadron, they leap on the imprudent traveller, and crush them under their feet. The best way is always to avoid them, and let them continue their route; they have also a chief, who marches between the scouts and the squadron, and five or six other horses march on each side of the band—a kind of adjutants, whose duty consists in hindering any individual from quitting the rank. If any one attempts to straggle either from hunger or fatigue, he is bitten till he resumes his place, and the culprit obeys with his head hanging down. Three or four chiefs march as the rear guard, at five or six paces from the troop.

I had often heard at Trinidad, of this discipline among the wild horses, and confess that I could scarcely believe it; but what I have just stated is a fact which I have witnessed twice on the banks of the Guariquie, where I encamped five days for the express purpose of seeing those organized troops pass. I have met on the shores of the Oronoco, herds of fifty to a hundred wild oxen; a chief always marched at the head, and another at the rear. The people of the country have assured me, that the wild asses, when they travel, observe the same discipline as the horses; but the mules, though they also live in troops, are continually fighting with each other, and it has not been observed that they have any chief. They however unite, at the appearance of a common enemy, and display still more trick, address than the horses, in avoiding the snares which are laid for catching them, and a for escaping when taken.

Revolutionary War—Anecdote.
General Marion was a native of South Carolina, and the immediate theatre of his exploits was a large section of maritime district of that state. The peculiar hardihood of his constitution, and his being adapted to a warm climate, and a low marshy country, qualified him to endure hardships and submit to exposure, which in that sickly region, few other men would have been competent to sustain. With the small force he was enabled to embody, he was continually

annoying the enemy, cautious never to risk an engagement, till he could make victory certain. General Marion's person was uncommonly light, and he rode when in service, one of the fleetest and most powerful chargers the South could produce:—when in fair pursuit nothing could escape, and when retreating nothing could overtake him. Being once nearly surrounded by a party of British dragoons, he was compelled for safety to pass into a cornfield, by leaping the fence—this field, marked with considerable descent of surface, had been in part a marsh; Marion entered it at the upper side, the dragoons in chase, leaped the fence also, and were but a short distance behind him. So completely was he now in their power, that his only mode of escape was to pass over the fence at the lower side. To drain the field of its superfluous water, a trench had been cut round this part of the field four feet wide, and of the same depth of the mud and clay removed in cutting it, a bank had been formed on its inner side, and on the top of this was erected the fence, the elevation amounting to nearly eight feet perpendicular height—a ditch four feet in width running parallel with it on the outer side, a foot or more intervening, between the fence & ditch.

The dragoons, acquainted with the nature and extent of the obstacle, and considering it impossible for their enemy to pass it, pushed towards him with loud shouts of exultation and insult, and summoning him to surrender or perish by the sword; regardless of their rudeness and empty clamour, and inflexibly determined not to become their prisoner, Marion spurred his horse to the charge, the noble animal, as if conscious that his master's life was in danger, and that on his exertions depended his safety, approached the barrier in his finest style, and with a bounce that was almost supernatural, cleared the fence and ditch completely, and recovered himself without loss of time on the opposite side—Marion instantly wheeled about and saw his pursuers unable to pass the ditch, discharged his pistol at them without effect, and then wheeling his horse, and bidding them good morning, departed. The dragoons, astonished at what they had witnessed, and scarcely believing their foe to be mortal, gave up the chase.

Louvel.—The earnestness which is displayed to connect the most minute circumstances respecting the infamous Louvel, is increased by the silent reserve still observed by those permitted to approach him. We have, notwithstanding, been enabled to acquire some particulars, which, being unconnected with the legal process, may safely be communicated to the public. He maintains an inflexible tranquility, which is neither to be ruffled by the terrors of a dungeon, where he is guarded by a couple of gendarmes, nor his frequent examinations, nor the certainty of his approaching fate. To the first refreshment he partook of in prison "That is excellent," said he; "I shall shortly eat it." Another time he complained that the extreme length of his beard stifled and fatigued him, and requested a razor to shave himself with, which was denied; but, seeing that his hands were confined by a straitcoat, it was agreed that no danger could ensue from permitting him to be shaved by the barber of the Conciergerie. One of the gendarmes now expressing his astonishment at the easiness and rapidity with which the shaver completed his task. "Never," observed this gendarme, "have I before seen a barber so workmanlike and expeditious. "Oh!" replied Louvel, laughing. "I know another who is more expeditious still. I mean Samson (the executioner) who takes but two strokes to shave his man?" It has been remarked more than once, that it is only when repressing all involuntary emotions, and collecting his ideas, that Louvel returns to his plan of denying the accusation of having had accomplices in this fatal crime. When he was first taken up, the chief officer of the gendarmes, after searching him, and finding the end of a shoemaker's awl fixed in a handle on him asked if it was with that instrument he had gored the unfortunate Prince.—"No," answered Louvel; "it was with a poignard." "What have you done with it?" rejoined the Commandant.—"I am not certain," answered Louvel, "whether I left it behind me, or threw it away." "But," added the Commandant, "you surely were not alone in perpetrating this crime." "There is," replied Louvel, "no want of comrades in France." "The others then?" said the Commandant. "The others!" retorted Louvel, "I only was concerned; I told you, already, I was alone in it."
Drapeau Blanc.

The acquisitions of literature far exceeds the acquisitions of fortune.

MISSOURI EXPEDITION.

Notes on the Missouri River, and some of its native tribes in its neighbourhood, by a Military Gentleman attached to the Yellow Stone Expedition, in 1819.

The Pawnee Loups occasionally burn their prisoners alive, as a sacrifice to the Great Star they worship. When a war party goes out, they sometimes make a vow that if they take any prisoners, they will sacrifice them to the Great Star, expecting it will tend to make success in war. The unfortunate victim, thus taken and destined to suffer, is delivered over to the priest and jugglers, who confine him to what they call the medicine lodge, where all the meditations and magic performances are executed; the victim is aware of the fate that awaits him, and during the time of confinement is feasted on the most delicious viands, to make him a fat, acceptable offering. He remains in this situation, until either the time of planting corn, or the going out of a war party. He is then brought out, amidst the shouts and screams of the whole village, and tied to a cross, with his arms extended; the old men, women and children, rush upon him, each armed with a fire-brand, which they apply to the body of the sufferer, after enduring these torments for some time, the warriors drew their bows, and the sufferer of the unfortunate wretch are terminated by his being pierced with a hundred arrows. The body is torn to pieces by the crowd; the women and warriors cut off the fat, the former to grease their bows, the latter their tomahawks and arrows; the one believing that the corn will grow much better, in consequence, and the other that they will have more success in war, and more plenty of buffalo; the body of the prisoner is burnt, and the offering is completed. This shocking and barbarous custom is at variance with the usual practice of the Indians on the Missouri. With most nations a prisoner is safe in their village, except from the occasional effervescence of the rage of individuals from which no person is secure. About six years since, a Spanish boy was taken prisoner, and condemned to be sacrificed. He was saved, however, by the great exertions of some traders, who managed to be at the village; it was, however, effected with great difficulty, and a considerable expense in presents.

Among the Pawnees, and some other nations there is kept with great reverence and care, a certain bag, containing many things deemed by these superstitious people sacred; the fingers of their enemies, the rattle of the rattlesnake, claws of the white bear and of certain birds stuffed; they seldom open this bag but when they do so it is going to war; with the determination of not returning without shedding human blood—no warrior ventures to return without doing this. On one occasion, a warrior, who had opened his bag, was out for six months without meeting with an opportunity of spilling the blood of his enemies. He determined to return and kill the first person he met; he returned accordingly, and the first person he met, happened to be his own mother, whom he immediately tomahawked and scalped.

No Indians that we have met, surrender the persons of their wives or daughters to the embraces of strangers. Chastity is regarded as a virtue, or rather the inconveniences attending its violation, amount, among the unmarried, to a prohibition of the crime. Infidelity, among the married women, is an offence for which the husband inflicts punishment. Generally corporal castigation, with a club or whip; or it produces a separation of the parties. The temper of the husband is the tribunal, by which the extent or management of the punishment is regulated. A great warrior, who had once discovered that his wife was unfaithful, had his best horse saddled, put a fine buffalo skin over him, and ordered his wife to lead the horse to the lodge of her lover; when he came out, he told him to take his wife, his horse, and his buffalo skin; he gave them all to him. Such instances of generosity are believed by Indians (when they suppose fear has no influence) to make the great man. If a wife supposes she is ill treated, she can leave her husband, go to her relations, or marry another. The husband can also turn off his wife when he chooses; notwithstanding this, many instances of long continued association are by no means uncommon. There appears to be no particular matrimonial ceremony made use of; there are few unmarried men, and fewer unmarried women among Indians.

In communities, where commerce extends merely to an occasional barter, for the conveniences of life, where wealth gives no privileges, and confers no importance, and where the subsistence of every man is obtained, not by supplying the wants of others, but immediately from the forest, there can be but little necessity for municipal regulations, to settle disputes concerning property. No tribunals exist for the trial of crimes; their differences are generally settled by yielding to the interference of friends, or the voice of public opinion, and so to what is proper to be done.

On the 16th of October, the Mahaw Indians arrived, having been sent for by

the agent, and the next day he set out on the next day.

At these councils a circle is formed, and the agent having delivered his sentiments, the chiefs rise in succession, & make their speeches: their gesture is frequently appropriate and sometimes their remarks indicate great shrewdness. Yet the general character of their eloquence is garrulous and colloquial, nor have we heard any thing from them superior to what we might expect from the most shrewd, among a body of uneducated white men.

After the council, the chiefs were invited to dine with the commanding officers; they behaved with great decorum. Two of the chiefs objected to eating the meat of a buck, which formed the principal dish of the entertainers; it was their medicine; it appears that when a man becomes of age, he selects a certain animal for his medicine, and studiously avoids killing it. We were told that in almost every tribe there are two or three men, who assume the dress and occupations of women; cut their hair like them, associate with them, make mocasons, cook, carry wood, &c. and in some instances actually marry men. These people are regarded with a sort of respect, which Indians hold for every thing that relates to their superstitions; they think that the Great Spirit has ordered these things, and that they must treat them with respect. Among the Osages, however, they lost the veneration in which they were once held. One of them was detected by a chief, in being guilty of an impropriety towards his wife. He immediately assembled some of his warriors, and put to death not only the man who had injured him, but all the men women in this tribe.

The village of the Mahaws is on the west side of the Missouri, about one hundred miles above our camp. They were formerly a powerful and military people but about eighteen years ago, they were very much reduced by the small pox.

On the 20th of October we visited the Mahaw camp; we reached it after dark in the evening, and were shown to the lodge of the principal chief, the Big Elk; a squaw saddled our horses, and took care of our baggage; and we entered the lodge. We were treated with great politeness; a seat was spread for us, and much diligence displayed in putting on the kettle, picking & cutting up a goose, (the only fresh meat in the village) for our supper. The lodges of the Mahaws are made of Buffalo hides, sewed together; and, when stretched on poles, have a conical figure, with a diameter of about fifteen feet at the base, and an aperture at the top, to permit the escape of the smoke, they are carried on their winter excursions, and form comfortable habitations, and secure protection from wind and rain.

The Mahaws possess better dispositions, and less ferocity of temper than most Indians. These characteristics have induced them to court the protection of the whites, and to listen to their advice, as to remaining at peace with their neighbors. They boast very much of their superior attachment to the whites; and that no white man has ever been killed by any of their nation. Depend upon it, said their principal chief to us in council that if any war take place between us, your people will be the aggressors. "Since I was a little boy, white men have come to our village, one or two at a time, and in small canoes. Did we insult, or kill them? no, we treated them with kindness and hospitality. The blood of the white man has not yet stained the hands of a Mahaw; & shall we now, for the first time, become hostile, when the woods are filled with your brave soldiers?"

The principal chief of the tribe is the Big Elk, a very sensible Indian, but too much addicted to whiskey; we have found him too drunk to transact business. This tribe is very much divided into parties. One of these lately served from the nation, and now lives on the waters of the Big Horn river.

During our stay in the village, we were invited to many feasts; among others, to a lodge of a son of the celebrated chief, Blackbird.

Blackbird was a chief of great consideration, not only in his own tribe, but among other nations on the Missouri. Like most ambitious men men, he cared little about the means by which he should arrive at unlimited power; that made use of by Blackbird was of the most atrocious kind. He procured from a trader a considerable quantity of arsenic; with which he poisoned every man, who endeavored to curtail his authority, or who did not implicitly obey his commands. It is said, he destroyed sixty of his tribe by means of this poison. Blackbird fell a victim to the small pox about eighteen years ago; when about to die he directed his friends to carry him to the top of a high hill, near the village, have a large pit dug to put his horse in alive, and place him on his back armed, and in his war dress, and to cover them over. From there, said he, I will see the canoes of the white men, as they pass and pass on the river. I will see the war parties of my nation going out and returning; I shall hear your rejoicings for victory, and your sighs for disaster. This injunction was faithfully executed; the hill was for some time regarded by

the name of Blackbird's hill.

[From Silliman's Journal.]

THE PRAIRIES OF THE WEST.

To the traveller, who for several days traversed the prairies and barrens, their appearance is quite uninviting, and even disagreeable. He may travel from morning until night, and make good speed, but on looking around him, he fancies himself at the very spot whence he started. No pleasant variety of hill and dale, no rapidly running brook delights the eye, and no sound of woodland music strikes the ear; but, in their stead, a dull uniformity of prospect "spread out immense." Excepting here and there a tree, or a slight elevation of ground, it is otherwise a dead level, covered with tall weeds and coarse grass. The sluggish rivulets, of a reddish colour, scarcely move perceptibly, and their appearance is as uninviting to the eye, as their taste is disgusting to the palate. Such are the prairies and barrens of the west; but, in order to make amends for my deficiency, nature has made them exuberantly fertile. The farmer who settles upon them, by raising cattle, becomes rich with little labour. He ditches those which are too moist for grain; he ploughs and fences them, and raises from seventy to one hundred bushels of maize, or Indian Corn, to the acre, without ever hoeing it. The United States owns thousands and thousands of such land in the western States and Territories, which, for prompt payment, may be purchased at one dollar and sixty-two and half cent an acre. One objection to these lands is, the want of timber for fuel and other purposes; and another is, that they are unhealthy; but in many places there is abundance of post in the wet prairie, and cultivation will every year render them more and more healthy. Some of them have been cultivated for fifteen or twenty years past, with grain, and are as fertile as they ever were. As M. Volney says, "They are the Flanders of America."

New-York, July 4.

A robbery was curiously executed, aided by the powers of music, a few days since, at a boarding house, No. 4 Front street, kept by a respectable man, Mr. Becker. One of his boarders, a German, possessed 1500 dollars in gold—which, locked in a trunk, was given in charge to the landlord, and kept in his bed room, a front room in the third story,—having a door opening into the entry, and another which was not used opening into a back room, with a bed standing against the door—the one locked, the other bolted within. A boarder, William Cook, having learnt the situation of the money, conceived the design of making it his own. He employed a fellow boarder, (Ager) and two men from without, for the plot, which was handsomely executed as follows:—

To draw away the bed, and break through the bolted door, would make a noise, and required that sounds of some kind should be devised to cover that operation. For this purpose Cook obtained a bag piper from a North river sloop, who arrived late in the evening. It was also necessary to keep the landlord and the woman of the house so occupied as not to interrupt the passage of the outside men through the lower entry, up to the bed room aforesaid, thro' which the trunk was to be conveyed into an upper apartment where the lodgers slept. Cook's post was in the bar-room to superintend the piper, who commenced his unremitting blast about 10 o'clock—and to keep the landlord occupied in the bar making slings and punch—as soon as one glass was made he called for another, and this prevented his debouchment from the bar. His fellow boarder, Ager, (a Dutchman from Albany) during this time occupied the attention of the woman of the house so occupied as not to interrupt the passage of the outside men, (Smyth and Holden) fulfilled their part—riddled the trunk, which they left in the third story and departed.

The German, who had been enjoying Cook's hospitality, at last went with Ager to retire to rest. On his entering the room where his trunk was open and empty, he made many inexpressible German cries and exclamations. The watch was called, and the two boarders, with one other, (who was innocent,) were confined, and arraigned before the police magistrates by day-light. There were hardly circumstances sufficient to justify the commitment of the two, but the bag-piper's part, by Cook's management while the bolted door was broken in, gave the magistrate a strong impression of the whole plot, and he committed these two.

Another Justice of the police, during Sunday, dispatched officers to search for the gold at Smyth's house in Banker street, where he lived with his woman a Mrs. Kirk. Messrs. Hays and Duzenberg, having first entered the house, found a few gold pieces in a box of sawdust, and by threatening Mrs. Kirk with a commitment, she indicated to them that a shovel had been taken into the cellar, where after much digging and pains they found, adroitly covered by the side of the foundation wall, the whole amount required. Unfortunately they

have not been able to apprehend Smyth and Holden.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE.

On Wednesday afternoon a party of gentlemen to the number of 37, going from New-Haven to the Light House in a pleasure boat, were met about half way down the harbor by the steam boat Fulton, captain Law, from New London, who was going up the harbor under full sail and a powerful steam. From some miscalculation on the part of the person who was steering the sail boat, in attempting to clear the steam boat the latter struck her in the middle, and passed instantly over her. Thirty of the persons in the boat caught hold of the steam boat's bowsprit and bows and save themselves—seven of them passed directly under her bottom, and came up astern; but by the most extraordinary exertions from the steam boat, they were all saved, though some of them were much exhausted. One of the gentlemen had his hand broken, and one other was very much injured. A child of about 7 years of age was on board, who had presence of mind enough to seize hold of a rope, and in that way was preserved. No blame was imputable to captain Law for the accident, every exertion was made by him and his men for the preservation of the persons in the boat.

Daily Advertiser.

STAGE ACCIDENT.

The driver and passenger though in imminent danger, received little or no injury from the fall. The latter was entangled in the reins and drawn on the ground, with great violence two or three rods, when he was providentially disengaged.

Cochran, July 3.

Affection and sagacity of a Dog.—We have heard of many incidents characteristic of the singular attachment of dogs to their master, but none which recommends him to protection and kind treatment more than the following, which may be relied on as true. A person, living at the time in the neighbourhood of Pleasant-Valley, Dutchess county, became partially deranged, and during his fits of derangement, would seek every opportunity to take his own life. In consequence of this, every precaution was taken to prevent his being alone, or out of sight. But one morning he contrived to elude the watchful vigilance of his wife and family, and made his escape with a razor in his possession. As soon as he was missing, the family, with the dog, went in search of him. The dog soon separated from them, and no more was seen of him during the day. The search proved ineffectual, and at the close of the day they all returned home sorrowful, not doubting but that he had effected his object, and that he then lay a lifeless corpse, on the cold ground, in some sequestered spot—but no, he shortly after returned, in company with his faithful friend—and frankly acknowledged to his wife, that the dog alone had prevented him from committing suicide—that he went out with a fixed determination to put a period to his existence before his return—but that when he had found a convenient spot, and on his knees, in the very act of lifting the razor to perform the deed, his watchful dog came running up, and clapping his paws upon the uplifted arm, irresistibly held it from this murderous purpose—but many times during the day he repeated the attempt, with as little success, the dog remained at his side, and jumping upon his arm at every motion; until at length he abandoned his purpose, and returned home, the dog sticking close by him and watching every movement during the day.

From the Western Reserve Chronicle, of June 1.

HORRID TRANSACTION.

The following was communicated by the Rev. Harvey Cox, pastor of the church in Vernon.

Philemon, William and Cyrus, the three sons and only children of Mr. Zephania and Mrs. Lois Stone, of Kinsman, Vermont, were drowned by the hand of their mother. The eldest was about four years and six months old, and the youngest about eleven months, and yet at the breast. These children were uncommonly bright and promising, and a fond father doted upon them with the most pleasing anticipations; but he hopes from a rising family, and his projects of domestic enjoyment, were all blasted in one day, in the most unexpected manner, and by an act the most unnatural.

Mr. and Mrs. Stone were possessed of amiable dispositions; had lived together in great harmony, were respected and beloved by their acquaintance, and sustained un-

blemished characters. At the commencement of the late revival of religion in Kinsman, which was about the middle of February last, Mrs. Stone was deeply impressed with a sense of her ruined condition as a sinner, and after a few days, expressed some hope that she had experienced a change of heart. Soon, however, she relinquished all hope, became dejected and said she had committed the unpardonable sin. From that time she has seemed to be in a settled melancholy; inclined to say but little and very timid. Her friends felt anxious respecting the final result of this state of mind, yet did not apprehend that she would do violence to herself or others. Some circumstances, however, now render it probable, that this unnatural and horrid deed had previously occupied her mind.

Not many days before, she asked her father if he thought such children would be happy after death; and was answered in the affirmative; and it is believed she thought it would be a kindness to her children, and being impressed with the idea that she had committed the unpardonable sin, no injury to herself, to take their lives.

Mr. Stone is a mechanic, and necessarily called from home the most of the time. She had been much in the habit of being alone with her children; was during the day time the work immediately preceding their death, and attended to her domestic concerns as usual; Sabbath morning prepared breakfast for the family, was asked if she should not attend public worship, replied, "No, I cannot prepare myself and children in season;" and was left with her children without any suspicion. When Mr. Stone and his hiring returned, in the afternoon, accompanied by a friend, they found the breakfast table standing as they left it, and Mrs. Stone and the children absent. Knowing her state of mind, he was much alarmed till he enquired for her at the neighbors, supposing she had gone where she could have company. He returned accompanied by the neighbors, much alarmed, and soon found her seated in the chamber, greatly frightened and agitated. He several times enquired of her for the children, and obtained no answer, but at every enquiry she would shudder. She became helpless and was laid on a bed. Mr. Stone looked for his razor; it was missing, and afterwards found in her clothes. Search was then made in every direction for the children, who were soon discovered in a spring in which the water was about three feet deep. Mr. Stone's exertions to resuscitate them proved vain.

The next day a jury of inquest was called upon the dead bodies. Their verdict was, that these children came to an untimely death by the hand of Miss Lois Stone, their mother, who in a fit of insanity, drowned them in a hollow log set in a spring.

The Tuesday following their funeral solemnities were attended by the most numerous concourse of people ever collected in this part of the county. The three were contained in one coffin, and deposited in one common grave. This afflicting sight, together with the dreadful circumstances of this death—the anguish of a bereaved father, an aged grandfather, and a numerous circle of relatives—and the awful solemnity expressed in the countenances of every beholder, excited emotions not to be described.

Detroit, June 30.

We have (through the politeness of Captain Connor, of the schooner Monroe), been favored with a letter from a gentleman who is with Gov. Cass, which contains important information. It is dated "Saut of St. Mary, June 17th, 1820." We give the following extracts with pleasure.

"A treaty of cession, at this place, was yesterday concluded by the governor, with some of the chiefs of the Chippawa nation. The absolute necessity of this session, to the preservation of peace and friendship with the upper nations, renders it highly important and advantageous to our government. The facilities which this point has always afforded to men not well disposed towards the American government, to enter its territory, and disturb its tranquility, by poisoning the minds of the Indians with insidious counsels, and with presents, have been too long and advantageously made use of. By establishing a post at this place these facilities are entirely destroyed. This point may be considered the true key to the upper country. We shall guard the only channel of communication—protect our traders—give confidence to those savages favorably disposed, and intimidate and chastise those men who have not heretofore been affected by a distant fear. For these reasons, the Saut of St. Mary must be considered a station quite as important as any outpost now established; and it is presumed government will soon realize every advantage expected from the occupation of this position.

"The lands around the Saut, appear to be susceptible of cultivation. I should think the soil well adapted to wheat and corn.

"The white fish taken at these rapids are delicious. Great quantities are caught daily—they are the chief food of the inhabitants.

"News was received yesterday of a peace having been concluded between the Sioux and Chippawa nations. It is hoped this information is correct.

"We shall leave the Saut this afternoon for Fond du Lac at which we may expect to arrive in about 13 or 20 days."

From East India Papers received at Providence.

The latest Peking Gazettes contain very little interest. The Emperor's visit to his father's tomb was attended with delay and disappointment, from the heavy rains which fell in Tartary during his absence from the capital.

The imperial kind ed by sashes worn distant red sashes. all by law confined to sent into Manchow being a red sash, in Jan way to Canton, which by marriage, official Judge. His reason for it was extreme poverty his circumstances; he did not dare to receive him instantly in custody, and as soon as him off again under Peking. It is said he be perpetual confinement.

The Peking Gazette the end of December received. The late prince who was degraded, has been promoted Captain-General, and subjected to imperious fault which has been through life—viz. laws. He is at present ing to obtain promotion vice who have been vice. His known great that beggars clung to his chair please alas. He said to worship him.

Chang, the Judge, the conductor of the bassy, when in the has been degraded and severely censured for his incapacity. Choang formerly a fish, that the Emperor meaning that he be a distance. This appears, for in his explanation his being a

Three hundred of ginists, whom the C. S. were a few years ago, when S. General; and were der his government's mind. He has since disgrace since: his and his only surviving so that finally trust. This is by a deluded as a judgment the useless share of son. He, they estimate the worth of a bundle of liberty—is a little money disparaged with depriving which none can not be thus appeased.

THE GAZETTE

TUESDAY JULY

The anniversary of independence has been a usual eclat thing at Baltimore it receives interest from the Carroll of Carroll survivors of those, who had been appointed from Mr. Carroll had borne in the performance of the by the following eleg marks:

"The committee having made it my duty on occasion to read the independence, it was not professed it with a s under circumstances inspire a glow of enthusiasm, and to give of this day an it not fail to be felt the end of our lives, for giving utterance which they excite."

"Few, very few, of swelled with the truth when this declarative sanction of a nation to participate in the creation. One of the sentative, silvered with age, but still heart the remembrance day, when his name the guardians of our defence. now sits in the same hand which for traced upon this in name of CHARLES G. ton, now presents it witness such a spot could stand in the pre able patriot, and not of that holy flame, wed, and inspired him. "But I am trespasser vice of one, whose eloquence, will do in the subject—I proceed task."

The Revolutionaries Salem had an inter on the 25th ult. The leut toasts were drank. 1. Banker Hill— memory of Putnam, ren, and to the vato land Militia. 2. President Mon his country at Tren heart that can feel

The imperial kindred are distinguished by sashes worn by them; the more distant red sashes. These persons are all by law confined to the capital, or are sent into Manchou Tartary. One wearing a red sash, in January last found his way to Canton, where he had a relation by marriage, residing as provincial Judge. His reason for quitting the capital was extreme poverty, as he deemed his circumstances; the Judge, however, did not dare to receive him, but gave him instantly in custody to the local magistrate, and as soon as possible packed him off again under military escort to Peking. It is said his punishment will be perpetual confinement.

The Peking Gazette, dated Court, in the end of December, 1818, has been received. The late premier Sung Paim, who was degraded some time since, has been promoted to the rank of a Captain-General in Tartary, and again subjected to imperial censure for the fault which has been attributed to him through life—viz. cleanliness beyond the laws. He is at present accused of having tried to obtain permission for some officers who have been dismissed the service. His known benevolence was so great that beggars have with impunity clung to his chair in the streets to supplicate alms. The Tartar tribes are said to worship him.

Chang, the Judge of Shan-sung, and the conductor of the late English embassy, when in the province of Chih-le, has been degraded to a very low rank, and severely censured by the Emperor for his incapacity and bad government. Chang formerly resided in the English city, but the Emperor had "long ears," meaning that he heard what was done at a distance. This appears true in Chang's case, for in his charge the Emperor mentions his being addicted to opium.

Three hundred of those unwise religiousists, who the Chinese call Hway-ang, were a few years ago banished to He-Lo, when there was a Captain-General and were, on their arrival under his government, all banished of one night. He has himself been much in evidence on a late expedition to the frontiers, and his only service for his nation, so that his family, to be the same as that of a man, is a disgrace to China regarded as a punishment from Heaven, for the needless banishment of so many persons. He, they said, has tried to appease the wrath of Heaven by an unbounded liberality. — *What say they?* It is a little money dispersed liberally, compared with the vast amount of that life which none can restore. Heaven will not be thus appeased.

THE GAZETTE.
TUESDAY JULY 2, 1820.

The anniversary of our national independence has been celebrated with unusual eclat throughout the Union. At Baltimore it received a high degree of interest from the presence of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, one of the four survivors of those who signed the Declaration of our freedom. Dr. Watkins, who had been appointed to read the declaration of independence, on receiving from Mr. Carroll the copy which he had been in the process of, prefaced a performance of the part assigned him by the following elegant and feeling remarks:

"The committee of arrangements having made it my duty, upon this glorious occasion to read the Declaration of Independence, it was not my design to have prefaced it with a single remark; but under circumstances so well adapted to inspire a glow of enthusiasm in the breast of every man, and to give to the proceedings of this day an interest which cannot fail to be felt, and remembered, to the end of our lives, I must be pardoned for giving utterance to the emotions which they excite.

"Few, very few, of those whose hearts swelled with the triumph of patriotism, were at this declaration that received the sanction of a nation's will, now survive to participate in the blessings of their own creation. One of these few, our representative, silvered over, and trembling with age, but still cherishing in his heart the remembrance of that proud day, when his name was enrolled among the guardians of our infant independence, now sits by the most of us. The same hand which forty-four years ago, traced upon this immortal scroll the name of CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton, now presents it to me. Who could witness such a scene unmoved? Who could stand in the presence of the venerable patriot, and not catch the influence of that holy flame, which shed illumination, and inspired him in 76?"

"But I am trespassing upon the province of one, whose rich and animated eloquence, will do more ample justice to the subject—I proceed, therefore, to my duty."

3. The memory of Gen. Washington—We claim no higher honour than to be called his fellow-soldiers.

4. The "bloody 8th" Massachusetts Regiment—In every battle the "first in, and the last out."

5. Col. John Brooks of the 8th—At Bunker Hill, Saratoga and Monmouth, he showed himself as terrible in battle as he is beloved in peace.

6. The memory of our Generals Knox and Lincoln—worthy of Massachusetts.

7. Our surviving veterans—We have lived to see posterity—may posterity not forget us.

8. Yorktown and Saratoga—The day has been when we could lead armies captive—we now surrender to the enemies none can resist—Palsy, Rheumatism, Asthma, Poverty, Lameness, Blindness, and a host of ills that beset us like armed men.

9. The 27th of June 1773—At Monmouth Court House we made our marks with our bayonets—The 28th of June, 1779, at Salem Court House we huddled a goose-quill to prove our poverty.

10. The memory of Gen. Wayne—The hero of Stony Point.

11. Gen. Rufus Putnam, of the 5th—The soldier's friend—the pride of the army, may the rest of his days be happy.

12. The memory of Generals Green and Morgan—a match for Cornwallis and Tarleton.

13. The evening of our days—After our sleepless nights on the cold ground, our hard and laborious marches, and our Valley Forge encampments, may the sunshine of public favor fall on our hoary locks till the end of Life's Campaign.

The day appointed for the execution of Hall and Hulton was the 14th inst. Great efforts were made to obtain a pardon for young Hall. More than 1000 Ladies joined in a petition to the Governor, for the commutation of his punishment—but their request could not be granted. "We feel deeply for the unfortunate, excellent and afflicted father of poor Hall—but justice has a right to the sacrifice. Both of the prisoners have manifested a spirit of piety and penitence. We hope it is sincere; and that the same Saviour who extended pardon to the malefactor upon the cross, will wash away their guilt and receive them to glory."

[From the National Advocate.]
WHAT'S TO BE DONE.

Since it has been ascertained that the old republican party so much abused by apostates, have a majority in both branches of the legislature, it is asked by many, "what will be done? There is a session in November, will you choose a council, electors, or what?" The reply to all this will be to go back and see what has been done in like cases, when honest men ruled and not speculators upon the people's power. In November, 1800, and the republicans had achieved a great victory over the federalists, we find by referring to the journals, that they adopted the following measures in the course of four days.

1st. They made choice of a republican speaker.

2d. Elected a republican senator of the U. States.

3d. Made a choice of republican electors for president and vice president.

4th. Made choice of a council of appointment, consisting of Clinton, Spencer, Sanders and Ross-boom; at this sitting of the council, Clinton appointed himself mayor of this city, and then they nominated old George Clinton as governor and adjutant.

This was done business with spirit & promptness. The republican party was situated then as it is now; they had a federal governor then, we have a federal governor now; the sovereign people elected a majority of republicans in both houses then, they have done the same now; and when the session of November took place, they did business as it ought to be done, with spirit and energy. We trust that the example will not be lost sight of; we have a speaker a senator, electors, and a council to choose; they can be all done in a short time; we hope that an act calling a convention will follow his passing. When De Witt looks back ten years and sees in whose company and confidence he was, and casts his eyes upon his present friends, he must feel humiliated indeed. George Clinton, John Broome, Horatio Gates, Henry Rutgers, Brookholer Livingston, Smith Thompson, and other worthies of the republican party, all who are yet alive, have deserted him for his "unmatched ambition;" and with his present friends, Van Ness, Williams, Oakley-Thomson, and men of like complexion, he divides his confidence and seeks for their support.—Principles are the same, men only change. Williams, the divisor general, then a member, did not vote for Clinton and Spencer, because they were called republicans; but he did in 1820, because they were no longer such.

The hope of buying members is, we believe partly abandoned; but the effort will still be made, and every exertion used, between this and the ensuing November, to induce members to give Clinton again the staff of power; in the meantime they are openly denouncing each other, and are shook to pieces with quarrels and broils. The federalists have

Clinton completely in their power; they compel him to discard his old friends, & are making him pay dear for their 40,000 votes. So much the better.

[From the American.]

It would appear by the following that the Federalists in Pennsylvania have an intention to avail themselves of the schisms of the Republican party in that state, and attempt to elect a candidate of their own. This is plain dealing at least, and consistent with the principles which ought to characterize a party claiming any support from the honest portion of the community; somewhat different from the course through which our New-York Federalists (as they call themselves) have sneaked into power & office under a name they are ashamed to own, and a leader whom those among them who look to consequences & care for public good regard with dread, and those who know and can properly appreciate hold in contempt for his talents, while they look with apprehension to the power they have given and of doing evil.

Gettysburgh, [Penn.] June 23.

The Election.—The Federal Republicans of the County of Adams, are requested to meet in their respective townships, at the usual places of Township Elections, on Friday the 21st day of July next, to elect two Deputies from each Township, to meet at the Court house in the borough of Gettysburgh, on Saturday the 22d of July next, for the purpose of electing two Delegates, to meet similar Delegates from the several Counties of the State, in GENERAL CONVENTION, at Chambersburgh, on Tuesday the 25th of the same month, or at such other time and place as may be agreed upon; to recommend some person to be supported for GOVERNOR. And also, if thought expedient, to settle a County Ticket, and elect Delegates to meet the other Delegates of the District, to settle the Congressional Nominations—and to transact such other business as may be thought proper when met. A proximal attendance from each Township is earnestly requested.

MANY.

Masonic.—On Wednesday evening, DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Vice President of the United States, was inducted into the office of "Most Worshipful Grand Master of the state of New-York." The ceremony was performed by the Most Worshipful Past Grand Master of Masons, Gen. Jacob Morton.

Appointments by the Governor and Council of the state of Maine.—Premier Nathan Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. William Pitt Preble, and Nathan Weston, Associate Justices.

The expense of educating children at the Hartford Asylum, is \$200 a year, which includes board, washing and tuition.

Marine List.

PORT OF
GENESEE

ARRIVED July 9. Sch. Lady Washington, Reed, from S. Harbor.—Mary, Vorce, P. Creek, Java, Cushman, do. Julia, York, do. John, Cannon, C. Vincent. Sachem Rounds, Ogdensburgh. Defiance, Montague, Ogdensburgh. Phoenix Lamb, do. Commodore Perry, Parker, S. Harbor, Steam Boat Ontario, Vaughan, do.

11—Sch. Triumph, McLean, do.—Farmers Daughter, Ingols, Ogdensburgh. Gen. Brown, Davis, do.

12. Steam Boat Ontario, Vaughan, Lewiston. Sch. Genesee Packet, Pease, Ogdensburgh. Daily Ann, Rogers, Oswego.

13. Henrietta, Wymaz, do.

SAILED.—July 10. Sch. John, Canton, for Niagara. Commodore Perry, Parker, do. Defiance, Montague, Ogdensburgh. Steam Boat Ontario, Vaughan, do.

13. Sch. Genesee Packet, Pease, Ogdensburgh.

14. Triumph, McLean, Gallo Island.

Notice.

THE Inhabitants of the village of Rochester and of the towns friendly to a division of Ontario and Genesee counties, are requested to meet at A. Emsworth's Inn on Wednesday the 26th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of adopting measures to petition the Legislature. July 25.

WINE POX.

THE Subscriber has procured some of the genuine Vaccine Infection, and will inoculate any persons who may apply to him. Its efficacy as a preventive against the Small-Pox is unquestionable. Its operation is mild and harmless, and none ought to neglect to avail themselves of the immense advantages it offers, at a moderate expense.

STEPHEN B. BARTLETT
Post-Rider.

N. B. A certificate from a respectable Physician can be procured, that the infection is genuine.
Rochester, July 11, 1820. 4f

List of Letters
Remaining in the Post-Office at Rochester, N. Y. 30th June, 1820.

King Allen,
Lucy Allen,
David Allen,
Bazeleel Archer,
Isaac-Burrell,
Hezekiah Bull,
Lewis Bottell,
James Bates,
Peter Celder,
Joel Cass,
Lemuel Castle,
Almon Davis,
Peter Dumont,
Jehial Davis,
John Ellwell,
John A. Fuller,
Abm. Forbs,
Ebnr. Frost,
Patrick O'Flarty,
John Gorton,
Almon Griddings,
E. Howland,
Calvin G. Hills,
Sallyann Holkins,
Enoch Hibbard,
Newton Johnson,
Pett Lowder,
Ozias Lindsley,
Thomas Kent, M.
William Middleton,
Levi Moses,
Ozni Miller,
Polly Morrison,
Henry S. Mead,
George Olds,
Ezeriah Parish,
Selock Payne,
John A. Rockwell,
Polly Rhoads,
Sarah M. Ripley,
Moses Stephens,
Asa Sprague,
E. D. Smith,
Timothy Stiles,
Proman Stone,
Luther Smith,
Ezekiel Smith,
Samuel Sample,
James Thompson,
David Thor,
Marshall J. Worden,
Henry D. Williams,
James Wilson,
A. REYNOLDS, P. M.

Fordens Farnam,
Elisha Foot,
Ely Friak,
Abm. Grinds,
Amelia Helm,
I. Hemmingway,
Nathan Hobbs,
John Hagerman,
William Jenkins,
William Jenkins,
Michael Lowder,
James Moore,
Sally Manning,
Javins McClure,
Thomas Morris,
Ichabod Peterson,
Mary Porter,
Sprague Perkins,
Jonathan Russell,
Aaron Renick,
Jedeilnh Safford,
Benjamin Slocumb,
Augustus Shaw,
Edson Starkness,
Daniel Shattuck,
William Scott,
Mathew Stuart,
Theodore Smith,
Nathan Stubbs,
James Wilson,
James Waugh,
A. REYNOLDS, P. M.

Rochester Hardware Store.
FRASER & SHELDON
ARE now receiving and intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete and general assortment of
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
Plated and Common Saddlery.

10 Tons Russia & Swedes Iron.
5 " Band and Hoop Iron.
1 " Share Moulds and Landsides.
1 " German (L) Swedes & Cast Steel
15 " Cut Nails assorted from 3 to 20d.
12 doz. English Spades and Shovels.
20 " Cobb's warranted Grass and Cradle Seythes.

Dutch Bolting Cloths,
Tobacco, Snuff and Segars.
They also carry on the manufacturing of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron; such as Copper Stills and Worms, Dyers' and Halters' Kettles, Copper Tea Kettles, Copper and Sheet Iron Boilers, Cylinders, Heaters, &c. &c.

The above articles will be sold very low for Cash, wholesale and retail.
Rochester, June 27, 1820. 36f

DYE-STUFF, PAINT AND OIL STORE.
S. MELANCTON SMITH
KEEPS on hand a constant supply of Dye-Stuffs of all kinds—Paints and Oils, which will be sold very low for Cash. Clothiers are respectfully invited to call. The articles are selected by gentlemen long acquainted with the business and are warranted good.

Also, [July 17,] a constant supply of SALT,
by the barrel, hundred, or less, on liberal terms.

FORWARDING.

THE subscriber continues the Forwarding Business on the Genesee River, will take property at either of the Landings above Rochester and deliver the same at either of the Landings below;—will also contract for the Forwarding of Merchandise from Albany to any part of this district on reasonable terms.
S. MELANCTON SMITH.
Rochester, April 18, 1820. 24f

Rochester Shoe Store.
Jacob Gould

HAS just received (at his Store in Carroll-street, two doors north of Messrs Hart and Saxton's)
1,000 pair coarse Shoes,
warranted to be of the first quality—and to accommodate the times, they are offered for one dollar and seventy five cents per pair. The above Shoes have been made by contract, and are far superior to any ever offered in this market. Those who purchase by whole sale, will receive a discount and credit by giving good security.

N. B. Ladies and Gentlemen's
Boots and Shoes

of the latest fashions constantly on hand and manufactured on the shortest notice. Also, kept constaly for sale, Cotton Goods, Yarn,—Hard-ware, &c.
Rochester, June 27, 1820. 34f

GROUND PLASTER,

BY the Ebl. or smaller quantity for Sale, also, a few Ebls. Bennet's (Manlius) superior Ale, by
S. MELANCTON SMITH.
Rochester, May 29, 1820. 3w.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Eastern and Western Mails, will close on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 9 o'clock P. M. The Moscow Mail, on the west side of the river, will close every Monday at 9 o'clock P. M. The Avon Mail on the east side of the River will close every Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M. All letters to be forwarded should be delivered at least half an hour before the time fixed for closing the Mail, otherwise they will lay over until the departure of the next mail.

A. REYNOLDS, P. M.
Rochester, June 11th 1820.

ROCHESTER
NAIL FACTORY.

THE subscriber has established a Nail Factory a few rods south of Messrs Bissell & Ely's Red Mills, where Nails of all sizes from 3d to 20d will be kept constantly for sale, at as low prices for Cash as can be purchased in the Western District, and of a quality inferior to none which are manufactured in the United States. Merchants will be supplied on as good terms as in Albany or New-York, adding transportation.
THOMAS MORGAN.
Rochester, June 13, 1820. 33f

SMALL POX.

AT this important period when one of our citizens is visited with the SMALL POX, notwithstanding the scarcity of the vaccine infection, and the great call that is made for it, Dr. Vougar still entreats the poor to call on him (four doors south of the Mansion House, in Carroll-street,) and partake, gratis, of the vaccine, that they may have an equal chance with the rich of escaping this foe to mankind.

N. B. Dr. Vougar returns his thanks to those of his friends that have thought proper to patronize him, and assures them his unremitting exertions will be continued to procure and preserve no other but the genuine Vaccine Matter, by which he hopes to merit a continuance of their favors. June 30, 1820.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber on the 25th of June, in the town of Mendon, out of the pasture of Martin Davis, a two year old Colt, two white hind feet, a brown colour, a star in his forehead and a long tail. Whoever will give information where the said colt can be found, shall be handsomely rewarded.
MILO KINGSBURY.
Mendon, July 1st, 1820.

NOTICE.

THOSE of our friends who have been desirous that we should procure Kine Pox infection, are informed that we have received from the agent appointed by government, a quantity in its pure and recent state, with which we offer, not beg, to vaccinate their families.
ELWOOD & COLEMAN.
Rochester, May 15, 1820. 30f

Doctor Wm. L. Candee

HAVING removed to the village of Rochester, will be happy to attend to any calls in the line of his profession; and will endeavor by a diligent and successful attention to business, to insure the patronage and merit the approbation of the public.

He has taken a room in the Stone House kept by I. B. Palmer, on the east side of the River, where he may at all times be found when not engaged in professional business.
N. B. Dr. C. has just received a fresh supply of Kine Pox Infection, and will vaccinate those who may favor him with their calls.
Rochester, July 3, 1820. 36f

JUSTICES' BLANKS,
For Sale at this Office.

[From Blackwood's Magazine.]

[The following striking narrative translated from the M.D. Memoirs of the late Rev. Dr. Gotteleib Michari Gassen, a Catholic clergyman of great eminence in the city of Katisbonne. It was the custom of this divine to preserve in the shape of a diary, a regular account of all the interesting particulars which fell in his way, during the exercise of his sacred profession. Two thick small quartos, filled with these strange materials, have been put into our hands by the kindness of Count Frederick Von Lindenhausenbergh, to whom the worthy author bequeathed them. Many a dark story, well fitted to be the ground of a romance—many a tale of guilty love and repentance—many a fearful moment of remorse and horror, might we extract from this record of dungeons and confessions. We shall from time to time, do so, but sparingly, and what is more necessary, with selection.]

Never had a murder so agitated the inhabitants of this city, as that of Maria Von Richterstein. No heart could be pacified till the murderer was condemned. But no sooner was his doom sealed, and the day fixed for his execution, than a great change took place in the public feeling. The evidence though conclusive had been wholly circumstantial. And people who before his condemnation, were as assured of the murderer's guilt as if they had seen him with red hands, began now to conjure up the most absurd and contradictory reasons for believing in the possibility of his innocence. His own dark and sullen silence seemed to some, and indignant expression of that innocence which he was too proud to avow,—some thought they saw in his imperturbable demeanor, a resolution to court death, because his life was miserable & his reputation was blasted,—and others, the most numerous, without reason or reflection, felt with a sympathy with the criminal, as if most annotated to a negotiation of his crime. The man under condemnation of death was, in all the beauty of youth distinguished above his fellows for graceful accomplishments, and the last of a noble family. He had lain a month in his dungeon, heavily laden with irons.—Only the first week he had been visited by religionists, but he then fiercely ordered the jailor to admit no more "men of God," & till the eve of his execution he had lain in dark solitude, abandoned to his own soul.

It was near midnight when a message was sent me by a magistrate; that the murderer was desirous of seeing me.—I had been with many men in his unhappy situation, and in no case had I failed to calm the agonies of grief and the fears of the world to come. But I had known his youth—had sat down with him at his father's table—I knew also that there was in him a strange and fearful mixture of good and evil—I was aware that there were circumstances in the history of his progenitors not generally known,—say in his own life—that made him an object of awful commiseration—and I went to his cell with an agitating sense of the enormity of his guilt, but a still more agitating one of the sense of his misery, and the wildness of his misfortunes.

I entered his cell, and the phantom struck me with terror. He stood erect in his irons, like a corpse that had been risen from the grave. His face, once so beautiful, was pale as a shroud, and drawn into ghastly wrinkles. The black matted hair hung over it with a terrible expression of wrathful and savage misery. And his large eyes, which once were black, glared with a light in which all colour was lost, and seemed to fill the whole dungeon with their flashings. I saw his guilt, I saw what was more terrible than his guilt, his insanity, not in emaciation only, not in that more than death like silence of his face, but in all that stood before me, the figure, round which was gathered the agonies of many long days and nights of remorse and phrenzy, and a despair that had no fear of this world or of its terrors, but that was plunged in the abyss of eternity.

For a while the figure said nothing.—He then waved his arm, that made his irons clank, motioning me to sit down on the iron frame work of his bed; and when I did so, the murderer took his place by my side.

A lamp burned on a table before us—and on that table there had been drawn by the maniac, for I must indeed so call him, a decapitated human body, the neck as if streaming with gore, and the face wrinkled into horrible convulsions, but bearing a resemblance not to be mistaken to that of him who had traced the horrid picture. He saw that my eyes rested on his fearful mockery, and with a recklessness fighting with despair, he burst out into a broken peal of laughter, and said, "to-morrow you will see that picture drawn in blood!"

He then grasped me violently by the arm, and told me to listen to his confession—and then to say what I thought of God and his eternal Providence.

"I have been assailed by ideots, fools and drabblers, who could understand nothing of the horror of my crime—men who came not here that I might confess myself before God but reveal my-

self to them—and I drove the tamperers with misery and guilt out of a cell sacred to insanity. But my hands have played in infancy, before I was a murderer, with thy grey hairs, and now even that I am a murderer, I can still touch them with love and with reverence. Therefore my lips, shut to all beside, shall be open to thee.

"I murdered her. Who else loved her so well as to shed her innocent blood? It was I that enjoyed her beauty—a beauty surpassing that of the daughters of men; it was I that filled her soul with bliss, and trouble, it was I that was privileged to take her life. I brought her into sin, I kept her in sin, and when she would have left her sin, it was fitting that I to whom her heart, her body and soul belonged, should suffer no divorce-ment of them from my bosom, as long as there was blood in hers, and when I saw that the poor, infatuated wretch was resolved, I slew her; yes, with this blessed hand I stabbed her to the heart.

"Do you think there was no pleasure in murdering her? I grasped her by that radiant, that golden hair, I bared those snow white breasts—I dragged her sweet body towards me, and, as God is my witness, I stabbed her with this very dagger, ten, twenty, forty times, thro' and thro' her heart. She never so much as gave one shriek, for she was dead in a moment, but she would not have shrieked had she endured pang after pang, for she saw my face of wrath turned upon her, she knew that my wrath was just, and that I did right to murder her who would have forsaken her lover in his insanity.

"I laid her down upon a bank of flowers, that soon were stained with her blood. I saw her dim blue eyes beneath the half closed lids, that face so change-ful in living beauty was now fixed as ice, and the balmy breath came from her sweet lips no more. My joy, my happiness was perfect. I took her into my arms, madly as I did on that night when first I robbed her of what fools call her innocence, but her innocence has gone with her to Heaven—and there I lay with her breasts pressed to my heart, and many were the thousand kisses that I gave those breasts cold & bloody as they were, which I had often kissed in all their loving loveliness, and which none were ever to kiss again but the husband who had murdered her.

"I looked up to the sky. There shone the moon & all her stars. Tranquillity, order, harmony and peace, glittered through the whole universe of God. "Look up, Maria, your favorite star has arisen." I gazed upon her, and death had begun to change her into something that was most terrible. Her features were hardened and sharp, her body as stiff as a frozen lump of clay, her fingers rigid and clenched, and her blood that was once so beautiful in her thin blue veins, was now hideously coagulated all over her corpse. I gazed on her one moment longer, and all at once, I recollected that we were a family of madmen. Did not my father perish by his own hand? Blood had before been shed in our house. Did not that warrior ancestor of ours die raving in chains? Were not those eyes of mine always unlike those of other men?—Wilder—at times fiercer—and oh!—father, saw you never there a melancholy too woeful for mortal man, a look sent up from the darkness of a soul that God never visited in his misery?

"I knelt down beside my dear wife, but I knelt not down to pray. No, I cried unto God, if God there be, 'Thou madest me a madman! Thou madest me a murderer! Thou foredoomed me to sin and to hell! Thou, thou the gracious God whom we mortals worship!—There is the sacrifice! I have done thy will—I have slain the most blissful of thy creatures; am I a holy and commissioned priest, or am I an accused and infidel murderer?'

"Father, you start at such words!—You are not familiar with a madman's thoughts. Did I form this brain? Did I put that poison in my veins which flowed a hundred years since in the heart of my lunatic ancestor? Had I not my being imposed upon me, with all its rolling sea of dreams; and will you, a right holy and pious man, curse me because my soul was carried away by them, as a ship is driven through the raging darkness of a storm? A thousand times even when she lay in resigned love upon my bosom something whispered to me, 'Murder her! It may have been the voice of Satan.—It may have been that of God! For who can tell the voice of Heaven from that of Hell? Look on this blood crusted dagger! Look on the hand that drove it through her heart! and then dare to judge of me and of my crimes, or comprehend God and all his terrible decrees!

"Look not away from me. Was I not once not confined in a madhouse? Are these the first chains I ever wore?—No, I remember things of old, that others may think I have forgotten.—Dreams will disappear for a long, long time, but they will return again. It may have been some one that I saw sitting chained in his black melancholly, in a mad house. I may have been only a stranger passing through that wild world. I know not. The sound of chains brings with it a crowd of thoughts, that come rushing on me from a dark and far off world. But if it, indeed, be true, that in

my boyhood I was not as other boys, and that even then the clouds of God's wrath hung round me, that God may not suffer my soul everlastingly to perish.

"I started up. I covered the dead body with bloody leaves, and turfs of grass and flowers, I washed my hands from blood, I went to bed, I slept, yes, I slept, for there is no hell like the hell of sleep, and into that hell God delivered me. I did not give myself up to judgement. I wished to walk about with the secret curse of murder on my soul. What could men do to me so cruel as to let me live? How could God curse me more in a black and fiery hell than on this green flowery earth? And what right had such men as those dull heavy eyed burghers to sit in judgment upon me, in whose face they were afraid to look for a moment, lest one gleam of them should frighten them into idleness? What right have they, who are not as I am, to load me with their chains, or to let their villainous executioners spill my blood? If I deserve punishment, it must rise up in a blacker cloud under the hand of God in my soul.

"I will not kneel, a madman has no need of sacraments. I do not wish the forgiveness nor the mercy of God.—All that I wish is the forgiveness of her whom I slew; and well I know the death cannot so change that heart that once had life, as to obliterate from thine the merciful love of me? Spirits may in heaven have beautiful bosoms no more; but thou, who art a spirit, will save him from eternal perdition, whom thou knowest God created subject to a terrible disease. If there be mercy in heaven, it must be with thee. Thy path thither lay thro' blood; so will mine. Father, thinkest thou we shall meet in heaven. Lay us at least in one grave upon earth."

In a moment he was dead at my feet. The stroke of the dagger was like lightning, and—

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]
ON THE CONDITION OF WOMEN.

It has been said by the civilization of a country fairly estimated by the degree of respect which is paid to its women.—The sentiment is not more gallant than it is just. Its truth has been demonstrated Messieurs Alexander, Thomas, Russell, and various other writers; who for this purpose have resorted, not to any abstracted enquiries into the characters of the sexes; but to a direct appeal to the experience of nations. They have shown, by a curious and most interesting investigation, that from the benighted and sensual savage of New-Zealand, or of Nootka Sound, through every gradation, up to the polished gentleman of Europe and America, an indifference and veneration for the female part of society, is exactly in proportion to the degree of refinement which each nation has attained. In a national point of view, Virginia need not shrink from the test of her refinement. In every social circle in which the sexes are included, we may observe a sanctity as well as a tenderness of attention to the fair which would not disgrace a knight in the proudest days of chivalry. But the moralist, who aims at the culture of his virtues, will direct his attention not so much to the manners of the drawing-room, as to those which may be observed in still more private life. He will look through the ceremonies which men may act from deference to their company, and by which indeed, they recognize and bow obedience to the sentiment above expressed; he will look through these blinds of state, into the bosom of the private family, and watch the manners of the husband and father when every restraint is removed. It will be by the discoveries which he shall make here, that he will direct his admonitions; and on this ground, I fear that the moralist, not of Virginia only but of all these states, which boast of their refinement, will find too much room for censure and admonition.

What is true of nations in this case, is, I presume equally true of individuals; or in other words, the civilization of the man, like that of the nation may be fairly estimated by the degree of respect which he pays to the fair. When I speak of civilization I do not mean science; since we have sometimes seen a very highly illuminated mind, connected with a cold, a malignant, or a ferocious heart; but by civilization, I mean that change which is wrought upon the savage man by the humanizing, softening, refining power of social virtue.—Neither by respect to the fair do I mean the bows and grinnace of a *petit maitre*, which a monkey might learn; nor the still more imposing exterior of elegance and sensibility which a Zeluca could assume; but, by respect to the fair, I mean a genuine and tender deference, which has not merely glanced upon the surface, but penetrated and pervaded every portion of the heart; I mean not an occasional show, but a sincere, a perennial, an habitual respect and affection, which renders a man involuntarily assiduous to the wants, and sympathetic with the minutest sufferings of the softer and gentler sex.

With these explanations I resume my position, and I beg my male reader to assure himself that whatever figure he may make in other respects: however brilliantly he may shine as a man of erudition, genius, wit, or humour, he is,

nevertheless, civilized or not, in proportion as he has learned to respect the fair; and more particularly that portion of them whose protection he may have assumed.

It is a monstrous truth, that the life of the finest girl among us, is too often a series of suffering and of sorrow. Too many of them pass on to death, without having once found the "sunny slope" of tranquillity, on which they could repose, and declare themselves for a moment, at ease. Their sufferings begin often with life. The restraints of their childhood, even when they are salutary, are sources of trouble: because* their motive is not perceived by the young and inexperienced mind.

But not unfrequently the restraints of childhood instead of being prompted by parental wisdom and tenderness, are the momentary dictates of head-long passion and brutal cruelty. This tyranny, commenced in their childhood is extended even to their maturer years; and it becomes the more severe as it is then inflicted on a mind capable of estimating its wrongs, and often exerted on those sensibilities of the heart which can least brook the curb and lash of authority. Marriage itself, too frequently, little more than a charge of tyrants; and the idol of the sighing and adoring lover, dwindled down into the neglected, oppressed, insulted drudge of an unprincipled and profligate husband. If the poor, lonely mourner, gives birth to sons, she looks on with remorse to the time when they, in their turn, armed with the authority of a husband, shall "play such fantastic tricks before high Heaven as will make even angels weep"; if she gives birth to daughters—it would not be a subject of great wonder, if like the miserable mothers on the banks of the Oronoko, she should slay them out of compassion; and smother them in the hour of their birth.—How many women have here their history sketched? Look closely into the domestic movements of our people, and you will find that this sombre picture has too many originals. I am not accusing parents or husbands with the practice of savage violence on their daughters or their wives: to a generous woman there are many wrongs infinitely more humiliating and agonizing than the infliction of actual violence.

The destiny of poor Maria differed in some respects from the preceding sketch. Maria was among the fairest and sweetest girls that I have ever known. If the love of the fondest and best of parents—if the most enchanting grace and beauty—if the pure spirit and disposition of a seraph could have saved her from misery, Maria had been saved. My heart bleeds at the recollection of her. But let me try to command myself while I tell this tale of joy turned into sorrow; of the fairest hopes reversed and blasted—of the brightest lustre and beauty extinguished forever.

Her parents were not rich; but they were good. Although they had lived much in the world, they retained a simplicity of character which is now rarely encountered except in the description of poets. Their benevolent breasts were fraught with a tenderness of feeling whose luxury is known only to the poor and humble. The rich and the prosperous know it only by name.—Their simplicity, their benevolence, their sensibility, were concentrated in the bosom of the young Maria.—They gave an emphasis to her opening beauty—suffused her cheek with a richer hue,—and rode in triumph on the beams of her eyes, through the heart of every beholder. I remember Maria at her first appearance in the ball room. She was then about fourteen years of age. The enquiry ran—What reosbud of beauty is this? The epithet was applied with peculiar propriety; it depicted in one word her youth, her beauty, her innocence and sweetness.

She danced; when light and ethereal as a sylph, she surpassed whatever we have read of the wild, the striking, the captivating graces displayed by the rural beauties on the flowery side of *Ætina*. It was easy to read in the countenance of this gay and artless young creature the exulting expectations with which she was entering in life. Her childhood had passed away amid the blandishments and caresses of her fond parents; all had been ease, indulgence, and gratification; admired, applauded and beloved by every body who saw or knew her, every day, every hour, had been filled with animation, joy, and rapture.

As yet she had frolicked only on life's velvet lawn, covered with a canopy of blooming amaranth; and her young fancy was teeming with visions of bliss in bright and boundless prospects. Alas! poor Maria; How soon was this serene and joyous morning to be overcast! A lover presented himself. Like Maria, he was in the bloom of youth, and had every advantage of person and address; but his breast was not like Maria's the residence of pure and exalted virtue.—He loved her indeed; or rather he was infatuated by her beauty; but he was incapable of forming a correct estimate of the treasure which was lodged in her bosom; of that heat whose purity, delicacy, fidelity, generosity and sensibility, an angel might have avowed without a blush. The dupe, however, of fervent, and pathetic professions, she accepted this man; and Maria who was

formed to crown the happiness of a sensible and virtuous man, became the miserable wife of a weak and vicious one.

Merciful God! Must I remember the contrast which I so often witnessed, in agony! Poor Maria! Her velvet lawn was exchanged for a wilderness of briars and brambles; her amaranthine canopy for the keen and cutting blasts of a winter's sky. I have seen Maria in the thronged assembly-room when every eye was fixed upon her with delight, and followed her in speechless admiration thro' the mazes of the graceful dance, and I have seen the same Maria far removed from the world's society, and even yet in the bloom of youth, all lonely and drooping like a wounded flower. I have seen the lovely girl, presiding, like a bright propitious planet at her father's hospitable board, and I have seen her the solitary and menial drudge of her own gloomy and forsaken household. I have beheld her the animating soul of the polished circle, dispensing life and light by her smiles—& my own soul has sunk within me, to see her insulated from the world, and pierced and languishing under the neglect of her once ardent and assiduous husband. She had seen the time when every transitory dejection of countenance had been watched by him, its cause sedulously explored, and consolation administered with a tenderness which could not fail of its effect. But now without a single enquiry, without one touch of pity, he could see her pale with sorrow, and her once radiant eyes dim with weeping. At such a moment, instead of bending before her as he had once done, and pressing her hand to his sympathetic heart he could cast on her a look so cold and chilling as to freeze the vital stream of life even in its fountain, fling out of his house with contempt and disgust, and lavish on the vicious and impure those affectionate attentions which he had solemnly vowed to her alone. He might have been happy; and might have realized to his beautiful wife all those dreams of conjugal innocence and bliss with which her youthful fancy was wont to regale her. But instead of these pure and calm joys whose recollection might have gilded even the moment of death, he chose riot, debauchery and guilt; to his own virtuous and celestial bed, he preferred habitual adultery and prostitution; and instead of perpetual spring which she had fondly anticipated, poor Maria experienced only perpetual winter. The blast was too keen for her tender frame. She is gone: and, with her sister angels, she has found that peace which her unfeeling husband refused to her on earth. Her death stunned him into his senses. In vain he hath endeavored to recall her fleeting breath; in vain he promised and vowed if she could be restored to him, to atone for his past neglect in future tenderness.—To him the resolution of amendment came too late: may it come in time to a portion of my readers. Y.

WONDERFUL!!

The seven wonders of the world, were lately exhibited at Washington City in a new museum of natural curiosities.

- 1st. A widow that at the age of 60 refused an offer of marriage.
- 2d. A dandy with only five cravats on his neck.
- 3d. A contented old maid.
- 4th. A lawyer of integrity.
- 5th. A moderate doctor's bill.
- 6th. A tailor that was never known to cabbage.
- 7th. A Congressman that wished to adjourn the session, when there was money in the treasury.

[From the Western Journal.]

CONGRESSIONAL "COMPOSITION."

A statement of the professions of members of the present Congress, made out by a member.

	Senate.	H. of R.	Total.
Lawyers,	23	100	123
Physicians,	9	13	22
Planters & Farmers,	9	52	71
Mechanics,	0	9	9
Mechanics, 1	2	3	
186 Representatives,			
2 Delegates,			
42 Senators,			

230—whole number of members of Congress.

From New-England and New-York, in H. of Representatives—Lawyers, 40
Whole number of Rep's from do. 68
Dea & Lawyers, 40

Other professions, 28

Some robbers having broken into a gentleman's house, went to the footman's bed and told him, if he moved he was a dead man. That's a lie, cried the fellow, if I move I swear I'm alive.

A Frenchman, being taken prisoner by the Algerines, was asked what he could do as a slave? His answer was, he had been used to a sedentary employment. Well then, said the pirates, we will put on you a pair of feather breeches, and set you to hatch chickens.

Foreign Intelligence.

London, May 10.

The Paris Journals of Sunday last have arrived this morning. They are exclusively devoted to a detail of the proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies on the preceding day, when the report was made on the new Election Law project.

At the close of the report, great agitation prevailed amongst the liberal party. Numbers of them simultaneously rushed to the bureau to be ascribed to speak against the law; others of them exclaimed—"It is wished to re-establish the system of privileges. This law will overthrow the charter."

Philadelphia, July 4.

A second debate in the House of Commons upon Alernan Wood's motion for a Parliamentary investigation of the conduct of Edward's, in relation to the Cato-street conspiracy, took place on the 9th of May.

"Sir Robert Wilson said, that as some warm words had been exchanged between two honorable members, he hoped the house would not withdraw without an understanding that the dispute should end here.

The Speaker concurred in the wish expressed by the gallant general, hoping that for the honor of the House, any unguarded expressions that might have escaped the honorable Members alluded to, would not be allowed to lead to further controversy, and that those honorable Members should be required to give to the House an assurance to that effect.

The Speaker again rose, and observed, that the gallant officer had not thought proper to mention the names of the honorable Members to whom he had alluded, and hence, probably, the silence which the House had witnessed; therefore he felt it his duty to point out those honorable members by name—

The latter gentleman once did battle with Lord Castlereagh, in a duel, and the Baronet, we believe, has tried his hand at it; but, on this occasion, both seemed willing to concede; and though Burdett, told Mr. Canning, among other things, he "was drunk with insolence," and the latter had been pretty free, they said something about "unconscious of using offensive expressions," and settled the matter.

Perhaps it is not generally known, that the bones of this great man repose in the new Cathedral of the Virgin Mary, at Havana; where the following inscription is placed:

"The highly distinguished hero Christopher Columbus, by his singular skill in nautical science, opened to all a way that had, before, been shut against all. He added a region of the greatest wealth to Castile and her Kings. To the three parts of the globe, he subjected a fourth, Hispaniola. But alas! after having explored almost all the Lucayos and Antilles Islands, and returned a fourth time to Spain, he died at Valladolid, worn out by grief, gout and toil, on the 18th day of May, 1506. His body was delivered for keeping, to the Carthusians of Seville, that it might be conveyed, at a convenient time, to the Metropolitan Church of Hispaniola. For he had so willed, and it was so done. But now that his bones may no longer lie in ground which is not Spanish, they have been removed, after a lapse of nearly two centuries, to this new cathedral of the Virgin Mary, of immaculate conception, and duly buried, on the 17th day of January, 1796. The city of Havana, mindful of the merits of so great a man, in relation to herself, and cherishing at this expected time, his precious remains, has erected this monument, and conducted the whole funeral at her own expense. Under the civil administration of Philip Transpar, and Terofia; and during the military command of Ludovico de las Casas."

FRANCE.

We have read files of Paris papers, opposition and ministerial, to the latest date, the 18th of May. The strain of the debates in the house of deputies continues to be highly interesting, in relation both to the past and the future. Much of the history and temper of the early periods of the revolution, is revived in these discussions; we almost shudder when we find the epithets aristocrat & jacobin bandied on such a theatre. They are associated with the most hor-

rible atrocities and cruel disasters known in the annals of mankind. The declaration of the contending parties in the debate on the new law of elections, reached the extreme of hyperbole, and as it effervesced from time to time, a general tumult took place, which the speaker in vain endeavored to repress. Of the character of the excitement furnished, an idea may be formed by a single example: one of the principle ministerial orators declared that the existing scheme of election had not only sent a regicide to the chamber, but had provided numerous advocates for him in the assembly. On the one side it was generally asserted that the rejection of the new system proposed, would inevitably induce a federative republic and a military despotism: on the other, that the adoption of it must beget, first an oligarchical, arbitrary monarchy, and speedily a destructive convulsion throughout France.

Considerable freedom of animadversion on the proceedings of government is still left to the opposition papers, although much complaint is made, in the house of deputies, of the partiality and rigor of the censors of the press. The ministry deny that they have fettered the gazettes in respect to any thing except coarse, loose invective and wanton personalities. It is mentioned by the editors of the Constitutional, the paper of the liberals, that they had lost in the course of the month of April, two thousand five hundred lines by the pruning knife of the censorship.

"We can readily conceive from what we saw of this paper anterior to the establishment of the censorship, that so much could be spared without prejudice to the cause of truth and conciliation. The ministerial journals, however, were susceptible of quite as ample lopping; which they do not appear to have received. Some of the proceedings under the government in support of its authority are greatly wanting in dignity, and can hardly be deemed expedient. We remark the case of a military invalid, condemned to four years imprisonment for crying long live the emperor, in the garden of the Tuileries; another case of a father and son sentenced to five years imprisonment and a fine of six thousand francs, as guilty of having "tried to produce disobedience to the laws and the overthrow of the government," by means of a song, of which the son was the author entitled Patriotic Air, by an enemy of arbitrary power.

There are, also, instances of public women severely dealt with by the courts for exclaiming long live the emperor; one is of a seamstress consigned to prison for two years for the same cry; when this formidable enemy of the Bourbons reached her new abode, she shouted again long live Bonaparte, and spat in the face of the jailers; All this, as well as what happens of the same kind in England, is truly pitiful, and the necessity for solemn judicial intervention on such occasions—on the supposition of its being necessary—only gives a more miserable complexion to the business.

We have reason to rejoice in the striking contrast, in considering the absolute impunity, so far as the law is concerned, with which the most ferocious libels on the chief personages of our government can be safely allowed to be uttered. Those libels will merit, in themselves, severe inflictions, but none are attempted, because none are requisite; they not only do no injury to the character assailed, or to the government, but rather increase the favor of both with the public, and certainly recoil with a weighty appendage of odium on their authors. In leaving them unopposed, all danger is obviated of checking the freedom of decorous criticism on political characters and institutions, which is indispensable for the permanence of liberty and the preservation or advancement of public prosperity.

GREAT BRITAIN.

At no period do we remember seeing the affairs of this kingdom so deranged. In former times manufactures were depressed and commerce languished, the national debt was not swelled, and economy was more rigidly observed. Petitions continue to flow into parliament, calling for relief to the manufacturing & commercial classes; and the national distress is so great as to create considerable alarm. The debates in the house of commons are distinguished for great violence & acrimony on both sides, a sure proof of national calamity, for when ministers cannot explain with temper, & oppositionists attack with caution, affairs are more deranged than the people are aware of. When George the third ascended the throne in the year 1760, the annual interest of the national debt was a little more than four millions and a half it is now more than thirty-two millions. At that period, eight millions were collected for taxes, now near sixty millions are required. Spanish wars, continental alliances and subsidies, colonial possessions, and a natural pride not called for by the national interest, have produced this increase of taxation and the public debt, so that the nation cannot longer support the burdens. Meanwhile, George the fourth is ma-

king the most splendid preparations for his coronation, and the ceremony of placing on his brow the "round and top of sovereignty," bids fair to cost the people five millions of dollars. Instead of recommending a system of economy and retrenchment on his accession to the throne, he is striving to plunge the nation in deeper distress; and with a pride false as it is useless, he studies how to increase, not diminish, the public burdens. How much longer the nation can exist in this state, it is impossible to say.

THE PEARL-FISHERY OF PANAMA.

The isthmus which forms the boundary between North and South America might, in the possession of an enterprising nation, be rendered a fertile source of prosperity. It would only be necessary to cut a canal to connect the two seas, and to build a city at each end of its mouth, which might become the central point of extensive trade.

At the extremity of the bay of Panama, is an Archipelago, consisting of forty three islands; between the islands of El Rey and Tobago, the sea is perfectly calm, and near the coast lies a considerable bank of pearly oysters.

These oysters produce pearls of a large size, though in point of regularity and beauty, they are inferior to those of India.

All the inhabitants of Panama and its vicinity

go down under the water until they find a bank of oysters, where the sea is not more than 10, 12 or 15 fathoms deep. The negroes then ascend to the boat and cast anchor. They tie around their waists a rope, one end of which is fastened to the boat, and jump into the sea, taking a small weight to enable them to descend more expeditiously. On reaching the bottom, the diver seizes an oyster, which he places under his left arm, another in his left hand, a third under his right arm, a fourth, in his mouth. He then ascends to take breath, and to deposit his oysters in a little bag in the boat. As soon as he has recovered himself, he dives a second time, and so on until he is tired, or has fished a sufficient number of oysters.

Each of these negro divers supply his master with a certain number of pearls daily. When the negro has finished his oysters as he thinks sufficient, he opens them in the presence of the overseer, and delivers to him the pearls whether small or large, perfect or imperfect, until he has completed the number due his master; the remainder are the property of the negro, who usually sells them to his master.

Besides the labor & fatigue which the negroes experience in detaching the oysters from the bottom of the sea, where they are frequently fixed between rocks and stones, they encounter great danger from the tanbores, or tortoises, a monstrous fish by which they are sometimes devoured, and likewise, from the montas, huge rays, which seize the divers so forcibly they stifle them, or by falling upon them with all their weight, crush them at the bottom of the sea.

For this reason the diver is usually armed with a pointed knife. If when it is clear, the negro overseer, who remains in the boat, should perceive any of these fish, he warns the diver, and sometimes goes to his assistance.

Notwithstanding these precautions, the divers sometimes lose their lives, and frequently return with the loss of an arm or a leg.

Extract of a letter dated "Havana, June 20.

"Last Friday, the 16th, the city witnessed the most alarming and inhuman acts ever committed. Not less than seven peaceable inhabitants fell victims to the poignard of a band of assassins, who to the shame of upwards of a thousand inhabitants still remain undiscovered. A friend of yours was arrested that night and robbed of his watch and what money he had about him, and by giving them what they chose to take, fortunately saved his life. We witness these scenes almost every day, and no one has courage enough to denounce the villains for fear of their resentment. Thus you see that the Spaniards are not greatly enlightened, or ameliorated by the Constitution."—Philada. Gaz.

In the Baltimore Morning Chronicle it is stated that the Rev. D. Cocker, one of the colored people who went out with the colonists to Africa, mentions, in his journal transmitted to this country, that a Spanish ship, recently captured, having on board 400 slaves, had given poison to them in their food, to prevent their falling into the hands of the captors, and that all died of the poison but six!!!

Water Spout.—On Sunday morning last, the 16th inst. a WATER SPOUT was observed on the Lake, apparently about

6 or 8 miles from this place. It rose to the clouds, and moved towards the Canada shore with great rapidity; continuing about ten minutes before it disappeared. Its apparent diameter was from 3 to 4 feet.—Buffalo Journal.

Thirty-five thousand five hundred and sixty passengers arrived at the port of New-York from 1st of March, 1818 to 11th December 1819, as entered at the Mayor's office:

Table with 3 columns: Nationality, Number, and Status. Includes Americans (16628), English (7629), Irish (6967), French (930), Scotch (1942), Germans (499), Spanish (217), Hollanders (155), Italians (103), Swiss (372), Norwegians (8), Swedes (28), Portuguese (54), Africans (5), Prussians (48), Sardinians (3), Welchmen (590), Danes (97). Also lists 18114 reported, 13069 bonded, and 4377 commuted.

When the United provinces first declared themselves independent of the Spanish crown, the inhabitants were so distracted by the views of the different parties, their affairs were so confused, and their antagonists so powerful, that in the first coin stamped by the authority of the republic, a ship was represented labouring in a storm, without oars or sails with this motto: "Inceptum quo fata ferant" yet so determined were they to be free, that when their affairs grew desperate, they resolved to burn their cities, waste and drain their country, and seek a new home in the Indies. They were dissuaded from executing this resolution only by compassion for those who, because of the want of shipping, must have been left to the mercy of an implacable victor.—N. Y. American.

A lady of the name of Stephenson, who has been a resident at Plandico many years, died lately. She was always complaining of her income being so small as scarcely sufficient for her maintenance. Her executors, however, to their great surprise discovered, upon searching her premises, upwards of \$20,000 in bank notes, many of which bear the name of "Abraham Newland," and three hundred guineas in gold.

Sir Humphrey Davy has had great success in unrolling the manuscripts of Heracleon and Poppoi. In a short time the contents of each roll will be known, as well as its title, which is generally found in the interior.

COALITION CELEBRATION.

For several weeks past the Clingtail "both descriptions" have been diligently employed in trying to induce the good people of this district and other parts of the state, to join in the "coalition celebration" of the 4th of July at Syracuse. In order to give the greatest impression, printed notifications were circulated in the newspapers, and stuck up in handbills at the taverns all through the country. The counties of Ontario and Oneida were to take a great lead in the parade; and frequent communications on the subject are understood to have passed between the managing men of Canandaigua and Utica. And the Canandaigua people were given to understand that there would be a general turning out from Oneida. About a week before the time appointed for the celebration, an invitation was given in the federal and clintonian prints at Utica, requesting such persons as were friendly to the project, to meet at Bagot's tavern, and concert measures for the splendid feat. At the time and place mentioned in this notification, one clintonian manager and one federal manager did meet; but, sad to relate, those who were to be managed did not come—and so ended that part of the parade.

To stumble at the first step, was a sore mortification to the "managers;" however, they bustled and flew about and used their utmost efforts to save appearances, but it would not do; the good people of Oneida could not be persuaded that it was required of them to go on this foolish and expensive expedition of four days, to answer the personal views of any individual.

On Sunday the 2d of July, the village was all in a buzz, on account of the arrival of De Witt Clinton and his aids, on their way to the coalition meeting—and our managers were in a peck of troubles—what was to be done? The expected "concourse" of the friends of the administration could not be collected; to let Clinton go alone would not do; the people would not go—there was but one alternative, the office holders must give evidence of their adhesion, and so they turned out on Monday morning—to wit:

Rudolph Snyder, president of the village of Utica, and justice of the peace.

Ephraim Hart, member of the council of appointment, loan officer, and formerly a canal commissioner!!!

Ezekiel Bacon, one of the judges of the common pleas, and justice of the peace.

David P. Hoyt, inspector of leather and turnpike roads.

If to the above office holders be added two other names, one a republican and the other a federal clintonian, it

will give the full quota furnished by Utica, for this most magnificent assemblage. At 9 o'clock on the third instant, De Witt Clinton and his suite, supported by his office holders above named, embarked at Utica; and were reinforced by Mr. Sheriff Pease at Whitesboro.

The Magnus and his escort were mortified to the quick at the sorry figure they made. Their numbers were so few, that they were ashamed to take either the music or cannon, which had been bespoken for the occasion. They moved on, however, at the rate of three miles an hour, and arrived at Salt Point, in good season the next day. The people which were there collected, were surprised at the miserable figure which Oneida cut on their arrival—instead of the great number which had been expected and promised, at least sufficient to fill "all the boats on the canal," lo! and behold! "six office holders," and about half the number of another stamp were all that the county of Oneida could send forth!!!! When will the other boats from Utica come? how long before the gentlemen from Oneida may be expected? were galling questions again and again repeated to this little band of clintonian dependents. The arrival of the Magnus was not expected to any but the knowing ones, and there was a pretty general expression of dissatisfaction and disgust that he should thus unexpectedly be smuggled into meeting. The "managers" who had cautiously and slyly concealed this part of the arrangement from all except a few confidential friends, had some difficulty in appeasing the murmurs and discontent, which arose at this indecent and unexpected intrusion.

THE GAZETTE.

TUESDAY JULY 25, 1820.

Salina Celebration. It is amusing to observe the adroitness with which Mr. Clinton manoeuvres his party. Like a good soldier he depends more upon the discipline than the courage or numbers of his men—hence their organization is perfect. Every man knows his duty, and when the principal jugglers pull the wires, all move in most harmonious concert. Mr. Clinton's popularity has for sometime been on the wane, buoyed up entirely by the popularity of the Canal—it was necessary that something should be done that the claims and services of this "towering monument of human genius" should not be forgotten. As general Root would say, "A rib must be thrown to every whale, and little tubs to gampusses." But the Celebration at Salina was well enough—it was put up says the Batavia Times, at a vast expense & trouble, with the special purpose of showing a blaze of "popularity and fame" in favor of the Magnus. We see the effects of it already. The puffles have commenced their blast, and a host of letter writers kept in special waiting are giving to the world their exclamations of wonder, and the effusions of their holy zeal in benedictions upon the head of the "magnanimous author of the stupendous work,"—who by the by always turns out to be the luckless Clinton himself, port right. One informs us that "he disembarked without ceremony in true republican style," an important fact considering the doubts that have been entertained from his recent conduct of the political character of the man. Another has much to say about "wilderness and woods," and O but for Clinton it would have been all over woods still! A third says something about "future prospect,"—a very unpleasant subject upon the whole. And New-Hampshire Carters exclaim in virtuous pride, that it was the universal conviction "that De Witt Clinton had staked his standing on the commencement and completion of this great undertaking"!!! "Oh, Allah, Allah! how long my beard has grown!"—this was a prodigious stretch—this is the climax.

For what purpose, we would ask, is the birth day of the nation held in remembrance. Is it that an individual may scatter the firebrands of party among us? stir up to violence and opposition? And do we meet for man-worshipping, to boast to the world that we are the degenerate sons of worthy fathers? Out upon such mockeries, such base, lying hypocrisy of profession—Poor New-York—it is for this you have been prodigal of your treasure and embarrassed your resources. Let an enlightened people say whether the canal is not made a political machine.

The Harvest. The season thus far has been remarkably fine, and the industrious husbandman may look with confidence for an abundant reward for all his toils. The country presents a heart cheering aspect—the fields are literally loaded with wheat as luxuriant as good in grain. Other crops look equally promising. Ours is no negro soil which yields a scanty subsistence to the cultivator—abundance is the reward of industry.

The following extract is from the elegant St. Pierre. Speaking of the moral as well as political advantages enjoyed by the industrious, happy husbandman, he thus beautifully expresses himself:—"The culture of grain discloses to him

many agreeable conceivings. The dawn informs him of the from its progressive rapid flight of the sea on the flux of his own the recession of the g has reaped. He is in prehensions like the nities, of conjugal inf numerous posterity. ways surpassed by the When the sun gets to he summons his child neighbors, and march by the dawning of the in hand, to the ripening exults with joy as ho- ling sheaves, while he around them, crosses blue bottles and with harmless play recall of amusements of his own of his virtuous ancestor at length to rejoice in a

"The sight of his demonstrates to him the every return of the bringing to his recollection cares of his past existence with gratitude to the has united the transep by an eternal chain of "Ye flow'ry meadow murmuring forest! ye ye desert rocks, frequent alone! ye exulting chaos by your ineffable py is the man who has naved your hidden be happier is he who shall power calmly to enjoy heritage of his forefath

Execution of Hull.

young men have paid lively and eloquent more papers give a count of their execution room to copy it entire. ton both expressed a a blessed immortality. sed in a spirit of fervid to his feet; Hull dark coat and brown yellow vest. Both a degree of fianse regard to the partic he was about to stude of a heart searching sed to the perpetration no his hands, as he st allow, and casting his exclaimed Lord Jesus! All this was uttered w and deliberate accen- ance solemn, but comp Hutton's formula see other kind, it was grand and full of tranquil gaze around with a eye on the crowd of ton's face was fixed. Hull would examine the cord more closely to ton calm and patienty of the officer: Hull ad tators—Hutton was sil The following is Hull's

I am called this day 'crime. I have been co- gevity of the law for and it is but a few days- tained as much hope- person in good health, an affectionate father, was used in my behal too, who interested th youth—thanks for the to-day what are my leg and a coffin. Nothing my youth, to make a spectable in society, ly to reverence the no although a profligate, veneration and respect had done so much for company and misguide brought me to this igne had counsel led me to der which I shrank in but the Lord has been has enabled me to bel and has saved my so through the blood of I it respects my confess is going to appear bei ing God, I declare wha pecting the murder, is and true; and I hope th don the unkindness who have said things, to criminate me more, o greater. I warn youth avoid bad company. precious to me—I have in his blood.

My God, leave me a hours! O holy spirit of and comfort my soul.—

Celebration at War- niversary celebration at- tional standard was be gentleman, on either ladies, bearing the app of liberty and justice. were twenty two youn in white and most im with wreaths of even of flowers. More real beauty, it is presumed witnessed on any suad county. They were equal number of youn

many remarkable concerts with his fleet-
ing existence. The direction of his shad-
ow informs him of the hour of the day;
from its progressive growth he learns the
rapid flight of the season. He reckons
on the flux of his own fugitive years, by
the succession of the guileless harvest he
has reaped. He is haunted with no ap-
prehensions like the inhabitants of great
cities, of political infidelity, or of a too
numerous posterity. His labors are al-
ways surpassed by the benefits of nature.
When the sun sets to the sign of Vargo,
he summons his kindred, he invites his
neighbors, and marches at their head,
by the drawing of the day, with sickle
in hand, to the ripening field. His heart
exults with joy as he binds up the swell-
ing sheaves, while his children dance
around them, crowned with garlands of
Eve's bottles and wild poppies. Their
harmless play recall to his memory the
amusements of his own early days, and
of his virtuous ancestors, whom he hopes
at length to rejoin in a better world.
"The sight of his copious harvest
demonstrates to him that there is a God,
and every return of that joyous season
brings to his recollection the delicious
cares of his past existence, inspires him
with gratitude to the Great Being, who
has ordered the transient society of man
by an eternal chain of blessings.
"Ye flowery meadows! Ye majestic
mountain forests! Ye mossy caverns,
ye do not mock me, frequented by the dove
alone. Ye echoing solitudes, which
charm by your ineffable concerts: I am
happy in the man who shall be permitted to
unveil your hidden beauties; but still
happier is he who shall have it in his
power solemnly to enjoy them in the
inheritance of his forefathers."

Execution of Hull & Eaton.—These
young men have paid the price of their
insubordination and disobedience. The
public papers give a circumstantial ac-
count of their execution. We had no
room to copy it entire, but will
both express a cordial hope of a
speedy and permanent
restoration of the Republic.
Hull was dressed in a
dark coat and brown pantaloons, with a
yellow vest. Both exhibited an unusu-
al degree of firmness. Hull said with
equal to the particular one for which
it was about to suffer, in the presence
of a host searching God, he was sol-
dier to the performance of duty, and
his hands, as far as the hangings would
allow, and casting his eyes to heaven, he
exclaimed, Lord Jesus receive my spirit.
All this was uttered with a clear, strong
and deliberate accent, with a counte-
nance serene, but composed and serious.
Hull's fortitude seemed to be of an
other kind, it was gauged and collected,
and full of tranquil firmness. If it was
gazing around with a calm but collected
eye on the crowd of spectators. Hull's
face was fixed in one position.
Hull would examine the rope and adjust
the cord more closely to his neck. Hat-
ton calm and patiently was of the orders
of the officer. Hull addressed the specta-
tors—Hull was silent and calm.
The following is Hull's address:

I am called this day to suffer for my
crime. I have been condemned by the
severity of the law for that only crime;
and it is but a few days ago that I enter-
tained as much hope of living as any
person in good health. I had a father,
an affectionate father, whose influence
was used in my behalf. I had friends,
too, who interested themselves for my
youth—thanks for their kindness; but
today what are my hopes?—the gallows
is a coffin. Nothing was spared in
my youth, to make me useful and re-
spectable in society. I was taught ear-
ly to reverence the name of God, and
although a prodigal, I never lost that
veneration and respect for a parent, who
had done so much for me.—I was had
company and misguided youth, which
brought me to this ignominious death.
Had counsel led me to commit that mur-
der which I shrink in committing it,
but the Lord has been kind to me, he
has enabled me to believe in his word,
and has saved my soul by free grace
through the blood of Jesus Christ. As
it respects my confession. As one who
is going to appear before a merciful
God, I declare what I have said re-
specting the murder, is perfectly correct
and true; and I hope that God will par-
don the wickedness of those persons,
who have said things contrary, in order
to criminate me more, or make my crime
greater. I warn youths by example to
avoid bad company. Jesus Christ is
precious to me—I have a full confidence
in his blood.

My God, leave me not in this trying
hour. O holy spirit of God, assist me
and comfort my soul.—Amen.

Celebration at Warsaw. At the an-
niversary celebration at Warsaw the Na-
tional standard was borne by a young
gentleman, on either side two young
ladies, bearing the appropriate symbols
of liberty and justice. Following these
were twenty-two young ladies, dressed
in white and most fancifully decorated
with wreaths of evergreen and garlands
of flowers. More real taste, fashion and
beauty, it is presumed have never been
witnessed on any similar occasion in this
country. They were supported by an
equal number of young gentlemen, and

as the procession retired to the festi-
val board, this interesting group were
provided with a separate table and after
participating of refreshments prepared
for them were escorted by a band of mu-
sic to an apartment assigned them.

Toasts drunk at Boston.—The army
of the United States—May all invaders
meet the fate of Pakenham, and be
sent packing off.

America—"Trail Arms"; Great Brit-
ain—"Ground Firelock"; France—"As
you were"; Spain—"Wheel to
the Right"; Freeman—"Display Col-
umn"; Tyrants—"Take Distance";
South America—"Close to the Front";
"Forward March"; "Hail"; Nations
of the Globe—"Order Firelock";
"Stack Arms"; "Rest."

Singular.—In digging a well near
Cincinnati, Ohio, at the depth of 14 ft.
from the surface, in a bed of pebble
stones, a frog was dug up, which shortly
hopped away with great mienliness.—It
is supposed the frog has been buried for
1000 years.

Another Case. It was reported in the
American of April last, that Chief Jus-
tice Spencer declared that Mr. Clin-
ton attempted to bribe him in favor of
the Bank of America. The Columbian
pronounced the allegation "unfound-
ed in fact, and a base falsehood." The
Editor of the American offered the Ed-
itor of the Columbian, either to publicly
confess his falsehood, or to incur the penalty of a prose-
cution for a libel. The latter was cho-
sen—and a suit was commenced. Ver-
dict is confident, and Spooner unyield-
ing. *Catholic Recorder.*

**A beautiful flower in the chalice of
our naval glory!** A convention of naval
and marine officers was held on board
the U. S. ship Washington, in the har-
bor of New-York, on the 4th inst. for the
purpose of forming an Association for
the relief and support of the families of
deceased officers. Those were present
Com. Isaac Chauncey, Captain Samuel
Evans, Master Com. Alexander J. Dal-
las and William B. Shrubrick, Lieut. I-
saac M'Keever, Dr. Samuel R. Marshall,
and Rev. Cheever Felch. Com. Chauncey
was elected President, and Mr. Jos-
eph Watson appointed Secretary. After
discussing the general principles which
should be adopted, Dr. Marshall, Lieut.
Com. M'Keever, and the Rev. Mr. Felch
were appointed a committee to draft a
Constitution for the govern-
ment of the institution. The conven-
tion then adjourned to the 6th. The
high and various achievements of our
Naval Officers in the day of battle, are
rivalled only by their deeds of courtesy
and benevolence in the "piping times of
peace."

In the course of the public ceremonies
at Washington on the 11th inst. a party
of the Osage nation of Indians, on a visit
at the seat of government, consisting of
a chief, named "Big Bear," "Big Road,"
a councillor, "Black Spirit," a warrior,
and a half-breed, were conducted into
the Hall, by Mr. Choate; their deport-
ment was grave and respectful; and
they expressed themselves highly grati-
fied with the music, although unable to
comprehend the talk; they enjoyed
themselves during the discourse in con-
templating the beauty of the wisewoman.
—*City Gazette.*

Narrow escape.—One M'Kay was re-
cently convicted of the murder of his
wife, by poison, in N. York, and just as
Judge *Evans* was about to pronounce
sentence of death on him, the convict's
counsel discovered that the *Verdict*, by
which the jury was summoned, was not
sealed according to law; on which judg-
ment was suspended.

We observe, the Southern papers, that
Major Gen. Jackson is at present in
Georgia, and it is supposed his object is
to inspect the military posts on that part
of our maritime frontier.

Maj. Gen. Scott recently left this city,
on his way to Detroit, where he is called
to preside at a Court Martial for the trial
of Col. J. L. Smith, on certain charges
preferred against him.

Gen. Gaines is yet in this city, engaged
in the transaction of business with the
public offices, but will before long return
to Charleston, the Head Quarters of his
command. *Intelligencer.*

Extraordinary Expedition.—The dis-
tance from Quebec to New-York is 391
miles, which was recently travelled, in
the regular mode of conveyance, in 84
hours.

Female beneficence.—The Ladies of
Georgetown (D. C.) and a Society of
benevolent ladies in Virginia, have pro-
vided nearly 800 suits of cotton clothes,
to be forwarded to Africa, for the bene-
fit of the emigrants and of the children
of the natives who may have entered
into schools of the emigrants.

A person has been arrested at Gran-
ville, Washington county, having in his
possession counterfeit bills to the amount
of 300,000 dollars, principally on the
city banks of this state! He had just
arrived from Canada.

An action of slander was lately tried

at Chesterfield, (Va.) brought by a young
woman in obscure circumstances, but of
good character, against her own brother,
who represented her as unchaste. Ver-
dict \$2000. The sister immediately
released \$1200, in consideration of his
inability to pay.

A Great Eclipse of the Sun will take
place on Wednesday the 7th of Sept-
next.—This eclipse will be visible over
an extent of more than four millions
square leagues, a surface nearly equal to
a sixth part of the earth and resembling
a kind of oval about 7500 leagues in
circumference, comprising all Europe,
the western part of Asia, all Africa as
far as to Monopota, and part of North-
America.

The "Life of PAUL JONES" the
events of whose celebrated naval career
are connected with the history of our
revolution, is about to be published at the
city of New-York, under the auspices of
the Historical Society of that city.

A PUZZLING QUESTION.
As a republican farmer, who celebra-
ted Independence at Utica on the 4th of
July, was walking up Genesee street af-
ter dinner, he met one of the Utica Bank
Directors, and accosted him:—"So, Mr.
—, you was not at the celebration
to-day." The director replied rather
tortured, "No, I was not asked."—The
farmer rejoined, "How is that?—The
invitation was to the republicans of the
county. You say you was not invited—
is it true, then, that you Clintonians have
abandoned the name of republicans?"
The Director marched off, much per-
plexed by the question.—*Onida Ob.*

St. Louis, Missouri, June 17.
A bad affair.—Two citizens from Il-
linois went into a garden in this town on
Thursday evening; they had some
words which were heard, and then the
report of a pistol was heard.—On going
to the spot, one Mr. Joseph March
was found dead, a bullet having gone
through his heart, and the other a Mr.
Williams was not hurt at all. A Cor-
oner's inquest was immediately held over
the dead body, and returned a verdict of
wilful murder against the absent.

Remarkable Occurrence.—On the 15th
of May, a piece of land, of upwards of
five acres, lying on the east bank of
Lake Champlain, in Orwell, nearly op-
posite the place called Negro Point,
sank about forty feet, and slid into the
Lake—throwing the bed of the Lake up
about ten feet above the surface of the
water; for the distance in some places
of about ten rods in width, and thirty in
length.

Bigamy.—Some time last night, the
watch were called to a certain house,
where there appeared to be some confu-
sion, by a woman who alleged that her
husband had another woman in bed with
him; & the three parties were taken to
the watch-house. On examination be-
fore the Police Magistrate, this morning,
the man, (who is a German,) confessed
the fact, and declared that both the wo-
men were his wives. He said, "dat de
woman vat wash in ped mit him, vas his
first wif; und dat he hat married de
shickonit py own mistake! Dat his
first wif hat been gone petter als tree
years, unt he dough she hat been tead;
put now dat she hat koom peck vrom
Philatseff; unt dat he looked his first
wif vrom te pest." The second wife was
not at all reconciled to the exchange;
and it is said had made preparations, by
strewn combustible materials over the
floor, to fire the house.—*N.-Y. Spec.*

MARRIED.—At Washington, (Pa.)
on the 13th of June, by the Rev. An-
drew White, S. W. H. Fitzrugh, Esq.,
of Wheeling, Virginia, to Miss Mary
Annos, of the former place.

Baptist Meeting.
THE Rev. President Brady of Mid-
dletown Academy will preach at
the School House, near Mr. Sill's, next
Sunday. Service to commence at half
past ten o'clock.

Notice.
THE Inhabitants of the village of
Rochester and of the towns friendly
to a division of Ontario and Genesee
counties are requested to meet at A.
Ensworth's Inn on Wednesday the 26th
inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose
of adopting measures to petition the Le-
gislation. July 13.

Shipping List.
PORT OF
GENESEE
ARRIVED—July 16, Schr. Clarissa,
Mapes, Cape Vincent.
17,—Teazer, Reed, Sacket's Harbor;
Steam Boat Ontario, Vaughan, do.
19—do. do. do. Lewiston;
Lady Washington, Reed, Sodus.
20,—Java, Cushman, Fr. Creek; Ju-
lia, York, do.
21,—Mary, Vorce, do.; Defiance,
Montague, Oswego.
SAILED—July 16, Schr. Lady Wash-
ington, Reed, Carlton Island; Schemm,

Rounds, do.; Mary, Vorce, Fr. Creek;
Julia, York, do.; Java, Cushman, do.;
Gen. Brown, Davis, do.
17,—Henrietta, Wyman, Oswego;
Steam Boat Ontario, Vaughan, Lewis-
ton.
20,—do. do. Sacket's Harbor;
Sally Ann, Rogers, Oswego.
21,—Java, Cushman, Fr. Creek.
22,—Defiance, Montague, York.

CASH!
Or PRODUCE, will buy Goods at the
Store of
A. HAMLIN,
as cheap as they have ever been bought
in this country. He is now receiving a
general assortment of

**DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY, &
GLASSWARE,
HARDWARE, &c.**

which he offers for ready pay only—but
at Prices which will satisfy the most scrup-
ulous. Call and see.
Rochester, 25th July 1820. 28tf

Gentlemen's Clothes.
LATEST FASHIONS, JUST RE-
CEIVED FROM N. YORK.

THE Subscriber has just received
patterns of the latest fashions from
one of the first shops in the city of New-
York, and is ready, at his old stand in
Buttalo-street, near the bridge, to exe-
cute all kinds of work in the Tailoring
business in the most fashionable and
workmanlike manner, on short notice,
and at unusually low prices—especially
so for Cash. He presumes that from
the experience he has had in his busi-
ness in the first shops in New-York, and
Philadelphia, that he will be able to give
general satisfaction. At any rate gen-
tlemen who want clothes Cut or Made
in style will do well to call.

Military Work
made according to the late regulations.
Garments cut on short notice.
A small assortment of
Domestic Manufactured Cloths,
of various colours and of good quality,
for sale very cheap for cash.
ELISHA TAYLOR.
Rochester, July 21, 1820. 38tf

Economy in Dress.
BINGHAM & CAMERON,
HAVE formed a Co-partnership in
the Tailoring Business, and are
ready, at their shop opposite A. En-
sworth's Inn, Carroll-street, to do all
kinds of work in their line VERY CHEAP.
They feel confident that no fault will be
found with the durability or style of their
work. All kinds of cutting done on the
shortest notice.

Ladies Habits
made in the most fashionable manner—
also, **Military Dresses.** They return
the public thanks for the liberal patron-
age they have heretofore received, and
solicit a continuance of their favors. No
orders shall be wanting to merit it.
Rochester, July 25, 1820. 38tf

Cash for Wheat,
3s. 6d. per bushel.
BISSELL & ELY.
Rochester, July 25th 1820. 38tf

Rochester Shoe Store.
JACOB GOULD

HAS just received (at his Store in
Carroll-street, two doors north of
Messrs Hart and Saxton's)
1,000 pair coarse Shoes,
warranted to be of the first quality—and
to accommodate the times, they are of-
fered for one dollar and seventy five cents
per pair. The above Shoes have been
made by contract, and are far superior
to any ever offered in this market.
Those who purchase by whole sale, will
receive a discount and credit by giving
good security.

N. B. Ladies and Gentlemen's
Boots and Shoes
of the latest fashions constantly on hand
and manufactured on the shortest notice.
Also, kept constantly for sale, Cotton
Goods, Yarn, Hard-ware, &c.
Rochester, June 27, 1820. 34tf

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Eastern
Western Mails, will close on
days, Wednesdays and Friday-
clock P. M. The Moscow M-
west side of the river, will
Monday at 9 o'clock P. M.
Mail on the east side of t'
close every Friday, at 1
All letters to be forwarded
livered at least half an h
time fixed for closing the
they will lay over until
the next mail.

A. REYN
Rochester, June 11th
Cash paid for Rag
fice.

Rochester Hardware Store.
FRASER & SHELDON
ARE now receiving and intend to
keep constantly on hand, a com-
plete and general assortment of
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
Plated and Common Saddlery.

10 Tons Russia & Swedes Iron.
5 " Band and Hoop Iron.
1 " Share Moulds and Landsides.
1 " German (L) Swedes & Cast Steel
5 " Cut Nails assorted from 3 to 20d.
12 doz. English Spades and Shovels.
20 " Cobb's warranted Grass and
Cradle Scythes.

Dutch Bolting Cloths,
Tobacco, Snuff and Segars.
They also carry on the manufactur-
ing of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron;
such as Copper Stills and Worms, Dy-
ers' and Hatters' Kettles, Copper Tea
Kettles Copper, and Sheet Iron Boilers,
Cylinders, Heaters, &c. &c.
The above articles will be sold very
low for Cash, wholesale and retail.
Rochester, June 27, 1820. 36tf

SMALL POX.
AT this important period when one
of our citizens is visited with the
SMALL POX, notwithstanding the scarci-
ty of the vaccine infection, and the great
call that is made for it, Dr. VORON still
entreats the poor to call on him (four
doors south of the Mansion House, in
Carroll-street,) and partake, gratis, of
the vaccine; that they may have an e-
qual chance with the rich of escaping
this foe to mankind.
N. B. Dr. VORON returns his thanks
to those of his friends that have thought
proper to patronize him, and assures
them his unremitting exertions will be
continued to procure and preserve no
other but the genuine Vaccine Matter,
by which he hopes to merit a continu-
ance of their favors. June 30, 1820.

Strayed or Stolen,
FROM the subscriber on the 25th
of June, in the town of Mendon,
out of the pasture of Martin Davis, a
two year old Colt, two white hind feet, a
brown colour, a star in his forehead and
a long tail. Whoever will give informa-
tion where the said colt can be found,
shall be handsomely rewarded.
MILO KINGSBURY.
Mendon, July 1st, 1820.

**DYE-STUFF, PAINT AND
OIL STORE.**
S. MELANCTON SMITH
KEEPS on hand a constant supply
of Dye-Stuffs of all kinds—Paints
and Oils, which will be sold very low for
Cash. Clothiers are respectfully invited
to call. The articles are selected by
gentlemen long acquainted with the bu-
siness and are warranted good.

—ALSO—
Iron, Nails—White and Tarr'd Rope,
all sizes. Blocks, Shoe, Whitewash,
Clothiers and Paint Brushes, Seine and
wrapping Twine. Factory and Tow
Cloth. Tobacco, Pipes, Snuff, Powder
Lead and Shot. Shaving and Bar Soap.

Albany Stone Ware, consisting of a
variety of Jugs & Pots. A constant
supply of common and basket Salt.—
North Carolina Tar and Rosin, by the
bbl. or less. A few Cow Bells, from 3
to 4s. each. Salmon of a superior qual-
ity by the bbl. or less, which will be ex-
changed for Produce or Whiskey.—
Spermaceti Oil, much used for Wool
carding as well as lamps. Confectionary.

Also, [July 17,] a constant supply of
SALT,
by the barrel, hundred, or less, on liber-
al terms.

FORWARDING.
THE subscriber continues the For-
warding Business on the Genesee
River, will take property at either of
the Landings above Rochester and del-
iver the same at either of the Landings
below;—will also contract for the For-
warding of Merchandise from Albany to
any part of this district on reasonable
terms.
S. MELANCTON SMITH.
Rochester, April 18, 1820

NOTICE

THE subscriber continues the For-
warding Business on the Genesee
River, will take property at either of
the Landings above Rochester and del-
iver the same at either of the Landings
below;—will also contract for the For-
warding of Merchandise from Albany to
any part of this district on reasonable
terms.
S. MELANCTON SMITH.
Rochester, April 18, 1820

ROCHESTER GAZETTE.

Published by Augustine G. Dauby, at his Printing Office in Rochester, Genesee County, State of New-York.

No. 39 Vol. IV.]

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1820.

[WHOLE No. 195.

TERMS OF THE ROCHESTER GAZETTE.

To subscribers who receive their papers by mail, the price will be Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance. To village subscribers, and those who call for their papers, Two Dollars, payable half yearly. To companies of ten, or more, who receive their papers at the Office, One Dollar and Fifty Cents. Any person may be at liberty to discontinue, on paying what may be due for his paper.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Surrogate's Notice, 30 cents for the first, and 15 cts. for every subsequent insertion of 72 words. Advertisements not exceeding a square conspicuously inserted three weeks, for One Dollar; & Twenty Five-Cents for every subsequent insertion.

PRINTING.

Pamphlets, Blanks, Handbills, Cards, &c. executed with neatness and accuracy.

Legal Advertisements.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money and the interest thereon, secured by mortgage executed by Thomas Mendenhall to William H. Hanford, bearing date the twenty-third day of March, eighteen hundred and eighteen. Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power in said mortgage contained, & pursuant to the statute in such respect made and provided, all that certain piece or parcel of land, lying and being in Township No. one, first range of townships west of Genesee River, now included in the town of Caledonia, beginning at the south-east corner of land formerly owned by Jordan Cooks, now owned by Letti Cooks, on the line of lot No. twenty five, running thence westwardly and half across the lot, and parallel to the east line of lot No. twenty five and twenty four so far that a line from thence to the said east line, and from thence north to the place of beginning, will contain one hundred and fifty acres, will be sold at public auction at the house now occupied by Abel Esworth in the village of Rochester, county of Genesee, on the nineteenth day of December next at one o'clock P. M. of that day. Dated June 20th 1820. WILLIAM H. HANFORD, By H. B. HENDELL, his Atty.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a part of a certain sum of money secured by an indenture of mortgage executed by Joshua C. Taylor to Amc Rowe, bearing date the sixteenth day of February eighteen hundred and eighteen. Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, will be sold at public auction at the house of Abel Esworth in the village of Rochester, Genesee county, on Thursday the twenty-third day of November next at two o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, all that certain piece or parcel of land lying in the town of Gates in the county of Genesee, containing forty three acres, being the westerly part of the easterly part of lot No. forty five, bounded northerly on part of lot No. fifty four, and southerly on lot No. forty six, and easterly by the westerly part of lot No. forty one, and westerly by a lot of one hundred and twenty seven acres. Together with the hereditaments and appurtenances belonging to the said premises. Dated May 16, 1820.

ZOETH ELDRIDGE, AME ELDRIDGE.

By Roswell Rabbit, their Atty.

Order of John H. Jones, Esq. first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Genesee. Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of George Olin of the town of Parma, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to show cause if any they have, before the said Judge, at his office in the town of Rochester, in said county, on the thirty-first day of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate, should not be made, and his person be exempted from imprisonment pursuant to the act entitled "An Act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7th, 1819. Dated June 17, 1820. GEORGE OLIN, Insolvent.

NATIONAL WORK.

PROPOSALS

By Joseph M. Sanderson of Philadelphia, for publishing by subscription, A BIOGRAPHY OF THE SIGNERS TO THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE embellished with upwards of 50 portraits and the Declaration itself, with fac-simile engravings of the signatures—By John Sanderson.

TO THE PUBLIC.

When we consider the personal qualities of the statesmen, who were associated in the first Congress of the United States, and whose names are affixed to the Declaration of Independence, the perilous occasion

which demanded the exercise of their wisdom and deliberation, and the influence of their councils on the interests of mankind, we must acknowledge that very rarely a more imposing and magnificent spectacle has been exhibited to the world, and we shall seek in vain, in the annals of nations, for an event more worthy of commemoration, or of being cherished forever in the hearts of a grateful and generous people.—The love of independence it interwoven with the frame and constitution of the human mind. It is almost the first sentiment that animates the infant's features in the cradle; and amongst all the actions and enterprises of man, none has awakened into activity a greater exertion of the virtuous energies of his nature. None has excited a greater warmth of veneration, and has more imperious claims upon our gratitude, than resistance of tyranny and oppression.

In those republican states which have been the admiration of the world, the first tribute of genius was paid to the patriot or the hero who promoted the cause of liberty and maintained the independence and dignity of man. The animated canvases, the breathing marble soothed his features from the grasp of death, and the historian inscribed his name and achievements in the imperishable records of fame. It would indeed be a favorable presage of the perpetuity of our republican institutions, to discover an insensibility to the obligations we owe the memory of the illustrious patrons of American freedom. They advanced us from the memory of the innumerable state of colonial subjection and from the contrary dominion of a foreign power, to the distinguished elevation of a sovereign and independent people; they asserted and maintained the inalienable rights of humanity by the "mutual pledge of their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor;" & as long as Virtue holds her empire in the hearts of their successors, the example of these generous benefactors will not pass away nor be forgotten. For their glorious deeds be confounded in the common and casual transactions of life. Ingratitude is a vice that in nations as well as individuals, indicates the last degree of degeneracy and corruption. It is a vice that implies the absence of every virtue; it was in the age of Caligula that the name of Scipio was proscribed, and the statue of Brutus brought down on its possessor.

"The glory of our ancestors is the light of posterity," and the homage of the living cannot be offered to the illustrious dead with an editorial or sterile admiration.—Great and splendid actions will seldom be executed by men who have humble or ordinary objects in prospect. It is by contemplating the lives and characters of those who are marked out from the multitude by their eminent qualities that we become emulous of their virtues and their renown. It is by reading the history of their generous and noble actions that sympathetic emotions are excited in the heart, and by a reiteration of such feelings, grandeur of sentiment, dignity and elevation of character, & habits of virtue are generated & confirmed. Let us, clad in armor the statues of the gods, that even in their devotions the citizens of Sparta might have the image of war before their eyes; observing well that a disposition of the mind, like a lump of the body, was invigorated by exercise and activity. "He interwove," says Plutarch, "the praise of virtue and the contempt of vice in all their pursuits and recreations, and by these arts they were possessed with a thirst of honor, an enthusiasm bordering on insensibility, and had not a wish but for their country." The trophies of Miltiades interrupted the sleep of Themistocles, and the news in listening to the exploits of Hercules was fired with his spirit and became the successful rival of his fame. The mutilated savage catches the flame of emulation from the deeds of his ancestors, and hangs his hut with the emblem of his father's valor.

More need not be said to enforce the utility of the publications we have undertaken, and which we now submit to the patronage of our fellow citizens, with the hope, that from the liberality of their encouragement, we shall be able to present it to the public, worthy of their approbation. We must depend for the illustration of many of the characters of our biography, upon the generosity of their surviving relatives and friends, to furnish us with whatever interesting materials may be in their possession, for which, with our grateful acknowledgements, we promise a copy of the entire work as a compensation.

CONDITIONS.

1. The work will be published in numbers or half volumes of 200 pages octavo, and will be completed in ten numbers. It will contain upwards of 50 portraits engraved by Mr. J. B. Longacre, whose style has not been exceeded by any other artist in the United States. Specimens of the paper and printing may be seen at this office.
2. To the first number will be prefixed an appropriate frontispiece, designated by Mr. Le Sueur, and a vignette title to each volume, which, with the portraits and other engravings, will at least be equivalent to the price of subscription.
3. The first number (now in press) will be published in February next—the remainder in succession as the work will permit, and delivered to subscribers at two dollars and fifty cents per number—payable on delivery.

Any person procuring ten subscribers and forwarding their names to the publisher shall receive a copy of the work for their trouble.

Attorney's and Justice's Blanks for sale.

HAT STORE.



WM. HAYWOOD,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and the public, that he carries on the Hating business in this village one door, south of Messrs. Abm. Plumb & Co's Store where he will keep on hand a good assortment of well finished Hats, warranted equal in style and quality, to any manufactured in this state.

He flatters himself that by industry and attention to business, he shall merit and receive a share of public patronage. CASH paid for all kinds of Hating and Shipping Furs. Rochester, April 18, 1820. 24th

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office at Rochester, N. Y. 30th June, 1820.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| King Allen, | Mary Aldrich, |
| Lucy Allen, | Wm. Ashcraft, |
| David Allen, | Ltban B. Allen. |
| Bazelael Archer, | |
| Isaac Barrell, | Orrin Brooks, |
| Hezekiah Bell, | David S. Bates, |
| Lewis Boytell, | — Hates, |
| James Bates, | Mariah Brown. |
| Peter Calder, | Isaac Chichester, |
| Joel Cass, | Hezekiah Cook, |
| Lemuel Castle, | Samuel Clark. |
| Almon Davis, | Thoman Dorant, |
| Peter Dumont, | George Daily, |
| Jehial Davis, | |
| John Elwell, | |
| John H. Fuller, | Fordeus Farnam, |
| Abm. Forbs, | Eliza Foot, |
| Ebar. Frost, | Ely Frunk, |
| Patrick O'Flarty, | |
| John Gorton, | Abm. Grinds, |
| Almon Griddings, | |
| E. Howland, | Amelia Helm, |
| Calvin G. Hills, | I. Hemmingway, |
| Sallyann Holkins, | Nathan Hobbs, |
| Enoch Hibbard, | John Hagerman. |
| Newton Johnson, | William Jenkins, |
| Petit Lowder, | William Jeddine, |
| Ozias Lindsley, | Michael Lowder, |
| Thomas Kent, | |
| William Middleton, | James Moore, |
| Levi Moses, | Sally Manning, |
| Ozmi Miller, | Javins McClure, |
| Polly Morrison, | Thomas Morris. |
| Henry S. Mead, | |
| George Olds, | Ichabod Peterson, |
| Ezeriah Parish, | Marv Porter, |
| Selock Payne, | Spague Perkins, |
| John A. Rockwell, | Jonathan Russell, |
| Polly Rhoads, | Aaron Renick. |
| Sarah M. Ripley, | |
| Moses Stephens, | Jedediah Safford, |
| Asa Sprague, | Benjamin Slocumb, |
| E. D. Smith, | Augustus Shaw, |
| Timothy Stiles, | Edson Starkness, |
| Truman Stone, | Daniel Shattuck, |
| Luther Smith, | William Scott, |
| Ezekiel Smith, | Mathew Stuart, |
| Samuel Sample, | Theodore Smith, |
| James Thompson, | Nathan Stubbs. |
| Daniel Thair, | |
| Marshall J. Worden, | Henry D. Williams, |
| James Wilson, | James Wanh. |

KINE POX.

THE Subscriber has procured some of the genuine Vaccine Infection, and will inoculate any persons who may apply to him. Its efficacy as a preventative against the Small-Pox is unquestionable. Its operation is mild and harmless, and none ought to neglect to avail themselves of the immense advantages it offers, at a moderate expense.

STEPHEN B. BARTLETT

Post-Rider.
N. B. A certificate from a respectable Physician can be procured, that the infection is genuine.
Rochester, July 11, 1820. tf

SMALL POX.

AT this important period when one of our citizens is visited with the SMALL POX, notwithstanding the scarcity of the vaccine infection, and the great call that is made for it, Dr. VOUYR still entreats the poor to call on him (four doors south of the Mansion House, in Carroll-street,) and partake, gratis, of the vaccine, that they may have an equal chance with the rich of escaping this foe to mankind.

N. B. Dr. VOUYR returns his thanks to those of his friends that have thought proper to patronize him, and assures them his unremitting exertions will be continued to procure and preserve no other but the genuine Vaccine Matter, of which he hopes to merit a continuance of their favors. June 30, 1820.

Cash paid for Rags at this Office.

[From the Franklin Gazette.]

Mrs. As. EDITORS—The following sketch is founded on the truly afflicting catastrophe which befel the Patriot Pilot Boat.

FATE OF THE PILOT BOAT.

The night was lone, and the star ray slept,
All bright on wave and lea;
And the tempest king-drear vergils kept,
O'er the wide Atlantic sea.

The night was lone, and the murmuring train,
Of slumber stole along;
And softly whispering o'er the main,
Was borne the sea-boy's song.

He sung of home and the simple charms
The cot of his father's kene;
He sung of the joy of a mother's arms,
And he sung of the maiden true.

The note was wild, but the artless lay,
His pipes! should soon be o'er;
His bosom was light, but o'er the day
That bosom should beat no more.

The ship was proud, and gallant her trim,
Her banners swept the wave,
But ere the lamps of Heaven grew dim,
That flag should dock the grave!

The FEMALE watched the beauteous star,
As o'er the blue waste it shone;
And busy memory strayed afar,
And fancy sighed alone.

She thought of bliss, and fairy home,
And affection's smiling store;
But ah! fond love, and a husband's dome,
That bosom should know no more.

For the pirate crew in revelry,
Had drunk to the diabolical deed;
And the murderers swore right jovially,
The innocent heart should bleed!

At the midnight hour was heard the cry,
The shriek of fell despair;
At dawn was hushed the billowy sigh,
And the pale moon glimmered fair.

But the wing-god saw the deed of hell,
When the fiends forsook the deck;
He saw the barque, as it slowly fell,
"Till it sunk—a viewless wreck!

At midnight hour, when the sea-boy's song
He hushed—in lonely dread,
He hears sweet music steal along—
"The voice of the hapless dead!"

[The following pretty copy of verses we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of transcribing from Coleridge's Poems.]

As late each flower that sweetest blows
I plucked the garden's pride!
Within the petals of a rose
A sleeping love I spied.

Around his brows a beamy wreath
Of many a lucent hue;
All purple glowed his cheek, beneath,
Lubricate with the dew.

Softly seized th' unguarded power,
Nor scared his balmy rest;
And plac'd him, cag'd within the flower,
On spotless Sara's breast.

But when, unweeting of the guile,
Awoke the prisoner sweet,
He struggled to escape awhile,
And stamp'd his fairy feet.

Ah! soon the soul entrancing sight
Subd'd the impatient boy!
He gaz'd! he thrill'd with deep delight!
Then clapp'd his wings for joy.

And O! he cried—"of magic kind
What charms this throne endear!
Some other love let Venus find—
"I'll fix my empire here."

EPIGRAM.

THE SNUFF-BOX.
Old Quiz met his patient and stopped her,
A pinch from her snuff-box to draw;
"You are, famous, I hear," cries the doctor,
"For having the best Macabau.

"How charming the snuff-box you wear!"
"It is much at your service," she cried:
"Nay, nay, that is too bad I swear,
"To pinch me and box me beside."

[From the Democratic Press.]

I have read several of the letters addressed to the Governor of Maryland, in behalf of Hull. Many of them are full of anxiety and feeling—but there are none of them, no not one, in which an anguish of heart & the voice of nature, plead so powerfully as in the letter of the unfortunate and greatly to be pitied Father. Of this letter the following is an exact copy. I have not felt myself at liberty to add, to alter or to underscore, one word, no not even the points have been altered. It is given just as it was written. Acknowledging, as all do, the justice of the sentence which is passed and about to be executed on this miserable young man, yet we trust that none will be found so steeled against human feelings, as not to weep over the bleeding heart of a fond, but wretched old man who is to have the "deep and bitter anguish of beholding" his child suffer a violent and ignominious death. May He who bindeth up the broken heart, &

tempereth the wind to the shorn lamb, soothe & comfort the writer of the following letter.

To His Excellency Samuel Sprigg, Governor of Maryland.

Sir—The unhappy man who approaches Your Excellency on the present occasion, is too sensible of the solicitude which must accompany the exercise of your high prerogative, needlessly to augment the expression of his agonizing emotions—I am a father, and from a dismal cell, in which the son of my most passionate affection is fettered, and waiting the hour of an ignominious death, I go forth to carry my trembling petition to that tribunal, where alone the laws of my country have opened to me a refuge and the hope of mercy. Your Excellency will believe, that I cannot but be tortured with feelings inexpressibly painful—but it is not my object to exhibit these. May God deliver you ever from an apprehension of that with which my bosom is wrung! My only design, is to present in the most respectful manner and in one embodied testimonial the disinterested, deliberate, and cautious opinion, of a multitude who rejoice in the consciousness that law and justice, have given to them an access to Your Excellency, and have put it in your power to inflict what is due to crime without being insensible to the pleadings of mercy—and to listen to the calls of mercy, without violating the strictest provisions of the constitution of the state. It appears, that the more narrow and inflexible duty of the judge compels him, notwithstanding the most effecting circumstances of extenuation, to pronounce a definite, and not discretionary sentence, upon conviction of the accused. The exercise of discretion, and the dispensation of mercy, is the happy and exclusive prerogative of Your Excellency—and in praying that you may be pleased to select the milder of two punishments, equally comfortable to the law—equally sanctioned by justice, I only ask, what the peculiar circumstances of my most unhappy son's case, seem to warrant, if not to require—had he been left to the exercise of his own will, or feelings—had his entreaties for the driver been granted by Hutton, had not his bosom been inspired with terror—the poor murdered man, might now have been in the bosom of his family—guilty my child is an accessory, acting under the force of fear, which almost amounted to compulsion. But O! punish him not as a voluntary unconstrained, abandoned agent; punish him not, as the instigator, the determined and influential principle in the crime. God beholds I trust and believe a wide and essential difference, between the guilt of a man inventing, urging, and resolved on the accomplishment of a crime, and that of a boy, seduced, reluctant, opposing the commission of it; and at last consenting only, under the influence of a ferocious and threatening leader. God's most glorious attribute is mercy! (Oh what were man, could God be divested of it,) and we are commanded to become like unto him. Our Saviour, Christ himself, said—"be ye merciful"—and he also enumerated among those who are entitled to a special benediction, "they who show mercy, shall obtain it." Were I not already apprised of the benevolence of your disposition and character; I should hesitate to add another declaration, from the inspired volume, "that he shall have judgment, without mercy, that hath shewed no mercy; and mercy rejoiceth against judgment." But I also believe from the impotency, the anguish and distraction of a parent's heart your Excellency will make a gracious allowance, & that when I bring to your feet, a prayer rested on circumstances so powerful in extenuation of my poor child's crime; a prayer sanctioned by gentlemen of every profession and of the first respectability; a prayer in conformity with the law of the country, and without the violation of a single principle, it is wholly discretionary with Your Excellency to grant; I cannot but indulge the fond hope, that you will consider the frailties of an infant and pity the boy's awful condition; that you will prolong his days, though it be in solitude and sorrow, labor and shame; and take from a father's bosom the insupportable burthen, under which it now labors.—Oh! save me from the deep and bitter anguish of beholding him die.

I would, that I could approach Your Excellency in another manner—and instead of the poor and frigid utterance of my prayer in these lines I could be admitted to your presence; and there express all that desire with which my heart swells, and groans; but so great is my respect for the importance of your office, and for the delicacy of your official situation; that I restrain my anxiety on this subject, and unless bidden, I venture only in this manner, to commend to your Excellency's clemency, the life

of, my poor, guilty, but too much beloved child. May God! the merciful God! move Your Excellency's heart with his own good spirit, and incline it to adopt his own holy and lovely example; and forever will many a devout and grateful Christian, bless and thank you.—My weeping child from his lonely cell, will send up daily petitions, to our common Judge and Saviour, for him, who mercifully spared his life. From my home, which will be again gladdened by this act of your prerogative and grace, will I and my children, unceasingly invoke the blessings of Heaven upon you; & when you are called by the great Judge of all men, to lie down in your lonely bed of earth; the recollection of such deeds of mercy, will cheer and support you. Be assured respected Sir, that I am with the greatest deference Your Excellency's

Afflicted, Weeping, but Humble, and Obedient Servant
AMOS G. HULL.

Foreign Intelligence.

Latest from England.—By the New York Mercantile Advertiser of Saturday we are furnished with London dates to the 13th June.

The arrival of the Queen had caused a great ferment in England. Soon after her arrival, the Queen communicated to the house of commons the following message. But no decisive measures had been taken at the last dates upon that, or the message of the King, which follows. Much interesting discussion took place in parliament, with which the papers are almost filled.

"The Queen thinks it necessary to inform the House of Commons, that she has been induced to return to England, in consequence of the measures pursued against her honor and peace for some time by secret agents abroad, and lately sanctioned by the conduct of the Government at home. In adopting this course, her Majesty has had no other purpose whatever but the defence of her character and the maintenance of those just rights which have developed upon her by the death of that revered Monarch, in whose high honour and unshaken affection she had always found her surest support. Upon her arrival, the Queen is surprised to find that a message had been sent down to parliament, requiring its attention to written documents; and she learns with still greater astonishment, that there is an intention of proposing that those should be referred to a select committee. It is this day 14 years since, the first charges were brought forward against her Majesty. Then, and upon every occasion during that long period, she has shown the utmost readiness to meet her accusers, and to court the fullest inquiry into her conduct. She now also desires an open investigation in which she may see both the charges and the witnesses against her—a privilege not denied to the meanest subject of the realm. In the face of the sovereign, the Parliament & the Country, she solemnly protested against the formation of a secret tribunal to examine documents, privately prepared by her adversaries, as a proceeding unknown to the law of the land, and a flagrant violation of all the principles of justice. She relies with full confidence upon the integrity of the House of Commons for defeating the only attempt she has any reason to fear. The Queen cannot forbear to add, that even before any proceeding were resolved upon, she had been treated in a manner too well calculated to prejudice her case. The omission of her name in the Liturgy, the withholding the means of conveyance usually afforded to all the branches of the Royal Family, the refusal even of an answer to her application for a place of residence in the Royal Mansions, and the scold slight, both of English ministers abroad, and of the agents of all Foreign powers over whom the English Government had any influence—must be viewed as measures designed to prejudice the world against her; and could only have been justified by trial and conviction."

On the 6th the following Message, was received in both houses of parliament.

"The King thinks it necessary, in consequence of the arrival of the Queen to communicate to the House of Lords certain papers respecting the conduct of her Majesty since her departure from this Kingdom, which he recommends to the immediate and serious consideration of the house."

"The King has felt the most anxious desire to avert the necessity of any disclosures and discussions which must be so painful to his people as they can be to himself; but the step now taken by the Queen leaves him no alternative."

"The King has the fullest confidence that, in consequence of this communication, the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which the justice of the case, and the honor and dignity of his Majesty's crown may require."

Two events have occurred in Europe which may be pronounced extraordinary.—The kings of Spain and England, from being the most unpopular and abused of all execrated Kings, have suddenly

become extremely popular and beloved! All the recent advices from Spain corroborate the statement as it respects Ferdinand VII and a hundred proofs of its veracity as it respects the fourth George of England can be adduced.—We give a decisive one: When Thistlewood and his accomplices, were on trial, no part of the technical language of their Indictments offended them so much, as that which charged them with having conspired to put the King to death.—This they stoutly declared to be false, and expressed the most decided love and respect for the King's person; and that they meant only to destroy the borough-mongering Ministers, Castlereagh, Sidmouth, &c.—This *Bruit*, the most atrocious of them, repeated several times; and just before *Ings* was taken from his cell to be conducted to execution, he exclaimed to the Chaplain, "Remember me to King George 4th; God bless him, and may he have a long reign." The King as he passes the streets is now received by unanimous acclamations, instead of the hootings he has here-ofore been accustomed to.—We know not what has effected this extraordinary change.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

It is stated, that the new sovereign of these Islands has destroyed the whole system of Idolatry, and burnt the temples, idols, &c. It was feared that the death of the old King would throw obstacles in the way of Missionaries, but it has happily otherwise resulted, and the Mission family who lately started from Boston, probably arrived at the Islands when the people were prepared to receive the glad tidings of Salvation.—These Islands will probably soon conform, like the Society Islands, to the external forms of Christianity, and introduce among them the arts of agriculture and of civilized life. The kingdom of darkness is truly tottering to its fall, and the day is approaching when the "knowledge of God shall cover the earth."

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

A letter from a very intelligent American gentleman in Cadiz, to his friend in providence, dated May 3, gives the following account of the birth of the late Revolution in Spain. It was so sudden and unexpected in the very centre of its operation, those on this side the Atlantic may be excused for doubting its probable occurrence.

"The late revolution in the government of this country has astonished all the world. Never was there any thing more unexpected or more rigid. It may be said to be the work of a moment; & but for the atrocities committed in this place on the 10th of March, would have been almost without bloodshed. Although I have seen it, and am every day experiencing its effects, yet I can hardly realize the change. So sudden and beyond all calculation has it been, it appears like a vision, like a dream.—Who could have calculated on such docility on the part of the King? who could have anticipated and almost simultaneous rising in the provinces? And this too, at the moment when the King was subscribing to the Constitution, without the knowledge of such insurrections, except in one or two instances—at the moment when every thing in this quarter appeared in the most depressing and discouraging condition—when the division of Riego had been annihilated, and the small army of the Isla, not exceeding 3000 men left entirely to themselves, and so destitute of resources and dispirited, that they could not have held out above a few weeks longer; when, in fact the most sanguine despaired of the cause and only saw in the perspective the immolation of fresh victims and the imposition of heavier claims."

The Paris papers contain warm and boisterous debates on the election law, and the original *projet* was adopted by a majority of 119. During the debate, M. D'Argenson said he had a right to notice the "massacre which has taken place of peaceable subjects." One of the members on the left said, "Civil war and assassinations are preparing."

Sir Walter Scott (the Poet, on his return from London to Scotland, travelled at the rate of ten miles an hour, to be in time to see his daughter married on the 30th of April, considering May an unlucky month for marrying, the unfortunate Queen Mary having been married in that month.

London Paper. [Sir Walter is no such idol as is here represented. This is a fair sample of London news-mongering.]

Extract of a letter from Havana, dated June 28.

"We are quietly choosing our representatives here; and the citizens are now all armed, & petty theft trained; patrol duty is performed by them every night, although we have 6000 troops here of the army, part of whom I wish away as soon as may be."

"The people are yet children to politics. Should the government change in Spain, this Island will maintain her independence."

"We are apprehensive of some difficulty in Mexico, the Viceroy not having proclaimed the Constitution; the royal

order has, however, I understand, gone down.

"The distress arising from depression of commerce has reached us here; produce has fallen, and planters even at the present rate cannot find purchasers for their crops, and merchants consequently cannot get payment of their debts from the planters. Confidence is nearly lost, and many houses have failed that would have made considerable shipments to Europe last year, all of which were destructive, from the failure of certain houses there."

Utica, July 26.

Canal. The interesting scene of letting the water into the Canal through the village of Utica, was witnessed on Saturday last, by an immense multitude of people composed of the citizens of the village and neighboring towns, and strangers from this state and other parts of the union. Although this incident is not greatly important in itself, and not calculated to be universally interesting, yet on account of various circumstances was rendered peculiarly so to the people of this vicinity. Hitherto the boats have been obliged to stop about half a mile from the centre of the village. The part now opened for use (about half a mile) has been made, and under the immediate superintendence of Capt. Jeremiah Brainard, a very judicious and skillful gentleman, and has been finished with peculiar care. The width in this part is not as great as the common width but the sides are planked, which gives a more solid and workmanlike appearance.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock a Bell was rung to announce the commencement of the operation. The citizens immediately assembled in boats, and on the bridges and banks of the Canal. A number of workmen were employed to remove the mound that had been left to retain the water until the part now to be opened was finished. The boats were arranged in order, at a little distance above. The Chief Engineer, the first boat that floated on the waters of the Canal, led, on this occasion. On board this boat, were Hon. Mr. Storrs, member of Congress; Peter Sharpe, Esq. for many years a member of the Assembly; from New-York; General Kirkland member from this county; John W. Wheeler, and ———— Drake Esqs. members of the last Assembly; Mr. Snyder, President, and the Trustees of the village, and many other gentlemen of distinction, from this vicinity, and different parts of the state. Col. Hotchkiss, in his own elegant new boat, followed next, with a company of gentlemen and ladies from Vernon and elsewhere. The Governor Clinton, of Tompburgh, and several other boats, were ranged after in succession. Flags were displayed in the different boats, and as soon as the obstruction was moved, which was quickly done, and the word given, they all started, and were rapidly borne by the water, (which speedily filled the Canal, and Mr. Ely's spacious and commodious Basin) amidst loud and repeated cheerings, through the village to Genesee street, the present termination of the Canal. The citizens then partook of the refreshments which had been liberally provided; and manifested, by unequivocal evidences of joy and hilarity, the gratification they felt at the continued proof of the successful progress of this great work of internal improvement.

Several boats arrived in the course of the day, with freight and passengers. A company of gentlemen took an excursion on the Canal, and returned toward evening, and seemed very much to relish the enjoyment. It was very gratifying to witness the satisfaction manifested by Mr. Sharpe, and the other gentlemen from a distance, who had never before had an opportunity to see the Canal. Mr. S. proceeded afterwards, in a boat, on his journey to the west.

Boats now receive and discharge their loads at Genesee street.

[From the *Vevey* (Indiana) *Examiner*.] *Vine-Yards*.—The present crop of grapes promises a more abundant yield than that of the last season. There are about 24 acres under culture, which at the last vintage yielded upwards of 5000 gallons of wine, besides a vast quantity of grapes used for other purposes. The situation is delightful, running parallel with the river; it is the admiration of strangers, and a grateful retreat to those who live in its vicinity. The intelligent traveller, while he rests from the fatigues of his journey, finds a source of true gratification mingled with delight, in contemplating the beauties of nature & art which are here so happily blended—the abode of rural felicity.

CAPITAL OF VIRGINIA.

[Extract of a letter of a Rhode-Islander, dated Richmond, July 1, 1820.

"We arrived here yesterday, and took up lodgings at the Eagle Hotel, perhaps the largest establishment of the kind in the U. States. There are four spacious buildings, forming a square, which compose the establishment, and is almost a city of itself. The situation of the Capitol, in Shokoe Hill is truly commanding and delightful. I leave it for yourself to judge of the Capitol, which is built of free stone, when I tell

you that the edifice cost \$125,000, and the iron fence which surrounds the green perhaps nearly or quite a mile in circuit, cost \$80,000. On entering this superb building, you are struck with a degree of solemnity at beholding a venerable statue of the illustrious Washington, clothed in the military garb of the revolution, standing on a marble pedestal, surrounded by an iron railing; he stands in a very erect, dignified position, with a cane in his right hand, and at his left side are a plough, a sword, and a round bundle of thirteen sticks, standing perpendicularly, representing the then thirteen states, on which his left hand gently reclines, and on and around which is spread a large flowing mantle. The workmanship was done in France, and is admirably executed; the cost of which was \$50,000. In one of the niches in the wall is an elegant marble bust of the distinguished La Fayette, who fought so valiantly for the Americans. I took a view also of the Monumental Church, erected on the spot where the Theatre was burnt. The building is magnificent. In front of the Church stands a Marble Monument, on which are inscribed the names of the unhappy persons who perished in the flames."

Strength of the Union.—Compiled from the general abstract of returns of the militia of the United States, made to the House of Representatives, March 30th 1820, by the President.

Number of Militia.

New-Hampshire,	26,205
Mass. and Maine,	74,088
Vermont,	20,731
Rhode-Island,	8,567
Connecticut,	23,246
New-York,	121,553
New-Jersey,	35,240
Pennsylvania,	115,231
Delaware,	7,451
Maryland,	32,189
Virginia,	35,967
N. Carolina,	49,782
S. Carolina,	33,729
Georgia,	29,561
Alabama,	10,315
Louisiana,	9,884
Mississippi,	5,297
Tennessee,	40,000
Kentucky,	52,883
Illinois,	2,034
Indiana,	14,990
Ohio,	76,890
Total,	875,828

[From the *Washington City Gazette*, of June 13.

A most barbarous scene was exhibited in our streets, a short time past, and witnessed by hundreds of our citizens:—A negro with his hands tied, and fastened to the tail of a gig, was dragged along the Pennsylvania Avenue, like a dog, through the dust and a scorching sun, whilst his owner, going at a smart trot, was loling in the chair at his ease. Can our civil authorities look on and suffer such an inhuman wretch to escape with impunity? Or is humanity and sympathy for our own fellow beings selfishly confined to our own colour only?

Northampton, July 18.

For some weeks previous to the last, we had no rain—heat excessive. The drought, although favourable to the hay maker, began to be alarming. On Friday, however, we had several successive showers—one of them more severe than we recollect ever to have witnessed.—The rain fell in torrents, and the lightning became terrible. In six instances it struck within the circle of quarter of a mile diameter, in the centre of our village; only in one instance a dwelling house, which was Mr. Enos Cook's. No lives were lost. In South Hadley a barn belonging to Maj. Smith, of Granby, was burnt, and one of five persons in it, killed. We have heard of no other injury but to roads.

CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.

A pleasant anecdote is related of this venerable Judge in a late Virginia paper which shows in an agreeable light his simplicity and unassuming character.—Part of the crew of the Venezuelan privateer brig Wilson, were taken from on board that vessel lying at Norfolk and sent up to Richmond, to be examined by the chief on charge of violating the laws of the United States, concerning foreign enlistments. The chief justice dispensed with all unnecessary formality on the occasion, and held his court for the examination of the prisoners on board the steam-boat, which lay 2 miles from his place of residence, to which he repaired on foot. This circumstance is unimportant in itself, but it bespeaks a nobleness of mind and character which belong only to truly great men, and which the mere pomp and ostentation of office can never develop.

Portland Gaz.

Sunbury, (Pa.) June 15.

Mr. Editor: The other day, as I was rolling logs near Shamokin creek, I discovered a land Tortoise, and through curiosity picked it up, when I discovered the following engraved upon the under shell:

"Thomas Musgrave, 1712."

And immediately below, in large capitals—

"ROBERT RUNTER, 1790."

The former having been engraved;

108, and the other 30 years ago. I so engraved my own name below, to set the recorder of ages at liberty, leave this subject to a pen more able to do it justice. Yours, &c.

THE GAZETTE.

TUESDAY AUGUST 1, 1820.

Hibernicus. Among the great number of letter writers who fill the columns of Mr. Carter's Statesman, is a pretended foreigner, who has assumed the name of *Hibernicus*. He appears a

"Witling, brisk fool, cursed with his sense

That stimulates his impudence."

who should have been suffered unnoticed to pursue the "noisy tenor of his way,

but for the fulsome eulogium pronounced upon some honorable gentlemen of a neighboring village, and which has elicited the following poetical imitation from an unknown correspondent. Well may the good people of Canandaigua exclaim—"Heaven preserve us from our friends." The compliments of *Hibernicus*, for ought we know, may be all merited, but they forcibly remind us of the homely saying—

"Praise to the face,

Is public disgrace."

Phocion, when he heard the shouts of a Greek mob, was apprehensive that he had spoken or acted like a fool. A man of sense would rather be spashed with all the mud from the kennels of obloquy, than bedaubed with injudicious and fulsome panegyric.

"He hurts me most who lavishly commends."

There is a style of nauseous applause, which has been adopted by the presses devoted to Mr. Clinton, better suited for "cowards and white liver'd knaves," than honest, independent Republicans. The themes of *Hibernicus*' letters, with now & then a little deviation, are his modest, unobtrusive self, the Grand Canal, the Maganus and his followers, who all in turn excite the profoundest wonder and admiration of this pedantic, half-witted disguised Clintonian wanderer.

Hail Canandaigua, star of splendor, hail! From Ar's-nel-hill I greet thee—Mistress fair,

Of fashion, beauty, manners, gusto—dare

I strike?—I come on purpose to assail Thy goodly fare, and comfortable quarters;

I come to taste thy hospitable cheer Thy converse, claret, piety and beer, And revel with thy sober sons and daughters—

But first permit me—on this height I'll sit,

And speculate across this wooden gun, Upon thy passing wonders one by one, As by my fancy and my een they lit.

How proudly in the distance, tinged with blue,

Appear thy beauties sailing round and round;

The very dew and dust upon thy ground

Do glitter; tall spires strike my dizzy view,

And Granger's front, and high-arch'd furchead too,

With four substantial reasons, spacious made;

Gods! how it indicates the mind within!

Thou mart and market of a glorious trade,

Of science, soda, politics, and gin,

Again I greet thee—glory of a nation—More—the sphere of genius' own true constellation!

Degrading thought! that man is made of clay;

Opake and dark, that Eagles can't see thro' it—

Else Spencer, speaker twenty times a day,

And Holley, Greig, and chiefest justice Hewett

Had been transparent surely—so would you,

Ye merchants, farmers, clergymen and quacks,

Physicians, brokers, barristers and blacks,

Like other men of sense been *burid* too!

Blest ville of viles, whose genius is distilled!

From all that's great in Europe or the west;

Thy very maw with luscious lore is filled,

And learned viands swell thy very chest.

Oh glorious is thy might, thy wealth, thy rule,

And glorious thy important personages;

Thy tapster, bar-man, mistress of thy school,

Thy gate-man, cook, and driver of thy stages—

Learning—how various and how vast the plan,

How wide and deep its thousand blessings flow;

That even thy tapster's an important man,

Thy stage coach driver is a leading beau!
And now ye sons of Jonathan attend;
I've sung your praises from this airy mount
Re-echoing you, like any other friend,
And packed a copy off for Carter's joint—
My task is done—Be yours as well discharged—
Come, crown the board, the smoking table spread;
Be dainties all your fare—that I, when fed,
May feel my stomach and my soul enlarged.

ENGLAND

Has been thrown into a great ferment and agitation by the sudden arrival of the Queen. It will be seen by the subsequent columns, that soon after her majesty reached London, she communicated an important message to the House of Commons, drawn up in bold and confident terms, and protesting against the project in contemplation of appointing a secret committee to investigate her conduct, and claims an open investigation—a privilege not denied to the meanest individual in the state.

By the message of the king it will be perceived that he is determined that an investigation shall take place. Mr. Braughton presented the message, from the Queen to the House of Commons; and the papers are filled with the interesting discussion which followed. No decisive measures have been adopted and the subject had been postponed, for a few days, to give the Ministry time for deliberation. Some of the papers speak of hopes being entertained that the differences between the Royal parties, will be amicably adjusted.

In reply to a note from Lord Liverpool in which his lordship stated that notwithstanding all that had passed, any suggestions which Her Majesty may have to offer upon the propositions submitted in April last would be received; Her Majesty said—

"That she demanded all the rights belonging to the queen of England; that before she was in possession of all her rights, she could not listen to any offer of proposals. That when she was restored to them, she would be ready to listen to any proposals from his majesty's ministers."

The majority in the House of Lords, in favour of Lord Liverpool's appointment of a secret committee to investigate the conduct of the Queen, was 79.

The question for a postponement of proceedings in the House of Commons, was carried unanimously. It will be seen that Her Majesty has been received with great attention by the people—and from the spirit they have manifested, we should infer, that whether Her Majesty is really or not, an attempt at the government to proceed to extremities with her, would well nigh produce a revolution.

Ever since the Queen's arrival in London, that metropolis has been the theatre of perpetual riot. All who would roll huzzas and pull off their hats in honor of Her Majesty, were pelted with mud, brick-bats &c. &c. and often, after having complied with the requisition they were pelted with mud for the diversion of the mob. Carlton-Houses was assailed, and the windows of Lord Selworth's and Lord Castlereagh's houses and others, broken to pieces. The military were on duty, but the King had given orders not to take hostile measures for defence, unless in the extreme case of absolute necessity. N. Y. Spect.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

We learn that the late election for members of parliament for Upper Canada, has terminated in the almost unanimous choice of persons who are the political friends of Mr. Gurney. It would appear by this that the popular vote in Canada is opposed to the administration.

Mr. Ferguson who was fined and imprisoned for publishing some of Mr. Gurney's writings, was recently released from confinement, and has charge of the Niagara Spectator; and declares in a public address, that the Spectator shall prove a great terror to little tyrants.

Wm. B. Peters, Esq. proposes to publish a newspaper at Niagara, to be called the Canadian Enquirer, to be conducted on free and independent principles. Buffalo Patriot.

United States Bank Stock, which has been considerably depressed ever since the expiration of the charter of the Bank by a committee of congress, has at length risen to its par value.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS.

It may not, perhaps, be improper, for the guidance of persons who have heretofore received pensions under the act of Congress providing for revolutionary services, to state explicitly the grounds on which such pensions are discontinued under the act passed at the last session.—Such information will save to persons whose names have been placed on the pension list, and whose circumstances in life will now exclude them therefrom, both expense and trouble. According to the construction given by the Attorney General, and under which the Secretary of War decides, the law contemplates those only who are unable to

support themselves without the aid of private or public charity. In every case, the following points are considered; the occupation of the pensioner, his age, his ability to work, his family residing with, the number of them, their ages and ability to work, and, lastly, his property, and the description of it; and, whenever it appears, under all circumstances, that the condition of the pensioner is such as to be able to live without the aid of charity, his name will be invariably stricken from the pension rolls.—Nat. Intell.

In the Kaskaskia Gazette, published in the state of Illinois, is a letter from a Mr. Blakeman, addressed to Henry S. Dodge, Esq. secretary of the Agricultural Society. Mr. Blakeman states, that he raised from about ten acres of land, the prodigious quantity of 1350 bushels of shelled corn, averaging 135 bushels per acre; the field was newly turned up prairie; the seed was brought from Kentucky, it was planted in May, in hills about four feet apart, and was three times ploughed.

Sales of Land.—The President of the U. S. has given notice that the public sales for the disposal, agreeably to law, of certain lands of the United States in Ohio and Indiana, shall be held as follows, viz.

At Delaware, in Ohio, on the first Mondays in August and October next, for the sale of lands which have been surveyed in the district of Delaware, being 45 townships and fractional townships.

At Piqua, in Ohio, on the first Monday in September next, for the sale of the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Piqua, being 53 townships and fractional townships.

At Brookville, in Indiana, on the first Monday of October, next for the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Brookville, being 56 townships and fractional townships.

At Jeffersonville, in Indiana, on the first Monday in August next, for the lands lately surveyed in the district of Jeffersonville, being 27 townships and fractional townships.

At Terre Haute, in Indiana, on the first Monday in September next, for the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Terre Haute, being 43 townships and fractional townships.

Increasing the Census.—The wife of Mr. Van Ness, a glass-blower at Geneva late presented her husband with two girls and a boy, all a live, and delivered at one birth.

A Petagonian.—A child of Abel Deal of Bladen co. N. C. not now years old, measures five feet six and a half inches and weighed in January, 167 1-2 lbs.

An affray has taken place at Huntsville, Alabama, (at the sale of land) between a Mr. Rice and a Mr. Clay, each armed with pistols and a dirk.—Mr. C. was stabbed in several places, Mr. R. was wounded with buck shot, and a Mr. Flemming, a spectator, had a part of his lower jaw shot away.

Another way to "die for Love".—Drowned, at Belfast, Ireland, Miss Eliza McCormick, who on hearing of the marriage of her lover, threw herself into the sea.

New wheat from North-Carolina has been sold in Philadelphia at 94 cents per bushel. The wheat harvest in Virginia has been gathered in. The crop is reported to be uncommonly abundant.

The Montreal papers mention that nearly 400 soldiers are daily employed in making additions to the already strong fortifications of Quebec. They consist of a series of ditches, projected by Gen. Mann, and Col. Nichols, of the Engineers.

The Mission Family, bound to Arkansas, passed Shawnee Town, Illinois, on the 19th of June, at that time they were all in good health.

The New-Haven papers speak in high commendation of the specimens of the Boston cut and moulded Glassware for sale in that city, not only for its elegance, but cheapness.

Theological Seminary.—On the 12th ult. the Board of Commissioners and Trustees of this Seminary met in Auburn, pursuant to a provision in the act of incorporation. From an inquiry into the state of the funds and prospects of the Institution, the Commissioners decided it expedient to adopt measures to put the Seminary into operation soon as possible. They afterwards unanimously elected the Rev. James Richards, D. D. of Newark, N. J. as Professor of Theology.

Breaking Canal.—A man has been arrested and confined in the prison at White-town, for making a hole in the bank of the canal to let the water off.—The punishment for such an offence, is the payment of all damages, & imprisonment in the state prison for a term not less than three years.

The Philadelphia Aurora says a piece of Jaconet Muslin has been manufactured in the neighborhood of that city equal, in every respect, to any thing of the kind produced in any part of the world.

The poor depot of Prussia has prohib-

ited every allusion to Spain in the journals of his kingdom, and interdicted the circulation of English newspapers. To make a people god slaves, they must be kept ignorant.

A countryman wished to marry his youngest daughter to a neighbour; but an objection was made to the girl's age, as not yet marriageable. "She's of a sufficient age," replied the father, "as she is already the mother of two children."

DIED.—At Hanford's Landing, on Friday the 23rd inst. Mrs. Elizabeth Howland, aged about 60 years.

At the same place on Thursday the 27th inst. Mrs. ————

In Plymouth, Chenango co. N. Y. on the 3d inst. Mr. Nash. While hoeing in the field, he felt something sting his foot, and looking down, observed a small spider running off it.—He continued work that day and a part of the following, the pain of the wound increasing; and red streaks reached as high as the knee, in which were hard bunches of a purple cast. The gangrene had already taken place. A physician was sent for, and Mr. N. was bled, which threw the poison over the whole system, and he survived only a few moments.

At English Prairie, Illinois, on the 25, ult. a pleurisy. Mr. Wm. Hunt, brother to the celebrated Mr. Hunt, of London. He arrived at that place about 16 months ago from England, and was esteemed as a useful and laborious agriculturalist.

In Easton, Md. Isaiah Rowland Moore, son of Wm. W. Moore, in the 5th year of his age, of a most distressing illness, from accidentally drinking a portion of a solution of Corrosive Sublimite, which was prepared for the purpose of destroying bed bugs. This most afflicting circumstance ought to be a caution to all how they leave poisons, in any form, in the way of children, as the draught once taken, too often has resisted the antidotes, however judiciously and speedily administered. A similar fatal accident occurred in this city not long since.

Marine List.

PORT OF

GENESEE.

ARRIVED.—July 24.—Atlas, Moscov, Poughkeepsie; Steam Boat Ontario, Vaughn, Sacket's Harbor; Wolcott, Stillson, Ogdensburgh.

25.—Steam Boat Ontario, Vaughn, Lewiston.

26.—Java, Cushman, Oak-Orchard.

28.—Union, Eno, Prescott.

SAILED.—July 23.—Steam Boat Ontario, Vaughn, Lewiston; Henrietta, Wyman, Oswego.

24.—Wolcott, Stillson, Lewiston.

25.—Julia, York, Fr. Creek; Mary, Vorce, do.; Steam Boat Ontario, Vaughn, S. Harbor.

26.—Lady Washington, Reed, Ogdensburgh.

Shaving & Hair-Dressing.

WM. REYNOLDS,

RESPECTFULLY informs the gentlemen of Rochester, that he has commenced the above business in the new shop opposite A. Plumb & Co's Store, Carroll street, where he will attend to all calls in his line at a cheap rate, viz: \$1.50 cts. per quarter for shaving twice a week, and \$2 for 3 times. N. B. Liquid and Paste Blacking kept constantly on hand for sale. August 1st 1820. 39ct.

The United States of America Northern District of New-York, } ss.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special Session of the United States District Court, in and for the northern district, will be holden at the Hotel of A. Ensworth, in the village of Rochester, County of Genesee on Thursday the 21st day of September next; by order of the Hon. Roger Skinner, Esq. Judge of the district.—Dated this 24th day of August, 1820. J. W. LIVINGSTON, Marshall.

SMALL POX.

AT this important period when one of our citizens is visited with the SMALL POX, notwithstanding the scarcity of the vaccine infection, and the great call that is made for it, Dr. VOGGHT still entreats the poor to call on him (four doors south of the Mansion House, in Carroll-street) and partake, gratis, of the vaccine, that they may have an equal chance with the rich of escaping this evil to mankind.

N. B. Dr. VOGGHT returns his thanks to his friends that have thought proper to patronize him, and assures them his unremitting exertions will be continued to procure and preserve no other but the genuine Vaccine Matter, by which he hopes to merit a continuance of their favors. June 30, 1820.

GROUND PLASTER,

BY the Bbl. or smaller quantity for Sale, also, a few Bbls. Bennet's (Manlius) superior Ale, by S. MELANCTON SMITH. Rochester, May 29. 1820. 3w.

CASH!

Or Produce, will buy Goods at the Store of

A. HAMLIN,

as cheap as they have ever been bought in this country. He is now receiving a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, & GLASSWARE, HARDWARE, &c.

which he offers for ready pay only—but at Prices which will satisfy the most scrupulous. Call and see. Rochester, 25th July 1820. 28ct

Economy in Dress.

BINGHAM & CAMERON, HAVE formed a Co-partnership in the Tailoring Business, and are ready, at their shop opposite A. Ensworth's Inn, Carroll-street, to do all kinds of work in their line VERY CHEAP. They feel confident that no fault will be found with the durability or style of their work. All kinds of cutting done on the shortest notice.

Ladies Habits

made in the most fashionable manner—also, MILITARY DRESSES. They return the public thanks for the liberal patronage they have heretofore received, and solicit a continuance of their favors. No exertions shall be wanting to merit it. Rochester, July 25, 1820. 38ct

Gentlemen's Clothes.

LATEST FASHIONS, JUST RECEIVED FROM N. YORK.

THE Subscriber has just received patterns of the latest fashions from one of the first shops in the city of New-York, and is ready, at his old stand in Buffalo-street, near the bridge, to execute all kinds of work in the Tailoring business in the most fashionable and workmanlike manner, on short notice, and at unusually low prices—especially so for Cash. He presumes that from the experience he has had in his business in the first shops in New-York, and Philadelphia, that he will be able to give general satisfaction. At any rate gentlemen who want clothes Cut or Made in style will do well to call.

Military Work

made according to the late regulations. Garments cut on short notice. A small assortment of

Domestic Manufactured Cloths, of various colours and of good quality, for sale very cheap for cash.

ELISHA TAYLOR.

Rochester, July 21, 1820. 38ct

Rochester Hardware Store.

FRASER & SHELDON

ARE now receiving and intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete and general assortment of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, Plated and Common Saddlery.

- 10 Tons Russia & Swedes Iron.
- 5 " Band and Hoop Iron.
- 1 " Share Moulds and Landsides.
- 1 " German (L) Swedes & Cast Steel
- 5 " Cut Nails assorted from 3 to 20d
- 12 doz. English Spades and Shovels.
- 20 " Cobb's warranted Grass and Cradle Scythes.

Dutch Bolting Cloths,

Tobacco, Snuff and Segars.

They also carry on the manufacturing of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron; such as Copper Stills and Worms, Dyes and Hatters' Kettles, Copper Tea Kettles Copper, and Sheet Iron Boilers, Cylinders, Heaters, &c. &c.

The above articles will be sold very low for Cash, wholesale and retail. Rochester, June 27, 1820. 36ct

Cash for Wheat,

3s. 6d. per bushel. BISSELL & ELY. Rochester, July 25th 1820. 38ct

Rochester Shoe Store.

JACOB GOULD

HAS just received (at his Store in Carroll-street, two doors north of Messrs Hart and Saxton's)

1,000 pair coarse Shoes,

warranted to be of the first quality—and to accommodate the times, they are offered for one dollar and seventy five cents per pair. The above Shoes have been made by contract, and are far superior to any ever offered in this market. Those who purchase by whole sale, will receive a discount and credit by giving good security.

N. B. Ladies and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes

of the latest fashions constantly on hand and manufactured on the shortest notice. Also, kept constantly for sale, Cotton Goods, Yarn,—Hard-ware, &c. Rochester, June 27, 1820. 34ct

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber on the 25th of June, in the town of Mendon, out of the pasture of Martin Davis, a two year old Colt, two white hind feet, a brown colour, a star in his forehead and a long tail. Whoever will give information where the said colt can be found, shall be handsomely rewarded. MILO KINGSBURY. Mendon, July 1st, 1820.

DYE-STUFF, PAINT AND OIL STORE.

S. MELANCTON SMITH

KEEPS on hand a constant supply of Dye-Stuffs of all kinds—Paints and Oils, which will be sold very low for Cash. Clothiers are respectfully invited to call. The articles are selected by gentlemen long acquainted with the business and are warranted good.

—ALSO—

Iron, Nails—White and Tarred Rope, all sizes. Blocks, Shoes, Whitewash, Clothiers and Paint Brushes, Seine and wrapping Twine. Factory and Tow Cloth. Tobacco, Pipes, Snuff, Powder Lead and Shot. Shaving and Bar Soap.

Albany Stone Ware, consisting of a variety of Jugs & Pots. A constant supply of common and basket Salt.—North Carolina Tar and Rosin, by the bbl. or less. A few Cow Bells, from 3 to 4s. each. Salmon of a superior quality by the bbl. or less, which will be exchanged for Produce or Whiskey.—Spermaceti Oil, much used for Wool carding as well as lamps. Confectionary. Also, [July 17.] a constant supply of

SALT,

by the barrel, hundred, or less, on liberal terms.

FORWARDING.

THE subscriber continues the Forwarding Business on the Genesee River, will take property at either of the Landings above Rochester and deliver the same at either of the Landings below;—will also contract for the Forwarding of Merchandise from Albany to any part of this district on reasonable terms.

S. MELANCTON SMITH. Rochester, April 18, 1820. 24ct

NOTICE.

THOSE of our friends who have been desirous that we should procure KINE POX infection, are informed that we have received from the agent appointed by government, a quantity in its pure and recent state, with which we offer, not beg, to vaccinate their families. ELWOOD & COLEMAN. Rochester, May 15, 1820. 30ct

KINE POX.

THE Subscriber has procured some of the genuine Vaccine Infection, and will inoculate any persons who may apply to him. Its efficacy as a preventive against the Small-Pox is unquestionable. Its operation is mild and harmless, and none ought to neglect to avail themselves of the immense advantages it offers, at a moderate expense. STEPHEN B. BARLETT Post-Rider.

N. B. A certificate from a respectable Physician can be procured, that the infection is genuine. Rochester, July 11, 1820. 1t

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Eastern and Western Mails, will close on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 o'clock P. M. The Moscow Mail, on the west side of the river, will close every Monday at 9 o'clock P. M. The Avon Mail on the east side of the River will close every Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M. All letters to be forwarded should be delivered at least half an hour before the time fixed for closing the Mail, otherwise they will lay over until the departure of the next mail.

A. REYNOLDS, P. M. Rochester, June 11th 1820.

One Cent Reward

RANAWAY from the subscriber JERIAL D. DEW, an indentured apprentice to the Coopering business.—All persons are forbid harbouring or trusting him on my account.

BENJAMIN WILCOX. Rochester, May, 2, 1820. 3w26

HAT STORE.



WM. HAYWOOD,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and the public, that he carries on the Hatting business in this village one door, south of Messrs. Aba. Plumb & Co's Store where he will keep on hand a good assortment of well finished Hats, warranted equal in style and quality, to any manufactured in this state.

He flatters himself that by industry and attention to business, he shall merit and receive a share of public patronage. CASH paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs. Rochester, April 18, 1820. 24ct

WINTER EVENING TALES.

By JAMES HOGG.

But left me as soon as we came in sight of it. I no sooner beheld the object of my curiosity, than I thought her crazy, and that the story might have arisen from ravings. Still she was an interesting object to contemplate; and resolving to do so for the night, I tried by signs to make her understand that I was a traveller fatigued with walking, and wished to repose myself in her cottage until next morning; but she regarded me no more than she would a strayed cat or dog that had come in to take shelter with her. There was one sentence which she often repeated, which I afterwards understood to be of the following import: "God shield the poor weary Saxon!" but I do not know how to spell it in Erse. I could likewise perceive, that for all the attentiveness with which she was mending the mantle, she was coming no speed, but was wasting cloth in endeavouring to shape a piece suiting to the rent, which she was still making rather worse than better. It was quite visible that either she had no mind, or that it was engaged in something widely different from that at which her hands were employed.

She did not offer me any victuals, nor did she take any herself, but sat shapping and sewing, and always between hands singing slow melancholy airs, having all the wildness of the native airs of that wild and primitive people. Those that she crooned were of a solemn and mournful cast, and seemed to affect her at times very deeply.

Night came on, and still she gave herself no concern about me. She made no signs to me either to lie down and rest in the only couch the hovel contained, or to remain, or to go away. The fire sent forth a good deal of smoke, but neither light nor heat; at length with much delay & fumbling, she put some white shreds of moss into a cresset of oil, and kindled it. This threw a feeble ray of light through the smoke, not much stronger than the light of a glow-worm, making darkness scarcely visible, if I may use the expression.

The woman who was seated on a dry sod at the side of the fire, not more than a foot from the ground, crossed her arms upon her knees, and laying her head on them, fell fast asleep. I wrapt myself down on the moss couch, laying myself in such a position that I could watch all her motions as well as her looks. About eleven o'clock she awoke and sat for some time moaning like one about to expire; she then knelt on the sod seat, and uttered some words, waving her withered arms and stretching them upwards, apparently performing some rite of necromancy or devotion, which she concluded by uttering 3 or 4 howls.

When she was again seated, I watched her features and looks, and certainly before never saw any thing more unearthly. The haggard wildness of the features; the anxious and fearful way in which she looked about and about, as if looking for one that she missed away, made such an impression upon me, that my hairs stood all on end, a feeling that I never experienced before, for I had always been proof against superstitious terrors. But here I could not get the better of them, and wished myself any where else. The dim lamp, shining amidst the smoke and darkness, made her features appear as if they had been a dull yellow, and she was altogether rather like a ghastly shade of something that had once been mortal, than any thing connected with humanity.

It was apparent from her looks, that she expected some one to visit her, and I became firmly persuaded that I should see a ghost, and hear one speak. I was not afraid of any individual of my own species; for, though I had taken great care to conceal them from her for fear of creating alarm, I had two loaded pistols and a short sword, under my cloak; and as no one could enter without passing my touch by a very narrow entrance I was sure to distinguish who, or what it was.

I had quitted keeping my eyes upon the woman, and was watching the door, from which I thought I could distinguish voices. I watched still more intently; but hearing that the sounds came from the other side, I moved my head slowly round, and saw, apparently, the corps of her son sitting directly opposite to her. The figure was dressed in dead clothes; that is, it was wrapt in a coarse white sheet, and had a napkin of the same colour round his head. This was raised up on the brow, as if thrust up recently with the hand, discovering the steadfast features, that neither eyelid nor lip, though it spoke in audible voice again and again. The face was not only pale, but there was a clear glazed whiteness upon it on which the rays of the lamp falling, showed a sight that could not be looked on without horror. The winding-sheet fell likewise aside at the knee, and I saw the bare feet and legs of the same bleached hue. The old woman's arms were stretched toward the figure, and her face thrown upwards the features meanwhile distorted as with ecstatic agony. My senses now became so bewildered, that I fell into a stupor, like a trance, without being able to move

either hand or foot. I know not how long the apparition staid; for the next thing that I remember was, being reluctantly wakened from my trance by a feeble cry which I heard through my slumber repeated several times. I looked & saw that the old miserable creature had fallen on her face, and was grasping in feeble convulsions the seat where the figure of her dead son had so lately reclined. My compassion overcame my terror; for she seemed on the last verge of life, or rather sliding helplessly from time's slippery precipice, after the thread of existence by which she hung had given way. I lifted her up, and found that all her sufferings were over—the joints were grown supple, and the cold damps of death had settled on her hands and brow. I carried her to the bed from which I had risen, and could scarcely believe that I carried a human body—it being not much heavier than a suit of clothes. After I had laid her down, I brought the lamp near to see if there was any hope of renovation—she was living, but that was all, and with a resigned though ghastly smile, and a shaking of the head, she expired.

I did not know what to do; for the night was dark as pitch; and I wist not where to fly, knowing the cot to be surrounded by precipitous shores, torrents, and winding bays of the sea; and therefore, all chance of escape until day light was utterly impossible; so I resolved to trim the lamp, and keep my place, hoping it would not be long till day.

I suppose that I sat about an hour in this dismal place, without moving or changing my attitude, with my brow leaning upon both my hands, and my eyes shut; when I was aroused by hearing a rustling in the bed where the body lay. On looking round, I perceived with horror that the corpse was sitting upright in the bed, shaking its head as it did in the agonies of death, and stretching out its hands towards the hearth. I thought the woman had been vivified, and looked steadfastly at the face; but I saw that it was the face of a corpse still; for the eye was white, being turned upward & fixed in the socket, the mouth was open and all the other features immovably fixed for ever. Seeing that it continued the same motion, I lifted the lamp and looked fearfully round and there beheld the figure, I had so recently seen, only having its face turned toward the bed.

I could stand this no longer, but fled stumbling out at the door, and ran straight forward. I soon found myself in the sea, and it being ebb tide, I fled along the shore like a deer pursued by the hounds. It was not long till the beach terminated, and I came to an abrupt precipice washed by the sea. I climbed over a ridge on my hands and knees, & found that I was on a rocky point between two narrow friths, and farther progress impracticable.

I had now no choice left me; so, wrapping myself in my cloak, I threw me down in a bush of heath, below an overhanging cliff, & gave up my whole mind to amazement at what I had witnessed. Astonished as I was, nature yielded to fatigue, and I fell into a sound sleep, from which I did not awake till about the rising of the sun. The scene all around me was frightfully wild and rugged, and I scarce could persuade myself that I was awake, thinking that I was still struggling with a dreadful dream. One would think that this was a matter easily settled, but I remember well, it was not so with me that morning. I pulled heath, cut some parts of it off and chewed them in my mouth—rose—walked about and threw stones into the sea, and still had strong suspicions that I was in a dream. The adventures of the preceding night dawned on my recollection one by one, but these I regarded all as a dream for certain; and it may well be deemed not a little extraordinary, that to this day, if my oath were taken, I declare I could not tell whether I saw these things in a dream, or in reality. My own belief leaned to the former, but every circumstance rather tended to confirm the latter; else how came I to be in the place where I was.

I scrambled up among the rocks to the westward, and at length came to a small footpath which led from the head of the one bay to the other; and following that, it soon brought me to a straggling hamlet called, I think, Battaline. Here I found a man that had been a soldier, and had a little broken English, & by his help I raised the inhabitants of the village; and getting in into a fishing boat, we were soon at the cottage.—There we found the body lying stretched cold and stiff, exactly in the very place and the very position in which I laid it at first on the bed. The house was searched, and, grievous to relate, there was no article either of meat, drink or clothing in it, save the old mantle which I found her mending the evening before. It appeared to me on reflection that it had been a settled matter between her and the spirit, that she was to yield up her frail life that night, and join his company; and that I had found her preparing for her change. The cloak she had meant for her winding sheet, having nothing else; and by her little hymns and orgies she had been endeavouring to prepare her soul for the company among whom she knew she was so soon to be. There was a tint of spiritual sublimity in the whole matter."

STORY OF TWO HIGHLANDERS.

There is perhaps no quality of the mind, in which mankind differ more than in a prompt readiness either to act or answer to point, in the most imminent and sudden dangers and difficulties; of which the following is a most pleasant instance:

On the banks of the Albany river, which falls into the Hudson's bay, there is, amongst others, a small colony settled, which is mostly made up by emigrants from the Highlands of Scotland. Though the soil of the valleys contiguous to the river is exceedingly rich and fertile, yet the winter being so long and severe, these people do not labour too incessantly in agriculture, but depend for the most part upon their skill in hunting and fishing for their subsistence; there being abundance of both game and fish.

Two young kinsmen, both Macdonals went out one day into these boundless woods to hunt, each of them armed with a well charged gun in his hand; and a *skene-dhu*, or Highland dirk, by his side. They shaped their course towards a small stream, which descends from the mountains to the N. W. of the river; on the banks of which they knew there were still a few wild swine remaining; and of all other animals they wished to see one of them; little doubting but that they could overcome a pair of them if chance would direct them to their lurking places, though they were reported to be so remarkable both for their ferocity and strength. They were not at all successful, having neglected the common game in searching for these animals; and a little before sunset they returned home, without having shot any thing but one wild turkey. But when they least expected it, to their infinite joy they discovered a deep pit or cavern, which contained a litter of fine half-grown pigs, and none of the old ones with them.

This was a prize indeed; so, without losing a moment, Donald said to the other "Mack, you pe to little man, creep you in und dark to little sows, and I'll be keeping vatch at te toor." Mack complied without hesitation—gave his gun to Donald—unsheathed his *skene-dhu*, and crept into the cave head foremost; but after he had gone out of sight, save the brogues, he stopped short and called back, "Put Lort Tonalt, pe shoort to keep out te oold ones." "Tont' you pe fearing tat, man," said Donald.

The cave was deep, but there was a bundance of room in the further end, where Mack, with his *skene-dhu* now commenced the work of death. He was scarcely well begun, when Donald perceived a monstrous wild boar advancing upon him, roaring and grinding his tusks, while the fire of rage gleamed from his eyes. Donald said not a word for fear of alarming his friend; besides, the savage was so hard upon him ere he was aware, he had scarcely time for any thing; so setting himself firm and cocking his gun, he took his aim; but, that the shot might prove the more certain death, he suffered the boar to advance within a few paces of him before he ventured to fire; he at last drew the fatal trigger, expecting to blow out his eyes, brains and all. Merciful heaven!—the gun missed fire, or flashed in the pan, I am not sure which. There was no time to lose—Donald dashed the piece in the animal's face, turned his back, and fled with precipitation. The boar pursued him only for a short space, for having heard the cries of his suffering young ones as he passed the mouth of the den, he hasted back to their rescue. Most men would have given all up for lost—it was not so with Donald—Mack's life was at stake. As soon as he observed the monster return from pursuing him, Donald faced about, and pursued him in his turn, but having, before this, from the horror of being all torn to pieces, run rather too far without looking back, the boar had, by that oversight got considerably ahead of him—Donald strained every nerve—uttered some piercing cries—and even for all his haste did not forget to implore assistance from heaven. His prayer was short, but pithy—"O Lord! puir Mack! puir Mack!" said Donald in a loud voice, while the tears gushed from his eyes. In spite of all his efforts, the enraged animal reached the mouth of the den before him, and entered!—It was, however, too narrow for him to walk in on all fours; he was obliged to drag himself in as Mack had done before; and, of course his hind feet lost their hold of the ground. At this important crisis Donald overtook him—laid hold of his large long tail—wrapped it around both of his hands—set his feet to the back—and held back in the utmost desperation.

Mack, who was all unconscious of what was going on above ground, wondered what way he came to be involved in utter darkness in a moment. He waited a little while, thinking that Donald was playing a trick upon him, but the most profound obscurity still continuing he at length bawled out, "Tonald, man, Tonald—phat is that'll ay pe stopping te light?" Donald was too much engaged to think of making any reply to this impertinent question of Mack's, till the latter, having waited in vain a considerable time for an answer, repeated it in a louder cry. Donald's famous laconic answer, which perhaps never was, nor ever will be equalled, has often been heard of—"Tonald, man, Tonald—

Easy phat is it that'll ay pe stopping te light?" bellowed Mack—"Should te tail break, you'll fin' tat," said Donald.

Donald continued the struggle, and soon began to entertain hopes of ultimate success.—When the boar pulled to get in, Donald held back; and when he struggled to get back again, Donald set his shoulders to his large buttocks and pushed him in: and in this position he kept him, until he got an opportunity of giving him some deadly stabs with his *skene-dhu* behind the short rib, which soon terminated his existence.

Our two young friends by this adventure realized a valuable prize, and secured so much excellent food, that it took them several days to get it conveyed home. During the long winter nights, while the family were regaling themselves on the hams of the great wild boar, often was the above tale related, and as often applauded and laughed at.

A new species of Humane Society—for the extinction of old Maid-ism, &c.—The following is from the Cahawba Press, an Alabama paper;—

Every day we hear of the formation of new societies, for the encouragement of agriculture, the distribution of bibles, colonizing Negroes, &c. but none we think, deserves more praise and credit, than one which has been recently established in this place for the promotion of the cause of *Cupid and Hymen*. Some young men, taking into consideration the great increase of old maids, and wishing to promote matrimony in general, and particularly with this class, they have formed a society, and entered into an agreement to pay any of the members the sum of one dollar, who shall marry a woman one year older than himself, 10 dollars if she is five years older, and 100 dollars if she is ten years older.

To the one who gets the greatest scold shall be given in addition to the above, a wild filly, for her to visit her friends on.

To him with the oldest and ugliest wife, a bed, bedstead, curtains, &c. 1 broom, 2 lbs. Castle, 1 tooth brush, 1 pair corsets, 1 stick pomatum, 1 bottle Cologne water, and half a pound starch and powder; to be attended with servants, and house furnished with the best provisions during the whole *honeymoon*.

Doubtless the society will receive the most cordial prayers for its prosperity, from the fair damsels who have taken their exit out of their teens. By what name the society is known, we have not yet learnt—probably they will call it the "Female Asylum." We shall however know when they issue *Charge Bills!*

BLOOD-HOUNDS IN HAYTI.

It is well known that blood-hounds were brought from the Island of Cuba to devour the unfortunate blacks. Chaulatte relates the manner, in which these animals vented their fury on a wretched African, and omits no circumstance which can effect his readers, such as the savage burst of cruelty and joy on the landing of the dogs:

"They enter the roadstead, those dogs so carefully selected they disembark in a pack, and this happy event is signalized by a general joy. It is who shall be the most zealous to admire these butcheries of a new kind, and to spread their path with flowers. On all sides they distribute the cockades and the ribbons for their decoration. The small number of Europeans, shocked at this inhuman madness, shudder, conceal themselves or are silent. Presently these animals are trained to their destined use; food is judiciously given, to irritate their natural voracity. As soon as they are judged to be prepared, they solemnly announce the day, the hour, the frightful moment, when a human being, for the sole reason that it has pleased heaven to invest him with a sable exterior, is to be exposed in the arena of these monsters. The whole city of the Cape flock to the spectacle; banquets are prepared around the amphitheatre, which has been erected in the Court of a Convent! This scene calls to mind the bloody circus of the Romans; and the people crowding and struggling for their seats. Barbarous executioners, savage spectators! the sanctity of this asylum has not suspended your criminal designs! The idea of such a punishment has not frozen the blood within your veins! But the signal is given, and the victim is already dragged to the stake. He is strongly bound and nailed as it were to the gibbet: immediately the active keepers set on the hounds, inflame, excite them; one while advancing, then receding from their prey. At length, assured that the rage of the dogs is at its height, they loose them against the man about to become their repast. The unfortunate had already endured every kind of death in witnessing these appalling preparations. In an instant the dogs, the more ferocious for their long restraint, spring at once on all parts of his body and tear it to pieces. O sufferings before unheard of! O new atrocity inflicted on human nature! In vain, amidst the baying of the dogs, does humanity invoke heaven and earth; in vain an expiring voice solicits pity! Vain clamorous, superfluous prayer! Pity—she fled this country with the aboriginal inhabitants, and the Europeans discarded her when they passed the

tropic. At length the martyr, sinking under the excess of his sufferings, casts a speaking look to Heaven, as a lesson to his countrymen; and then, his head dropping on his lacerated breast, the celestial arch admits the last sigh of expiring innocence."

THE BACHELOR.

Calling the other evening to see a single gentleman, somewhat on the wrong side of forty, I found him walking backwards and for wards over the floor, with his hands in his pockets. "Why, the man must be in love, said I laughing as I entered. "Not at all, not at all he replied; but I am in a confounded ill humor. I do believe I'll marry the first woman that comes in my way, for the sake of being any thing but an old bachelor; I'm tired to death with teasing & quizzing, and bantering on every side.—I can't step out of the door without a napkin being pinned to my coat, or a red flannel cockade sewed to my hat.—I went twice to church last Sunday, with a pig's tail stuck under my coat collar, in imitation of a quoe. About a month since I visited an uncle of mine, dressed as plain as George Fox, with a queen & ten of hearts stuck upon either button behind, by whom I never have been able to learn. It would seem as if they took pleasure in tormenting. I slept last night into Mrs. D—'s; a seat was handed, and I found myself sprawling on the floor, ere I discovered the chair had but three legs; and Miss Fanny pretended to think I had fainted, threw a tumbler of water directly into my face. All this is thought to be very innocent as I am an old bachelor; and should they break my neck, as I verily believe they will, they will say, "O never mind, he was nothing but an old bachelor."—Now, yesterday morning a parcel of young girls, at the head of whom was Fanny D—, by some means or other gained admission into my store, which being filled with ironmongery, is the last place in the world I should have apprehended they should select as a theatre for mischief. But so it was; while I was singing at church, they were knocking my kettles & pots to a much merrier tune. The next morning presented a dismal scene. I was quietly getting shaved, when boy my opened the store, ran into the room with inexpressible terror, knocked the barber in opening the door, over a kettle of hot water, & with the little breath that remained, declared that the store had been robbed. Altho' it was some distance, I ran out with my face just lathered, and a towel sticking under my chin. The store was not yet opened, and was very dark; so, as you may suppose, I broke my shins over the scattered ware. There were razors & hobbails scattered over the floor, interspersed with locks, keys and screws; & a large copper still filled with frying pans, case knives, scissors, my portable desk, surcoat coat, and many articles too numerous to mention. This was all done to torment the old bachelor. I have now determined to marry the first woman, who is so good natured to have me."

FREDERICK THE GREAT.

It is well known, the king, in the several years war, did not only share all dangers, but even the inconveniences of a common soldier. The time he marched with his grenadier guards till very late at night. At last they halted; the king dismounted, and said: "Grenadiers, it is a cold night, therefore light a fire." This was done immediately; the king wrapped himself up in his blue cloak, sat down on a few pieces of wood by the fire, and the soldiers placed themselves around him: at last general Ziethen came and took his place also on a bundle of wood. Both were extremely fatigued, and fell gently to sleep, but the king very often opened his eyes; and as he perceived Ziethen had slipped off his seat, and that a grenadier was placing a faggot under his head for a pillow he said, with a low voice, "Bravo, the old gentleman is fatigued. Soon afterwards, a grenadier got up half asleep, in order to light his pipe by the fire, but carelessly touched general's foot. The good knif was glad to see Ziethen take a little rest, arose suddenly, waved his hand, and whisperingly said, "Hist grenadier! Take care not to wake the general, he is very drowsy." This officer once fell into a dose at the king's table, and as some one present made a motion to rouse him, the king said, "Let him sleep—he has watched long enough that we might rest."

There is no place where an instance of simplicity appears with less propriety, than in the pulpit. A priest at Tivoli was declaiming, in his sermon, against adultery. "I would rather," says the indignant preacher, "be connected with ten virgins, than one married woman."

A Lady instituted a prosecution against a youthful gallant, for seduction: but, on stating her case, her lawyer did not think she had facts enough to support it. She left him very melancholy; but returning the next day, with an air of triumph, she said, "Another fact, sir, he has seduced me again this morning!"

ROCHESTER GAZETTE.

Published by Augustine G. Dauby, at his Printing Office in Rochester, Genesee County, State of New-York.

No. 41 Vol. IV.]

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1820.

[WHOLE No. 197.

TERMS OF THE ROCHESTER GAZETTE.

To subscribers who receive their papers by mail, the price will be Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance. To village subscribers, and those who call for their papers, Two Dollars, payable half yearly. To companies of ten, or more, who receive their papers at the Office, One Dollar and Fifty Cents. Any person may be at liberty to discontinue, on paying what may be due for his paper.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Solemnity's Notice, } 80 cents for the first, and 15 cts. for every subsequent insertion of 72 words.
Advertisements not exceeding a square, conspicuously inserted three weeks, for One Dollar; & Twenty Five-Cents for every subsequent insertion.

PRINTING.
Pamphlets, Blanks, Handbills, Cards, &c. executed with neatness and accuracy.

Legal Advertisements.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money and the interest thereon, secured by indenture of mortgage, executed by Thomas Benteath to William B. Hanford, bearing date the twenty-third day of March, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, Notice is hereby given, that in virtue of a power in said mortgage contained, & pursuant to the statute in such case made, and provided, all that certain piece or parcel of land, lying and being in township No. one, first range of townships west of Genesee River, now included in the town of Aledo, beginning at the south-east corner of land formerly owned by Joshua Cook, now owned by Levi Cook, on the line of lot No. ninety five, running thence westerly one half across the lot, and parallel to the eastern line of lots No. ninety five and ninety six, to a line from thence to the said east line, and from thence north to the place of beginning, with one fair one hundred and fifty acres, will be sold at public auction at the house now occupied by Abel Ensworth, in the village of Rochester, county of Genesee, on the twentieth day of December next at one o'clock P. M. of that day. Dated June 20th 1820. WILLIAM B. HANFORD, By H. B. RAYOR, his Atty.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a part of a certain sum of money secured by an indenture of mortgage, executed by Joshua C. Taylor to Amos Howe, bearing date the sixteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made, and provided, all that certain piece or parcel of land, lying in the town of Aledo, in the county of Genesee, containing forty three acres, being the western part of the eastern part of lot No. fifty five, bounded northerly on part of lot No. fifty five, and easterly on lot No. fifty five, and easterly by the western part of lot No. fifty five, and westerly by a lot of one hundred and twenty seven acres, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto, shall be sold at public auction, on Thursday the twenty-third day of November next at ten o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all that certain piece or parcel of land, lying in the town of Aledo, in the county of Genesee, containing forty three acres, being the western part of the eastern part of lot No. fifty five, bounded northerly on part of lot No. fifty five, and easterly on lot No. fifty five, and easterly by the western part of lot No. fifty five, and westerly by a lot of one hundred and twenty seven acres, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto, shall be sold at public auction, on Thursday the twenty-third day of November next at ten o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all that certain piece or parcel of land, lying in the town of Aledo, in the county of Genesee, containing forty three acres, being the western part of the eastern part of lot No. fifty five, bounded northerly on part of lot No. fifty five, and easterly on lot No. fifty five, and easterly by the western part of lot No. fifty five, and westerly by a lot of one hundred and twenty seven acres, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto, shall be sold at public auction, on Thursday the twenty-third day of November next at ten o'clock in the afternoon of that day. Dated May 10, 1820. JOHN ELDRIDGE, and ELDRIDGE, By Rowell Rabbit, their Atty.

JOHN ELDRIDGE, and ELDRIDGE,
By Rowell Rabbit, their Atty.

By order of John H. Jodge, Esq. first Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Genesee. Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of George Olds of the town of Parma, in said county, an inhabitant, to show cause if any they have, before the said Justice, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate, should not be made, and his person be committed from imprisonment pursuant to the act entitled "An Act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases" passed April 21st, 1819. Dated June 1st 1820. GEORGE OLD'S, Insolvent.

NATIONAL WORK.

PROPOSALS
By Joseph M. Sanderson of Philadelphia, for publishing by subscription, A BIOGRAPHY OF THE SIGNERS TO THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, embellished with upwards of 50 portraits, and the Declaration itself, with fac-simile engravings of the signatures—By John Sanderson.

TO THE PUBLIC.

When we consider the personal qualities of the statesmen, who were associated in the first Congress of the United States, and whose names are affixed to the Declaration of Independence, the precious occasion

which demanded the exercise of their wisdom and deliberation, and the influence of their councils on the interests of mankind, we must acknowledge that very rarely a more imposing and magnificent spectacle has been exhibited to the world, and we shall seek in vain, in the annals of nations, for an event more worthy of commemoration, or of being cherished forever in the hearts of a grateful and generous people.—The love of independence is interwoven with the frame and constitution of the human mind. It is almost the first sentiment that animates the infant's features in the cradle; and amongst all the actions and enterprises of man, none has awakened into activity a greater exertion of the virtuous energies of his nature, none has excited a greater warmth of veneration, and has more imperious claims upon our gratitude, than resistance to tyranny and oppression.

In those republican states which have been the admiration of the world, the first fruits of genius was paid to the patriot or the hero who promoted the cause of liberty and maintained the independence and dignity of man.—The animated contrast, the breathing marble snatched his features from the grasp of death, and the historian inscribed his name and achievements in the imperishable records of fame. It would indeed be a favorable prerogative of the perpetuity of our republican institutions to discover an impossibility to the obligations we owe the memory of the illustrious patrons of American freedom. They advanced us by their magnanimity from the ignominious state of colonial subjection and from the arbitrary dominion of a foreign power, to the distinguished elevation of a sovereign and independent people; they asserted and maintained the inalienable rights of humanity by the "moral pledge of their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor." As long as Virtue holds her empire in the hearts of their posterity, the example of these generous benefactors will not be lost to the world, their names will not pass away nor be forgotten, or their glorious deeds be confounded in the common and casual transactions of life. Ingratitude is a vice that in nations as well as individuals, indicates the last degree of degeneracy and corruption. It is a vice that implies the absence of every virtue; it was in the age of Caligula that the name of Scipio was proscribed, and the statue of Brutus brought death on its possessor.

"The glory of our ancestors is the light of posterity," and the homage of the living cannot be offered to the illustrious dead with an equal or sterile admiration.—Great and splendid actions will seldom be achieved by men who have humble or ordinary notions in respect. It is by contemplating the lives and characters of those whose names are marked out from the multitude by their eminent qualities that we become emulous of their virtues and their renown. It is by reading the history of their generous and noble actions that sympathetic emotions are excited in the heart, and by a re-creation of such feelings, grandeur of sentiment, nobility and elevation of character, & habits of virtue are generated & confirmed. Licentious and in armor the statues of the gods, that even in their depositions the citizens of Sparta might have the image of war before their eyes; observing well that a disposition of the mind, like a limb of the body, was invigorated by exercise and activity. "No intemperance" says Plutarch, "the praise of virtue and the contempt of vice in all their pursuits and recreations, and by these arts they were possessed with a thirst of honor, an enthusiasm bordering on insanity, and had not a wish but for their country." The trophies of Miltiades interrupted the sleep of Themistocles, and Theseus in listening to the exploits of Hercules was filled with his spirit and became the successful rival of his fame. The mentioned savage rallies the flame of emulation from the deeds of his ancestors, and hangs his hut with the emblem of his father's valor.

More need not be said to enforce the utility of the publications we have undertaken, which we now submit to the patronage of our fellow citizens, with the hope, that from the liberality of their encouragement, we shall be able to present it to the public, worthy of their approbation. We must depend for the illustration of many of the characters of our biography, upon the generosity of their surviving relatives, and friends, to furnish it with whatever interesting particulars may be in their possession, for which, without grateful acknowledgments, we promise a copy of the entire work as a compensation.

CONDITIONS.

1. The work will be published in numbers or half volumes of 200 pages octavo, and will be completed in ten numbers. It will contain upwards of 50 portraits engraved by Mr. J. B. Longacre, whose art has not been exceeded by any other artist in the United States. Specimens of the paper and printing may be seen at this office.
2. To the first number will be prefixed an appropriate frontispiece, designated by Mr. Le Sueur, and a vignette title to each volume, which, with the portraits and other engravings, will at least be equivalent to the price of subscription.
3. The first number (now in press) will be published in February next—the remainder in succession as the work will permit, and delivered to subscribers at two dollars and fifty cents per number—payable on delivery.
Any person procuring ten subscribers and forwarding their names to the publisher shall receive a copy of the work for their trouble.

Attorney's and Justice's Blanks for sale.

HAT STORE.



WM. HAYWOOD,
RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and the public, that he carries on the Hatting business in this village one door, south of Messrs. *Abm. Plumb & Co's* Store where he will keep on hand a good assortment of well finished Hats, warranted equal in style and quality, to any manufactured in this state.
He flatters himself that by industry and attention to business, he shall merit and receive a share of public patronage.
CASH paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.
Rochester, April 18, 1820. 24tf

KINE POX.

THE Subscriber has procured some of the genuine *Vaccine Infection*, and will inoculate any persons who may apply to him. Its efficacy as a preventive against the Small-Pox is unquestionable. Its operation is mild and harmless, and none ought to neglect to avail themselves of the immense advantages it offers, at a moderate expense.
STEPHEN B. BARTLETT
Post-Rider.
N. B. A certificate from a respectable Physician can be procured, that the infection is genuine.
Rochester, July 11, 1820. 1f

SMALL POX.

AT this important period when one of our citizens is visited with the Small Pox, notwithstanding the scarcity of the vaccine infection, and the great call that is made for it, Dr. Vauour still condescends the poor to call on him (four doors south of the Mansion House, in Carroll-street,) and partake, gratis, of the vaccine, that they may have an equal chance with the rich of escaping this foe to mankind.
N. B. Dr. Vauour returns his thanks to those of his friends that have thought proper to patronize him, and assures them his unremitting exertions will be continued to procure and preserve no other but the genuine Vaccine Matter, by which he hopes to merit a continuance of their favors. June 30, 1820.

Strayed or Stolen.

FROM the subscriber on the 23th of June, in the town of Mendon, out of the pasture of *Martin Davis*, a two year old Colt, two white hind feet, a brown colour, a star in his forehead and a long tail. Whoever will give information where the said colt can be found, shall be handsomely rewarded.
MILO KINGSBURY.
Mendon, July 1st, 1820.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the Eastern and Western Mails, will close on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 o'clock P. M. The Moscow Mail, on the west side of the river, will close every Monday at 9 o'clock P. M. The Avon Mail on the east side of the River will close every Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M. All letters to be forwarded should be delivered at least half an hour before the time fixed for closing the Mail, otherwise they will lay over until the departure of the next mail.
A. REYNOLDS, P. M.
Rochester, June 11th 1820.

NOTICE.

THOSE of our friends who have been desirous that we should procure Kine Pox infection, are informed that we have received from the agent appointed by government, a quantity in its pure and recent state, with which we offer, not beg, to vaccinate their families.
ELWOOD & COLEMAN.
Rochester, May 15, 1820. 30tf

The United States of America }
Northern District of New-York, } ss.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a *Special Session* of the United States District Court, in and for the northern district, will be holden at the Hotel of A. Ensworth, in the village of Rochester, County of Genesee on Thursday the 21st day of September next; BY order of the Hon. Roger Skinner, Esq. Judge of the district.—Dated this 2d day of August, 1820.
J. W. LIVINGSTON, Marshall.

GROUND PLASTER,
BY the Bbl. or smaller quantity for Sale, also, a few Bbls. Bennet's (Manlius) superior Ale, by
S. MELANCTON SMITH.
Rochester, May 29, 1820. 3w.

[From a London paper.]

MR. DUVAL.
"Etiquette is the characteristic excellence of good society."—Lord Chesterfield.
Though fashions, they say, seldom live to be ancient.
In Mr. Duval they were not found so transient:
The dates of his school you might read in his dress,
But no modern could match him in strict politesse.
Not caring for substance, devoted to form,
In feelings quite cold, but in etiquette warm.
He held it an act of indelible shame,
To speak to a person unless by his name.

One night at a tavern, sitting much at his ease,
As much as with form easy comfort agrees,
He beheld, at a fire, a stranger display
His back—coat up-torn'd—just, you know
a *P Anglois*.

He eyed him—would speak—but how hit on the plan?
Long pondering, at length he thus calmly began:
"Will you favor me pray with your name,
Sir?" said he...
"My name," said the other, "why, what's that to thee?"
"Not much, I confess, but I gladly would know."
"Well, Thompson's my name, since you will have it so."
"I thank you," said he, "that is all I desire—"
"The tail of your coat, Mr. Thompson's on fire."

TO HEALTH.

BY ROBERT LOVELL.
Nymph of the splendid eye and rosy cheek
Who erst from courts and luxury didst spread,
And with thine elder sister, Temperance, seek,
The woodbin'd cottage on the daisied mead:
There will I woo thee for thou dwallest there
Amid the sons of Industry; thy smile
Softens every sorrow, cheers the hour of toil,
And, blessed by thee, sweet in their frugal fare,
When the woods echo with the early horn,
Thou triest the wild-health, clad in flowing vest,
(While youthful zephyr wantons o'er thy breast)
And, with blithe song dost greet the blushing morn;
The airy spirit, who o'er thy fair form roves,
Thy beauty tastes, and, as he tastes, improves.

THE HARP.

Come take the harp 'tis vain to muse
Upon the gathering fells we see;
Oh! take the harp, and let me loose
All thoughts of ill in hearing thee.
Sing to me lore, though death be near,
Thy song could make my soul forget
Nay, say, in pity dry that tear:
All may be well, be happy yet.

Let me but see that snowy arm
Once more upon the dear harp lie,
And I will cease to dream of harm,
Will smile at fate when thou art nigh.

Give me that strain of mournful touch,
We used to love long, long ago;
Before our hearts had known as much
As now alas! they bleed to know!

Sweet notes! they tell of former peace,
Of all that look'd so rapturous then!
Now wither'd, lost—O! pray thee cease,
I cannot bear these sounds again!

Art thou too wretched! yes, thou art,
I see thy tears flow fast with mine,
Come, come to this devoted heart,
'Tis breaking, but it still is thine!

[From an English Paper.]
LINES FOUNDED ON A LATE FACT.

Miss Bridget Adair lived upon one pair of stairs,
In a street leading out of Soho;
And, though lovely and fair, had seen thirty years,
Without being blessed with a beau;
But it happen'd one May day (the morning was fine)
She heard in her passage a treat,
It was just as the clock of St. Ann's had gone nine,
And Miss Bridget was just out of bed.

The tread it drew nearer, the knocker it stir'd
And a wrapping did gently ensue,
Who's there? said Miss Bridget, a whisper was heard
Of "Madam, I die for you!"
"What, for me does he die," said the love-stricken maid,
To the glass as she hustled in haste,
She adjust'd her gown put a cap on her head,
And adorn'd with a ribbon her waist,
Fit-a-pat went her heart, as she open'd the door,

And a stranger appear'd to her view;
Stepping in with a smile, and a bow to the floor,
He said, "Madam, I die for you."
If she lik'd his demeanor, so courteous and meek,
Yet his look was enough to amaze her;
For his face appear'd black, as unwash'd for a week,
And his beard asked the aid of a razor.

At length he address'd her in this killing strain,
"Miss Bridget, I dye for you;
"And here are the silks which you sent me to stain,
"Of a beautiful mazarine blue."
Ah me, disappointed, and nearly in tears,
Standing still with a gaze and a stare,
You would hardly have thought, had you known her for years,
'Twas the lovely Miss Bridget Adair.

SINGULAR CUSTOM IN GALLA,

A nation bordering on Abyssinia, from Bruce's Travels.
Polygamy is allowed among them but the men are commonly content with one wife—Such indeed is their moderation in this respect, that it is the women that solicit the men to increase the number of their wives. The love of their children soon gets a speedy ascendancy over passion and pleasure, and is a noble part of the character of these savages that ought not to be forgot. A young woman, having a child or two by her husband entreats and solicits him that he would take another wife, when she names to him all the beautiful girls of her acquaintance, especially those she thinks likeliest to have large families. After the husband has made his choice, she goes to the tent of the young woman and sits behind it in a supplicant posture, till she has excited the attention of the family within. She then, with an audible voice declares who she is; that she is a daughter of such a one; that her husband has all the qualifications for making a woman happy; that she has only two children by him; and, as her family is so small, she comes to solicit their daughter for her husband's wife, that their families may be joined together, and be strong and that her children, from their being few in number, may not fall a prey to their enemies in the day of battle; for the Galla always fight in families whether against one another or against other enemies.

When she has thus obtained a wife for her husband, she carries her home, puts her to bed with her husband, where, having left her, she feasts with the bride's relations. There the children of the first marriage are produced, and the men of the bride's family put each of their hands upon these children's heads and afterwards take the oath in the usual manner, to live and die with them as their own offspring. The children then, after this species of adoption go to their relations, and visit them for the space of seven days. All that time the husband remains at home in possession of his new bride; at the end of which he gives a feast, when the first wife is seated by her husband, and the young one serves the company. The first from that day keeps her precedence; and the second is treated by the first wife like a grown up daughter. I believe it would be very long before the love of their families would introduce this custom among the young women of Britain.

THE RIVER JORDAN.

From Ghautaubrian's Travels in Greece Palestine, &c.
We advanced for an hour and an half, with excessive difficulty over a fine white sand. We were approaching a grove of palm trees and tamarinds which to my great astonishment I perceived in the midst of this sterile tract. The Arabs all at once stopped, and pointed to something that I had not yet remarked at the bottom of the ravine. Unable to make out what it was, I perceived what appeared to be the sand in motion. On drawing nearer to this singular object, I beheld a yellow current, which I could scarcely distinguish from the sands on its shores. It was deeply sunk below its banks, and its sluggish streams rolled slowly on. This was the Jordan.
I had surveyed the great rivers of America with that pleasure which solitude and nature impart; I visited the Tyber with enthusiasm, and sought with the same interest the Eurotas and the Cephissus; but I cannot express what I felt at the sight of the Jordan. Not only did this river remind me of a renowned antiquity, and one of the most celebrated names that the most exquisite poetry confined to the memory of man; but its shores presented to my view the theatre of the miracles of my religion.—Judea is the only country of the world, that revives in the traveller the memory of human affairs, and of celestial things, and which, by this combination produces in the soul a feeling and idea which no other region is capable of exciting.

The Arabs stripped and plunged into the Jordan. I durst not follow the example on account of the fever by which I was still tormented; but I fell upon my knees on the bank with my two servants and the drogoman of the monastery. Having no Bible with us, we could not repeat the passage of Scripture relating to the spot where we now were; but the drogoman, who knew the customs of the place, began to sing, *Ave Maria Stella*. We responded, like sailors at the end of their voyage. I then took up some water in the river in a leathern vessel; it did not seem to me as sweet as sugar, according to the expression, of a pious missionary. I tho't it, on the contrary, rather brackish; but though I drank a considerable quantity, I felt no inconvenience from it; nay, I think it would be very pleasant, if it were purified from the sand which it carries along with it.

About 2 leagues from the place where he halted, I perceived higher up the river, a thicket of considerable extent. I determined to proceed thither, for it is calculated this must be the spot where the Israelites passed the river, facing Jericho, where the manna ceased to fall where the Hebrews tasted the first fruits of the land of Promise, where Naaman was cured of his leprosy and lastly where Christ was baptised by St. John. Towards this place we advanced, but as we drew near to it, we heard the voices of men in a thicket. Unfortunately the human voice, which cheers you every where else, and which you would love to hear on the banks of the Jordan, is precisely what alarms you in these deserts. The Benkenuemites and the drogoman proposed an immediate retreat; but I was determined to examine the spot where we then stood. They yielded with reluctance to my resolution, and we again repaired to the bank of the Jordan, which a bend of the river had carried to some distance from us on the right. I found it of about the same width and depth as at a league lower down, that is, 6 or 7 feet deep close to the shore, and about fifty paces in breadth.

The guides urged me to depart, and Ali Ago himself grumbled. Having finished making such notes as I considered most important, I complied with the wishes of the caravan, and saluted the Jordan for the last time.

NORTH-WEST COAST.

A late London Magazine contains the following notice of the American settlement on the North-West Coast:—

"The most important settlement of the United States is ten degrees more southward, [of the Russian settlement of Kamskatka], on the banks of the Columbia. Two captains from Boston, acquired of the natives, some years ago, a long extent of coast, by virtue of a contract which is still in the hands of several merchants in Boston. Soon after this, several agents of the American N. W. Company, went from New-York to settle there, under the direction of the President, Mr. Astor, and soon after began a very good trade with the English N. W. Company in Canada, which had for a long time carried on a trade in furs.

About this time the Americans destroyed the British fleet in the Pacific Ocean, which was employed in the whale fishery. But Capt. Porter, who had proposed this undertaking, was made prisoner on board the Essex by the English. Not satisfied with this, they sent several vessels to destroy the American trading magazine on the Sandwich Islands, and at the mouth of the Columbia. But the Americans on the Columbia, informed of these intentions by their friends the Canadians, who had already several settlements on that river, quickly sold their establishments to them, and all the magazines which were there; so that the English ships on their arrival found that there was nothing to plunder, as every thing had become the property of English subjects. The natives, however, were not pleased with this convention: they affirmed that it was necessary for them to have as many ships as possible in the Columbia, as the value of the fur goods in the Chinese trade was thus increased.

Since this time the United States have tried to force settlements in these parts, and the English look with a jealous eye on their commercial activity, as well as that of the Russians. In reality, the Russian settlements increase wonderfully in the east of Asia, as well as in the west of America. They have followed more liberal principles than they did in Kamskatka and the adjacent islands. It certainly is their intention to make themselves masters, as much as possible, of the trade of the north-west of America, and to draw over to their side the fishermen and hunters of these parts, to be at last enabled to supply the Chinese market exclusively with furs. Without doubt the Russians already injure the Americans; and as the goods in the Chinese ports become more rare and in demand, quarrels between the merchants of these two nations seem unavoidable, and it will probably be decided, without the knowledge and consent of their governments, who shall yield to the other in this contest."

The salary of the lord lieutenant of Ireland is £30,000 or \$133,200.

Foreign Intelligence.

London, June 22.

The best accredited report, is that her majesty, on becoming acquainted with the object of Mr. Wilberforce's motion, wrote a letter to him, expressing her surprise that a gentleman of his religious principles should propose to the queen to withdraw herself from the prayers of her people. With this remonstrance opposed to him, Mr. Wilberforce was obliged to pause, and if her majesty's objection to his motion could not be overcome, to try some other course. It is confidently stated, however, that the difficulties in his way have been surmounted, and that Mr. Wilberforce's motion will certainly come on this evening in the original form intended by that gentleman.

It is also said that her majesty has communicated to Mr. Wilberforce her fixed determination to remain in this country. It is a matter of regret she ever left it.—It was a great error, into which she was led by bad advice. She has no doubt seen her error; but the official papers which we lately published will not allow us to think that she means to insist upon her residence in this country as an essential condition of any arrangement that may take place.

House of Commons.

The Queen.—It was 6 o'clock before Mr. Wilberforce took his seat, which he did, in company with Mr. Brougham.—He immediately rose, and apologized for his late appearance—after the notice he gave yesterday of his intention to make a motion on a most delicate and distressing subject. But circumstances put it out of his power to appear earlier. And he now informed the house that since they separated last night, circumstances had occurred, which rendered it necessary that he should vary the form of his motion; and he threw himself again on the indulgence of the house, and intreated that they would allow him another day before they called upon him to bring forward his motion. He begged the house to believe that nothing but the gravest motives could induce him to crave the indulgence—that he might avail himself of the most deliberate consideration to try every effort to avert the fatal evil of our entering into the discussion of the unhappy differences now prevailing.

Lord Castlereagh remarked that he gave full credit to the motives which induced his honorable friend to solicit the postponement, and he should think the house, acting upon the principle already recognized by Parliament, would accede to it.—But no one could value at a more serious rate than he (Lord C.) did, the great and heavy public evils that attend these repeated postponements. They must necessarily throw many difficulties around the whole painful question, until the wisdom of Parliament shall come to a definitive question upon it. He, therefore, submitted to the request, repeating, that the evils of delay are incalculable, though he would be as glad as any gentleman opposite, if the house could be spared the painful necessity of entering fully into this delicate and difficult duty.—The house, he said, had a full explanation of the causes and circumstances attending the preceding delay, and he thought that any further delay beyond tomorrow would be more likely to defeat than to effect the great object which the house had in view.

Mr. Wilberforce hoped it would not be required of him to state the reasons which rendered the postponement desirable. He had, he said, stated, that they were the gravest; and that nothing but the sense of imperious necessity could induce her to solicit the delay. [In answer to an inquiry of Lord Hamilton, Mr. W. said, he had no objection to inform his lordship the specific nature of his motion, upon the condition which one gentleman may with propriety exact from another; but that he could not state it in public.]

Mr. Tierney said, the situation of the house was unprecedented. The king, by a message, had solicited the immediate attention of the house to certain papers.—The house, in reply, had pledged themselves to take them into consideration. Since then several adjournments have taken place to see if the difference could not be adjusted by negotiation. The negotiation lasted a fortnight, and after being attended with a complete failure, the result was laid on the table of Parliament: And now an individual member has taken up the matter, and tries to effect that which the negotiations could not. Is this manner, he asked, respectful to the crown, or dignified to ourselves? He concluded by expressing his determination to take the sense of the house on the subject tomorrow.

Mr. Brougham—Understand my honorable friend (Mr. W.) considers that the fate of his motion will decide the alternative, whether or no the house will proceed on the inquiry called for on the part of his majesty. One day's delay, he said, surely signifies little, when we have to consider so important an alternative.—But he felt it necessary, on the part of her majesty, as well as the noble lord, had felt it on the part of the king, to deprecate any further delay.

Mr. Scarlett denied that the motion of Mr. W. whatever it might be, involved the alternative asserted by Mr. B. He (Mr. S.) being of opinion, that whether the motion was adopted or rejected, the house could never go into the unconditional and improper measure recommended by his majesty's government.

Mr. Brougham explained and pledged himself to oppose the original motion of lord Castlereagh on the subject.

The order of the day, on the king's message, was then postponed until tomorrow.

Election law of France.—Great excitement has been produced in France, (and the fears of serious civil commotions have not yet subsided) by the discussion of the new election bill, which has finally become a law. The old law became obnoxious to the royalists, because it gave too great extension of the right of suffrage, and had in most instances given a majority in the popular branch of the legislature to the *liberales*, or party most disposed to liberty. We have not seen the features of the new law stated, but even the old law, which has been abolished for one more aristocratic, but illy comported with our ideas of political liberty. Under the old law, no person could exercise the elective franchise, who was under 30 years of age, and who did not pay yearly 300 francs (about \$356) direct taxes, which reduced the number of electors to 30,000, among a population of 30,000,000; while the number eligible as members in the whole kingdom, was circumscribed to about 6000 wealthy citizens. When it is known that a law like this was considered too tolerant to freedom, and gave alarm to the government, we may judge how small the pretensions of Frenchmen *now* are to the blessings of a free government, and what a feeble hold the government has upon the affections of the people.

While it is thus the study of European despots to deprive the mass of their subjects of all participation in its legislative concerns, it is the pride and boast of free America to render the stability and security of its government, dependent upon the affections and support of the great mass of population. One is a government of fear and coercion, for the benefit of the few;—the other of reciprocal and spontaneous concession and security, administered for the benefit of the whole. Let us learn to appreciate our highly favored situation in the scale of civilized nations.—*Argus*.

Banks.—No less than eleven have failed in the south of Ireland, and the distress thereby caused have reduced thousands to a "state of starvation." Their bills formed the circulating medium of the country, and the people would not bring their articles to market, lest they might be seized by the hungry populace. The notes of one firm in circulation exceeded £500,000.—\$2,200,000. A £5 note has been offered for a leg of lamb and refused. Credit was refused to the best men. A person who had a £10 note of the bank of England, because he could not get it changed, was actually compelled to defer a dinner which he was to have given to some of his friends—he could not obtain the several small articles which he wanted.—Such is *glorious banking!* Several houses in London and Dublin have stopped payment in consequence of their connexion with these banks. The amount thrown out of circulation by their failure, is estimated at £1,100,000.—Parliament have granted £500,000, to assist in arresting the effects of such a state of things.

The Spanish Press.—The following is a translation from a Spanish paper. It is a most singular article, when the quarter from which it proceeds is considered.—*N. Y. paper*.

Extract from the "Dario Patriotico," (Patriotic Journal) of Corunna, of the thirtieth of April, 1820.

Senior Editor.—Is it not true that the Apostles were poor? In that case, why do some of their successors, and those of the most canonical and monkish of them, cry out that religion is about to be destroyed, if any one speaks of making any, however just diminution, of their exorbitant incomes?

"Tell me, if you please, for what purpose were bishops ordained? Was it not that they might take care of their flocks? In that case, how happens it that there are some of them at court leading an idle and luxurious life?"

"Is it not true that tithes were imposed to pay the servants of the temple? In that case, why are they destined, for the most part, for the support of rogues who have no other merit than being the friends or base flatterers of some wicked favorites?"

The Spanish merchants in London have waited on the duke de Frias, the new ambassador from Spain. In answer to their congratulation on the happy events in Spain, the duke said—"It gives me pleasure to assure you, that the king is as sincerely attached to the constitution, as any man in the country.—Spain, I trust, will now become the abode and asylum of rational liberty, where persons from all parts of the world may find protection. *Mer. Adv.*"

Domestic News.

Ingenious device.—A young gentleman from one of the universities, on paying a visit to a young lady, a relation of his, in the country; found her in great affliction for the loss of a ring of considerable value. She was certain that some of the servants must have got it, but she knew not against whom the accusation should be directed. The young gentleman on hearing the circumstances, undertook the recovery of it, provided the lady would humor the stratagem he proposed to make out of it: she readily consented. At dinner therefore the conversation turned upon the loss; the scholar boasted so much of his skill in the black art, that she, as they had previously agreed, desired him to exert it for the detection of the person who had stole her ring. He promised to make the best exertion in his power, and after dinner proceeded to business. He ordered a white cock to be procured, (no other colour would do) and a kettle to be placed on a table in the hall; the cock, he told them, was to be put under the kettle, adding that all the servants, one after another, were to touch it, and that as the guilty person laid his hand upon it, the cock would crow three times. Every thing being thus prepared with the greatest solemnity, the young gentleman opened the scene. The hall darkened, and the procession began. As soon as they had each of them declared that they had fulfilled the directions given, and touched the cock, the light was restored, and the gentleman examined the hands of them all; he found all smutted except those of one servant, who had taken care not to touch the kettle, and was beginning to hug himself for having outwitted the conjurer, who fixing upon this circumstance, charged him closely with the robbery; as he could not deny it, he fell down upon his knees and asked pardon of his mistress, which she granted upon the restoration of her ring.

Kingston Gazette.
[For the original of this tale, see L'Ami Des Enfants of M. Berquin.]

Sweet sleep the brave, who for their country die.

On the 4th of July ult. the remains of Capt. Nathan Williams, an officer of the revolution, who fell by the hands of the British and Indians, on the 6th of July, 1777, were collected from their neglected place of repose, in a field near the west end of the village in Charleston, Vt. where they had 43 yrs before been deposited, with no rite of sepulcher, save an Indian blanket for a winding-sheet, and buried under military honours in the village church yard. These sacred relics were conveyed in a coffin* to the meeting house, followed by a numerous procession, under the direction of the veteran, Gen. Isaac Clark where a solemn and appropriate prayer from the Rev. E. Smith, and an impressive and truly patriotic address was delivered by the hon. C. Langdon, on the services of the deceased, & the cause in which he fell, and the duties devolving on the rising generation, with the comparative situation of his country at that and the present time. Also an address from Mr. A. L. Burnap, characterised with an acumen of style and perspicuity of matter.

After the exercise, the procession moved to the church yard, where the remains were consigned to the protection of our common mother, while the coffin was strewed with evergreens by 13 young lads—the minute guns discharged their farewell shot over the grave, and the sounding of the knell, added a seeming sensibility and gratitude to all who were present to witness the protracted but final debt of worth and valor, to one who so willingly and heroically fell a victim for his country's emancipation.

The remains were found only 18 inches below the surface of the ground, and when taken up formed a perfect skeleton.—*Vt. Yeoman*.

*On the lid of which was this inscription:—

"Ye sons of men, "can these bones live?"
Can reason's voice one comfort give,
When man in dissolution lies?
The living God reveals the word,
That saints shall, like their risen Lord,
To everlasting glory rise."

The anniversary of American Independence was handsomely celebrated at St. Thomas—Silas Maren, Esq. presiding, assisted by Jacob G. Davis, Esq. as V. President. Volunteer toasts were given by N. Levy, Esq.* Col. Todd, R. Munroe Harrison, Esq. Dr. Litchfield, and Mr. Wm. D. Thomson.

*This gentleman's toast was:—"The eastern and western portions of the globe—one gave a Saviour to the world, the other to his country."

[From the Missouri Gazette, June 28.]

By a letter from Paire du Chien, we understand that a council with the chiefs of the Winebago nation of Indians, has been held by Col. Leavenworth, on the subject of the murder of two of the men belonging to the 5th regiment. They

disclaimed and denounced the act and said it was done by two fools who had covered the whole nation with shame.—That they had no wish or intention to go to war, and promised to deliver up the murderers in nine days, and in the mean time deliver five of their chiefs as hostages.

The Sacs, Foxes, Kickapoos, and in fact all the Indians on the river, stand ready to join the United States, in case it is requested, against the Winebagos, but no necessity for its exists. A part of the Winebagos are friendly, & the residue fear our troops too much to do any more mischief.

From a very interesting account of the progress made by the Deaf & Dumb at the Institution at Hartford in Connecticut, we extract the following compositions:

By Miss Alice Cogswell aged 15 years.
THE STORY OF THE WILLOW WEEPING, AND THE RIVER.

There was the willow weeping near the river. The willow weeping's threads grew very long, and they staid in the water. When the river moved with billows, the willow weeping whipped it but it did not obey it.

Telling you of this emblem of,
The boy was naughty and was not a good boy at school, it troubled the teacher very much, he resolved to whip him, accordingly he did so, but the boy had no care and had so bold a look towards the teacher.

By George Comstock
The following lines were written by his instructor, with the view of having Comstock paraphrase them, which he did without the least assistance, suggestion or alteration.

Formerly I went in a ship on the vast ocean. I admired the huge billows and was filled with awe at the terrible storm. Now I have abandoned the sea. I live peacefully in the asylum with my companions the Deaf and Dumb. I have but few troubles to embarrass my mind; I am glad to improve in knowledge, and I wish to be grateful to my benefactors who have contributed to my support, & especially to God the author of all my blessings.

The paraphrase.
In times past I proceeded in a large vessel on the immense sea. I regarded the great waves with wonder and my feelings were full of awe at the dreadful tempest. Now the large river has been forsaken by me. I reside without molestation in the institution of the house with my several friends the deaf mutes. I have but few disturbances to perplex my intelligent power. I am happy to raise studying of acquirement and I desire to be without ingratitude towards my donors who have conducted to my support and particularly to Jehovah the creator of all my favors.

By Miss Eliza Morrison aged 19 years,
What did you formerly think when you saw a person die?

I formerly thought a person died and was deceitful to die. I talked with my sister Sally about him we true though he buried alive, and also cried the people who did not hear him, and also did not eat the meat and drink the water. The people did not come there and also did not dig the ground. He was very hungry and angry to rise from the grave in the midnight. I wondered at him who did not rise from the grave a few days.

Green Paper.—Solomon Stimpson, of Putney, Vt. advertises that he has discovered the art of making green paper, for writing and printing; "the utility of which (he says) is obvious—it strengthens and preserves the eye." We doubt whether there is any thing so easy for the eye, in reading and writing, as the strong contrast of good black and white.—*Salon paper*.

One of the marble house gentry writes to the editor of the Metropolitan that Clinton "is every day increasing in popularity." We pledge ourselves, and the result will show, that his decline is so rapid that at the next session, he will not have but 85 men with him in any measure. The more he falls off in popularity, the greater will be his effort to deceive the people abroad as to his standing. As to the gen'l'gov. interfering in his election, it is all fudge. He, the federal governor of this state, and such will ever meet the opposition of republicans. *Nat. Adc.*

The 74 building at Philadelphia is now coppering, and will be ready to launch the latter end of the month.—This vessel was laid down upon the ways of the Franklin, and will probably be between one and two hundred tons larger than that ship.

It appears that the earliest English Bible was executed by an unknown individual, which has been placed to the year 1290; of this there has been three copies preserved, in the Bodleian Library, and the Libraries of the Christ's Church and Queen's Colleges at Oxford. The first printed edition of any part of the Scriptures in English, was of the New-Testament at Hamburg, in the year 1526.

Forty-five thousand newspapers are published in London every Sunday.

THE GAZETTE.

TUESDAY AUGUST 15, 1820.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS. We have seldom witnessed a more interesting exhibition than took place on Sunday last by the assembly of the children of the children of the different Sunday Schools in this village. For the purpose of receiving the rewards due to merit. There are four Sunday Schools in the village—having about 250 scholars, most of whom were assembled, and whose neat attire and smiling faces bespoke the noble workings of young ambition in their domestic minds. The Rev. Mr. Forman addressed them with a very appropriate address, in which he took occasion to pay a just tribute to those who have benevolently lent their aid as instructors in the useful work. The Rev. Mr. Williams, addressed a few observations to the Parents of the children, urging the necessity of their cooperation with the exertions of the Society as the only means to render it extensively beneficial.

The first Sunday School, we think, was established in Pittsburgh, Penn. in 1800, since which time, they have been rapidly multiplying and spreading in almost every part of our country, diffusing knowledge, correcting the morals, and exciting a reverence for things sacred and divine. They are to be ranked among the most illustrious institutions which have ever been established to lessen the miseries & repair the desolation scattered by sin in the world. Every day multiplies the proofs of their usefulness, and witnesses the triumphs of the benevolence which gave them birth. And while these splendid achievements furnish to their founders and patrons cause of joy and gratulation, their rapid extension inspires the hope, that no long period shall elapse, before they shall have extended their redemptive influence wherever ignorance needs instruction, or wretchedness a savior.

The Clintonian papers continue growling upon the subject of the removal Postmaster. We have long known that the profession of friendship of that party to the General Government, were all hypocritical, that the mask would be dropped as soon as expediency should seem to dictate it, and they would stand forth the avowed enemies of an administration they had secretly lauded, but feared to denounce. The praiseworthy attempt of the Postmaster General to correct some of the most flagrant abuses in the Post Office department, has been thought a proper pretext for muttering forth their smoothed carves "loud and deep." "Richard's himself again." This is as it should be—hypocrisy is always detestable, and since the disguise is now off, the Administration will know how to estimate past professions of friendship, while those for Republicans who have heretofore thought Mr. Clinton more sound against than against, will perceive in this disaffection to the General Administration the desperation of disappointed "unbattered abolition." The following judicious remarks are from the National Intelligencer. We suggest them not for the purpose of satisfying the people of this state of the justice of the removal, but merely to set them on understanding what manner the subject is viewed by the Administration paper at Washington. The people of this state require no explanation of the matter; they are satisfied that the general government ought to withdraw its patronage from a party which has been seeking by Machiavellian cunning to destroy its one true popularity—and now when their attempts are seen through and all hopes of success extinguished, are "full of fight." Common Masses, &c.

The Post Office Appointments. The great patronage which lies in the hands of the Postmaster General of the United States must have been discreetly exercised indeed, when we have heretofore heard so little complaint of it; seeing that now when one or two postmasters have been removed for good cause, in a state which happens to be in a state of political fermentation, there is such wailing about it. We have already said that it is no business of ours to defend indiscriminately the acts of the officers of government, and that we will not defend what we do not understand. But the only title of evidence which the complainants themselves have exhibited, and which we have reported as being a letter from the Postmaster General to a removed Postmaster, in our opinion fully justifies the removal in that case; and perhaps that the strongest case, in the view of the complainants, has been selected for trial before the public, it is fairly to be inferred the other cases are equally justifiable.

We have said that a contractor for carrying the mail ought not also to be a Postmaster, and the New York Columbian, &c. accredits us as if we had been guilty of some reprehensible political sin. We shall not suffer ourselves to be led astray from the merits of this simple question by the jargon which would connect it with the president's unaccountable mystery of New York politics, with which we have no concern, but the initiated should presume to meddle. The Columbian shall not dare it to say that we have interfered with them; for in the observations which we have here further to make on the subject we will not even mention the name of Clinton. The Columbian supposes that the employment of a casual-contractor would be

quite as incompatible with the office of postmaster, as that of mail contractor.

This suggestion must arise from inadvertence, or from an ignorance of the Post Office Laws and regulations which we should not expect to find in so intelligent an editor as he of the Columbian. The following, for example, is one among the fundamental Rules for the government of Postmasters:

"Whenever a Contractor or carrier is negligent or guilty of misconduct, the Postmaster is to communicate the facts at this office. And, in like manner, whenever a Contractor shall employ a driver or rider of a doubtful or bad character."

On the punctuality of contractors, every one at all acquainted with the subject must know, depends the safe and regular transmission of the mail. The General Post office has no means to be relied on, from which to obtain reports of the failures of contractors except thro' the post masters. It is their duty to keep, at all the important post offices, a register of the arrivals and departures of the mails; and, on failure, if from design or negligence, to deliver the mail in due time, the contractor is subject to a deduction from his pay for every hour, or to a total forfeiture of his contract, at the option of the Postmaster General. Will the Columbian, then, tell us there is no incompatibility between the two employments? Would you require Postmaster Leonard to report against Contractor Leonard, at the expense of a fine, or of the loss of a contract, to execute which he had perhaps incurred heavy expenses?

It cannot be necessary to say more to shew why, although no complaint of misconduct may exist against a postmaster, his office may yet be vacated because he is a mail-contractor.

It is said, however, that there are some contractors who now hold also the office of postmaster. The fact, admitting it to be so, does not at all change our opinion of the incompatibility of the two offices.

If there were no other objection, however, to the union of the two offices, that which might be urged against the concentration of a plurality of offices in one person, would have great weight, we should think, if not with the Columbian, at least with the Aurora, which has flown to the aid of its ally in New-York. Perhaps, however, this will be over-ruled as an antiquated notion, or we shall be answered, in language which the master of the human character puts into the mouth of an office-seeker of our day—"Your objection to pluralities is being righteous overmuch: if there were any crime in the practice, so many goodly men would not agree to it."

We have treated of this matter as lookers on merely. If the Editor of the Columbian desires more particular and practical information than we have in our power to give of what has been the practice of the General Post Office heretofore, the nature and extent of its influence, the manner of its application, &c. it may be obtained, we suggest, NEARER HOME than Washington, and, if we may judge from an article in the U. S. paper, there is some one in that quarter who could discourse learnedly on the nature of offices (post and other) and on the rugged and dubious paths which those that seek them are obliged to tread, and often tread in vain.

Fellow Fever at Philadelphia.—For the first time, we were informed by the Evening Post, that there has been fifteen cases of Yellow Fever in Philadelphia, & six or nine deaths. The fever it is said was confined to one spot. The people have generally moved away, and we believe little or no alarm exists at present. A few counting-houses have been removed and several filthy families from a nasty place on the wharf.

Not a word has been said upon this subject by the Philadelphia papers; nor has the Board of Health given the public any information in relation to it. It appears to us that the municipal officers in our southern cities, act very strangely sometimes, to say the least. If there are cases of the fever, the public ought to be apprised of the fact at once. Let them know "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," officially, & the information will quiet, rather than increase, the alarm. N. Y. Spec.

Louisiana Election. We have seldom felt a deeper interest in any Election than in this; probably because some of the candidates were personally well known to us, and others were as well known to us by public report. The Philadelphia papers inform us—how the information was obtained they do not state—that Thomas Bolling Robertson is elected Governor, and Edward Livingston Representative in Congress. These are distinguished names. All the candidates, indeed, were gentlemen of great respectability. Nat. Intelligencer.

DROWNED.—In the Cayuga Lake near Sheldrak Point, on Saturday the 9th inst. Mr. Henry Hoiland, between the age of 45 & 50, whilst endeavoring to swim a horse. Mr. H. had gone a considerable distance from shore, when in the act of rearing him in, the horse all backwards and precipitated him under water, and not being accustomed to swimming, and before assistance could

be rendered him, sunk to rise no more.

The Cadets of the Military Academy of West-Point, under Maj. Worth, intend, making a march to Philadelphia, and to return by the highlands.

Something new under the sun. Among the many astonishing changes in commerce, (says the New-Brunswick Freeman,) of which the present times are prolific, we know of none more singular and striking, than one which fell under our observation in this city, the other day. A merchant was taking in good wheat at five shillings & six pence per bushel, in exchange for seed wheat at seven shillings per bushel. We think this is without a parallel.—Our oldest inhabitants have no recollection of such things.

The Cashier of the New-Hampshire Bank at Portsmouth was, lately removed from Office—at which time the balance of cash account exceeded the sum actually found in the bank, by about \$72,000. At this time he stood credited as a depositor for about \$2,000, and gave notes and mortgages for \$20,000—leaving a balance still due the bank of upwards of \$43,000.

Hail Storm. A tremendous hail storm occurred in the village of Ithaca on the 13th ult. attended with a heavy fall of rain and much wind—destroying gardens, fruit, wheat, corn, &c. to a large amount. The loss of one rian alone, it is said, exceeds five hundred dollars. Four or five thousand glasses were broken by the hail-stones, which varied from the size of a walnut to that of a pullet's egg.

The Emperor of Russia, who has banished the Jesuit, from his dominions, has ordered his ministers to allow them time to make preparation, for their journey, to pay their expenses to the frontiers, and to furnish them with money & clothes to protect them from the rigours of the season.

A species of the armed or Cambrian Goose, a native of Africa in the possession of a person in Scotland, was observed to pay particular attention to a dog who was chained, & who would never allow any poultry to come within his reach. In this case, however he laid away all his animosity. The goose finding she was safe under his protection, entered his box, in the centre of which she made her nest and deposited her eggs. It was soon discovered by the family that the goose slept in the dog's bosom. The dog went into his house with the greatest care, so that he would not disturb the nest.

The National Debt of Great-Britain at the present time, is from 950 to 1,000 millions pounds sterling! The gross national income from soil, water, mines, labor, machinery, navigation, colonies, trade, and India, from 550 to 600 millions annually. The whole population about 19 millions. In 1482, in the reign of Edward V., the expenses of the king's household was eleven thousand pounds. In the same year, the keeper of the king's privy seal received a salary of 20 pence daily.

An attempt has been made by some of the body guard, to assassinate M. Constant and M. Manuel, who were relieved by the interference of the populace.

The father of young Lallemand, the student at law, late killed by a soldier of the national guards at Paris, denies the truth of the statement in the ministerial papers, that the unhappy victim had attempted to disarm the guard—and exhibits proof to the chamber of deputies, that he was murdered without provocation. The students of law of Paris, dressed in mourning, walked in procession at the funeral of young Lallemand; and it is asserted that they propose to erect a mausoleum by subscription from their body.

Bradley, the Yorkshire giant, died lately in England: he measured nine in length, and three feet over the shoulders.

It is believed that two-thirds of the people of England very rarely eat animal food. There is not one-hundredth part of the population of the U. States who do not eat it daily, if they please.

The London Morning Post is exceedingly uneasy under a report that sir Francis Burdett had been invited to view the yeoman cavalry of one of the counties, and is very anxious indeed to be enabled to state that the report is untrue!

A great dinner was given at the Crown and Anchor tavern, being the 13th anniversary of the "triumph of Westminister"—400 persons were present, sir F. Burdett in the chair. The first toast was "The sovereignty of the people, the only source of legitimate power," which, with that of "the queen," was drunk with great applause. During the sitting, a very splendid vase was presented to sir Francis, as a token of respect from the people of the parish of St. James.

Sir Charles Wolcely is confined in the jail at Abbingdon—Mr. Hunt in that of Leicester. They appear to be well treated, except in the loss of liberty.

Something novel.—The water of a

brook in the town of Cherry-Valley, has recently been found to possess petrifying properties. A few days since, a beef bone was taken from it, nearly petrified and numerous putrefactions are taking place in the bed of the stream. It has been ascertained that fish cannot live in it. The water is strongly impregnated with lime. The other substance with which it is tinged have not been ascertained.

DIED.—In Brighton, Ontario co. on Sunday last, Mr. Saxton M'Clenathan, aged 24 years, recently from Mount Morris.—Printers in Vermont are requested to notice the above death.

Marine List.

PORT OF GENESEE.
ARRIVED—August 5th Schr. Julia, York, Cape Vincent.
6.—Mary, Vorce, do.
8.—Steam Boat Ontario, Vaughan, Lewiston.
10.—Levantia, Briggs, Sodus; Woolsey, Reed, Lewiston.
SAILED—Aug. 6th Schr. Levantia Briggs, Oswego.
8, Julia, York, Fr. Creek; Steam Boat Ontario, Vaughan, Sacket's Harbor.
10.—Mary, Vorce, Fr. Creek; Woolsey, Reed, Sacket's Harbor.
12.—Henrietta, Wyman, Oswego.

CASH!

Or Produce, will buy Goods at the Store of
A. HAMLIN,
is cheap as they have never been bought in this country. He is now receiving a general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY, &
GLASSWARE,
HARDWARE, &c.
which he offers for ready pay only—but at Prices which will satisfy the most scrupulous. Call and see.
Rochester, 25th July 1820. 28tf

Economy in Dress.

BINGHAM & CAMERON,
HAVE formed a Co-partnership in the Tailoring Business, and are ready, at their shop opposite A. Ensworth's Inn, Carroll-street, to do all kinds of work in their line VERY CHEAP. They feel confident that no fault will be found with the durability or style of their work. All kinds of cutting done on the shortest notice.

Ladies Habits

made in the most fashionable manner—also, MILITARY DRESSES. They return the public thanks for the liberal patronage they have heretofore received, and solicit a continuance of their favors. No exertions shall be wanting to merit it.
Rochester, July 25, 1820. 38tf

Gentlemen's Clothes.

LATEST FASHIONS, JUST RECEIVED FROM N. YORK.

THE Subscriber has just received patterns of the latest fashions from one of the first shops in the city of New-York, and is ready, at his old stand in Buffalo-street, near the bridge, to execute all kinds of work in the Tailoring business in the most fashionable and workmanlike manner, on short notice, and at unusually low prices—especially so for Cash. He presumes that from the experience he has had in his business in the first shops in New-York, and Philadelphia, that he will be able to give general satisfaction. At any rate gentlemen who want clothes Cut or Made in style will do well to call.

Military Work

made according to the late regulations. Garments cut on short notice. A small assortment of

Domestic Manufactured Cloths,

of various colours and of good quality, for sale very cheap for cash.
ELISHA TAYLOR.
Rochester, July 21, 1820. 38tf

Shaving & Hair-Dressing.

WM. REYNOLDS,
RESPECTFULLY informs the gentlemen of Rochester, that he has commenced the above business in the new shop opposite A. Plumb & Co's Store, Carroll street, where he will attend to all calls in his line at a cheap rate, viz: \$1.50 cts. per quarter for shaving twice a week, and \$2 for 3 times.
N. B. Liquid and Paste Blacking kept constantly on hand for sale.
August 1st 1820. 39tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wants 25 journey-man Coopers for the fall's work, four to continue a year. Two industrious boys as Apprentices to the Coopering Business. Apply at my shop a few rods South of the Red Mill's
BENJ. JAMES.
Rochester, August 8, 1820. 40tf

TRANSPORTATION.

THE subscribers will receive produce of every description at the Ware Houses of Messrs. Gurnsey & Bushnell, and A. & C. Hanford, and transport the same to Montreal, on terms as favourable as any other Forwarding House will do it.

HUBBELL, WHITING & Co.
Ogdensburg, 3d August 1820. 6w

DYE STUFF, PAINT AND OIL STORE.

S. MELANCTON SMITH

KEEPS on hand a constant supply of Dye-Stuffs of all kinds—Paints and Oils, which will be sold very low for Cash. Clothiers are respectfully invited to call. The articles are selected by gentlemen long acquainted with the business and are warranted good.

—ALSO—

Iron, Nails—White and Tarred Rope, all sizes. Blocks, Shoe, White wash, Clothiers and Paint Brushes, Seine and wrapping Twine. Factory and Too Cloth. Tobacco, Pipes, Snuff, Powder Lead and Shot. Shaving and Bar Soap. Albany Stone Ware, consisting of a variety of Jugs & Pots. A constant supply of common and basket Salt.—North Carolina Tar and Rosin, by the bbl. or less. A few Cow-Bells, from 3 to 4s. each. Salmon of a superior quality by the bbl. or less, which will be exchanged for Produce or Whiskey.—Spermaceti Oil, much used for Wood carding as well as lamps. Confectionery! Also, [July 17,] a constant supply of

SALT,

by the hundred barrels, or less, on liberal terms.

FORWARDING.

THE subscriber continues the Forwarding Business on the Genesee River, will take property at either of the Landings above Rochester and deliver the same at either of the Landings below;—will also contract for the Forwarding of Merchandise from Albany to any part of this district on reasonable terms.

S. MELANCTON SMITH.
Rochester, April 18, 1820. 24tf

Rochester Hardware Store.

FRASER & SHELDON

ARE now receiving and intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete and general assortment of
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
Plated and Common Saddlery.
10 Tons Russia & Swedes Iron.
5 " Band and Hoop Iron.
1 " Share Moulds and Landslides.
1 " German (L) Swedes & Cast Stee.
5 " Cut Nails assorted from 3 to 20d
12 doz. English Spades and Shovels.
20 " Cobb's warranted Grass and Cradle Scythes.

Dutch Bolting Cloths,

Tobacco, Snuff and Segars.

They also carry on the manufacturing of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron; such as Copper Stills and Worms, Dyers' and Hatters' Kettles, Copper Tea Kettles, Copper, and Sheet Iron Boilers, Cylinders, Heaters, &c. &c.
The above articles will be sold very low for Cash, wholesale and retail.
Rochester, June 27, 1820. 36tf

Rochester Shoe Store.

JACOB GOULD

HAS just received (at his Store in Carroll-street, two doors north of Messrs Hart and Saxton's)
1,000 pair coarse Shoes,
warranted to be of the first quality—and to accommodate the times, they are offered for one dollar and seventy five cents per pair. The above Shoes have been made by contract, and are far superior to any ever offered in this market. Those who purchase by whole sale, will receive a discount and credit by giving good security.
N. B. Ladies and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes

of the latest fashions constantly on hand and manufactured on the shortest notice. Also, kept constantly for sale, Cotton Goods, Yarn,—Hard-ware, &c.
Rochester, June 27, 1820. 34tf

CASH for WHEAT.

THE highest price in Cash paid for Wheat by
BISSELL & ELY.
Rochester, Aug. 7, 1820. 40tf

One Cent Reward

RANAWAY from the subscriber JEHIAL D. DEWY, an indentured apprentice to the Coopering business.—All persons are forbid harbouring or trusting him on my account.
BENJAMIN WILCOX.
Rochester, May, 2, 1820. 3w26

Cash paid for Rags at this Office.

The following beautiful and interesting tale, is extracted from the *New-York Literary Journal*, for May last, a monthly magazine published by C. S. Van Winkle. We are gratified in observing that this description of writing so well calculated to bring forth the pleasing incidents of our own times, in getting into repute; and nothing can more contribute to correct taste, to morality and national character. In a subsequent number of the *Journal* we find *The Toll Gatherer's Daughter*—probably from the same pen, and equally worthy of a respectful notice.—Col.

[From the *N. York Literary Journal*.]

THE FELON.

Cleanse the stuffed bosom of that perilous stuff that weighs upon the heart.
Shakespeare.

It was a cold morning in January, that I took my seat in the stage at Albany, with the intention of proceeding to N. York. Before we crossed the river we stopped to take in another passenger; as rising from a warm bed at two o'clock to pursue a cold journey is not apt to sweeten the temper, mine could not boast of much serenity. I sat fuming and fretting at the delay, when a large man hustled into the stage, and after some difficulty, he was settled to his liking, when we proceeded. As we rode over the frozen river, my companion was continually blessing himself, and awakened me from a sweet slumber by swearing with a tremendous oath, that the whole concern was going to the devil. "Speak for yourself, sir," said I, peevishly; "certainly, sir," he replied, "but had company, you know." Notwithstanding my fellow traveller's prediction we reached the opposite shore in safety, where, at the humble inn, which then was the only house there, we took in another passenger, who, as the faint light of the lamp glared on him, seemed a complete contrast to my portly companion. He sprang lightly into the vehicle, whistling the while, and depositing his little body in one corner, began, in a tolerable voice, a jolly song, that soon lulled his audience to repose. We were scarcely awake when we reached the place at which we were to breakfast.—As I strolled round the house while our meal was preparing, I observed a boy leaning against the fence; his apparel was decent, but much worn, he bore the appearance of having come off a long journey. I enquired whence he came? "Ohio, sir," was the reply; "that is a great distance"—"yes, but I had lifts, I did not walk all the way, sir." "My poor child," I said, "what has forced you to wander alone over such a tract of country?" He answered that his uncle had sent him away, and he was going to New-York to his mother. I was struck with pity for the urchin, and pleased with his intelligent face, promised to procure him a seat in the stage, and ordered him some refreshment. The driver consented to admit him for a small recompense; & our repast being finished we recommenced our journey. The moment Mr. Rasdale (as the little man called himself) saw the poor boy, he began with "Hey, youngster, who are you?" "Charles Herberts, sir." "Where do ye come from?" "Ohio, sir." "Why the devil do you not stay there?" "My uncle sent me away," said the boy, omitting the sir. "Aha! you have been about mischief, my chap; what did you do, eh?" "Nothing," said the boy, in a dogged tone. "And you are bound to New-York," continued his merciless interrogator—"Who have you there to look after you?" "My mother keeps a garden." "And you are going to live on your poor mother?" "No," said the child, with a glowing face, "I be little, but I be strong—I can work." "And what will you do?" "Anything every thing," replied the youth.—"Hum, I suspect it will be any thing," said Mr. Rasdale, "I see you are a knowing one, and I dare say I shall meet you in court, or have the trying of you myself for some state prison business yet; I see it by your eyes." There did lurk a sly expression in this prophecy, the blood rushed to the boy's face, he clenched his hands, and darted an indignant glance at Mr. Rasdale. When we reached the city, in the bustle of arrival I forgot my protégé and saw no more of him for some years. One morning I chanced to enter the counting room of an eminent merchant, and beheld perched on one of the highest stools, my friend from Ohio. His employer spoke much in his favor, commending his industry and integrity. I frequently met him afterwards, though I did not recognize him, fearing to mortify him; he increased in favor with his master, and seemed to have every prospect of raising himself to affluence. I had just returned from a tour in the country, when I met Mr. Rasdale; I had frequently seen him but never recalled our stage adventure to his remembrance; he was proceeding to court, whether he invited me to accompany him and witness an interesting trial: "It is a youth," said Rasdale, as we entered the room "who I am to try for forgery; the affair has made some noise." The court room was already crowded, but the friendly lawyer procured me a convenient seat near the enclosure appointed for the prisoner. I scarce seated before the prisoner was brought in, I started, rub-

bed my eyes; but they saw aright; Charles Herberts stood in the criminal box to be tried by Mr. Rasdale. His words in the stage flashed over my mind: "Can the devil speak true," I exclaimed, half aloud.—"Will you please to sit down, sir," said one of my neighbors; for I had risen and was gazing earnestly on the prisoner. He was composed and firm, but his form was wasted and his cheek was sallow; he lifted not his eyes from the ground until called upon to declare himself innocent or guilty; he then raised them, & pronounced, in a firm tone, "not guilty." As he threw a hurried glance around he saw Rasdale, who had not the slightest remembrance of Herberts' face or name; but when the unhappy youth beheld the lawyer, a deadly paleness, blanched his countenance; even his lips became colourless, and though the heat was extreme in the crowded apartment, he shivered as if from severe cold. After a long trial, which is not necessary to relate, the evidence was so doubtful, his past character so unimpeachable, that he was acquitted. He seemed not to hear the welcome words; I took his hand, which was cold as marble, "Young man you are acquitted—you are pronounced innocent." "Will the world ever believe it," said he in a bitter manner. "Yes and respect you for your unmerited sufferings," I replied. He did not answer, and I left him with the fear that unjust suspicion and unmerited disgrace acting on susceptible feeling had unhinged them forever. As I had observed to him, Herberts became an object of universal sympathy; his late employer was the first to seek him and implore his forgiveness, offering him any recompense for his sufferings and entreating him to enter his house again, but Herberts could not listen to Mr. W.'s proposals with composure, and the good man quitted him, miserable at the idea of having caused such wretchedness.

After this occurrence, fortune took delight in bestowing her favors on Herberts; his uncle who had driven him a beggar from his house, now dying, his wealth was inherited by Herberts. Our hero entered into business; business crowded upon him; he ventured into most daring speculations, & like a successful gambler he always won the stakes. He became the husband of a lovely wife, & the father of promising sons and blooming daughters; yet rarely did the smile of happiness light up the treasures of this fortunate man; that one dark incident of his early life, which all the world forgot, he lived to remember.—Should conversation even remotely glance that way be writhed in agony; and you soon perceived in talking with him, that there was one subject which like the fatal chamber of Blue Beard, it was death to open. Many years have not elapsed since I was called to the dying Herberts; tho' still young, his life was fast drawing to a close. Supported in his bed by a pillow, he addressed me in a weak voice; I have long perceived, sir that you recognized in me the poor boy you charitably protected 20 years since. I feel I am dying, and have sent for you that I might unburthen my mind of a weight that sinks it to despair. You remember me in an honorable employment under Mr. W.; he had raised me from abject poverty, and reposed in me unlimited confidence; you saw me a prisoner, accused of a crime in which fraud and ingratitude were darkly blended, confronted by my old accuser Mr. Rasdale; he knew me not; but I had never forgotten him; and when I beheld him, his cursed prediction, rose to my memory, and seemed to be written in characters of fire wherever I cast my eyes; you also heard my acquittal, and strove to smooth a dejection which you judged proceeded from injured feeling; but I was guilty; yes tho' pronounced innocent by my judges, I was a felon. I thought that when the trial, was over when I had received the undesired congratulations of all around me, and heard my venerable parent, pour out her gratitude to Heaven that her son was declared innocent, that life had no bitter pang; but I was not enough punished; my employer the man who cherished me in his bosom, and who, serpent like I had stung came to me; he implored my pardon he besought my friendship. O! that moment of remorse and self condemnation exceeded the horrors of the most infamous executions; but I survived, and heaven has showered down blessings on my unworthy head as if in anger; the love of my wife, the smiles of my children, pierced my guilty soul; and forgery and felon seemed stamped on every bank note I touched. Mr. W. still lives an aged man, in reduced circumstances; I have hitherto supported his family, and he has given my heart with expressions of gratitude; take these notes, they excel the amount I wronged him of; after my death do you deliver them to him, but let him never disclose the giver's name. I would for my boy's sake, that my memory might not be dishonored." He died and was interred with all the pomp of wealth, & followed to the tomb by a long train of mourning friends; for all the kindly feelings of affection dwelt in his wretched heart—he was bountiful, merciful, & gentle. I made these reflections over narrow space where lay his remains, and not check the tear of regret, though I fell on the grave of a felon. C.

[From the *Virginia Argus*.] INTERESTING HISTORICAL ANECDOTE.

All the world has heard of Baron Trenk and his severe sufferings; but the cause of his misfortune is not so generally understood.

Trenk is described as having been in his youth "a young cavalier of singular accomplishments" who, when he first made his appearance in the court of Berlin, became the object of general admiration." The princess Amelia, having it is said, "been cajoled out of a match, with the king of Sweden, by her eldest sister Ulrica, who succeeded in obtaining it for herself, fixed her affections upon the Baron." Amelia was a favorite of Frederick, and owing to the indiscreet, but perhaps irresistible passion which she encouraged, and Trenk indulged, the Prussian monarch, inflicted those punishments upon the ill-fated lover which have excited for him the commiseration of thousands in Europe and America. The efforts of the lady's love, and of the baron's indiscretion, are thus described by Thiebault:

"The lady for whom he had sacrificed so much, had never lost sight of him; she had administered to him every possible assistance in his first prison, and while he was a fugitive abroad—and when Trenk was affecting the completion of their mutual ruin by his imprudence, he was indebted to her for the means of his subsistence. But from the time of his being buried, as it were, in the fortress of Magdeburg, neither the most active zeal, nor the most persevering efforts, could find a passage to their miserable object.

"She now felt with double poignancy the conviction that she was the original cause of his sufferings, when she could no longer relieve them. To the mental tortures she endured, must be attributed those extraordinary and premature infirmities to which she was a victim. In the course of a few years her personal charms had wholly disappeared; her voice was gone; her eyes once remarkable for their beauty, had now started from their sockets, and she was threatened with total blindness; she nearly lost the use of her arms & hands; scarcely could she with her left hand raise the right to a certain height, and even this not without extreme pain; & the weakness of her legs was excessive. Never did despair and grief produce such fatal effects on any one whose life they had spared; and as she survived those cruel attacks, it is natural to conclude that the desire and hope she felt of being useful to him for whom she had endured such suffering, inspired her with supernatural strength and resolution.

"A similar circumstance, and which proves how dark a veil was thrown over the whole of this affair, is that the public, though witnesses of the physical afflictions she labored under, had no idea of the cause, and sometimes even ascribed them to the eccentric cast of her character. "She has become what she is," people affirmed, "entirely by her own attempt to disfigure herself. Her character is so strange and eccentric, that she wilfully misapplied the remedies applied for her recovery, and this for the sole purpose of rendering herself hideous and infamous even at the risk of her life."

"She was accused of extraordinary eccentricity of character, because in fact she possessed an extraordinary understanding though at the same time, it must be admitted, that her temper owing to the violence and duration of her afflictions, had altered considerably for the worse.—A woman of more gentle & pleasing manners, or of a more ingenuous temper, than she had been in her early years, was not to be met with; but these qualities she had now exchanged for a severity that knew no intervals of indulgence, that was prompt to presume evil rather than good, and exerted its influence the more sensibly as her turn for epigram made her spleen more easily felt.

"Trenk having lingered in this dungeon above ten years, the express queen of Germany, at the instance of the princess, applied for his liberation. The king set him at liberty, with strict orders to quit the country forever. After the death of Frederick, an interview took place between Amelia and her lover at Berlin, which is portrayed in the following affecting manner:

"On arriving at Berlin, it may be easily imagined his first and most eager object was to visit the lady who had been the cause of his misfortunes. Alas! what language could describe the interview? It lasted for some hours, and was consecrated to mutual tears. The past, the present, the future, was reviewed without alleviation to their sorrows! What perplexities, what griefs, were theirs? What a perspective lay before them? Trenk, his hair bleached with age; his body curved with the weight of sixty pounds of iron, which for ten years had hung from it; his features changed by grief, this, this was the man, who, in his youth, had displayed as superb a person, and whose image she had so faithfully preserved! He, on the other hand, beheld in her, for whom he had suffered so much, a female prematurely old like himself, a head entirely bald & shaking so as scarcely to support itself; a face disfigured and ghastly in its ex-

pression, and miserably wrinkled; eyes distorted, dim, and haggard; a form that tottered with feebleness upon limbs, unable through contortion and disease, any longer to perform their office. How, in so changed a being was he to retrace the object of his affection, whom he had left in the bloom of youth, with features the most regular, a complexion the most dazzling, the most bewitching graces of air and person, all the charms and attractions of the most captivating physiognomy and most consummate beauty! And who in the accents of austere affliction, the cold unfeeling train of reasoning, the words of desperation and distrust, to that now escaped her, in the harsh illiberal spirit in which she now judged of men and things. Could he recall the rich sallies of imagination which so often had enchanted him! Where were now the impetuosity of youthful gaiety, the sweetness of her manners, the enjoyment of the fleeting moment, and the rapturous dreams of future bliss! Alas! every thing now is dead! Each finds in the other a shrunk, emaciated form! What efforts were necessary on either side to sustain so dreadful a shock."

A FRAGMENT.

Keen blew the wind o'er a waste of snow, when with vagrant step, and wildly gazing eye, the injured outcast, Delwin, misery's hapless child, heedless of danger, careless of life, rushed amid the terrors of a trackless plain. The world, even highly praised society, he fled, tortured by unkindness, perfidy and ingratitude, from those he once dearly loved and trusted. I a pair took possession of his soul, and reflection bred distraction. The cutting blasts of the north scattered the auburn locks that adorned his manly brow, while from the tongue, so late all-persuasive in eloquence, dropped the incoherences of a mind lacerated to an eminent degree of anguish. "Chill are your winds, stern winter," he cried; "but not half so chill as the pitiless blasts of misfortune. Yours but reach the corporeal feelings; hers with tenfold severity strike deeply into the mental ones. Yet had my Ella, faithless, but still beloved, had she, when the black frown of displeasure sat on an angry parent's brow, when, (pardon him, blessed Redeemer!) a bitter curse was invoked on my head, dashing me from the height of happiness down the precipice of misery, but welcomed the disowned Delwin, who for her incurred the malediction of his father, still might I have derived some small portion of comfort from the conviction of her constancy. But Ella loved the fortune, not the man. Now, torturing thought! My false friend and happy rival, revels in bliss; for this, this is their wedding day!" Utterance became painful; wildly he retraced the way he had passed; till tired nature demanded a respite. No longer from his eyes beamed the fire which had illumined them. Cold, pale, and numbed, yet almost unconscious, he continued to walk, till streaming from the windows of a stately mansion, innumerable lights burst on his astonished sight. From the dusky gloom of the twilight, to the blaze of an artificial day, was a wondrous change to his visual sense. With a fixed stare he regarded the noble edifice, while a pillar, round whose base the snow had drifted, supported his body, almost sinking from the combined effects of the weather, and inward anguish. Some confused idea of having been familiar with the scenes before him, crossed his mind; but ere he could recollect when, a strain of melody enchaind his attention. Agile forms, decorated with the spoils of the ostrich, &c. tripped with light steps past the windows. Loud peals of laughter reached his ears; and pleasure seemed to reign arbitrary over all, save the sad, sad heart of Delwin. A being, superior to the rest, engaged all his powers of observation. The gems of foreign climes sparkled about her; an arm white as the snow below, was drawn through a man's at her side, who with delight appeared to dwell on her side, and with rapturous transport gaze on her looks. They stopped. Delwin uttered a cry of agony.—"My Ella," he exclaimed, [vainly stretching forth his arms,] "my Ella, my affianced bride!" A smile of complacency irradiated the countenance of the beautiful girl; her companion pressed her to his bosom. "Madness!" cried the wanderer.—"Wilford too! false, perjured woman! Unworthy Henry!—From my heart, even my memory, I forever exclude ye!" Still he looked, and still were they in sight. A magnificent carriage advanced to the gate, against a pillar of which Delwin leaned. "Beggar, make room!" said a pampered hireling. The poor youth glanced his eye over the equipage. There, in all the pomp of pride, sat the father of the "Beggars;" the haughty, vindictive Baron Delwin! "Why does the fellow stand there?" vociferated the Peer. "Father," gasped the poor convulsed Delwin, "She's there—but not for me. You, false Henry—my forgiveness—Oh, Ella—pardon—all—every thing." The vital current ceased to flow; Misery had its victim; and in innocence and virtue, the soul of Delwin fled to his Saviour and his God.

We have heard much of the princely deportment, suavity of manners, and polished behavior of the Prince Regent of England, now George the IV. An

anecdote, however, is related of his behaviour to the celebrated Curran, which places these qualifications in rather a questionable point of view. Upon Curran's appointment as master of the Rolls in Ireland, being in London, he was invited, together with many other distinguished characters, to dine with the Regent, who shewed him great and marked attention, by placing him on his left hand at the table. The bottle passed in princely style during the entertainment, and after drinking a variety of exhilarating toasts, the chairman requested every noble guest to fill a very high bumper, which was complied with. The prince raised his glass apparently with the design of saying something agreeable; all eyes were fixed on him, eager to meet his wishes, when he, without hesitation, tewed its contents in Curran's face!—The facetious Barrister—shook his head, wiped his face—and instantly raising his glass, passed the contents in his neighbor's face—who bounced up, greatly enraged, and was about to proceed to extremities, when Curran addressed him with much good humour, saying "My Lord, it came from the chair."

The following anecdote of the late British King, is extracted from the M.S. journal of an American traveller.

"In a morning stroll, in the autumn of 1804, through the streets of Weymouth, (the well known summer residence of the King) chance brought me within a few paces of his Majesty, who on his return from a ride with two of his Court, met Sir James Crawford, who had been detained a prisoner in France many months, and who had recently escaped from thence:—The King greeted him most cordially, and went on, in his usual rapid manner, to converse on various subjects. Speaking of the Peace of 1802, he remarked, that the first news he had of it was on reading in a newspaper that the treaty was signed; and, that dropping the paper, he exclaimed, "Good God, is it possible?" "But," he added, "I always thought it was an experimental Peace; and now we are at war again, we should not have so many objects in view at once: Let us, Sir James, imitate the policy of Washington and Franklin, who always stuck at one point." On saying which he raised his right hand in which he held his whip, seized it with his left, and made a forward thrust with it, suiting the action to the word. This anecdote, so honorable to our two illustrious countrymen, may be relied on as authentic. The King, we doubt not, had at the time some recollection of an important event in his reign. Soon after the commencement of the American Revolution, an English projector, in order to disparage the celebrity of Franklin's Lightning Conductor, published an elaborate work to prove that the invention was not complete; and proposed that balls should be added to the points of the Conductor, to embody a larger quantity of electric fluid; and pass it off harmless. The King was pleased with the thought, and had some of the conductors of his palace altered agreeably to the suggestion of the projector. Some time after a thunder storm, not only the King, and the projector, but many other in the palace to which the blunt conductors were affixed, had a melancholy proof of their insufficiency, in the great injury which that part of the palace sustained from a bolt of lightning; and the British Blunts were immediately changed for American Points. The wits of the day did not fail to profit by the event; and we well recollect to have read in the Morning Herald, the following epigram on it:—

"While you, great George, for trifles hunt,
And sharp conductors change for blunt,
The Nation's out of joint.
Franklin a wiser scheme pursues,
And all your thunder harmless views,
By sticking to the Point."

A Physician had a skeleton so fixed, that on entering the room a spring was touched, when, in an instant it grasped the person entering. An Irishman sallied on the doctor for some medical aid, and was shown into the room where the skeleton was—it seized him in a moment—Oh, Honey, hands off! he up with his fist to defend himself; but to his great astonishment he saw the ghastly figure disengaging itself, when he flew from the house like lightning. A few days after, meeting the doctor, (who might be called a walking skeleton) coming out of his house,—"Ah, my honey—are you there! do you think I don't know you, with your clothes on? (he seized the doctor by the throttle, and bestowing a few hearty whacks)—take that for the sweat you gave me t'other day.

A man that used to be drunk when he came home, wallowed about the floor, and said he paid rent for the house, and he would lie where he pleased.—At last he fell into the fire, and the maid ran to her mistress and told her she could not get him out. "Let him alone," said she, "he pays rent for the house, and he may lie where he pleases."

Be studious, and you will be learned; be sober and temperate, and you will be healthy.

earnest solicitude of the house of commons, and forbearing to press further the adoption of those propositions on which any material difference of opinion yet remains, would by no means be understood to indicate any wish to shrink from inquiry, but would only be deemed to afford a renewed proof of the desire which her majesty has been graciously pleased to express, and to submit her own wishes to the authority of parliament—thereby entitling herself to the grateful acknowledgments of the house of commons, and sparing this house those painful discussions, which, whatever might be their ultimate result, could not but be distressing to her majesty's feelings—disappointing to the hopes of parliament—derogatory from the dignity of the crown—and injurious to the best interests of the empire."

Ordered—That these resolutions be laid before her majesty.
Ordered—That Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Stuart Wortley, sir T. Ackland, and Mr. Banks, do attend her majesty with said resolutions.
(Signed) J. DYSON.

ANSWER OF HER MAJESTY.

Her majesty then delivered to Mr. Brougham the following answer, which he read by her majesty's command, and delivered to Mr. Wilberforce.

"I am bound to receive with gratitude, every attempt of the house of commons, to interpose its high mediation, for the purpose of healing those unhappy differences in the royal family, which no person has so much reason to deplore as myself. And with perfect truth I can declare, that an entire reconciliation of those differences, effected by the authority of parliament, on principles consistent with the honour and dignity of all the parties, is still the object dearest to my heart.

"I cannot refrain from expressing my deep sense of the affectionate language of these resolutions. It shows the house of commons to be faithful representatives of that generous people, to whom I owe a debt of gratitude that can never be repaid. I am sensible, too, that I expose myself to the risk of displeasing those who may soon be the judges of my conduct. But I trust to their candour and their sense of honour, confident that they will enter into the feelings which alone influence my determination.

"It would ill become me to question the power of parliament, or the mode in which it may at any time be exercised. But, however strongly I may feel the necessity of submitting to its authority: the question, whether it will make myself a party to any measure proposed must be decided by my own feelings & conscience, and them alone.

"As a subject of the state, I shall bow with deference, and if possible, without a murmur, to every act of the sovereign authority: but as an accused and injured queen, I owe it to the king, to myself, and to all my fellow subjects, not to consent to the sacrifice of any essential privilege, or withdraw my appeal to those principles of public justice, which are alike the safeguard of the highest and the humblest individual."

In the house of lords, the 26th, lord Dacre rose with a petition in his hand from the queen, praying that their lordships should not enter into the proposed inquiry respecting her conduct, intended to be submitted to a secret committee of that house, until she had procured from the continent such witnesses as were deemed requisite for her defence in any charge that may be alleged against her character and honor. She further prayed that she might be heard by counsel. This was agreed to, and Mr. Brougham and Denman were called in. They severally addressed the house, with a view to induce it to suspend proceedings for two months, but without effect.

In H. of C. Lord Castlereagh observed, that the failure of the negotiation had left no other alternative except "to prosecute, speedily as possible, that enquiry which had been so long retarded."

On the 24th, a motion was made by earl Grey, in the H. of L. to discharge the order for the meeting of the committee of secrecy, which was negatived by a large majority.

At 12 o'clock on the 27th, the select and secret committee appointed by the house of lords to examine the papers referred to by the king regarding the queen's conduct abroad, assembled.—They were all present except the duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and the lord chancellor.

The Morning Chronicle observes—"Should a bill against the queen be introduced into the house of lords, her majesty's counsel, in consequence of their being members of the house of commons, cannot be permitted to conduct her case in the upper house. We are enabled to state however, that Mr. Brougham has signified his intention of resigning his seat in the commons in order to be qualified to plead her majesty's cause in the house of peers. The queen has been graciously pleased to accept of this offer, and to express her acknowledgments for such a voluntary sacrifice to her interest, on the part of Mr. Brougham. The witnesses against her

majesty are so numerous, and the evidence so conflicting, that it is necessary to bring over many persons from the continent, to disprove the allegations laid to her charge."

The deputation of the queen was composed of Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Stuart Wortley, Sir T. Ackland, and Mr. Banks. In addition to the account of the proceedings of the Deputation, contained in the above extract, we find a few interesting particulars in an article from the London Morning Chronicle.

When the deputation arrived at the residence of the Queen, they were received by the mob with hisses, groans, and cries of "Turn them out!" "No Wilberforce!" "No address!" On their departure from the interview with the Queen, the populace shouted "Bravo, Deuman! Three cheers for the queen's champion!" in a few moments there was loud huzzing, and cries of "the Queen, the Queen!" Her Majesty, obeying the call, appeared on the balcony, and was received with the liveliest enthusiasm. Shouts of "Long live the Queen! God bless you!" continued for several minutes. Her Majesty was dressed in a robe of black satin, richly embroidered, and wore on her head a bandeau of laurel leaves, studded with emeralds, and ornamented with a superb plume of feathers. Her Majesty looked extremely well.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.
HOUSE OF LORDS, Monday, June 26.

Lord Dacre presented a petition from her majesty to the house, and regretted that it had not been presented to the house by the highest legal authority in the country. As said he had no communication with her majesty, nor was he even acquainted with her. He implored the house not hastily to proceed with a secret inquiry, which would have a bad effect from the opinions of the people, especially when their lordships knew that secret inquiry was so contrary to their feelings. The Lord Chancellor said, he owed a duty to every individual in the country; but he found when looking into their lordships journals, it would be better to have it presented by any other noble lord. He did not say he was right, and if he had erred, from a sense of duty, and nothing else. He had no feeling against this illustrious person; God forbid he should. After some discussion the petition was read by the clerk at the table, and was to the following effect:

"Caroline Regina—The Queen having been informed that proceedings affecting her dignity, honor, & character, have been instituted against her in the house, feels it necessary, as the only constitutional way, which she is informed is left to her to approach the house of lords, and to petition as a fellow subject. Her majesty is ready and anxious to meet every charge affecting her honor & challenges the most complete inquiry into her conduct; but she protests against any committee of secret examination. Her majesty is also anxious that the inquiry should be as speedily as openly gone into; but she cannot bring herself to think that the house of lords will sanction so crying an injustice as that of proceeding to that inquiry in the absence of herself, her counsel, and witnesses, the latter of which cannot be got together for some weeks; but the moment they arrive her majesty will cause due notice to be given to the house of lords, that the inquiry may proceed in any way the house may think fit. In the mean time before any other step is taken, her majesty prays to be heard by her counsel at the bar of their lordship's house this night."

Lord Dacre then moved that her majesty's counsel be called in, which was agreed to, nem. dis. The Lord Chancellor—Call in her majesty's counsel. In a few minutes the deputy usher of the black rod appeared, with Messrs. Brougham, Denman, and Williams, who, having gone to the bar, Mr. Brougham said they had the honour to attend their lordships on the part of the Queen, and he would have been inclined to have asked a few hours, to have prepared himself for his important task; but he had the commands of his illustrious client not to throw in the way any semblance of opposition to this inquiry. She now does not ask delay, in the vulgar sense of the word; she wishes inquiry, which she knows will end in a complete and glorious proof of her innocence, and they were just. She asked for delay to prepare her proof; because the contrary would be the rankest injustice. She knew not what was in that bag, or who the tools were who had lent themselves to the collection of those materials, which were the charges against her; but they knew that, whatever these charges were they must relate to her conduct while abroad; and as she resided most of the time beyond the Alps and the Apennines both, it would be impossible in five or six weeks to write letters and receive answers from that distance; but it would require a much longer time to collect witnesses to enable him even to cross examine every one of those wretches. (He begged her lordship's pardon) those creatures who had been spying into her conduct, & whispering falsehood, which they would never have dared to utter in presence of men of honor. The safeguard of an English woman was, that she had English witnesses against her.

full of the knowledge and sanctity of an oath, they were examined in a land where a witness could not be compelled to give evidence, and she had compulsory process to compel the attendance of such witnesses; but the Queen had none of these. Her ministers abroad were not likely to be very active in procuring witnesses in her favor. She had not many of the ministers, and did not think they would serve her much. What must be her innocence, when she boldly told them to go on, for she demanded justice; but it was their lordships duty, that however innocent she was they should not allow her cause to be injured by any defects in her means of procuring evidence. He would put it to any lawyer who had heard him, to say whether he or his learned friend could cross-examine a witness, if he did not know the neighborhood in which he lived. Put the case that one of the witnesses against her majesty was driven from her service for stealing 400 dolls.; and he could bring an English naval officer, now at Rouen—no Hanoverian baron—and would they examine that witness before they had sent for this; who would drive the other out of court? He understood, that if time were given him to procure all his witnesses, he should be able to drive all the other charges out of court in like manner. He therefore did not ask the delay of the process, but only the commencement for five or six months; and as their lordships were British judges, he expected they would grant it; for he could not conceive, that even at Milan, any tribunal would delay, to enable an accused person to collect his witnesses. They were about to enter into an investigation derogatory to the dignity of the crown, and interests of the country; he therefore conjured their lordships to pause before they entered on an inquiry, which, if carried on as proposed, would end in a legal murder committed on the character of one of the most illustrious persons in the kingdom.

Mr. Denman followed in support of the arguments already adduced by Mr. Brougham. Lord Liverpool then put off the meeting of the secret committee until Wednesday.

Tuesday, June 27.

Before going into discussion on the motion of Lord Grey, for discharging the order altogether, for the sitting of the secret committee on the charges contained against the queen in the green bag, Lord Grey, in order to save the time of the house, asked of Lord Liverpool whether ministers had abandoned the intention of still proposing a secret investigation, or whether they meant to submit to the house any proposition for some other, and more constitutional mode of proceeding. The Earl of Liverpool replied, that from the best consideration which he had been able to give to the subject, and the mode of proceeding which had been originally proposed to, and adopted by parliament, was the fittest to be pursued, and, therefore it was his intention to propose that the committee should proceed with the secret inquiry. Lord Grey then moved that the order for the sitting of the committee should be discharged, which was opposed by Lord Liverpool and, the Lord Chancellor; in the course of whose speeches, it was easy to be collected that should the report of the secret committee be unfavourable to her majesty, it is the intention of the ministers to introduce into parliament a bill of pains and penalties, most probably having for its object to divorce her majesty from the king, of course, then to degrade her from the style and title of Queen of this realm; and to exile her from England for ever. The motion of Earl Grey was supported by Lord Holland, Lord Belhaven and Lord Bulkley, and opposed by the Earl Donoughmore and Lord Lauderdale. The motion was then negatived by a majority of 102 to 47.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 20.

Lord Castlereagh, after some preliminary observations, moved that the consideration of the subject relative to the queen should be postponed till Thursday se'night, when he should submit a motion, founded on her majesty's answer to the resolution of the House.—He also moved that the further debate on his majesty's message be adjourned to Friday week. The ground of the noble lord's postponement is to give opportunity to the lords in the interim, to determine on the mode of proceeding to be adopted in that house, which might serve as a guide to the Commons.—Mr. Brougham received with gratification the offer of an open inquiry—which he said was the earnest wish of the queen. Mr. Western moved as an amendment to the noble lord's motion of postponement that the question should be postponed to "that day six months," the parliamentary phrase for getting rid of a question altogether. Mr. Wilberforce in the course of his speech, said, that in voting for the postponement as submitted by Lord Castlereagh, he did not pledge himself to support an inquiry into the papers which contain these charges. The debate continued with spirit and energy to half past eleven, when the house divided and Lord Castlereagh's proposition for putting off to Friday se'night, the consideration of the king's message, was carried in preference to Mr. Western's amendment by a majority of 195 to 100.

Halifax, August 2.
Dy. Asst. Com. Gen. Charlier very narrowly escaped drowning on Saturday morning last. He went to the usual bathing place, on the road to Point Pleasant, with some brother officers; swam out some distance beyond his depth, became entangled in the weeds, and was unable to extricate himself. The gentlemen bathing with him were not swimmers, and of course could render him no assistance—they saw his danger, and experienced the most painful feelings—fortunately there was a Newfoundland Dog with them, and the sagacious animal, as if fully aware of the perilous situation of Mr. C. sprang from the rock, swam towards him, and Mr. C., who was then almost exhausted, and in the act of sinking, seized the Dog by the tail and one of his hind legs, and was dragged to the shore by the faithful creature—a distance of fifteen yards, and the whole time was below the surface of the water. His friends were apprehensive life had extinguished, but they lost no time in carrying him to a dwelling house at no great distance, where medical assistance was soon procured, and the usual means adopted for restoring suspended animation, which had the desired effect. In a few hours he was so far recovered as to permit his removal to his lodgings; and has since, we are happy to state, continued improving.

From the Nat. Adv. of this morning.

Mr. Editor.—Sitting on my piazza a few minutes after ten o'clock, on the evening of the fourth of this month, and but one person in company, I was suddenly alarmed by the brightness of the atmosphere, when turning to the north-east, not what you may call a meteor or globe of fire, which I have frequently seen in the course of my life, (being hard on 70 years of my pilgrimage,) but this was an extraordinary opening of the Heaven—supposed to be about twenty degrees above the horizon, and the opening to be about a degree. It appeared as if you could plainly see through the whole, displaying the most beautiful features of the rainbow, continuing for several seconds—dying away gradually and leaving a train behind it like a comet. It was the most wonderful sight I ever beheld, and I felt much alarmed and astonished at the awfulness of its appearance and its long continuance. I will not enlarge on the subject, as I expect it must have been seen by some person more acquainted with these wonderful works of Providence than I am—and would gladly hear from some of your numerous subscribers who might have seen it, their opinion and remarks upon this sublime subject.

A SUBSCRIBER.
Harlem, Aug. 5, 1820.

Raleigh, [N. C.] Aug. 4.

Desperate Combat with a Bear.—A person who superintends Mr. Gaston's plantation, near Newbern, was standing in the mill, discovered a large Bear on the edge of the swamp, about fifty yds. distant. He discharged his gun loaded with buck shot, and believed he had wounded the animal so much that he might safely approach him, which he no sooner attempted than the Bear advanced upon him. The negroes, who were at some distance, halloed to the Overseer, and told him to run; but, believing that he could defend himself with his gun clubbed, he held it in that position, and retreated with his face to his adversary, intending to watch the moment of his near approach, to give him the coup de grace. Just as he was about to do this, his foot slipped and he fell on his back, and in an instant, the enraged animal sprang upon him, and tore him in a dreadful manner. Several persons who were in the mill, ran to the aid of the overseer, some with clubs, some with guns, but they were unable to disengage the deadly gripe of the Bear, until one with an axe broke his jaw. The overseer was brought over to Newbern, and for two days his life was despaired of: we have not since heard what is his situation.

Sporting anecdote.—Some eager sportsmen in Cumberland the other day having come to that part of the chase which is called a check, enquired of a country lad if he had seen the hare go that way? After grinning and scratching his head, he asked, "had hur a brown back!"—"Yes," (eagerly).—"Had hur long legs?"—"Yes, yes," (impatiently).—"Had hur big ears?"—"Yes, yes, yes," (violently).—"Had hur a bit of white under her tail?"—"Yes, have you seen her?"—"Well, zur, I—hanna "seen hur."

A young man, who was paying his addresses to an Irish girl, had gained so far on her affections that she had consented to attend him to the temple of Hymen, when some economical fears arose in his breast which cooled the flame Cupid had kindled; he therefore waited on his destined bride, and began to talk of the cares of the world, hard times and household expenses, till her patience being exhausted, she very fairly turned him out of the house. Her mistress hearing the noise, called to know what it was. "Nothing, madam," replied she, "but myself kicking the cares of the world out of doors."

OHIO CANAL.
The progress of the New-York canals, and probability of the speedy completion of the principal one between Lake Erie and the Hudson, has drawn the attention of the intelligent and enterprising citizens of Kentucky and Ohio, to a consideration of the effects which might be produced thereby, on their trade with the sea board. In October last there appeared in a Kentucky paper and subsequently several of the papers of Ohio, and other parts of the union, a publication evidently the result of a deep and intimate knowledge of the trade and interest of the western states, wherein the importance of a canal, for connecting the waters of the Ohio river with Lake Erie, was urged with no ordinary ability, and accompanied by calculations of the time and expense of transporting produce to New-York. It was stated that the hot and humid climate of the lower Mississippi had been no less fatal to the persons engaged in the river trade, than injurious to the produce (flour, tobacco, provisions, &c.) which comprised the articles of barter. The fluctuations of the market—want of capital and shipping at New-Orleans, and the hazards of the river during low water, were taken into the account; and the conclusion irresistibly drawn that the trade of a large portion of that western country would inevitably be drawn to New-York.

There appeared no doubt on this subject, and accordingly to the legislature of Ohio, as their last session, enacted a law provided for a survey of the route of the contemplated canal, in case a certain tract of land, through which it must pass could be obtained of the United States. That object has not been obtained, and the preparatory surveys have, in the same measure, been suspended, but with every prospect of being taken up with renewed energy at a future day.

For the following view of this subject, so highly important to this city, as well as the western states, we are in a great measure indebted to W. Steele, Esqr. of Ohio, a gentleman, who it is presumed has had ample opportunities of forming correct opinions and obtaining accurate statements on the subject. It appears that the fall from the summit level, between the waters of the Scioto and the Sandusky, is 300 feet; and it has been ascertained by the civil engineers, employed by the state of Virginia, that the Ohio river, at the mouth of the Great Kenhawa, is 83 feet below the level of Lake Erie. The amount of fall in Ohio from the mouth of the Great Kenhawa, to the probable point where the canal would connect with the Ohio, is estimated at about 40 feet, which would make the whole amount of backage on the Ohio and Erie canal, about 720 feet. The country through which the canal will pass, is represented as favorable to excavation—there being apparently no rock to obstruct, and many circumstances highly propitious to the undertaking.

The produce which must pass thro' this line of canals, would be immense.—The quantity of tobacco raised in Kentucky, in 1818, was about 25,000 hogsheads, and about 100,000 barrels of flour are exported annually, and also large quantities of pork, beef, hemp, &c. Were the canals completed, it is calculated that one half the produce of Kentucky would come to the New-York market. Ohio ships annually about 200,000 barrels of flour, and large quantities of beef, pork, whiskey, &c. &c. nearly all of which would come to New-York.

The freight on a barrel of flour from Cincinnati to New-Orleans, is \$1 60—in steam-boats it is carried down in 8 or 10 days, and in flat boats in from 20 to 30 days. The Ohio canal will be 200 miles in length, and travelling with produce may be at the rate of 50 miles per day. Produce may thus be transported from the Ohio river to the city of New-York, in 14 days, viz. four to Lake Erie, two to Buffalo, seven to Albany, and one to New-York. Packets for the conveyance of passengers only, can perform that distance in much less time.

The cost of transportation on the canal, is estimated at the rate of one cent per ton per mile, which would be, on each barrel of flour, from the Ohio river—

To Lake Erie, - - -	20 cents.
To Buffalo, - - -	20
Buffalo to Albany, - -	85
Albany to New-York, - -	15
Total cost of transportation,	90
Rate of toll not ascertained, but supposed to be about	30
Total cost, per parrel,	120

Making the whole cost of transporting a barrel of flour from the Ohio river to this city, \$1,20, which is 30 cents less than the transportation to New-Orleans.

The western traders universally prefer the New-York to the New-Orleans market, for the foregoing and other reasons, which might be given; and when we take into view the vast and increasing population of the west—the current of emigration—the hardy enterprise of the people—the facilities for canal navigation, and the light shed on such works by the example of the state of New-York

...doubt that a few years will
...about the accomplishment of the
...the Canal—a work of high and lasting
...interest, not merely to the contiguous
...states, but to the whole Federal Union.

THE GAZETTE.

TUESDAY AUGUST 22, 1820.

We have the authority of the true au-
thor of the "epigram on Hibernicus,"
to say to the Editor of the Albany Ar-
gus, that day have been furnished with
a garbled copy of that production with-
out his knowledge, by some person who
ought to have better understood its mean-
ing before he took the liberty to revise
and correct it.

"Have to laugh; I never was a weeper."

We have frequently been amused at
seeing a noble insinuation assailed by
ferocious barking and raving of a little
forwardly whifflet, that seemed to think
by his keeping out of harm's way, a dis-
cretion the better part of valor"—and
we have not unrequently compared the
conduct of the noble animal to a man of
moderate talents, attacked by some
unprincipled, despicable scribbler, who
has the will, but not the power to
succeed. In the last Ontario Messenger
we have a specimen of the lowest sort
of a man who can produce when in
possession of all the restraints of decency
and is resolved to reduce others to a
level with himself by pouring upon
them all the bitterness of a depraved im-
agination. It is an attack upon
Mr. Noah, for daring to express an opin-
ion in favor of a division of the
wildly country of Ontario, a gentleman
conspicuous for talents, for benevo-
lence of heart, urbanity of manners and
at the social virtues, which dignify an
ecclesiast. The article is attributed to
Mr. Spencer. It must have been written
at one of his splendid moments,
when the "dissolving" knife appears
more prolific than the visionary dagger,
in the daily soul of the better far never
were writings and exhortations of im-
portant value more strikingly exhibited.

We have no idea of throwing ourselves
into the dissension breach between Mr.
Noah and Mr. Spencer—but we cannot
avoid mentioning for the benefit of the
public, the disappointment which some
of his political friends (if they are not
of false professions) must feel at
his unrelenting exertions to prevent a di-
vision of Ontario County—exertions,
which, it was said, he had given assen-
sance to Clintonian gentlemen of the
County in Albany, when our petition was
before the legislature last winter, should
not be used against our claim.

It is very sorry to say that many were
not strong enough to believe that Mr. S.
would not only discountenance his oppo-
sition, but that he would lend the weight
of his influence in our favor. This was
an error, and a false use of his
influence, among the divisionists, to
induce them to support Mr. Clinton, and
to that and the many falsehoods fabri-
cated about the Canal, is he indebted
for his principal support in this quarter.

The people were told that they must
leave the Clintonians for a division—
that Mr. Spencer (who it is that he
some business to speak, and it is done
well) was for a county. The people
have been deceived—they will not here-
after support Mr. Clinton or his follow-
ers. We feel no disposition to enter in-
to a discussion, at present, of the division
question—but will merely remark, that
"We know you ought to have a new
county, but you cannot get it," has been
the common and arrogant language of
our opponents. These men have no
right the power to fasten us with the
brand of a claim they know and ac-
knowledge to be just.

The Northern Canal.—A meeting of
the Canal Commissioners took place at
Albany, on the 14, inst. to take into con-
sideration the best means of remedying
the defects in the Northern Canal, aris-
ing from a want of a full supply of water.

The new ship of the line now build-
ing at Philadelphia, has drawn the name
of "North Carolina." She will be
launched in September. The figure
head will be a bust of the founder of the
state, Sir Walter Raleigh.

Fire.—On the morning of the 8th inst.
a fire broke out in Cheapside, New-York,
and before it was extinguished it extend-
ed to Catherine and Cherry-streets. A-
bout 20 houses were destroyed.

The sum of \$5227 has been collected

in New-York for the relief of the indigent sufferers by
the late fire in the city.

We find in one of the Boston papers,
the nomination of the venerable Presi-
dent Adams, as a candidate for an electo-
r of President and Vice President, at
the ensuing election.

To Mail Contractors.—The Postmas-
ter General has published a notice to
mail contractors, that the penalty for not
carrying the mail inside of the stage, or
not covering it when carried on horse-
back, shall be hereafter rigidly enforced,
on information being given to him of
such violation of the 9th article in the
contract.

Three highway robbers, armed with
eight pistols, were taken on the road 96
miles from Madisonville, Tennessee, on
the 23d of June. The stoutest of them
was mortally wounded by the pursuers,
in attempting to escape. They made a
full confession of their guilt, and that
they had robbed several gentlemen of
money, watches, &c. It was feared they
had sealed some of their acts with blood.
They had left New-Orleans on the 24th
of May, and intended to have made
their way to the north. One of them
said he was born in New-York, his name
John Bacon Richardson, 6 feet 1 inch
high, 38 years of age, stout and well
made, brown hair and blue eyes.

The Commissary General of subsis-
tence will receive proposals at his of-
fice in Washington, until the 30th day
of Sept. next, for furnishing the follow-
ing provisions, &c. at Fort Niagara:
210 barrels prime pork
19 do. prime beef
25 do. fine flour
600 gallons of good whiskey
1675 pounds of good merchantable
soap
575 do. do. do. candles
45 bushels of good salt
40 gallons do. vinegar
140 bushels do. sound beans
One-fourth on the first day of June,
1821.

One-fourth on the first day of Sep-
tember, 1821.
One-fourth on the first day of Decem-
ber, 1821.
And the remainder on the first day of
March, 1822.

Money plenty.—The city of New-
York has recently borrowed 20,000 dol-
lars at 5 per cent.

The Albany Argus has passed into
the hands of Judge Cantow, and Mr. J.
Leahy, late cashier of the Bank of Ni-
agara, by whom it will be conducted in
future. This change of Editors has al-
ready drawn out the whittling of the
North, who to give the due to his due,
are acute fellows in the modus operandi of
apologetizing. We have a good squib,
though it should chance to grate a little.
But the detestable personalities which
have hitherto and so long disgraced our
state, we had hoped to see discounten-
anced even by those who intend to put
in the equitable character of combat-
ants in the coming conflict. This hope
is not yet abandoned, notwithstanding
the Register has commenced hostilities;
for it may occur to Mr. Carter, as
it has to many others, that in politics as
well as in war the vanes ground is not
always gained by opening the combat.
Mr. Almon's, one would think, might
be restrained from being the first to at-
tack one of the gentleman above-named,
not by motives of policy, at least by
those of gratitude.—Cathart Recorder.

America and France.—The most in-
teresting feature, to us, of the late news
from Europe, is the excitement produ-
ced in France by the passage of an act
imposing new tonnage duties on French
vessels. From the friendly feeling of
this country to France, that act was pas-
sed reluctantly, and will be cheerfully
suspended, according to the provisions it
contains authorizing that course when
the government of France shall think
it to reciprocate with us the liberality
of our Commercial Regulations. The
measure seems to have produced there
as much sensation as if it had been un-
expected. But what else could they
have looked for? Our minister to that
country had been long enough entreat-
ing them to listen to reason, and long en-
ough put off by evasive answers. The
subjoined extract of a letter from him to
the Secretary of State, communicated
to Congress at the last session, shews
and it is presumed, in the end, France
will not disdain to be as wise as England
and by a relaxation of her system, a-
vail herself of the opportunity, now of-
fered to her of placing herself in our
ports on the footing of the most favoured
nations.—National Intelligencer.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Gallatin,
to the Secretary of State, dated
Paris, Jan. 20th 1820.

"I have now the honour to enclose
the copy of Pasquier's long professed
answer on the subject of our commer-
cial relations, which was not received
till after I had closed my last despatch
to you. I am confirmed in the opinion,
that nothing will be done here until we
shall have done justice to ourselves by

think, well disposed; but they will not
... We had our information from a source
entitled to credit, from Mr. Stevens him-
self. The establishment was sold, and
dozens can witness the fact, and Mr.
Spencer bought it,—for whom is the
least of our concern. Spirit of the Times.

A meeting has been held at Auburn,
for the purpose of deliberating on the
expediency of making a Lateral Canal,
to intersect the western; and a commit-
tee appointed to examine the ground,
&c.

It is amusing to hear the threats of
the Clintonians, and the silly echoes of
the Federalists about the dismissal of the
sub Post masters. They remind us of
the witches of Macbeth—
"And like a cat without a tail
I'll do, I'll do."
And what will you do?—Nat. Adv.

A Sea Lawyer caught.—A few days
since whilst some persons from North
Haven, were clanking on Crane's bar
in this harbour standing where the wa-
ter was 3 or 4 feet deep, one of the com-
pany espied a Shark making slowly
towards them, intending no doubt to at-
tack without giving notice. The man
gave warning, and they all sprung into
their boat. The Shark was finally re-
sued with a clam rake, by one of the
fins, and soon despatched. It was 7 ft.
in length, & weighed 140 lbs.—E. Post

St. Louis, (Missouri) June 1.
The convention have gone through,
in committee of the whole, the three
departments of the government. The
following are the leading features:—
Legislative.—To consist of two bran-
ches. Representatives to be 25 years
of age, to be elected for two years.—
Sessions of the General Assembly bi-
ennial.

Judicial.—To be vested in one court
of appeals, presided by three judges;
one Court of Chancery, presided by a
Chancellor; as many Circuit Courts as
the legislature shall deem necessary, pre-
sided by one judge; and in justices of
the peace, whose jurisdiction is limited.
All the judges to be appointed by the
governor, with the advice of the senate;
to hold their offices during good behav-
iour; and to have fixed salaries of not
less than \$2000 each.

Executive.—To be vested in a gov-
ernor and lieutenant governor.
The governor to be 35 years of age;
to be elected by the people; to hold his
office four years, and to be ineligible the
next four; to nominate and with the ad-
vice of the Senate to appoint an Attor-
ney General, a Secretary of State, some
military officers, and judges; to have a
qualified vote on the passage of laws; to
be a conservator of the peace, and com-
mander in chief of the military and na-
val force of the state; and to have a fixed
salary of not less than \$2000 per
annum.

The lieutenant governor to be elected
by the governor; to hold his office for
the same term; to possess the same
powers when holding the place of gov-
ernor; and to be president of the Sen-
ate.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.
We have received St. Thomas papers
to the 14th ult. Marshall Bressford ar-
rived at Barbadoes on the 7th June, in
the British frigate Spartan, from Rio Jan-
eiro for Europe, and sailed again on the
13th. Lord Combermere, governor of
Barbadoes, took passage in the same ves-
sel—one party voted him a piece of plate
worth \$1000; and the other abused him
in the papers.

The Spanish royal squadron is said to
have returned to Laguna previous to
the 30th of May, (our accounts are
much later) after destroying the navy
yard at the Barrancas, capturing a gun
boat, a hechera, two schooners and a
sloop at Gayria and Punta Piedra, de-
stroyed all the shipping; and at the
marshes of Margarita, destroyed all the
boats and 5 crafts. The captures will
be worth ten thousand dollars.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in
Russellville, [Ken.] dated, July 4.
"Yesterday a young man from Phila-
delphia, journeyman to January, silver
plater, was almost blown to pieces by
the accidental discharge of a cannon,
whilst in the act of loading it. His arm
was so badly injured as to make amputa-
tion necessary, one of his eyes blown
out, and his body considerably burnt and
torn. There is but little hopes of his
recovery. Another young man had his
arm blown off.

"On Saturday last, there was a man
killed 8 miles from this place, in attempt-
ing to kill a traveller on the road from
Bowling Green to Russellville. He had
blacked and disguised himself and fired
at the traveller, which missed him but
shot his horse. The traveller run up to
him, threw him down, took the assail-
ant's pistol and shot him through the
head. The traveller was brought to trial
and acquitted, it being done in
self-defence. He did a considerable day's
business—killed a man, had his trial and
travelled 30 miles.

any thing to do with the Messenger es-
tablishment. We don't believe him.—
We had our information from a source
entitled to credit, from Mr. Stevens him-
self. The establishment was sold, and
dozens can witness the fact, and Mr.
Spencer bought it,—for whom is the
least of our concern. Spirit of the Times.

District Court.—A Special Sessions
of the United States District Court, in
and for the Northern District of New-
York, will be holden at Watertown, in
the county of Jefferson, on Tuesday the
12th day of September next, and at
Rochester, in the county of Genesee, on
Thursday the 21st day of the same
month.

Marine List.
PORT OF
GENESEE.

ARRIVED—Aug. 14.—Steam Boat
Ontario, Vaughan, S. Harbor; Lady
Washington, Reed, do.; Gen. Brown,
Davis, Ogdensburg; Genesee Packet,
Pease, do.; Julia, York, Fr. Creek;
Java, Cushman, do.; Mary, Vorce, do.;
Crazy Jane, Coggswell, Niagara.

16.—Sally Ann, Rogers, Prescott;
Geneva, Kent, Oswego; Steam Boat
Ontario, Vaughan, Lewiston.
SAILED—Aug. 14.—Steam Boat
Ontario, Vaughan, Lewiston; Crazy
Jane, Coggswell, Fr. Creek.
16.—Steam Boat Ontario, Vaughan,
S. Harbor.
17.—Mary, Vorce, Long Point; Sal-
ly Ann, Rogers, Oswego.

CASH!
Or Produce, will buy Goods at the
Store of
A. HAMLIN,

as cheap as they have ever been bought
in this country. He is now receiving a
general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY, &
GLASSWARE,
HARDWARE, &c.

which he offers for ready pay only—but
at Prices which will satisfy the most scrup-
ulous. Call and see.
Rochester, 25th July 1820. 28tf

Economy in Dress.
BINGHAM & CAMERON,
HAVE formed a Co-partnership in
the Tailoring Business, and are
ready, at their shop opposite A. Ens-
worth's Inn, Carroll-street, to do all
kinds of work in their line VERY CHEAP.
They feel confident that no fault will be
found with the durability or style of their
work. All kinds of cutting done on the
shortest notice.

Ladies Habits
made in the most fashionable manner—
also, MILITARY DRESSES. They return
the public thanks for the liberal patronage
they have heretofore received, and
solicit a continuance of their favors. No
exertions shall be wanting to merit it.
Rochester, July 25, 1820. 38tf

Gentlemen's Clothes.
LATEST FASHIONS, JUST RE-
CEIVED FROM N. YORK.
THE Subscriber has just received
patterns of the latest fashions from
one of the first shops in the city of New-
York, and is ready, at his old stand in
Buffalo-street, near the bridge, to exe-
cute all kinds of work in the Tailoring
business in the most fashionable and
workmanlike manner, on short notice,
and at unusually low prices—especially
so for Cash. He presumes that from
the experience he has had in his busi-
ness in the first shops in New-York, and
Philadelphia, that he will be able to give
general satisfaction. At any rate gen-
tlemen who want clothes Cut or Made
in style will do well to call.

Military Work
made according to the late regulations
of Garments cut on short notice.
A small assortment of
Domestic Manufactured Cloths,
of various colours and of good quality,
for sale very cheap for cash.
ELISHA TAYLOR.
Rochester, July 21, 1820. 38tf

Shaving & Hair-Dressing.
WM. REYNOLDS,
RESPECTFULLY informs the gen-
tlemen of Rochester, that he has
commenced the above business in the
new shop opposite A. Plumb & Co's
Store, Carol street, where he will attend
to all calls in his line at a cheap rate, viz:
\$1.50cts. per quarter for shaving twice
a week, and \$2 for 3 times.
N. B. Liquid and Paste Blacking
kept constantly on hand for sale.
August 1st 1820. 39tf.

JUSTICES' BLANKS,
For Sale at this Office.

THE subscribers will receive pro-
duce of every description at the
Ware Houses of Messrs. Gurnsey &
Bushnell, and A. & C. Hanford, and
transport the same to Montreal, on terms
as favourable as any other Forwarding
House will do it.

HUBBELL, WHITING & Co.
Ogdensburg, 3d August 1820. 6w
DYE STUFF, PAINT AND
OIL STORE.

S. MELANCTON SMITH,
KEEPS on hand a constant supply
of Dye-Stuffs of all kinds—Paints
and Oils, which will be sold very low for
Cash. Clothiers are respectfully invited
to call. The articles are selected by
gentlemen long acquainted with the bu-
siness and are warranted good.

—ALSO—
Iron, Nails—White and Tarred Rope,
all sizes. Blocks, Shoe, Whitewash,
Clothiers and Paint Brushes, Seine and
wrapping Twine. Factory and Tow
Cloth. Tobacco, Pipes, Snuff, Powder
Lead and Shot. Shaving and Bar Soap.
Albany Stone Ware, consisting of a
variety of Jugs & Pots. A constant
supply of common and basket Salt.—
North Carolina Tar and Rosin, by the
bbl. or less. A few Cow Bells, from 3
to 4s. each. Salmon of a superior qual-
ity by the bbl. or less, which will be ex-
changed for Produce or Whiskey.—
Spermaceti Oil, much used for Wool
carding as well as lamps. Confectionary

Also, [July 17,] a constant supply of
SALT,
by the hundred barrels, or less, on liber-
al terms.

FORWARDING.
THE subscriber continues the For-
warding Business on the Genesee
River, will take property at either of
the Landings above Rochester and de-
liver the same at either of the Landings
below—will also contract for the For-
warding of Merchandise from Albany to
any part of this district on reasonable
terms.
S. MELANCTON SMITH.
Rochester, April 18, 1820. 24tf.

Rochester Hardware Store.
FRASER & SHELDON
ARE now receiving and intend to
keep constantly on hand, a complete
and general assortment of
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
Plated and Common Saddlery.

10 Tons Russia & Swedes Iron.
5 " Band and Hoop Iron.
1 " Share Moulds and Landslides.
1 " German (L) Swedes & Cast Stee
5 " Cut Nails assorted from 3 to 20dl
12 doz. English Spades and Shovels,
20 " Cobb's warranted Grass and
Cradle Scythes.

Dutch Bolting Cloths,
Tobacco, Snuff and Segars.
They also carry on the manufactur-
ing of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron;
such as Copper Stills and Worms, Dy-
ers' and Hatters' Kettles, Copper Tea
Kettles, Copper, and Sheet Iron Boilers,
Cylinders, Heaters, &c. &c.
The above articles will be sold very
low for Cash, wholesale and retail.
Rochester, June 27, 1820. 26tf

Rochester Shoe Store.
JACOB GOULD
HAS just received (at his Store in
Carroll-street, two doors north of
Messrs Hart and Saxton's)
1,000 pair coarse Shoes,
warranted to be of the first quality—and
to accommodate the times, they are of-
fered for one dollar and seventy five cents
per pair. The above Shoes have been
made by contract, and are far superior
to any ever offered in this market.
Those who purchase by whole sale, will
receive a discount and credit by giving
good security.

N. B. Ladies and Gentlemen's
Boots and Shoes
of the latest fashions constantly on hand
and manufactured on the shortest notice.
Also, kept constantly for sale, Cotton
Goods, Yarn,—Hard-ware, &c.
Rochester, June 27, 1820. 34tf

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber wants 25 journey-
man Coopers for the fall's work,
four to continue a year. Two industri-
ous boys as Apprentices to the Cooper-
ing Business. Apply at my shop a few
rods South of the Red Mill's
BENJ. JAMES.
Rochester, August 8, 1820. 40tf.

One Cent Reward
RANAWAY from the subscriber
JEHIAL D. DEWY, an indentured
apprentice to the Coopering business.—
All persons are forbid harbouring or
trusting him on my account.
BENJAMIN WILCOX.
Rochester, May 2, 1820. 3w26

[From the Nashville W.M.]

ANTIQUITIES OF TENNESSEE.

On the farm of Turner Lane, Esq. five miles south-east of Sparta on the waters of the Caney Fork of Cumberland, and no other farms adjacent, have lately been found, small graves, sunk into the earth from one foot to eighteen inches below the surface. They are about ten inches broad and eighteen inches long, having a flag limestone rock at each of the ends and sides, and covered with the same species of rock. In these graves are found skull bones, about three inches in diameter, nearly round; the other bones being proportionally small. Between two and three hundred of these graves have been discovered. In every tomb, yet opened, was found a small black earthen pot, about one pint in capacity, containing a small conck-shell, undecayed, of a gray color on the exterior and red within, and as transparent as this species of shell is usually found. The pot, when broken, exhibits numerous white specks of round shining particles.

It is a matter of striking curiosity, that there is not to be found, in the neighborhood of this place, any limestone of the same species with that of which these tombs are constructed.

In the vicinity of the place where these graves are found, there are the vestiges of a large town, having parallel streets extending east and west. The land they are upon is covered with a large timber as any in the neighborhood. The sutures of the heads of these skeletons are closed, & as sound & solid as the other parts of the skulls.

At Mr. Anderson's two miles and a half in a south-westerly direction from the farm of Mr. Lane, were found other skeletons of the same dimensions, in tombs constructed upon the same plan, and of singular materials. One at least, it is said, was observed to have teeth and all the bones belonging to the human body.

The facts above stated, are attested by Mr. Lane, of White county, who has seen the skeletons very often; by his son, Jacob A. Lane, Esq. of Sparta, in the same county; and by another son, Alexander Lane, Esq. a student at law who all say they can be verified by all the inhabitants in the vicinity of the farm of Mr. Lane. Mr. Lane, the father, who is a man of observation, gives it as his decided opinion, that these are skeletons of adult persons. He found his opinion upon the solidity of the bones of the heads, and also upon the fact, of the sutures of the skulls being entirely closed and solid.

The trees growing where they were found, are of as great size and age as any in the surrounding forest. Both at Mr. Anderson's and Mr. Lane's and many extensive circular elevations of earth, raised two or three feet above the common surface, arranged in order, having the very appearance of once populous towns, upon which are standing large trees: on one of them, a poplar five feet diameter at least. The small graves at Mr. Lane's are arranged; but at Mr. Anderson's there is a large burying ground full of them, without any order as to position. That the bones are human, Mr. Lane thinks there can be no doubt, and that they are not the bones of children, he thinks unquestionable.

The conck-shells, it would seem, must have been brought from the border of the ocean; as there are none such to be found either in the rivers of Kentucky or those of this state; and it would also seem, that they must have been brought either immediately before their deposition in these vessels. In a few years, they probably would have been lost or broken to pieces, had they remained unburied. That the animals of the skeletons longed to drink water, & were restless, is intimated by the water vessel at the head of each skeleton. The rocks which enclose them, are thin blue limestone, and not of that rough but originally, all the limestone, & very probably of a grey colour. Here is a mystery that baffles conjectures, and puts an experience at defiance. The pagules of Herodotus, on the borders of Ethiopia and the Red Sea, and those of Homer in India, have always been treated as fables, which, in the days of those men, entered into most of their written compositions. At this day, we must outstrip evolution itself to believe in a real existence of pigmy men. How could a nation of pigmy men, not exceeding 18 inches in stature, build habitations, clear the forest, cultivate the soil, defend themselves against the ravages of the hawk and eagle, the wolf & the panther? How live in the world of giants, such as are mentioned by ancient writers, when the size and age of men, bearing a just proportion to each other, far exceeded those of the present day? The remains of a gigantic race are not more than seven miles from the burying ground of these pigmies. Their skeletons are no shorter than seven feet, frequently above it. Figure, in imagination, one of these skeletons covered with muscles, &c. and distended by ordinary repetition—place him on the side of the largest man of the present day, &

what would be his comparative appearance? Proceeded from some inviolable and indispensable religious injunction—the conduct of the ancient Egyptians, and of the ancient, intermediate, and present Hindoos. J. H.

Did the Samoidee of America, whose common stature does not exceed four feet, and whose female, it may be supposed, is still of inferior size, come hither from the north-eastern coast of America, in company with the people of Scythia, remarked by all the writers of antiquity for their monstrous size? It is possible that, in their passage through the neck of land which it is supposed connects the two continents together, those Scythians dragged with them some of the dwarfish nations of north-eastern America, whose descendants are now found living within the arctic circles; and that these small skeletons are the relics of pigmy race, whose posterity, by the general warmth of a milder climate, and the plentiful diet which it affords, have returned to the stature which their immediate ancestors lost, by the migrations of their ancestors into the inhospitable climates of the north; which chilling the blood, diminishing the force of its circulation, and rendering their supply of precarious and unwholesome, in the lapse of a long series of ages, reduced their primitive bulk?

If this be so, the women, and the un-grown children of the first emigrants, although beyond the age of infancy, and not yet arrived at maturity, might not have been of larger dimensions when clothed with flesh than is indicated by these skeletons.

Let us look for conck-shells on the shores of north-eastern America, and look there also for the stature of those who inhabit the most north-westerly regions of these countries, and we shall perceive whether this conjecture has the countenance of probability, and if not then let it be owned with candor that many are the unsearchable ways of Providence.

But, indeed, a conjecture may be offered, before we leave this subject, which to some, may, possibly seem worthy of attention. The Egyptians, in ancient times, worshipped a great number of animals, and, among others, the Ibis, the Hawk the Cat, the Dog. In whatever family a cat died every individual of that family cut off his or her eyebrows; but, if a dog died, the whole family shaved their heads, and, in fact, every part of their bodies. The cats, when dead, were carried to sacred buildings, and, after being salted, were buried in the city Duhasies. Of the canine species, the females were buried in consecrated chests which ceremony was also observed with respect to the Johncumen. Herod: Lu. 65, 66, &c.

The Hindoos, says the Abbe Dubois, pay honor and worship, less or more solemn, to almost every living creature, whether quadruped, bird, or reptile. He then gives a long list of the worshipped animals, beginning with the Ape, and including the dog and other animals.—The Ape is the class of animals which receives the highest honors. The striking resemblance which the Hindoos remark, between the animal and man, in exterior appearance and physical relations, was the first cause of the great reverence in which they held him. 2d Dubois, 216. The worship of the great Ape Hindoos extends over all the territory of India, and especially among the followers of Vishnu. His idol is every where seen in the temples and other places frequented by the people. And it is also frequently found in the woods and under thick trees in desert places.—But particularly where the Vishnavites abound, the favorite idol of Hindoos is found almost every where. The sacrifices offered to it usually consist of the simplest productions of nature; & to parts frequented by Apes, devotees are often seen who give from part of their food, and consider it a meritorious deed.

The skulls and other bones described by Mr. Lane may be the bones of sacred animals, buried by a superstition not dissimilar to that of the Hindoo and Egyptian; and, being not more than twenty miles from the place where the *three-faced image* was found, both may have been deposited by the same religious notions. The conck-shell, left in the small water vessel, indicates an intent to provide for the accommodation of some animal who could use the conck for dipping water out of the larger vessel.—Should this conjecture be found worthy of adoption, the evidence of Hindoo ancestry will have attained a degree of strength almost too stable to suffer resistance. The animal, whether ape, or monkey, and the conck-shell, may have come from the Gulf of Mexico, Camana, or the waters of the Orinoko & the adjacent countries, whether it is probable they came, from the old world, with the superstition which defiled them. The sedulous anxiety manifested in their preservation; the care taken, in their burial, to provide a certain species of stone for the coffin, and, for their future accommodation, a water vessel and a dipper, are circumstances which must have

A large book was put upon the table, with some wine in a tumbler, and a roll of bread. Then entered the bridegroom, and a man about fifty, in a pelisse of pale blue, and white loose Dutch looking breeches; his turban as white as snow, and whiskers of a tremendous size! Next appeared the lady; about 30 years of age, short, and rather pretty. Her hair which was hardly to be discovered through the profusion of golden & gilded ornaments, hung down behind, and was fixed with threads of gold, as low as her haunches. Across her forehead was a band, on which were fixed various golden ornaments. She wore a dark purple pease-egg with fur under which was a shawl of white silk, richly embroidered; a zone of silk, with richly embossed clasps like small saucers encircled the lower part of her waist, and hung down upon her loins. She looked very shy and modest. Every eye was fixed upon her behind her stood her mother holding her up; the good old lady's hair was dyed red, the favorite colour of hair to Greece.

The ceremony as near as I can recollect, was as follows. One of the priests took up some frankincense, which was lighted in a censer; he then wafted the smoke among his brethren. Two wax candles, lighted, were given to the bride and bridegroom by another priest, which they kissed; they also kissed his hand; the candles were then put down, and the same priest read prayers. The rings were then produced, and placed upon the bride's finger, which the priest advanced, and asked the respective parties if they desired to be married. Upon receiving their answer in the affirmative, he touched their heads three times with their rings, which were delivered to the person who gave away the bride. This person, (the Austrian Consul) put them on the fingers of each, changing them three times alternately from the bride to the bridegroom. Then the description of the marriage of Cana was read in a chanting tone. Both seemed much affected, and I thought the poor bride would faint.

Matrimonial crowns were placed upon their heads, and a more whimsical and ridiculous sight I never saw. The crowns were of a conical form, composed of the merest tinsel, gold leaf and spun glass. They were changed from one head to the other three times; the rings were taken off by the priest and again replaced. While six of the priests were singing the service, the seventh

took up the roll of bread, and cut out two small pieces, which he put into the wine. The sacrament was then administered, and prayers and chanting recommenced. While this was going on, the bride and bridegroom were led three times round the table in the slowest possible manner; looking like condemned criminals, and fully as melancholy as if they were going to be hanged. At that time smoke from the frankincense was wafted in great profusion among the spectators. When the ceremony was finished, the father kissed his son and daughter, as likewise did most of their friends. The bride and bridegroom marched off with their precious crowns upon their heads. They lived together at the lady's father's for eight days, at the expiration of which the lady went to her husband's house in full procession.—While walking amidst a multitude of women and children, she was supported by two females. On her head was a prodigious cushion of pad, stuck full of trumpety flowers made of paper; her cheeks, eye-brows and lips were daubed over with gold leaf; and her hair, interwoven with skeins of brown silk, hung down behind and before. She walked very slowly, and a boy carried a mirror before her, in which she was obliged to look occasionally, as a symbol of the regard thenceforth due even to her external carriage and conduct.

A MODERN GREEK MARRIAGE.

From William's Travels in Italy, Greece &c. We went to the wedding of a Greek lady, daughter of the first physician.—As the ceremony was curious, I shall attempt to describe it to you. Cloves and outrags wrapped up in a small parcel, were left at the house of the Consul where we lived, and this is the mode of an invitation to a wedding at Patras.—The poorer class leave only cloves, nutmegs being dear. When we arrived at the door of the court yard, we found the physician's janissary in waiting in a rich robe of scarlet; his pistols, of embossed silver, stuck in his silk girdle, were opposed to a vest of blue velvet trimmed with gold lace; his turban, short petticoat, and trowsers, were of the purest white, and his garters were of scarlet velvet embroidered with gold; his dress indeed, might have suited a prince. Every farthing which these servants receive in wages is laid out on clothes, and they contrive to preserve them well.

The court before the house was miserable and dirty, and the house itself had a very mean appearance. We ascended by a broad ladder, and found the mother of the bride, with some other ladies standing in the entry, but they did not seem to take any part in the ceremony of receiving the visitors. On entering the room where the marriage ceremony was performed, we found the father of the lady, a fine looking old man, dressed in rich robes, with a cylinder cap of fur, like a large moor, seated on his divan or sofa, which was about one feet broad and went all round the room, provided with cushions at the back. To this we were conducted, and found ourselves seated about 15 inches from the door. We squatted down like the Greeks, with our legs under us, when a handsome and elegant attendant in robes of blue and purple stepped forward, and presented each of us with a long pipe, which we smoked. The room was wretchedly furnished; a few coarse wooden chairs, all different in fashion and size, a wooden clock a press, three or four barbarous pictures of the Virgin and child and the Apostles, the faces and crowns of glory done in raised tin, and the drapery in paint.—Shortly after our arrival, seven or eight priests with long beards entered, dressed in black; a small rickety table being then brought to the middle of the room the robes of the priests wrapped up in bundles, were laid on it, and opened by the priests. The dresses were different, but all highly ornamented with flowers and embroidery. When their ordinary dress was concealed by their canonicals, these ecclesiastics looked very well.

The following laughable story is extracted from the *Memoirs of Delavault* and is told of Francis Delaval's electioneering at Andover:— "His attorney's bill was yet to be discharged. It had been running on for many years, and though large sums had been paid on account, a prodigious balance still remained to be adjusted. The affair came before the king's bench. Among a variety of exorbitant and monstrous charges there appeared the following article. 'To being thrown out of the window at the George Inn Andover—surgeon's bill, and loss of time & business—all in the service of Sir F. L. Delaval—Five hundred pounds.' When this curious item came to be explained it appeared, that the attorney had, by way of promoting Sir Francis' interest in the borough, sent cards of invitation to the officers of a regiment in the town, in the name of the Mayor and Corporation, inviting them to dine and drink his majesty's health on his birthday. He, at the same time, wrote a similar invitation to the mayor and corporation, in the name of the officers of the regiment.—The two companies met, complimented each other, eat a good dinner, drank a hearty battle of wine to his majesty's health, and prepared to break up. The commanding officer of the regiment, being the politest man in the company, made a handsome speech to mayor, thanking him for his hospitable invitation and entertainment. 'No, Colonel,' replied the mayor, 'it is to you thanks are due by me and my brother aldermen for your generous treat to us.' The Colonel replied with as much warmth as good breeding would allow; the mayor retorted with downright anger, swearing that he would not be choosed by the bravest Colonel in his majesty's service. Mr. Mayor said the Colonel, 'there is no necessity of displaying any vulgar passion on this occasion; permit me to show you, that I have here your obliging card of invitation.' Nay, Mr. Colonel, here is no opportunity for banter

ing, there is your card.' Upon showing the cards, it was observed notwithstanding an attempt to do it, both cards are written in some manner by some person who had designed to make fools of them all. Every eye the corporation turned spontaneously upon the attorney, who, of course, attended all public meetings. His impudence suddenly gave way, he faltered, & betrayed himself so fully by his confusion, that the Colonel, in a fit of summary justice, threw him out of the window. For this Sir Francis Delaval was charged five hundred pounds." PATRICK HENRY.

Mr. Wirt in his life of Patrick Henry has given us several anecdotes of his success in the pathetic and in the comic. The following is in a high degree interesting. "The case of John Hook, to which my correspondent alludes, is worthy of insertion. Hook was a Scotchman, a man of wealth; and suspected of being unfriendly to the American cause.—During the distresses of the American army, consequent on the joint invasion of Cornwallis and Phillips, in 1781, a Mr. Venerable, an army commissary, had taken two of Hook's steers for the use of the troops. The act had not been strictly legal; and on the establishment of peace, Hook, under the advice of Mr. Cowan, a gentleman of some distinction in the law, thought proper to bring an action of trespass against Mr. Venerable, in the district court of New-London. Mr. Henry appeared for the defendant, and is said to have disported himself in the cause to the infinite enjoyment of his hearers, the unfortunate Hook always excepted. After Mr. Henry became animated in the cause, says a correspondent, he appeared to have complete control over the passions of his audience; at one time he excited their indignation against Hook: vengeance was visible in every countenance: a gain, when he chose to relax and ridicule him, the whole audience was in a roar of laughter. He painted the distresses of the American army, exposed almost naked to the rigour of a winter's sky, and marking the frozen ground over which they marched, with the blood of their unshod feet: where was the man, he said, who had an American heart in his bosom, who would not have thrown open his fields, his barns, his cellars, the doors of his house, the portals of his breast, to have received with open arms, the meanest soldier in that little band of famished patriots? Where is the man?—There he stands—but whether the heart of an American beats in his bosom, you, gentlemen, are to judge.—He then carried the jury by the powers of his imagination, to the plains around York, the surrender of which had followed shortly after the act complained of: he depicted the surrender in the most glowing and noble colours of his eloquence—the audience saw before their eyes the humiliation and dejection of the British, as they marched out of their trenches—they saw the triumph which lighted up every patriotic face, and heard the shouts of victory, and the cry of Washington and liberty, as it rung and echoed through the American ranks, and was reverberated from the hills & shores of the neighbouring river—"but, hark, what notes of discord are these which disturb the general joy, and silence the acclamations of victory—they are the notes of John Hook, hoarsely howling through the American camp, beef! beef!" The whole audience were convulsed: a particular incident will give a better idea of the effect than any general description. The clerk of the court, unable to command himself, and unwilling to commit any breach of decorum in his place, rushed out of the court house and threw himself on the grass, in the most violent paroxysm of laughter, where he was rolling, when Hook, with very different feelings, came out, for relief, into the yard also. "Jemmy Steptoe," said he to the clerk, "what the devil ails ye, mon?" Mr. Steptoe was only able to say, that he could not help it. "Never mind ye," said Hook; "wait till Billy Cowan gets up: he'll show him the la" Mr. Cowan, however, was so completely overwhelmed by the torrent which bore upon his client, that when he rose to reply to Mr. Henry, he was scarcely able to make an intelligent or audible remark. The cause was decided almost by acclamation. The jury retired for form's sake, and instantly returned with a verdict for the defendant. Nor did the effect of Mr. Henry's speech stop here. The people were so highly excited by the tory audacity of such a suit, that Hook began to hear around him a cry more terrible than that of beef: it was the cry of tar and feathers; from the application of which, it is said, that nothing saved him but a precipitate flight and the speed of his horse.

A woman, who should attempt to thunder like Demosthenes, would not find her eloquence increase her domestic happiness. We by no means wish that women should yield their better judgment to their fathers or husbands; but, without using any of that debasing punning which Rousseau recommends, they may support the cause of reason with all the graces of female gentleness.

Holy writ attests the existence of giants.

TERMS OF THE
ROCHESTER GAZETTE.

To subscribers who receive their papers by mail, the price will be Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance. To village subscribers, and those who call for their papers, Two Dollars, payable half yearly. Companies of ten, or more, who receive their papers at the Office, One Dollar and Fifty Cents. Any person may be at liberty to discontinue, or paying what may be due for his paper.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Sargate's Notice, 30 cents for the first insertion, and 15 cts. for every subsequent insertion of 72 words. Advertisements not exceeding a page, to be inserted three times, for One Dollar & Twenty Five Cents for every subsequent insertion.

PRINTING.
Pamphlets, Tracts, Handbills, Cards, &c. executed with neatness and accuracy.

Legal Advertisements.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money and the interest thereon, secured by indenture of mortgage executed by Thomas Mendenhall to William H. Hanford, bearing date the twentieth day of March 1819, for hundred and eighty dollars. Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made, and provided, all that certain piece or parcel of land, lying and being in Township No. one, first range of townships west of Genesee River, now included in the town of California, beginning at the southern corner of land formerly owned by Joshua Cocks, now owned by Levi Cocks, on the line of lot No. ninety-five, running thence northerly one half across the lot, and parallel to the east line of lots No. ninety-five and ninety-four so far that a line from thence to the said east line, and from thence north to the place of beginning, will contain one hundred and fifty acres, will be sold at public auction at the house now occupied by Abel Esqworth in the village of Rochester, county of Genesee, on the nineteenth day of December next at one o'clock P. M. of that day. Dated June 20th 1820. WILLIAM H. HANFORD, By H. R. BAKER, his Atty.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money and the interest thereon secured by indenture of mortgage executed by John C. Taylor to Amos Rowe, bearing date the sixteenth day of February 1818, for hundred and eighty dollars. Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, will be sold at public auction at the house of Abel Esqworth in the village of Rochester, Genesee county, on Thursday the twenty third day of November next at two o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, all that certain piece or parcel of land lying in the town of Gates in the county of Genesee, containing forty three acres, being the westerly part of the easterly part of lot No. forty-nine, bounded northerly on part of Lot No. fifty-two, and southerly on Lot No. forty-nine, and easterly by the westerly part of Lot No. forty-nine; and westerly by a lot of one hundred and twenty seven acres. To either of the hereditaments and appurtenances belonging to the said premises, Dated May 16, 1820. ZOETH ELDRIDGE, AME ELDRIDGE, By Rowell Babbit, their Atty.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money and the interest thereon secured by indenture of mortgage executed by Jedediah Sanford and Wanda, his wife, to Andrew V. T. Leavitt and Charles J. Hill, bearing date the thirty first day of August A. D. one thousand eight hundred and nineteen. Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to a statute in such case made and provided, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the town of Gates, in the county of Genesee and State of New-York, and in that part of the village of Rochester formerly called Frankfort, which piece or parcel of land is known and distinguished on a map of Frankfort aforesaid, made by Benjamin Wright, as lot number ninety seven, being sixty six feet front and rear, and two hundred feet deep, will be sold at public auction at the house now kept by A. Esqworth and Son in the village of Rochester aforesaid on the eighth day of March next at one o'clock in the afternoon. Dated September 4, 1820. ANDREW V. T. LEAVITT, CHARLES J. HILL, By Esau Pomeroy, their Atty.

GROUND PLASTER,
BY the Bbl. or smaller quantity for Sale, also, a few Bbls. Bannet's (Mullus) superior Ale, by S. MELNCTON SMITH. August 2, 1820.

National Work.
PROPOSALS

By Joseph M. Sanderson of Philadelphia, for publishing by subscription, A BIOGRAPHY OF THE SIGNERS TO THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE embellished with upwards of 50 portraits and the Declaration itself, with fac-simile engravings of the signatures—By John Sanderson.

TO THE PUBLIC.

When we consider the personal qualities of the statesmen, who were associated in the first Congress of the United States, and whose names are affixed to the Declaration of Independence, the perilous occasion which demanded the exercise of their wisdom and deliberation, and the influence of their councils on the interests of mankind, we must acknowledge that very rarely a more imposing and magnificent spectacle has been exhibited to the world, and we shall seek in vain, in the annals of nations, for an event more worthy of commemoration, or of being cherished forever in the hearts of a grateful and generous people.—The love of independence is interwoven with the frame and constitution of the human mind. It is almost the first sentiment that animates the infant's features in the cradle; and amongst all the actions and enterprises of man, none has awakened into activity a greater exertion of the virtuous energies of his nature, none has excited a greater warmth of veneration, and has more imperious claims upon our gratitude, than resistance to tyranny and oppression.

In these republican states which have been the admiration of the world, the first tribute of genius was paid to the patriot or the hero who promoted the cause of liberty and maintained the independence and dignity of man. The animated canvass, the breathing marble snatched his features from the grasp of death, and the historian inscribed his name and achievements in the imperishable records of fame. It would indeed be no favorable presage of the perpetuity of our republican institutions to discover an insensibility to the obligations we owe the memory of the illustrious patrons of American freedom. They advanced us by their magnanimity from the inglorious state of colonial subjection and from the arbitrary dominion of a foreign power, to the distinguished elevation of a sovereign and independent people; they asserted and maintained the imprescribable rights of humanity by the "mutual pledge of their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor;" & as long as Virtue holds her empire in the hearts of their successors, the example of these generous benefactors will not be lost to the world, their names will not pass away nor be forgotten, or their glorious deeds be confounded in the common and casual transactions of life. Ingratitude is a vice that in nations as well as individuals, indicates the last degree of degeneracy and corruption. It is a vice that implies the absence of every virtue; it was in the age of Cato that the name of Scipio was proscribed, and the statue of Brutus brought death on its possessor.

The glory of our ancestors is the light of posterity, and the homage of the living cannot be offered to the illustrious dead with an equal or sterile admiration.—Great and splendid actions will seldom be achieved by men who have humble or ordinary objects in prospect. It is by contemplating the lives and characters of those who are marked out from the multitude by their eminent qualities that we become emulators of their virtues and their renown. It is by reading the history of their generous and noble actions that sympathetic emotions are excited in the heart, and by a reiteration of such feelings, grandeur of sentiment, dignity and elevation of character, & habits of virtue are generated & confirmed. Liurgies clad in armor the statues of the gods, that even in their devoutness the citizen of Sparta might have the image of war before their eyes; observing well that a disposition of the mind, like a limb of the body, was invigorated by exercise and activity. "He interwove" says Plutarch, "the praise of virtue and the contempt of vice in all their pursuits and recreations, and by these arts they were possessed with a thirst of honor, an enthusiasm bordering on insanity, and had not a wish but for their country." The trophies of Miltiades interrupted the sleep of Themistocles, and Theseus in listening to the exploits of Hercules was fired with his spirit and became the successful rival of his fame. The uncultivated savage catches the flame of emulation from the deeds of his ancestors, and hangs his hut with the emblem of his father's valor.

More need not be said to enforce the utility of the publications we have undertaken, and which we now submit to the patronage of our fellow citizens, with the hope, that from the liberality of their encouragement, we shall be able to present it to the public, worthy of their approbation. We must depend for the illustration of many of the characters of our biography, upon the generosity of their surviving relatives and friends, to furnish us with whatever interesting materials may be in their possession; for which, with our grateful acknowledgments, we promise a copy of the entire work as a compensation.

CONDITIONS.

1. The work will be published in numbers or half volumes of 200 pages octavo and will be completed in ten numbers. It will contain upwards of 50 portraits engraved by Mr. J. B. Longacre, whose style has not been exceeded by any other artist

in the United States. Specimens of the paper and printing may be seen at this office.

2. To the first number will be perfixed an appropriate frontispiece, designated by Mr. Le Seur, and a vignette title to each volume, which, with the portraits and other engravings, will at least be equivalent to the price of subscription.

3. The first number (now in press) will be published in February next—the remainder in succession as the work will permit, and delivered to subscribers at two dollars and fifty cents per number—payable on delivery.

Any person procuring ten subscribers and forwarding their names to the publisher shall receive a copy of the work for their trouble.

HAT STORE.



WM. HAYWOOD,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS HIS friends and the public, that he carries on the Hatting business in this village one door, south of Messrs. Abm. Plumb & Co's Store where he will keep on hand a good assortment of well finished Hats, warranted equal in style and quality to any manufactured in this state.

He flatters himself that by industry and attention to business, he shall merit and receive a share of public patronage. CASH paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs. Rochester, April 18, 1820. 24th

NOTICE.

THOSE of our friends who have been desirous that we should procure KINE-POX infection, are informed that we have received from the agent appointed by government, a quantity in its pure and recent state, with which we offer, not beg, to vaccinate their families. ELWOOD & COLEMAN. Rochester, May 15, 1820. 20th

DYE STUFF, PAINT AND OIL STORE.

S. MELANCTON SMITH KEEPS on hand a constant supply of Dye-Staffs of all kinds—Paints and Oils, which will be sold very low for Cash. Clothiers are respectfully invited to call. The articles are selected by gentlemen long acquainted with the business and are warranted good.

—ALSO—

Iron, Nails—White and Tarred Rope, all sizes. Blocks, Shoe, Whitewash, Clothings and Paint Brushes, Scine and wrapping Twine. Factory and Tow Cloth. Tobacco, Pipes, Sauff, Powder Lead and Shot. Shaving and Bar Soap. Albany Stone Ware, consisting of a variety of Jugs & Pots. A constant supply of common and basket Salt.—North Carolina Tar and Rosin, by the bbl. or less. A few Cow Bells, from 3 to 4s. each. Salmon of a superior quality by the bbl. or less, which will be exchanged for Produce or Whiskey.—Spermaceti Oil, much used for Wool carding as well as lamps. Confectionary

Also, [July 17,] a constant supply of SALT, by the hundred barrels, or less, on liberal terms.

FORWARDING.

THE subscriber continues the Forwarding Business on the Genesee River, will take property at either of the Landings above Rochester and deliver the same at either of the Landings below;—will also contract for the Forwarding of Merchandise from Albany to any part of this district on reasonable terms.

S. MELANCTON SMITH. Rochester, April 18, 1820. 24th

This No. ends the quarter.

TO all my good customers—please accept the thanks of your humble servant.

Though slow of speech, Yet quick to find The balance due— Which is behind.

S. B. BARLETT, Post rider.

Old Accounts and Notes.

To all concerned this timely note I send, Bring in your pay, & help a needy friend; Bring what you have, a little cash will do, He who pays I'll discharge, who fails I'll sue. S. B. B.

JUSTICES' BLANKS, For Sale at this Office.

[From the New-York Evening Post.] TO MARY-ANN, Who crown'd me with laurel and roses, Saturday ev. June 17, 1820.

Mary, why thus my brows beset, With laurels and with roses fair? The wreath is blooming lovely yet, But ah! 'twill wither there! For my cold temples oft are wet, With the inhospitable sweat Of melancholy care? Nay, Mary, nay! thou shalt not twine With heart and hand so pure as thine, A brow so blight and bare.

The laurel's verdent hue will fade, The rose cannot its odours keep; But they all given and decay'd, Will o'er my cheek sweep, And the bright stems that now are laid, With skillful care in tortuous braid, My scalding tears will steep, As in remembrance sadly, I Recall the hopes—the joys gone by, And o'er their ruin weep,

Nay, Mary, nay! it must not be! Thy lovely chaplet is too bright. If thou would'st twine a wreath for me That slander will not blight, O send, in dark malignity, The thistle with the cypress tree, And deadly acouite: They unmolested may remain, And flourish round my burning brain, Nor Envy's howl excite.

Or if thy harmless finger's dread, A baneful task of such intent, O wait and strew my lonely bed, With wild flower's innocent! That they their tears of dew, may shed, Over the outlaw's lowly head, Till their short life be spent; Then fall as they they cover fell, And leave not e'en a mound to tell Where sleeps the ma content.

Yet in that hour remote or near, In what'er clime my life shall close, I would that no one see nor hear Where my cold limbs repose; And that no being shed a tear Upon my solitary bier, In memory of my woes; And grant, O God! where'er I die, Far, far from them, my bones may lie, Who living are my foes!

May the loud thunder be my knell, The rattling storm my obsequy, And the torrids horrid swell The only wail for me! May savages with blithesome yell, Dance lightly o'er my narrow cell, In their wild revelry! And the black clouds of midnight weep Upon my lone grave, fierce and deep, Their tears of sympathy!

Ah Mary! why are thine eyes wet? Forbear! nor let a tear intrude! Tears once my burning eyes beset, But they were soon subdued; Yet can I—can I e'er forget The desperate conflicts I have met, Fierce, cruel, treacherous, rude! O, I have drunk life's miseries up, Have drain'd the absinthiated cup, "Of man's ingratitude." G—OF NEW-JERSEY.

NIGHT BLOOMING CERUEUS.

By DARWIN. "Nymph not for thee the radiant day returns; Nymph! not for thee the golden solstice burns; Refulgent Cereus! at the dusky hour She seeks with pensive steps, the mountain bower, Bright as the blush of rising morn, & warms The dull cold eye of midnight with her charms. There, as soft zephyrs sweep, with pausing airs, Thy snowy neck, & part thy shadowy hairs, Sweet maid of night! to Cynthia's sober beams Glows thy warm cheek, thy polished bosom gleams. In crowds around thee, gaze the admiring swains, And guard in silence the enchanted plains: Drop the still tear, or breathe the impassion'd sigh, And drink inebriate rapture from thine eye.

Foreign Intelligence.

HER MAJESTY'S ANSWER TO THE WESTMINSTER ADDRESS.

"This address from the inhabitant householders of the city and liberty of Westminster, will be long treasured in my memory, as an indubitable proof of their regard, and a lasting claim upon my gratitude. The language of affection for my person, of devotion to my interest, and of zeal in my cause, which appears to issue from their hearts, has made a deep impression upon my own. In the feeling manner which they mention Her, for whom the invisible sigh of grief will never cease in my maternal breast, I cannot be insensible to the homage which they pay to her memory, and to the solace which they offer to my regrets. "It is now seven years since I received an address from the inhabitant house-

holders of Westminster, in which they congratulated me upon my escape from what they truly described as a nefarious conspiracy against my honour and my life. Upon that occasion my character was exonerated from the load of calumny with which it had been oppressed, though my conduct had undergone only an ex-parte examination, and though I had no means of facing my accusers, or of being heard in my defence.

"The people of England then, almost universally expressed their approbation of what they considered as the triumph of rectitude and innocence over perfidy and falsehood. From that hour to the present, I have been the victim of a similar conspiracy, which has been incited by the same motives, and prosecuted with the same views; though with increased violence, and aggravated malignity. New and more appalling efforts have been made to destroy that character, which had resisted so many former attempts; but, I rejoice that I now find, as I at that time found, the people of Westminster, uninfluenced by the powerful machinations of my enemies, and animated by the same sentiment which they then expressed, that every subject until convicted of guilt, had an undoubted right to retain the reputation, the rights, and immunities of innocence.

"In the present perilous crisis of my fate, I am supported by that courage which arises from the consciousness of rectitude; and I feel that the English people will never suffer an injured Queen to appeal in vain either to their justice or to their humanity. I am convinced that, this land of liberty, no oppression can be practised, and that to be upright is to be secure.

"In the warm desire which the people of Westminster have expressed for the consideration of my honor, they have exhibited a striking testimony of their loyalty to the King; for the honor of his majesty must for ever be identified with that of his Queen.

"My first wish is to prove, that my character has been unjustly traduced; my next is to terminate my days among the high-minded people of this country, to whose affectionate sympathy I am, at present, indebted for so much of the cheerfulness which I feel, and of the support which I possess, under the pressure of such complicated wrongs, and such accumulated persecutions."

Thomas Hintoff, a weaver, at Thirby, in Yorkshire, who had been married six times, died there a few days ago, his sixth wife surviving him; exactly the number that Henry VII. boasted of having led to the altar:

"Three Kates, two nans, and one dear Jane, Two Dutch, two Flemish, and two English wives I wedded;

From two I was divorced, two I beheaded. One died in child-bed, and one me survives."

[From the New-York American.]

The extension of the reform which has so successfully commenced at Naples, to the whole of Italy, is a subject of interest, not only in its consequences to that country, but to the political relations of Europe. As to the probability of the event, we have little to guide us beyond the general reasoning, which would infer, from the unsettled state of that country, and the aversion which its inhabitants have displayed to a foreign yoke, that they will eagerly embrace the means held out to them of national and individual emancipation. The following remarks from an English paper, although principally confined to the situation of Naples, have a general relation to the whole of Italy. The progress of liberal knowledge has been even greater in the north than in the south of Italy, and the influence of the national spirit created under the iron crown will operate powerfully with the other incentives to freedom.

It has been observed of the Neapolitan revolution that it differs from that of Spain in the rapidity with which it spread, in the more decided movements of the insurgent soldiery, and in the more prompt submission to the king, to the will of the nation. This may partly be accounted for from the great density of population in the Neapolitan territories, and particularly in the district of Naples; and the great extent of Spain and its comparatively thin population, which render it extremely difficult for the different bodies of troops to act in concert. But independently of these considerations, we apprehend a second project of this kind must, from the nature of things, be of more easy execution than the first. The actors in the second are naturally emboldened by the success of the other.

Perhaps more information on many important subjects is diffused among the

Neapolitans than has generally been supposed. Those of our readers who are familiar with the literary history of France for some time before the revolution, will recollect the important figure which Galiani cut among the philosophers in Paris, whom he astonished by his knowledge of political economy.—The able work of Filangieri, on Legislation, has been translated into almost all the languages of Europe. Some excellent papers on the subject of currency were recently published by the Cavalier de Medici, the Secretary of State, of which an account was given in this journal. It is hardly possible that these political economists and political philosophers should start up in a society in which there was not a considerable share of knowledge in circulation. We hear of Russians vying in expensiveness and debauchery with the natives of the more civilized parts of Europe, but who ever yet heard of a Russian writing an able work on legislation or political economy? The best preparation for such a work, the collision of cultivated minds, is hardly compatible with the present state of that country.

How far the other provinces of Italy are disposed to follow the example of Naples, it is impossible to say. If we are to believe the French papers, an explosion may immediately be expected in Austrian Italy. That great discontent has prevailed there ever since the people came under thralldom of Austria, is well known to all the world. Worse they cannot be than they now are; and when a people are in such a state that no change can be for the worse, they are ripe for revolution. But in addition to the evils which the Italians suffer from Austrian mis-government, they write under the mortification of seeing themselves tyrannized over by foreigners—This must have powerful influence, we should think.

In Vermont the Republican candidates are, Richard Skinner for Governor, and William Cahoon Lieut. Governor. Their election is certain. For Congress there are 19 candidates to fill the 5 seats to which the state is entitled.

A WHITE CROW

Was lately shot by Col. Rhodes Thompson, at his residence on Elkhorn about two and a half miles from this town; it was examined by several scientific gentlemen, and pronounced to be of the Crow species; it resembled the common black Crow in every thing but its color, which was of dingy white. Col. Thompson had observed it for some time among a flock of black Crows, and had ascertained its note to be the same as theirs—*Georgia Patriot*.

NATURAL CURIOSITY.

In May last, Mr. T. L. T. of Camden, Del. in hunting for terrapin eggs, found a terrapin of the bigness of a quarter of a dollar which had two distinct heads, with four eyes, four nostrils, and two mouths; it likewise had a lump upon its back, of the bigness of a pea. The terrapin was alive, and survived for several days. There are several respectable people in Camden that saw it, and can testify to the fact.

A Citizen of Camden.

Aug. 18, 1820.

A preacher had held forth diffusely & ingeniously upon the doctrine that the Creator of the universe had made all things beautiful. A little crooked lawyer met him at the church door and exclaimed, "Well, doctor, what do you think of my figure; does it correspond with your tenets of this morning?" "My friend," replied the preacher with much gravity, "you are handsome enough for a hump-backed man."

Lynchburgh, [Vir.] Sept. 1.

Desperate Combat.—The following event occurred about 10 days since in the county of Henry. Various representations of it are in circulation. We believe that the particulars as related below are substantially correct. We have collected them from sources which may be relied on.

Mr. Nicholas Hairston, in riding over his plantation, in the county of Henry, passed through a body of woods, either enclosed in his limits, or adjoining his estate. Having a pair of drawbars to pull down, or a gate to open, he dismounted for the purpose, when he perceived at a short distance from him a negro man partly concealed by the shrubbery. Conceiving him to be a runaway, he accosted him with the questions of "what he was doing there, and to whom he belonged?" To this latter question the slave answered, by saying he belonged to Mr. Nicholas Hairston: Mr. Hairston told him that he lied, for that he was Mr. Hairston—the negro rejoined, saying that he was a d—d liar; for he did belong to him. Upon this, Mr. H. proceeded towards him, as well with the purpose of chastising his insolence, as of apprehending him as a runaway. He was promptly met by the negro, who nothing daunted by the firm carriage of Mr. H. closed in with him, and by dint of superior strength hurled him to the ground. Having so far triumphed, he succeeded to complete his victory, by butting Mr. H. in the breast,

and choking him. In the intervals of his breathing, he begged for mercy, promising eternally to conceal what had happened, to resign his purse, if that was his object in wishing to kill him, and even to purchase and emancipate him. Nothing however could soften the breast of this savage. He proceeded obviously, with an intention of killing him, to beat his prostrate foe in an unmerciful manner. According to the account we heard, Mr. H. swooned under the severity of his suffering. When he revived he found that he had, unknown to himself, instinctively taken his knife from his pocket, which before he had forgotten to do. He instantly aimed a blow at the face of the negro, which he received near his eye—he seemed however, totally regardless of it. Mr. H. then aimed a second lunge at his side, which produced a more sensible effect. The negro ceased for a moment, observed, "you d—d rascal you have got a knife." Mr. H. seized the moment to renew his entreaties for mercy, offering to send for a physician to heal his wound and to forget and forgive every thing; the barbarian was however, inexorable, and Mr. H. perceiving it to be a matter of life and death, repeated his stabs with such good effect, that in a short time, the unfortunate wretch exhausted by the loss of blood, quitted his grasp of death, and tumbled off in the last agonies of dissolution, observed to Mr. H. "you d—d rascal you have killed me." With great difficulty Mr. Hairston reached home, where his life for some time was nearly despaired of. He is represented however, as convalescent. The person sent to look after the negro, found him dead. The spot where the struggle took place is said to look more as if it had been trampled by contending armies, than by two individuals.

Providence, R. I. Sept. 2.

Fatal accidents are continually occurring, by carelessness in the management of fire arms. A lovely girl, Miss Ruth Ingalls, aged 21 years, was killed in Roxbury, Mass. last week, by the discharge of a gun. A young man was carrying it through the room, it accidentally discharged, and lodged the contents in her breast. She expired in two minutes.

By the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a lad in Dorchester, a girl was shot, and immediately expired: Verdict, accidental death.

From a London paper.

IMPROMPTU.

On reading the Courier's sneers at Alderman Wood, for his gallant demeanor towards the queen: If despot Charles found refuge in a tree, Sure, Caroline, a Wood may shelter thee, That Wood, spite of the hireling Courier's joke, The country hails as English heart of oak.

Cleveland Aug. 29.

Counterfeiter.—The notorious Joseph Ryason, was last week arrested in this village, on a charge of having passed two ten dollar bills purporting to be on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Pittsburgh, and one twenty dollar bill on the Miami, Exporting Company, all of which proved to be counterfeit. Previous to being examined before the magistrate, he requested time to obtain witnesses, which being granted him, he was put under keepers till the next day. A few minutes before the time set for his trial he effected his escape from the officer who had him in custody, and took to the woods—the next day he was seen on the road to Erie, Pa.—He will probably proceed to Canada. The character of said Ryason is too well known in the Canadas and many parts of the United States. According to his own statement, he has two wives living, and has been guilty of other atrocious crimes, too despicable and numerous to particularize. He has been engaged in counterfeiting & defrauding the community in different parts for a number of years, and has become so ingenious in devices and stratagems, that he now bids defiance to the hand of justice. He belonged to the infamous gang of villains who were partially detected and broken up a year or two since in Lower Canada and the state of New-York.

Said Ryason is about six feet high, slender built, 25 or thirty years of age, dark complexion, a bold sanguinary, & impudent visage, talks very fluently, much given to drinking and carousing, and very diverting to the rabble.

Genoa, July. 13.

"The truce between Tuscany and Algiers, not having been renewed, expired on the 15th instant; and by letters from Leghorn, the Algerine squadron had captured two Tuscan vessels, & apprehensions were entertained for the safety of their boats engaged in the Coral fishery on the coast of Barbary."

Salem, (N. J.) Sept. 6.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

A bed of earth, producing yellow ochre but little inferior to the imported, has lately been discovered by a Mr. Hubbs, in Pilesgrove, about 12 miles from this town. Quantities of it have been sold

to painters here, and elsewhere as high as 25 cents a pound. Retail price of the imported is 10 cents. We do not know the manner of refining or cleaning it, but suppose it simple, and without much expense. We think a statement of the above from Mr. Hubbs would be very acceptable to the public, and hope he will favor us with one.

GREAT FIRE AT PORT-AU-PRINCE.

Extract of a letter dated Port-Au-Prince, August 27.

We have at length experienced an event in this ill-fated country, that might have long been expected in some shape or other. I do not pretend to say I am wiser than my neighbours, nor did I dream that we should balance all our outstanding debts by a fire in Rue Frankfort, but certain it is that my idea has ever been that some expedient would be invented in order to cancel the immense debts due to foreign merchants in this city.

On Friday, the 15th inst. a fire broke out about half past eleven o'clock, A. M. in the store of Mr. Cruchon, apothecary, situated in Grand Rue, and corner of Rue Bonne Foi, which communicated to the houses adjacent, and burned several, together with (the hopes of foreigners) Rue Frankfort, and all the merchants houses in and about that neighbourhood.

Those who had a chance of saving any property, were prevented by the pillage, which is generally unavoidable on such occasions. The loss is estimated at about three millions, a greater part of which, of course, belonged to foreigners. We cannot say at this moment whether this catastrophe was occasioned by accident or design. Several attempts have been made since the 15, to complete the scene, by setting fire to different houses in the city, in which they have not as yet succeeded.

The utmost consternation has prevailed however. To-day business begins to assume its former appearance, at least as far as might be expected after this melancholy affair. The government have been very vigilant, and strong patrols day and night are constantly in motion.—*Balt. Morn. Chronicle.*

[From the New-York American, of August 17.]

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

Mr. Clinton has been placed in a very awkward dilemma by the agitation of this subject. His own inclinations and prejudices and those of the party into whose power he has thrown himself, together with some feelings of gratitude to his FREEHOLD voters in the west, incline him to support an aristocratic distinction which can, at a future time, be made subservient to his wishes—while the fear of taking the unpopular side of the question has produced a very evident suspense as to the policy of the course to be pursued. The important subject however is at last decided, and the Columbian of last night informs us, in the proper style of official authority, that the "constitution will not be altered." The writer of the official article to which we allude (who in due course compliments himself with the name of Franklin, and is doubtless, if not the great scribe himself, one of the Clintonian dignitaries of the pen) appears determined to atone for any offence his near-supporters may have taken at the delay, by going the full length of the question; and as he has drawn his sword against the poor, does not hesitate to throw the scabbard in their faces in token of his contempt. They are compared in a mass to Col. Rutgers' coachman, and by way of conciliating two interests by the same political manoeuvre, "a meeting of hedmen in Orange street" is made the type to designate the 50,000 voters of the state who are, as this writer calls them, the PEASONS, while according to his distinction, the freeholders are the PROPERTY, of the state.

There is much gratuitous folly and insolence in this division; and in fact those qualities predominate in the article under consideration. The writer speaks largely of "classes;" "checks and balances;" "rights of persons," and "rights of things," and besides misrepresenting the proper intent and meaning of "universal suffrage," as it generally exists in the different states, stigmatizes its projected introduction among us, as "a violent remedy of Wat Tyler or Robespierre, worse than that of a jacobin club or press."

We know not by what misconduct the Assembly voters of the state have entitled themselves to the opprobrium of being treated as a lawless mob and rabble, or being compared to hireling menials, unless it be by the election of a Republican majority in the house; nor can we see any just grounds of apprehension that if they were vested with a privilege of choosing their executive he would be a strong resemblance to Wat Tyler or Robespierre than the present representative of the PROPERTY of the state.

"Universal suffrage" has been created into a kind of bugbear to frighten grown children, and is used as a cabalistic spell by state conjurers, like Franklin and his patron, to terrify their credulous believers into submission. What is the true import of this watch-word of

aristocracy, and the intent of those who wish to see it introduced into our constitution? Nothing more or less than an equalization of electoral rights, and the admission of those who are entitled to an Assembly vote to the right of electing their Governor and Senators. What are the mighty evils to be apprehended from this community of privileges? Is the Assembly less respectable either in talents or wealth than the Senate—or does the latter body contain any surer guarantee from the character, situation, or mode of election of its members—for the protection of the "rights of property," as Franklin expresses it? certainly not—for in many cases the same men have alternately belonged to either body, and in all cases the qualifications for the one house are considered full requisites for the other. Why then continue a distinction hostile to the spirit of our constitution, unjust as it regards the people, and nugatory in its operation? Franklin says we have a class of rich and a class of poor, and that this is a "barrier between them." This theory is as false as the comment is unsupported by the practical results of our defective system. It is true, that, as in all societies, so in ours, some are rich and others are not, but they are not divided into classes distinct in privileges and interests. The poor of to-day may be rich to-morrow, and the only barriers between opulence and want recognized by our institutions, are those provided by nature—industry or indolence. If we had separate classes to complicate the simple relations of our social order, there might be some plea in favour of the distinction which encumbers our legislation; but as things actually are, our Governor and Senators are the mere representatives of property, and as such present the ridiculous anomaly in the pure democracy of the preponderating influence of things over men. The absurdity of this rationale of our constitution is not more glaring than the practical operation of the doctrine is pernicious. The distinction between electoral rights holds out an inducement to fraud and perjury, and actually deprives the honest freeholder of his distinct rights, placing the power of the state in the hands of the most vicious,—of those who scruple not to violate the law as we have lately seen it violated.

Whether our citizens will continue this defective order of things depends on themselves. There is no question that the voice of a large majority of the state is opposed to it. A mutual understanding and concert in action are only necessary to produce the reform, and we trust that as the eyes of the people are opened to the defects of their government, their voices will be raised to command its alteration.

THE GAZETTE.

TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 19, 1820

Our village for a few weeks past has been literally filled with strangers, who all express their agreeable surprise at finding so large and pleasant a village where five years ago there was scarcely an inhabited building. The village contains about 1700 inhabitants, and is second to none west of Utica either in commercial or manufacturing business. There are four extensive flouring mills in the place, and when Congress shall in their wisdom see fit to reanimate the manufacturing interest of the country, the enterprise of the inhabitants of Rochester will soon develop itself in lining the banks of our river with manufacturing establishments. We are pleased to observe the increasing travel thro' this village on the Ridge Road to the Niagara Falls. A stage runs this route three times a week,—the road is excellent and the accommodations good.

Complaints that Mr. M. Holly has shown the most palpable favoritism in making canal contracts are wafted to our ears upon every breeze. Can it be doubted when it is known that almost every contractor is a Clintonian? Republicans should consider the immense influence that a few hundred thousand dollars, in these times, give an individual, before they consent to continue Mr. Holly in office. Why were not any of the Canal contracts made until after election? Probably for the same reason that made Mr. Spencer induce Clinton's council of Appointment last winter to leave the county of Ontario for a considerable time without Justices—it would have a bad effect.

We have received the first and second Nos. of the "Republican Chronicle," printed by Spencer & Stockton, at Ithica, Tompkins county. It is a neatly printed paper and promises to be a valuable auxiliary to the Republican cause. Their prospectus speaks the language of truth and decision.

F. Coudery, editor of the late Hamilton Recorder, purposes to establish a newspaper in the county of Allegany, during the present month, to be entitled the *Angelica Republican*.

'Mother earth' has this year been unusually productive. Every thing has done well in this quarter. The granaries of the people are filled to repletion, but their pockets are empty.

There is nothing in which American enterprise, boldness and intrepidity is more strikingly displayed than in the rapid increase and development of the inexhaustible resources of our country—in the construction of bridges, roads and canals, and in almost every thing substantially useful to the present and future generation. These improvements form the solid glory of the nation—a proud column of fame around which the blessings of posterity will gather. Other nations may boast of the number of their victories—they may tell us of thousands slain in fighting the battles of ambition, or to slake the thirst of revenge, and of the extent of their conquests, we can be proud of a less sanguinary fame, in making the wilderness to bud & blossom, and in diffusing those substantial blessings which make a people prosperous and happy. 'Agriculture was the first employment given to man by his Maker, and gardens must bloom before virtue blossoms.' It has been said that nations like individuals have their youth, maturity and decay. We are in the full vigor of youth—an infant Hercules—the proudest Empires of Europe is but a bauble to what America may be—must be. The rapid changes which are taking place, the sudden transition of the wilderness into cultivated fields, the rapid increase of population, the dissemination of useful and practical knowledge among the people, and the advancement of the arts and sciences, all have far outstripped the calculations of the most visionary and devoted admirer of the country, and are sure guarantees of the wisdom and stability of our social compact. A foreigner would with reluctance believe that a country so well improved as Ontario could have been a wilderness 30 years ago. The change is truly astonishing. The work is going on. To-day we see a trackless wilderness, to-morrow the forest has disappeared—the smiling cottage, the golden harvest, and the busy hum of industry have succeeded to solitude and desolation. But a few years ago the passing traveller might have looked in vain for "the smoke that so gracefully curl'd around a green elm" as the signal of a cottage in which he might hope to meet the cordial greetings of hospitality. Here on the Banks of the Genesee River, the poor Indian, "whose soil proud science never taught to stray, far as the solar walk or milky way," held his infernal orgies, here he sat in counsel, and sang the war song—here the faggot pile was erected, the victim bound, the torch applied—and here the tortured soul amid all the horrid cruelties that savage ingenuity could invent breathed out his existence invoking vengeance upon his tormentors. The scene is changed, the few red men that remain, the mere shadows of what they have been, gain a scanty subsistence, and wander about like the ghosts on the banks of the fabled Stix.

Like all new countries which are fertile the Genesee country was unhealthy, and the exaggerated and frightful stories which were told, for some time prevented its rapid settlement. The prejudices then excited are even at this time not entirely done away, although it has long since become a remarkably healthy portion of the state; and the counties of Ontario and Genesee are surpassed by none for fertility of soil and salubrity of climate. In fact the whole country from Utica to Buffalo is incomparably fine—it comprehends every variety of soil—produces grain and fruit in abundance and of the greatest perfection, has a climate neither enervating by intense heat, or cramping the mental energies by severe cold—a sufficient degree of industry is required to prevent luxury, sloth, and leisure granted to expand the soul, give vigor to the mind and elasticity to the spirits, without which the noble and disinterested traits of character would be lost in the mercenary and selfish. But the western part of the state of New-York is not more distinguished for wealth & fertility of its soil, than the wonderful and attractive variety of its scenery. Our own little village is not the least attractive of the many objects of curiosity that abound, and we venture to say, the ruins of Carthage Bridge, the three falls on the Genesee River, together with the water works at this village, form a more beautiful, wild, romantic and useful display of nature and art combined than can be found in the world. Why those who have taken it upon themselves to describe the many natural curiosities of the country have until recently passed the falls on the Genesee River in silence, we cannot explain, unless the powerful interest which the Niagara excite, like Aaron's rod swallowe up the rest. It is true, neither of the falls in this vicinity will compare in magnitude with the Niagara—there is not that thought-suspending, overpowering grandeur, that awful magnificence whose frown terrifies thy glance its magnificence attracts, that makes "the soul shrink back upon itself and startle at destruction," but all combined they form an attraction little less powerfully interesting.

To the Editor of the National Advocate. GENESSEE COUNTY.

Sir—I was much surprised at the presumption of the Editor of the Ontario Messenger, in a piece published in that

paper of the 16th inst. He must have consummate assurance, to charge others with mis-statement, when that paper has been proverbial for several years past for publishing palpable ones. It is a fact well known, that the misrepresentations which have appeared in that paper for four years past, have in a great measure been the cause of preventing the division of Ontario County from year to year until this time—it has however been assisted in that unwarrantable conduct by some of the Assembly from that county.

The misrepresentations made to the New-County Committee of the Legislature last winter, by the real Editor of that paper, (John C. Spencer) prevented a report in favor of the division, which the committee were unanimously agreed to (as I am informed) until he attended their last meeting, and by misrepresentations, when the petitioners had no agent there to contradict him, the committee were induced to report against the division.

He says, in his publication, that the election a year ago last spring was conducted chiefly upon the question of division or no division; this he knows to be untrue, it being on political and not local grounds. In the spring of 1818, the question at the polls was new county or not, when there was no political question, and at that election the divisionists had four out of the seven members, notwithstanding which, the misrepresentations of three kind agents sent by the people of Canandaigua to Albany, and the falsehoods published in the Canandaigua papers, a division could not be obtained.

The petitioners made no other exertions last year, than to meet in a convention of delegates from the different towns of the contemplated new county, and petitioning, supposing their application so just and reasonable, that nothing more was necessary to obtain redress.

There certainly never has been an instance within the United States, except in this case, of a refusal to grant the prayer of a similar application to so numerous and dense population as the petitioners—the great body of whom reside from 30 to 40 miles from their present seats of justice, and many of them 40 to 45 miles; and when it is taken into view, that all that the petitioners ask from Ontario county would leave the old county upwards of 50,000 inhabitants, and Genesee upwards of 40,000, with both their seats of justice more central than they are at present; and, when I considered also, that the village of Rochester, lying 35 miles from Batavia, (the seat of justice) gave about one third of the civil business of their courts. But a division would oblige the host of attorneys residing in Canandaigua and Batavia, to ride to Rochester to attend to that part of the business, instead of drawing parties and witnesses to their own doors, and the petitioners would no longer be tributary to Canandaigua and Batavia, and the county officers, as they now are.

A Republic of 1776.

It is indeed a hard case, that the voice of so many thousands is to be drowned in the clamor of Spencer, Granger & Co. I know the fact, that in the election of 1818, when the question was division or no division, the divisionists elected four out of seven members. Let those who are in favor of the division of that overgrown county, meet in their respective towns and villages, and each man in favor sign the petition to the next legislature. If there will be 50,000, or even 40,000 persons left in old Ontario county, the county should be divided. It is unbecomingly in all its relations.—Ed. Nat. Ad.

Fire at Mobile.—On the 11th of August, at Mobile, 40 houses and stores, with most of their contents, were destroyed by fire. This is a most serious loss to this young and thriving town.

A man by the name of Gilbert Horton, was committed to prison, in Orange county, on the 31st ult. charged with having committed a murder twenty years ago.

On Monday the 4th inst. a fire broke out in Petersburg, Va. which in less than an hour, consumed seven buildings chiefly occupied by retail grocers.

The Rev. Joseph Lawyer, a local Methodist preacher in Upper Canada, has been sentenced by a late court held at Cornwall, to 14 years banishment from that province, for having solemnized a marriage.—Alb. Ad.

It is said that two or three vessels are building in the United States for the king of the Sandwich Islands.

Disertion on a large scale.—Poulson's Philadelphia Gazette, contains an advertisement of more than three columns, offering a reward of 30 dollars each, for 75 deserters from the 7th regiment U. S. Infantry.

In the State Arsenal in the city of New York, there are complete equipments for ten thousand infantry; and a park of artillery of 72 pieces—several of which we learn, are beautiful long brass 18 pounders, taken with Burgoyne at Saratoga. Why these trophies of Saratoga should be in the hands of the British, is a mystery.

Mr. Curran, in his last illness, on being told by his physician on a morning visit, that he seemed to cough with more difficulty, replied, "that is rather surprising, as I have been practising all night."

Mr. B. Thalmer, of Albany, has issued proposals for publishing an Annual Register for this state. This work is to contain a list of the officers of the government of the United States, and of this state from 1777—the organization of the counties and the names of the towns in the state of New-York—the names of the attorneys and counsellors of the supreme court—a list of the militia officers of the state; and many other important matters necessary for such a publication. The plan of the book is a good one; & if it is well executed, the work itself will be very valuable. It has long been a matter of surprise to us that no such publication has hitherto appeared in this state, as it must be convenient to every man of business in the state to possess it. We have no doubt of its success.

Some fellow (scoundrel says the editor, and we cannot pretend to deny it) entered the office of the "Halifax (N. C.) Compiler," and so deranged the head, which is in large type, that it read *Helgar Compilax*.—Metropolitan.

The Creation.—According to the Greek version, or Septuagint, the creation of the world took place 5,872 yrs. before the commencement of the Christian era; and according to the Samaritan version, it happened 4,700 years; but according to the Hebrew text of the scriptures, the epoch is fixed at only 4004 years before the birth of Christ.

Hydrophobia.—A boy has lately died in this city of this dreadful malady. The bite was received last year, and excision was performed; but the virus, as appears by the event, had got beyond the reach of the lancet.—Alb. Gaz.

British influence.—Singular.—On the 23d inst. a black bass, weighing about a pound, was caught in the outlet of the Seneca lake, by a lad by the name of Horace N. Teal, about 2 miles east of Geneva. On opening it, an English half penny token was found, perfectly bright, emitted, as appears, in 1815.—The piece is now in possession of Capt. T. near Geneva.—Waterloo Gaz.

Accommodation! It appears that water of the Thames river, Eng. is actually imported into New-York to please those who are in love with its compound! *De gustibus non disputandum.* "The old woman kissed her cow!"

A great flood in the Missouri has inundated the bottom lands, and destroyed the gardens planted by the troops at the Council Bluffs.

To kill Rats.—Pound some stone lime and mix it with some oatmeal and a little coarse sugar. Lay it about the house, setting some water by it. After they have eaten of it, they will drink till they burst, and the rest will leave the place.

Hogg's Winter Evening Tales. On the first appearance of this amusing work, a young lady called at a circulating library, and inquired, "Have you of Hogg's Tales?" "No, Miss," replied the Librarian, "we don't keep such things here; you'll find them in the market."

To make candles of a durable nature. To ten ounces of mutton tallow, add a quarter of an ounce of camphor, four ounces of beeswax, and two ounces of alum; melt all together, and then make your candles, they will be very hard, & will burn with a clear beautiful light.

Two headed Snake.—A singular extraordinary snake was recently killed in Monson. It was first discovered basking in the sun, and after much exertion, although his astonishing agility, baffled for a considerable time his pursuers' efforts, was taken. It measured two feet in length had two heads and two legs. The legs were nearly three inches long, were placed about four inches from the heads, and appeared well calculated to assist the animal in running.—Springfield Mass. Patriot.

MARRIED.—In Brighton Ontario co. on the 15th inst. Doct. Caleb Hammond to Miss Joanna Stilson.

At Utica, Oneida co. on the 3d inst. by the Rev. Samuel C. Akin, Mr. Henry T. Spencer, merchant of this village, to Miss Maria Thomas, daughter of Mr. Anson Thomas of the former place. In Bloomfield, on the 14th inst. by the Rev. David Fuller of Leroy, Doct. Gardner Wheeler of Ogdon, to Miss Fanny Gunn of the former place. In Bath, Steuben county, the 6th inst. by the Rev. David Higgins, Mr. Richard H. Ely, merchant, of Penfield, Ontario co. to Mrs. Laura M. Clark, formerly of Trenton Oneida co.

Mr. Wisner, George P. Felt, to Miss Felt, in marriage, dated the 25th inst. This young budding flower, which has promised so fair, Must it wither and fade, and its beauties be lost? Ah, no! 'twill continue to flourish, and bear, Although it is nipt by so early a Frost! [Ithica Journal.]

DIED.—In Gates Gen. co. on the 15th ult. of a short but severe illness, Mr. PHILIP FILER formerly of Rome, Oneida co. aged 51 years. In the death of Mr. Filer his family are deprived of an affectionate Husband, a kind and tender Parent, and society a valuable and useful member: all who knew him knew his worth: In this instance of mortality, the voice is also to you—"Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of Man cometh." [Communicated.]

In Lima on Wednesday the 6th inst. Mr. Wm. D. Butler. In Mendon a son of Mr. Saxton, aged 11 years.

Marine List.

PORT OF GENESEE.

- ARRIVED.—Sept. 2. Sch. Crazy Jane, Cogswell, F. Creek.
- Teazer, Pew, S. Harbor.
- 4. Steam-boat Ontario, Vaughan, do. Sub. Henrietta, Wyman, Oswego. Triumph, McLeans, S. Harbor.
- 6. Steam-boat Ontario, Vaughan, do.
- SAILED.—Sept. 3. Sch. Monroe, Merritt, S. Harbor.
- 4. Steam-boat Ontario, Vaughan, do.
- 5. Sch. Henrietta, Wyman, Oswego.
- 6. Genesee Packet, Pease, Ogdensburgh. Teazer, Pew, S. Harbor. Mary Ann Sen, Trowbridge, Oswego. Crazy Jane, Cogswell, Niagara. Steam Boat Ontario, Vaughan, S. Harbor.
- 9. Sch. Triumph, McLean, Lewiston.
- ARRIVED.—Sept. 10. Sch. Merchant, Hatch, Cape-Vincent. Laura, Cowles, Ogdensburgh.
- 11. Steam-boat Ontario, Vaughan, S. Harbor. Sch. Sachem, Round, do.
- 13. Triumph, McLean, Kingston. Julia, York, Ogdensburgh.
- 14. Java, Cushman, do. Steam-boat Ontario, Vaughan, Lewiston.
- 15. Sch. Monroe, Ogdensburgh. Coquette, do.
- 16. Julia, Whitney, Oswego.
- SAILED.—Sept. 13. Sch. Merchant, Hatch, Lewiston. Steam-boat Ontario, Vaughan, do.
- 14. Sch. Triumph, McLean, Kingston. Steam-boat Ontario Vaughan, S. Harbor.
- 15. Sch. Gen. Brown, Davis, Ogdensburgh.

One thousand Flour Barrels

WANTED, for which ready pay will be made, if delivered soon. WILLIAM ATKINSON. Rochester, Sept. 1 2w

FLAXSEED.

CASH paid for Flaxseed at the Oil Mill at the east end of the Bridge WILLIAM ATKINSON. Rochester, Aug. 28. 43tf

CASH for WHEAT.

THE Subscribers will pay Cash for Wheat delivered at their Mills in Clyde. STRONG & ALBRIGHT. Clyde, Sept. 8, 1820. 45tf

FLAX-SEED WANTED.

THE Subscriber will pay the highest price in Cash, or will exchange Salt for Flax-seed, delivered at the Oil Mill in Clyde. H. HOOKER. Clyde, Sept. 6, 1820. 43tf

For Sale Cheap.

A SECOND hand Chaise and Harness. H. H.

Cheaper than Ever.

G. P. SMITH, HAS recently commenced the Tailoring Business, in the village of Rochester, opposite the Post Office—where he offers his services to the citizens of the village and the public. He hopes to receive a share of patronage.

CUTTING,

Cloths of all kinds will be done on short notice. Pains will be taken to fit them so that they may be made without any difficulty.

Military Dresses,

made on the shortest notice and according to the late law. Sept. 5, 1820. 44tf

JUSTICES' BLANKS,

For Sale at this Office.

Rochester Hardware Store.

FRASER & SHELDON

ARE now receiving and intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete and general assortment of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Plated and Common Saddlery.

- 10 Tons Russia & Swedes Iron.
- 5 " Band and Hoop Iron.
- 1 " Share Moulds and Landsides.
- 1 " German (L) Swedes & Cast Steel
- 5 " Cut Nails assorted from 3 to 20d
- 12 doz. English Spades and Shovels.

Dutch Bolting Cloths,

Tobacco, Snuff and Segars.

They also carry on the manufacturing of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron; such as *Copper Stills and Worms, Dyers' and Hatters' Kettles, Copper Tea Kettles, Copper, and Sheet Iron Boilers, Cylinders, Heaters, &c. &c.*

The above articles will be sold very low for Cash, wholesale and retail. Rochester, June 27, 1820. 36tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wants 25 journeyman Coopers for the fall's work, four to continue a year. Two industrious boys as Apprentices to the Coopering Business. Apply at my shop a few rods South of the Red Mill's BENJ. JAMES. Rochester, August 8, 1820. 40tf

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Eastern and Western Mails, will close on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 o'clock P. M. The Moscow Mail, on the west side of the river, will close every Monday at 9 o'clock P. M. The Avon Mail on the east side of the River will close every Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M. All letters to be forwarded should be delivered at least half an hour before the time fixed for closing the Mail, otherwise they will lay over until the departure of the next mail. A. REYNOLDS, P. M. Rochester, June 11th 1820.

TRANSPORTATION.

THE subscribers will receive produce of every description at the Ware Houses of Messrs. Gurnsey & Bushnell, and A. & C. Hanford, and transport the same to Montreal, on terms as favourable as any other Forwarding House will do it. HUBBELL, WHITING & Co. Ogdensburgh, 3d August 1820. 6w

Economy in Dress.

BINGHAM & CAMERON,

I HAVE formed a Co-partnership in the Tailoring Business, and are ready at their shop opposite A. Ensworths Inn, Cornhill-street, to do all kinds of work in their line done at the cheapest rates. They feel confident that no fault will be found with the durability or style of their work. All kinds of cutting done on the shortest notice.

Ladies Habits

made in the most fashionable manner—also, **MILITARY DRESSES.** They return the public thanks for the liberal patronage they have heretofore received, and solicit a continuance of their favors. No exertions shall be wanting to merit it. Rochester, July 25, 1820. 38tf

CASH!

Or PRODUCE, will buy Goods at the Store of

A. HAMLIN,

as cheap as they have ever been bought in this country. He is now receiving a general assortment of **DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, & GLASSWARE, HARDWARE, &c.** which he offers for ready pay only—but at Prices which will satisfy the most scrupulous. Call and see. Rochester, 25th July 1820. 28tf

Rochester Shoe Store.

JACOB GOULD

HAS just received (at his Store in Cornhill-street, two doors north of Messrs Hartard Saxton's)

1,000 pair coarse Shoes,

warranted to be of the first quality—and to accommodate the times, they are offered for one dollar and twenty five cents per pair. The above Shoes have been made by contract, and are far superior to any ever offered in this market. Those who purchase by whole sale, will receive a discount and credit by giving good security.

N. B. Ladies and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes

of the latest fashions constantly on hand and manufactured on the shortest notice. Also, kept constantly for sale, *Cotton Goods, Yarn,—Hardware, &c.* Rochester, June 27, 1820. 34tf

Gentlemen's Clothes.

LATEST FASHIONS, JUST RECEIVED FROM N. YORK.

THE Subscriber has just received patterns of the latest fashions from one of the first shops in the city of New-York, and is ready, at his old stand in Buffalo-street, near the bridge, to execute all kinds of work in the Tailoring business in the most fashionable and workmanlike manner, on short notice, and at unusually low prices—especially so for Cash. He presumes that from the experience he has had in his business in the first shops in New-York, and Philadelphia, that he will be able to give general satisfaction. At any rate gentlemen who want clothes Cut or Made in style will do well to call.

Military Work

made according to the late regulations. Garments cut on short notice. A small assortment of **Domestic Manufactured Cloths,** of various colours and of good quality, for sale very cheap for cash.

ELISHA TAYLOR. Rochester, July 21, 1820. 38tf

Shaving & Hair-Dressing.

WM. REYNOLDS,

RESPECTFULLY informs the gentlemen of Rochester, that he has commenced the above business in the new shop opposite *A. Plumb & Co's Store,* Cornhill street, where he will attend to all calls in his line at a cheap rate, viz: \$1.50 cts. per quarter for shaving twice a week, and \$2 for 3 times. N. B. Liquid and Paste Blacking kept constantly on hand for sale. August 1st 1820. 39tf

A Good Bargain.

THE subscriber offers for sale his **HOUSE & LOT.** Terms of sale will be accommodating, and an indisputable title given to the purchaser. HAMLET SCRANTON. Rochester, September 5, 1820.

This No. ends the quarter.

TO all my good customers—please accept the thanks of your humble servant.

Though slow of speech, Yet quick to find The balance due— Which is behind. S. B. BARTLETT, Post rider.

Old Accounts and Notes.

To all concerned this timely note I send, Bring in your pay, & help a needy friend; Bring what you have, a little cash will do, He who pays I'll discharge, who fails I'll sue. S. B. B.

GROUND PLASTER,

BY the Bbl. or smaller quantity for Sale, also, a few Bbls. Bennet's (Manlius) superior Ale, by S. MELNCTON SMITH. August 2, 1820

The United States of America Northern District of New-York, ss.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special Session of the United States District Court, in and for the northern district, will be holden at the Hotel of A. Ensworth, in the village of Rochester, County of Genesee on Thursday the 21st day of September next; BY order of the Hon. Roger Skinner, Esq. Judge of the district.—Dated this 2d day of August, 1820. J. W. LIVINGSTON, Marshall.

WHEREAS Charles C. Church d.d. on the first day of October, 1818, to secure the payment of the money therein mentioned with the interest thereon, mortgage unto David McCracken, all that certain parcel of land, situate in the village of Batavia, in the county of Genesee, distinguished as subdivision number twelve of village lot number twenty-five and particularly described in said mortgage.—And whereas the said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said David McCracken to the subscriber—And whereas default has been made in the payment of a part of the money secured by said mortgage—NOTICE is therefore hereby given that by virtue of a power contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgaged premises will be sold at public vendue at the house of A. Ensworth & Son in the village of Rochester, in the County of Genesee, on the thirteenth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated September 18th 1820. JOHN M'KAY.

By W. W. MERRIFORD his Attorney.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers and their associates, will petition the Legislature of the state of New-York, at their next meeting for a law to establish a New County from parts of Ontario and Genesee counties, to include the towns of Brighton, Henrietta, Rush, Mendon, Pittsford, Perrinton, Penfield, Ontario and the west township of the town of Palmyra in Ontario county, and the towns of Gates, Riga, Parma, Ogdon, Murray, Clarkson, Sweden, that part of Bergen lying east of the westerly line of the Triangle, and that part of Caledonia lying north of the northerly line of the forty thousand acre tract so called, in Genesee County.

MATTHEW BROWN, Jr. ELISHA ELY. NATHANIEL ROCHESTER. September 18, 1820.

[From the Connecticut Spectator.]

THE LADY AMONG MURDERERS.

In a charming village, situated in a truly romantic country, but at a considerable distance from the high road, baron R. was accustomed to spend the summer. His mansion built on an eminence—and was perfectly adapted to his fortune—it was a spacious building—elegant building—elegant both within and without—and displayed a good style of architecture. It was about 200 paces from the village.

Business obliged the baron to take a journey of a few days. His wife a young and beautiful woman—scarcely 20 yrs. of age, remained at home. He took with him two of his servants, and two others were left with the baroness. No violation of the public security had ever been heard of in that part of the country; and as the baroness did not belong to the timid portion of her sex, the idea of danger was far from entering her mind.

The second evening after the baron's departure, she was just stepping into bed; she heard an alarming noise in the apartment near her chamber. She called, but received no answer. The noise, screaming and confusion, grew louder every minute. She was at a loss to conceive what could be the matter, and hastily putting on a light garment, went to the door to discover the cause. What a horrid spectacle presented itself!—Two of her servants half naked—extended on the floor!—the room was full of strange ferocious men, the baroness' chambermaid was kneeling before one of them—and instead of the mercy she implored, received the fatal stroke. No sooner did the door open, than two of the barbarians with drawn swords rushed towards it. What man, not to say what woman—would not have been struck with the utmost terror—and have given up life and every thing for lost? A loud shriek of despair, a flight of a few paces, a fruitless entreaty for mercy, would probably have been the last resource of many thousands. The baroness, however, conducted herself in a different manner.

"And you have come at last?" exclaimed she, with a tone of heart-felt joy, and advancing towards her two assailants with a haste which highly astonished them both, and fortunately stopped their uplifted weapons. "Are you come at last?" repeated she, "such visitors as you I have a long time wished to see."

"Wished!" muttered one of the assassins. "What do you mean by that—but stay, I will—"

He had already raised the cutlass but his comrade averted the stroke, "Stop a moment brother," said he, "let us first hear what she would have."

"Nothing but what is also your pleasure brave comrades. You have made charming work here I see. You are men after my own heart, and neither you nor I shall have any reason to repent it, if you will listen for two minutes to what I have to say."

"Speak! speak!" cried the whole company.

"But be brief," added one of the fiercest of them, "for we shall not make ceremony with you neither."

"Nevertheless I hope you may if you but grant me a hearing. Know then that I am, to be sure, the wife of the richest gentleman in this country—but the wife of the meanest beggar cannot be more unhappy than I am. My husband is one of the most jealous and nigardly wretches on the face of the earth; I hate him as I hate the —, and it has long been the fervent wish of my heart to get out of his clutches, and at the same time to pay him off his old scores. All my servants were his spies—amid that fellow whose business you have done so completely was the worst of them all I am scarcely 22, and as I flatter myself not ugly. If any of you choose to take me along with him, I should have no objection. I would accompany him, no matter whether to the woods or to the village alehouse. Nor shall any of you have reason to repent sparing my life. You are in a well stored mansion, but it is impossible you should be acquainted with all its secret corners.—These I will show you, and if I do not make you richer by 6000 dollars, then serve me as you have done my chambermaid."

"Robbers of this kind are certainly villains, but nevertheless they are still men. The wholly unexpected tendency of the baroness' address—the unaffected tone with which she spoke—the more than ordinary beauty of a young half naked female altogether produced a powerful effect on men whose hands were yet reeking with the blood they had shed. They all stepped aside and consulted together in a low tone for some minutes. The baroness was left quite alone, but she betrayed not the least wish to escape. She heard two or three thus express themselves; "let's despatch her and the game will be up." She, however scarcely changed her colour, for the opposition of the others did not escape her ear. One, who was probably the captain of the banditti, now advanced towards her.

He asked twice or three times if they might rely on the truth of what she had

said—and whether she was ready to resign her person to one of them—to him self for instance during the few peaceful nights they could enjoy? Having replied in the affirmative to all these questions—having not only suffered the embraces of the robber—but returned it—for what will not necessity excuse? she at length said; "Come along then and lead us around. The — trust you ladies of rank, but we'll venture for once. But let me tell you beforehand, that, were you ten times as handsome, this weapon shall cleave your skull the moment we see the least disposition to escape."

"Then it will be safe enough—and were this the only condition of my death I should outlive you all, and even the wandering Jew himself." The baroness smiled as she pronounced these words hastily snatched up the nearest light as though she had been as anxious as any of them to collect the plunder and be gone, conducted the whole company through every apartment, opened unasked every door, every drawer and every chest; assisted in emptying them and packing up the valuables; joked with the utmost vivacity; jumped with indifference over the mangled bodies; spoke with the familiarity of an old acquaintance to each of the horrid troops; and willingly aided with her delicate hands, in the most laborious occupation.

Plate, money, jewels clothes and other valuables were now collected together; and the captain of the banditti was already giving the order for their march, when his destined bride suddenly caught him by the arm. "Did I not tell you (said she) that you should not repent making a friend of me and sparing my life? You may indeed have your fling in places you find open; but it is a pity that you cannot come at treasures that are a little more concealed."

"Concealed!—What! Where is something more concealed?"

"What do you suppose that among coffers so full of the most valuable effects, they have no secret places? Look here, and then you'll be convinced of the contrary."

She pointed to a secret spring in the baron's writing desk. They pressed upon it, and out fell six rouleaux, each containing 200 dollars.

"Zounds!" cried the leader of the robbers, "now indeed I see you are an incomparable woman. I will keep you for this like a little duchess."

"And perhaps better still," rejoined she, laughing "when I tell you one thing more. I am well aware that you have had spies who informed you of the absence of my tyrant, but did they not tell you of the 400 guilders which he received the day before yesterday?"

"Not a syllable, where are they?"

"O, safe enough! under half a dozen locks and bolts. You would certainly have not found them and the iron chest, had it not been for me. Come along comrades; we have finished above ground, and now we'll see what is to be done under it. Come along with me I say into the cellar."

The robbers followed but not without precaution. At the entrance of the cellar, provided with a strong trap door, a man was posted as a sentinel. The baroness did not take the least notice of this. She conducted the whole troop to a vault at the very farthest extremity of the cellar. She unlocked it and in a corner of this recess stood the chest she had described. "Here," said she, giving the captain the bunch of keys, "here unlock it, and take what you find as a wedding gift, if you can obtain the consent of your companions as readily as you have gained mine."

The robber tried one key after another but none would fit. He grew impatient and the baroness appeared still more so.

"Lend me them," said she, "I hope I shall find the way sooner. Indeed if we don't make haste morning might overtake us. Ha! only think, the reason neither of us could unlock it is clear enough. As welcome as your visit is to me, yet I have no scruple to confess that the arrival of so great a pleasure has hurried me a little. I have brought the wrong bunch of keys. A moment's patience and I'll set all to rights."

She ran upstairs, and presently they heard her coming down again, but she went more slowly, as if out of breath with the haste she had made, "I've found them! I've found them!" cried she at a distance. She was now within about three steps of the sentinel placed at the entrance of the cellar, when she made a spring at the wretch who as little expected the dissolution of the world as such an attack. A single push with all her strength tumbled him down the stairs from top to bottom. In a twinkling she closed the trapdoor, bolted it, and thus had the whole company secure in the cellar.

All this was the work of a single moment. In the next she flew across the court yard, and with the candle set fire to a detached pigsty. The watchman in the neighboring village perceiving the flame, instantly gave the alarm. In a few minutes all the inhabitants were out of their beds, and a crowd of farmers & their servants hastened to the mansion. The baroness waited for a few at the gate of the court yard. "A few of you," said she, "will be sufficient to put out

this fire or prevent it from spreading.—But now provide yourselves with arms, which you will find in abundance in my husband's armory. Post yourselves at all the avenues of the cellar, and suffer not one of the murderers and robbers shut up in it to escape."

Her directions were obeyed, and not one of them escaped the punishment due to their crimes.

THE TWO BROTHERS.

In a manuscript in one of the libraries at Paris, we are told that the Count de Ligniville, and Count de Autrocourt, twins descended from an ancient family in Lorraine, resembled each other so much, that when they put on the same kind of dress, which they did now and then for amusement, their servants could not distinguish them one from the other. Their voice gait and deportment was the same, and these marks of resemblance was so perfect, that they often threw their friends and even their wives into the greatest embarrassment. Both being captains of light horse, the one would put himself at the head of the other's squadron, without the officers ever suspecting the change. Count de Autrocourt having committed some crime, the Count de Ligniville never suffered his brother to go out without accompanying him, and the fear of seizing the innocent instead of the guilty, rendered the orders to arrest the former of no avail. One day Count de Ligniville sent for a barber, and after having suffered him to shave one half of his beard, he pretended to have occasion to go into the next apartment, where putting his night gown on his brother, who was concealed there, and tucking the cloth which he had about his neck under his chin, made him sit down in the place which he had just quitted. The barber immediately resumed his operation, and was proceeding to finish what he had begun, as he supposed, but to his great astonishment, he found that a new beard had sprung up. Not doubting that the person under his hands was the devil, he roared out with terror, and sunk down in a swoon on the floor. Whilst they were endeavoring to call him to life, Count de Autrocourt retired again into the closet, and Count de Ligniville, who was half shaved, returned to his former place. This was a new cause of surprise to the poor barber, who now imagined that all he had seen was a dream, and he could not be convinced of the truth until he beheld the two brothers together. The sympathy that subsisted between the two brothers, was no less singular than their resemblance. If one fell sick the other, was indisposed also; if one received a wound, the other felt pain; and this was the case with every misfortune that befel them; so that on this account, they watched over each other's conduct with the greatest care & attention. But, what was still more astonishing, they both had often the same dreams. The day that Count de Autrocourt was attacked in France by the fever of which he died, Count de Ligniville was seized with the same in Bavaria, and was near sinking under it.

CURIOUS PARTICULAR OF THE RATTLE-SNAKE.

Near one half the way between the Fox and Ouisconsin rivers, is a morass overgrown with a kind of long grass, the rest of it a plain, with some few oak and pine trees growing thereon. I observed here a number of rattle-snakes. Monsieur Pinnance, a French trader, told me a remarkable story concerning one of these reptiles, of which, he said, he was an eye-witness. An Indian belonging to the Memomaine nation, having taken one of them found means to tame it; & when he had done this, treated it as a Deity; called it his great father, and carrying it with him in a box, wherever he went. This the Indian had done for several summers when Monsieur Pinnance accidentally met with him at his carrying place, just as he was setting off for a winter's hunt. The French gentleman was surprised, one day to see the Indian place the box which contained his god, on the ground, and opening the door, gave him his liberty; telling him whilst he did it, to be sure and return by the time he himself should come back, which was to be in the month of May following. As this was but Oct. Monsieur told the Indian, whose simplicity astonished him, that he fancied he might wait long enough when May arrived for the arrival of his great father. The Indian was so confident of his creature's obedience, that he offered to lay the Frenchman a wager of two gallons of rum, that at the time appointed he would come and crawl into the box.—This was agreed on, & the second week in May was fixed for the determination of the wager. At that period they both met there again, when the Indian set down his box and called for his great father. The snake heard him not; and the time being now expired, he acknowledged he had lost. However without seeming to be discouraged, he offered to double the bet, if his great father come not within two days more. This was further agreed on; when, behold, on the second day, about one o'clock, the snake arrived, and of his own accord crawled into the box, which was placed ready for him. The French gentleman vouched for the truth of the story, and

from the account I have often received of the docility of those creatures, I see no reason to doubt his veracity.

WHY NOT MARRY IN MAY.

Plutarch says that the Romans did not marry in the month of May, because it took its name from aged persons majores, for whom marriage was no longer seasonable; and for that reason, they referred to the month of June, which takes its name from juniors, young people, or because in the month of May, they made expiations which did not agree with marriage. According to others, it was, because they celebrated in this month the festival Lemuria, consecrated to the Lemures, which were malignant spirits, whose ill-will they feared. In its origin, this feast was called Remuria, or Remuria. Romulus had established it to appease the manes of Remus. The custom of not marrying in the month of May, is still in force amongst many people, without their knowing that it comes from the Romans. M. Astruck says, that it is received amongst the people of Lower Languedoc; they think it an imprudence which draws on a premature death. To avoid which, they make haste to conclude it in the month of April, or else they wait till the month of June.

[From the National Gazette.] SCIENTIFIC NOTICES.

Extraordinary Copper-plate printing.—The following is from the report of the Central Jury, on the production of French industry exhibited in the Louvre, in 1819.

"M. Gonord exhibited, in 1806, porcelain on to which copper-plate engraving had been transferred by mechanical means. He has arrived at a singular but undoubted result. An engraved copper-plate being given, he will use it for the decoration of pieces of different dimensions, and by an expeditious mechanical process, enlarge or reduce the design in proportion to the place without changing the plate."

In a note, it is said, that "M. Gonord has made a discovery of which the announcement has excited the surprise of the public. If an engraved copper-plate is given to him he can take impressions from it of any scale he pleases. He can at pleasure make them larger or smaller than the plate, and this without requiring another copper-plate, or occupying more than two or three hours. Thus if the engravings of a large atlas size, as for instance, those belonging to the Description de l'Egypte, were put into his hands, he would make an edition in octavo without changing the plates."

The certainty of the process has been corroborated by the members of the jury, who were admitted by M. Gonord into his works.—In consequence of their report the Jury decreed a gold medal to M. Gonord.—Annals d'Chim., XIII p. 94.

Fall of Glacier.—On the 27th of December, at 6 o'clock in the morning, an enormous portion of the glacier of Weisshorn, in the valley of St. Nicholas or Vispach, fell from its exalted situation into the valley, causing dreadful devastation amongst the cultivated grounds and habitations. At the moment when the ice and snow struck the masses lying beneath, the minister of the place, and many other persons, observed a strong light, immediately disappeared, & gave place to utter darkness. This phenomenon, from the brightness of the light, and the number of persons who saw it, can scarcely be considered as illusory. It was probably an electrical or phosphorescent effect. The mass of ice and snow, covered a space of 2,400 feet in length, 1,000 feet wide, and at a mean 150 feet in height, and the displacement of the air by it was such as to cause a hurricane, which destroyed houses, mills, and buildings, even to the distance of a quarter of a league from the place of the fall. Extreme fears are entertained for the remains of the village of Ronds, which stands opposite the glacier, for the upper part of the glacier left unsupported by the part which has given way, threatens to fall and complete the distress which has been brought upon the inhabitants of the valley.

Printing in Otiheite.—M. Turgeneff, counselor of state, has made a report to the Bible Society of Petersburg, in which it is stated that the English missionaries have established a press at Otaheite, at which 3,000 bibles have been printed. They were all sold in the space of three days, for three gallons of coconut oil each. The books of Moses, translated into the Otaheitean language, have been printed at the press; also a chatechism for the use of the inhabitants. These have been distributed gratuitously.

Apollino.—"If you wish to enjoy the sweetest music in the world," exclaimed the animated Mary —, on her return lately from Washington Hall, "go and see that elegant Apollino!" "Hear it you mean, Polly," replied her father.—"No sir, I mean see it, for its beauty is only equalled by its sweetness." The young gentleman who had accompanied Mary, instantly replied, "That's exactly the case with A Poll I know."

An Irishman who was in the habit of going every night to the tavern and get-

ting drunk, returned home one morning and was accosted by his wife in the following manner. "Jamie," said she, "how is it that you are off every night drinking your rum, and your brandy, and your wine, and have me here to drink nothing but cold water?"—"Faith and where's the tea kettle that I bo't ye the other day—warm your water and be d—d to ye, ye needn't to be drinking your water cold."

A country gentleman walking in his field, saw his gardener asleep under a tree. "What! (said he) asleep when you should be at work, you idle wretch, you are not worthy that the sun should shine upon you." "I am truly sensible of my own unworthiness, (replied the man) and therefore I laid myself down in the shade."

[From the Boston Intelligencer.]

The making of Butter, one would suppose, were well understood in the vicinity of Boston; and yet there is no market in any of the large capital cities in the United States, so noted for its bad quality of lump-butter as this very town of Boston. Philadelphia has been long celebrated for the uniform excellence of its butter, and its clean and wholesome appearance in the market. In New-York many individuals, with laudable liberality, have recently awarded premiums for the best butter brought into that city for sale; which, it is said, has produced an obviously good effect in the general quality of the article.

It deserves consideration, whether our Agricultural Society, alive as they are to every thing which will benefit our reputation, and whilst they are granting premiums for raising best cattle for dairies—should not also bestow some attention on the manufacture of butter and cheese.

It is useless to possess good cows and good milk, if the butter which is brought to market, is only a disgrace to the farmers. We hope that the Massachusetts Agricultural Society may be induced to offer a premium for the best butter which may be brought to market, by any individual dairy during the summer months.

Mode of making butter, as is practiced in the neighbourhood of Rennes, in Brittany, where the best butter in France is made—milk is composed of three parts, essentially different from each other; they are as follows:

1st. The aqueous part, called whey, which is very acid.

Hired Braves and Swearers. "Here (at Genoa) is a manufacture of stilettoes allowed by a Government which punishes the persons that wear them. During my short stay at Genoa, in the beginning of 1802, three murderers were committed in the streets. An assasin might be hired for 50 crie; and if taken might be defended by hackney swearers at 12 crie each!"—Forsyth's Italy.

THE SHIELD OF WELLINGTON.

Five or six years since the Merchants and Bankers set on foot a subscription for a piece of plate to be presented to the Duke of Wellington. The form was decided to be that of a shield, relieved with sculptures emblematic of his principal victories. The committee with suitable delicacy, kept the particulars of the subscription secret, and they extended this delicacy, we are not sure, with equal fitness, to the progress of the work. But the number of designers and sculptors to be employed on a labour of this magnitude precludes total secrecy, and the shield of Wellington, as it approaches its finishing, has found its way into conversation. The respectable manufacturers to whom the commission was given, with a spirit worthy of the occasion, set about it with a disregard of every thing but the production of the finest work that has ever appeared in its style. The designs are by Stothard, the celebrated painter; and some of our leading sculptors, to whom it has been necessarily shewn for their advice in its progress, have been lavish of their admiration of its beauty, its expressiveness and its splendour. The centre of the shield is filled with the equestrian figures of the Duke, and the peninsular Generals in alto relievo of living and vigorous excellence. Two pillars, palm-trees, with grounds of the different orders of troops serving in his campaigns are to be placed beside the shield. The whole is probably three huddled weight of silver; it is to be gilt, and will form at once one of the noblest trophies to the British hero, and one of the most brilliant tributes to the arts in the present age. We must hope that when it shall be completed, the public may be indulged with an opportunity of seeing it. It would make the finest possible centre for an exhibition of what has been, or rather can be done in the sculpture of the precious metals in England. An accurate detail ought, however, to be published, and we should suppose that, with sketches of the relieves, it would make a volume of singular interest to the Artist & the Amateur.

The Jews.—Mr. Hobhouse gave notice that he should next session call the attention of the House to the situation of the Jews, who laboured under disabilities which could hardly be believed to exist in the present age, and in the metropolis of an enlightened country.

TERMS OF THE ROCHESTER GAZETTE.

To subscribers who receive their papers by mail, the price will be Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square conspicuously inserted three weeks for One Dollar - & Twenty Five Cents for every subsequent insertion.

PRINTING.

Printed by Augustine G. Dauby, at his Printing Office in Rochester, Genesee County, State of New-York.

Legal Advertisement.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money and the interest thereon, secured by indenture of mortgage executed by Thomas Meadley to William H. Hanford, bearing date the twenty-third day of March, eighteen hundred and eighteen. Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power in said mortgage contained, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, all that certain piece or parcel of land, lying and being in township No. one, first range of townships west of Genesee River, now included in the town of Caledonia, beginning at the southeast corner of land formerly owned by Joseph P. M. of that day. Dated June 20th 1820. WILLIAM H. HANFORD, By H. R. Benson, his Atty.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money and the interest thereon, secured by indenture of mortgage executed by Joshua C. Taylor to Anne Rowe, bearing date the sixteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and eighteen. Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, will be sold at public auction at the house of Abel Haworth in the village of Rochester, Genesee county, on Thursday the twenty-third day of November next at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all that certain piece or parcel of land lying in the town of Gates in the county of Genesee, containing forty three acres, being the western part of the western part of lot No. forty-one, and easterly by the westerly part of lot No. forty-two, and westerly by a lot of one hundred and twenty seven acres. Dated May 10, 1820.

ZOELE ELDRIDGE, AME ELDRIDGE.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money and the interest thereon, secured by indenture of mortgage executed by Deborah Safford and William, his wife, to Andrew V. T. Leavitt and Charles J. Hill, bearing date the thirty-first day of August, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirteen. Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to a statute in such case made and provided, all that certain piece or parcel of land lying in the town of Gates in the county of Genesee, and state of New-York, and in that part of the village of Rochester formerly called Frankfort, which piece or parcel of land is known and distinguished on a map of Frankfort aforesaid, made by Benjamin Wright, as lot number ninety seven, being sixty six feet front and rear, and two hundred feet deep, will be sold at public auction at the house now kept by A. Ensworth and Son, in the village of Rochester aforesaid on the eighth day of March next at one o'clock in the afternoon. Dated September 4, 1820.

ANDREW V. T. LEAVITT, CHARLES J. HILL.

By Enos Pomeroy, their Atty.

WHEREAS Charles C. Church did, on the first day of October, 1813, to secure the payment of the money therein mentioned with the interest thereon, mortgage unto David McCracken, all that certain piece of land, situate in the village of Barre, in the county of Genesee, distinguished as subdivision number twelve of village lot number twenty-five and particularly described in said mortgage. And whereas the said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said David McCracken to the subscriber. And whereas default has been made in the payment of a part of the money secured by said mortgage—NOTICE is therefore hereby given that by virtue of a power contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgaged premises will be sold at public vendue at the house of A. Ensworth & Son in the village of Rochester, in the County of Genesee, on the thirteenth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated September 13th 1820. JOHN M'KAY, By W. W. Marston, his Attorney.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers and their associates, will petition the Legislature of the state of New-York, at their next meeting for a law to establish a New County from parts of Ontario and Genesee counties, to include the towns of Brighton, Henrietta, East, Mendon, Pittsford, Ferrisburgh, Penfield, Ontario and the west township of the town of Palmyra in Ontario county, and the towns of Gates, Riga, Parma, Ogdon, Murray, Clarkson, Sweden, that part of Bezaon lying east of the westerly line of the Triangle, and that part of Caledonia lying north of the northerly line of the forty thousand acre tract so called, in Genesee county.

NATIONAL WORK.

PROPOSALS By Joseph M. Anderson of Philadelphia for publishing by subscription. A HISTORY OF THE SIGNERS TO THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE embellished with upwards of 50 portraits and the Declaration itself, with fac-simile engravings of the signatures.—By John Anderson.

When we consider the personal qualities of the signers, who were associated in the first Congress of the United States, and whose names are affixed to the Declaration of Independence, the perilsous occasion which demands the exercise of their wisdom and deliberation, and the nobleness of their counsels on the interests of mankind, we must acknowledge that very rarely a more imposing and magnificent spectacle has been exhibited to the world, and we shall seek in vain, in the annals of nations, for an event more worthy of commemoration, or of being cherished forever in the hearts of a grateful and generous people.—The love of independence is interwoven with the frame and constitution of the human mind. It is almost the first sentiment that animates the infant's features in the cradle, and, rising to all the actions and enterprises of his life, has awakened into activity a greater extension of the virtuous energies of his mind, than has exerted a greater warmth of vegetation, and has more impetuous claims on our gratitude, than resistance of tyranny and oppression.

In those republican states which have been the admiration of the world, the first tribute of genius was paid to the patriot or the hero who promoted the cause of liberty and maintained the independence and dignity of man. The animated contrast, the breathing marble snatched his features from the grasp of death, and the historian inscribed his name and achievements in the imperishable records of fame. It would indeed be no favorable presage of the perpetuity of our republican institutions, to discover an insensibility to the obligations we owe the memory of the illustrious patrons of American freedom. They advanced us by their magnanimity from the inglorious state of colonial subjection and from the arbitrary dominion of a foreign power, to the distinguished elevation of a sovereign and independent people; they asserted and maintained the inalienable rights of humanity by the mutual pledge of their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor; and as long as Virtue holds her empire in their breasts, their successors, the example of these generous benefactors, will not be lost to the world, their names will not pass away nor be forgotten, or their glorious deeds be confounded in the common and casual transactions of life. Ingratitude is a vice that in nations as well as individuals, indicates the last degree of degeneracy and corruption. It is a vice that implies the absence of every virtue; it was in the age of Caligula that the name of Scipio was proscribed, and the statue of Brutus brought death on its possessor.

"The glory of our ancestors is the light of posterity," and the homage of the living cannot be offered to the illustrious dead with an effeminate or sterile admiration.—Great and splendid actions will seldom be achieved by men who have humble or ordinary objects in prospect. It is by contemplating the lives and characters of those who are marked out from the multitude by their eminent qualities that we become emulous of their virtues and their renown. It is by reading the history of their generous and noble actions that sympathetic emotions are excited in the heart, and by a reiteration of such feelings, grandeur of sentiment, dignity and elevation of character, & habits of virtue are generated & confirmed. Liurgus clad in armor—the statutes of the gods, that even in their devotions the citizens of Sparta might have the image of war before their eyes, observing well that a disposition of the mind, like a limb of the body, was invigorated by exercise and activity.

CONDITIONS. 1. The work will be published in numbers or half volumes of 200 pages octavo, and will be completed in ten numbers. It will contain upwards of 50 portraits engraved by Mr. J. B. Longacre, whose style has not been exceeded by any other artist in the United States. Specimens of the paper and printing may be seen at this office. 2. To the first number will be perfixed an appropriate frontispiece, designated by Mr. Le Senr, and a vignette title to each volume, which, with the portraits and other engravings, will at least be equivalent to the price of subscription. 3. The first number (now in press) will be published in February next—the remainder in succession as the work will permit, and delivered to subscribers at two dollars and fifty cents per number—payable on delivery.

Any person procuring ten subscribers and forwarding their names to the publisher shall receive a copy of the work for their trouble.

"He interwove" says Plutarch, "the praise of virtue and the contempt of vice in all their pursuits and recreations, and by these arts they were possessed with a thirst of honor, an enthusiasm bordering on insanity, and had not a wish but for their country." The trophies of Miltiades interrupted the sleep of Themistocles, and Theseus in listening to the exploits of Hercules was fired with his spirit and became the successful rival of his fame. The uncutivated savage catches the flame of emulation from the deeds of his ancestors, and hangs his hut with the emblem of his father's valor.

More need not be said to enforce the utility of the publications we have undertaken, and which we now submit to the patronage of our fellow citizens, with the hope, that from the liberality of their encouragement, we shall be able to present it to the public, worthy of their approbation. We must depend for the illustration of many of the characters of our biography, upon the generosity of their surviving relatives and friends, to furnish us with whatever interesting materials may be in their possession; for which, with our grateful acknowledgments, we promise a copy of the entire work as a compensation.

HAT STORE.

WM. HAYWOOD, RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and the public, that he carries on the Hating business in this village one door, south of Messrs. Abm. Plumb & Co's Store where he will keep on hand a good assortment of well finished Hats, warranted equal in style and quality, to any manufactured in this state. He flatters himself that by industry and attention to business, he shall merit and receive a share of public patronage. CASH paid for all kinds of Hating and Shipping Furs. Rochester, April 18, 1820. 24th

DYE STUFF, PAINT AND OIL STORE.

S. MELANCTON SMITH, KEEPS on hand a constant supply of Dye-Staffs of all kinds—Paints and Oils, which will be sold very low for Cash. Clothiers are respectfully invited to call. The articles are selected by gentlemen long acquainted with the business and are warranted good.

—ALSO—

Iron, Nails—White and Tarred Rope, all sizes. Blocks, Shoe, Whitecash, Clothiers and Paint Brushes, Seine and wrapping Twine, Factory and Toy Cloths, Tobacco, Pipes, Snuff, Powder Lead and Shot, Shaving and Bar Soap. Albany Stone Ware, consisting of a variety of Jugs & Pots. A constant supply of common and basket Salt.—North Carolina Tar and Rosin, by the hbl. or less. A few Cow Bells, from 3 to 4s. each. Salmon of a superior quality by the hbl. or less, which will be exchanged for Produce or Whiskey.—Spermaceti Oil, much used for Wool carding as well as lamps. Confectionary Also, [July 17.] a constant supply of

SALT,

by the hundred barrels, or less, on liberal terms.

FORWARDING.

THE subscriber continues the Forwarding Business on the Genesee River, will take property at either of the Landings above Rochester and deliver the same at either of the Landings below;—will also contract for the Forwarding of Merchandise from Albany to any part of this district on reasonable terms. S. MELANCTON SMITH, Rochester, April 18, 1820. 24th.

[From the National Intelligencer.] YOUTH'S LOV'D LAND.

When evening's shades are falling still, And darkly o'er the distant hill, When river, cottage, wood, and plain, Confess the twilight's sombre reign; And indistinct their form and hue To all save Fancy's frolic view; O! then the mind can revel free, And form her own bright imag'ry; Eid sun-beams gild, at her command, The cottage, river, wood, and land,

In reveries fond delight We trace the hill-side's flowery height, Where once we wander'd, careless, free, In happy hours of infancy; Then seek our thoughts yon clear bright stream, Where from the sun's meridian beam, Our youthful limbs we lov'd to lave In its pure, cool, transparent wave. Remember'd joys and scenes expand Our hearts, that hail youth's lov'd land,

Enchanted, though we fondly dwell On scenes our boyhood lov'd so well; Yet manhood claims a share of joy Beyond the pastimes of the boy, And often has, enraptured, known The pleasures love and friendship own. That cottage, though obscur'd in shade, Love's lightning glances can pervade; There beauty's eye and friendship's hand Still chain our mind to youth's lov'd land.

Land of my youth! my manhood's pride! Dear as a youthful beauty's hide Art thou to me, and, when afar From thee I wander, may some star Of brightness shed its welcome ray, To guide again to thee my way; For there would still my thoughts and feet Return, to seek each lov'd retreat; And, were I far on desert strand, My eyes and heart would seek thy land.

Say, what can stay the mind, whose glance Roves through all nature's wide expanse? No shades of night can so surround The friends we love, or spot of ground; But there the quick idea flies, In search of cherish'd kindred ties, And throws around a radiance bright, Till all appear, to fancy's sight, Glowing in life and light to stand, Our friends of youth, and youth's lov'd land.

THE LADDER OF LOVE.

AMBITION. While graceful Chloe leads the gay Quadrille, What new sensations, Stephen's bosom fill An introduction gain'd, the youth advances, And "hopes she's disengaged the two next dances."

FELTRATION. His suit obtain'd they tread the merry round; At length fatigu'd, a seat's convenient found; Strephon assiduous plies the glittering fan, And proves himself a very nice young man!

APPROBATION. With favoring nod the fair one bears his praise, Sip, lemonade, and vows he's quite a rattle; Then as new raptures rise in every glance, Exclaims "I think we'd better join the dance."

DECLARATION. Next morn he calls, the custom's very old, To hope the lady has not taken cold; Thinks she looks charming in a dishabille, And tells what pangs his strik'n'd bosom thrill.

HESITATION. Her secret joy while soft confusion veils, Miss gently checks her swains romantic tales; 'She's sure mama will think these raptures wild, She knows not how to act—she's quite a child.'

AGITATION. With sighs and vows persists the wounded swain, Begg's she'll recall those words, and think again; Fearless of frowns, or vetos from mama, The softening nymph returns him to Papa.

ACCEPTATION. Joy in his looks, and raptures on his tongue, On neat red-tape his various parchments strong, See Strephon bears the mystic circlet high, Which bids Hope's tide flow strong—bids terrors fly.

SOLEMNIZATION. At church arriv'd on some unlucky day, Poor Chloe litters out the word "They," Thus of Love's ladder gain'd the topmost place.

HER DOWNWARD COURSE the sorrowing Muse must trace.

POSSESSION. The honeymoon and raptures fled together, Behold a rural walk in dirty weather! The stile is slippery, but in vain the Dame Sues for that aid, which once call'd-for came.

RUMINATION. An evening tete-a-tete you next shall see, No friendly chat succeeds departed tea; Blue burn the candles, and the Nymph looks blue, And rumination serves them but to rue.

ALTERATION. No more a social walk the morn employes, A greasy novel constitutes her joys; While he, poor soul! condemned alone to saunter, Dines with his friend, and empties his decanter.

IRRITATION. Return'd at eve, numbe'r'd queries wait him:

And she, who lov'd so late, appears to hate him:

From trifles light as air the quarrel swells, The husband bullies, and the wife rebels.

DISPUTATION. Fierce, and more fierce the worthy contest grows, Tannts, gibes, and sneers, and every thing but blows; Each to a separate couch in rage retires, Whence sleep is banish'd by vexatious fires.

DESPERATION. Breakfast renews the quarrel of my fable, She spoils the tea, and he upsets the table, All patience lost, no power can peace impart, Only in one thing they are agreed—to part.

DETESTATION. Loud she proclaims the thousands which she brought him, He, cool retorts, 'twas only that which caught him.'

'The world shall know your conduct, Brute!' she cries; 'Sooner, the better, Sweet!' the youth replies.

SEPARATION. Equipp'd for starting see these quondam turtles, Dead are Love's roses, wither'd all his myrtles, Such are the ups and downs of Love's short story, For better and for worse! 'tis Death or Glory.

MAN, Politico-arithmetically considered.

Supposing the earth peopled with 100,000,000 inhabitants, and allowing 35 years for a generation, it has been computed that the deaths of each year amount to 30,000,000 Of each day to 82,135 Of each hour to 3,442 But as the number of deaths is to the number of births, as 10 to 12, there are born every year, 36,000,000 Every day, 98,569 Every hour, 4,107

If mankind had not been doomed to die there would have been at present about 173,000 billions of mortals on the earth; and in this case there would still have been 9,110 square feet of earth remaining for each man.

Reckoning only three generations during a century, and supposing at the same time that the world has only existed 5,700 years, there have been only 171 generations from the creation to our own time, 124 since the deluge, and 53 since the Christian era; now, as no family in Europe can trace its origin to this time of Charlemagne, it follows that the most ancient houses cannot reckon more than thirty years, and very few, if any, can go so far back; but supposing it to be the case, what is this but 1000 years illustrations against 4,700 years of obscurity?

On an equal space where there exists, In Iceland 1 man There is in Norway 3 Sweden 14 Turkey 36 Poland 52 Spain 63 Ireland 99 Switzerland 114 Great Britain 119 Germany 127 England 152 France 153 Italy 172 Naples 192 Venice 196 Holland 224 And in Malta 1,103

Out of every thousand men, 20 die off annually. The number of inhabitants of a city or country is renewed nearly every thirty years. Of 200 children, no more than one die in the birth.

Of 100, one does not during the mother's lying-in. Of 1,000 infants, fed by means of the mother's milk, not above 300 die; but of the same number reared by wet nurses, 500 die. The mortality of children has augmented during the present luxurious age; convulsions and teething kill the greater number of them.

The natural small-pox usually carries off 8 in every 100 attacked by it; but of 300 inoculated, no more than one dies.

Among 3,125 who die, it appears, by the registers, that there is only one person 100 years of age.

More old men are found on elevated situations, than on the plains and valleys.

The proportion between the deaths of women, and that of men, is as 100 to 108. The probable duration of female lives is 60, but at that period, the calculation is more favourable to them, than to the males.

Married women live longer than single women. In the country, the spring is the most fatal period; but in great cities, it is the winter.

One half of those who are born die before they attain the age of 17; thus,

In consequence of the absence of the Editor, the last week, this paper is issued later than usual.

The District Court of the United States for the Northern District of New-York commenced its first sitting in this village on Thursday morning last, and continued it until the Saturday following—His Honor Judge Skinner presiding. There were several causes, we understand, upon the Calendar, most of which were disposed of for the present by their being remanded by this Court to the Circuit Court of the United States.

Roswell Babbit and Enos Pomeroy Esqrs. of this village, were admitted as Proctors and Counsel; and Samuel M. Hopkins, of Moscow, Clement Carpenter, of Batavia, and W. W. Mumford, Esqrs. were appointed Commissioners to take affidavits and the acknowledgement of special bail in this Court.

It was truly gratifying to our citizens to witness the sitting of an United States Court in their village, and to realize that the importance of this part of the District had already become such, in consequence of its augmented population and its accumulated business, as to have attracted the attention of the accomplished judicial officer who presides in it. It is to be expected indeed, that as our trade and commerce increase and flourish, the business of the several Courts will also increase; and we know no reason why this Court should not have an important share of that business. This must inevitably be the case—and in the distinguished talents and learning of the Judge, and the respectability and acquirements of the several practitioners, of this Court, the public have a sure pledge that their business will be properly conducted, and justice ably and impartially administered.

More light!—An elegant light house has been erected on Galoe Island, about 16 miles from Sackesharbor, by Elisha Ely Esq. of this village. It is built of stone. The base is four feet above the surface of the lake, twenty six feet in diameter and uniformly graduated to half that size at the summit height of 65 feet. The lantern is an octagon, containing 15 patent lamps, with reflectors, and may be seen at a distance of 22 miles on the lake. Another light house is to be erected at the mouth of Genesee River.

Abuse of Post-Office privileges. The exposition of the Post-Office at Canandaigua which has been published, reminds me of a circumstance which fell within my own observation.—I saw a letter written by John C. Spencer since Mr. Wilson has been the nominal Post-master, to which there was affixed a *Nota Bene* requesting the answer to be directed to Mr. Wilson "my partner." I mention this to prove that Mr. Spencer is an economical man, and adheres to the old adage "a penny saved is as good as a penny earned." L.

We have been requested to publish the following extracts from "An act to provide for obtaining accurate statements of the foreign commerce of the United States,"—approved 10th Feb. 1820.

Section 4th enacts—That the exports shall be so stated as to show the exports to each foreign country and their values, &c.

5. To show separately, the exports of articles of the production or manufacture of the U. States, and their values, &c.

10. That all articles exported shall be valued at their actual cost, or the values which they may truly bear at the time of their exportation, in the ports of the U. S. from which they are exported, &c.

11. That before a clearancer shall be granted for any vessel bound to a foreign place, the owners, shippers or consignors of the cargo on board of such vessel shall deliver to the collector manifests of the cargo, or the parts thereof shipped by them respectively, and shall verify the same by oath or affirmation; and such manifests shall specify the kinds and quantities of the articles shipped by them respectively, and the value of the total quantity of each kind of articles; and such oath or affirmation shall state that such manifest contains a full, just and true account of articles laden on board of such vessel by the owners, shippers or consignors, respectively, and that the values of such articles are truly stated according to their actual cost, or the values which they truly bear at the port and time of exportation; and, before a clearance shall be granted for any such vessel, the master of every such vessel, and the owners, shippers and consignors of the cargo, shall state upon oath or affirmation, to the collector, the foreign place or country in which such

cargo is truly intended to be landed; and the said oaths or affirmations shall be taken and subscribed in writing.

16. That this act shall be in force from the 30th day of September next.

Interesting from Europe.—Clouds were gathering in the European sky.—The Emperor Alexander had denounced the spirit of the Revolution in Spain; and had, in effect, demanded its abandonment. It will be remembered that when Ferdinand 7th announced to the various Courts of Europe his acceptance of the Constitution of 1812, favorable answers were returned only from France, England, & a few of the minor powers; but nothing was heard of the opinions of Russia, Austria, and the other arbiters of Europe on the subject. It now appears that the Emperor of Russia directed his Ministers to acquaint the Spanish Ambassador of the profound affliction he felt in contemplating the violence by which the destinies of Spain had been changed; of the good wishes he had always felt for the consideration of the Spanish Monarchy; and of his hopes that the steps which had recently been taken would be retraced; and that he might still consider Spain as an ally and friend. Soon after this he issued a Memorial to the Allied Cabinets, in which he assumes a more indignant tone; and recommends to the five Allied Powers, who govern the destinies of Europe to the Cortes, as he had done, their opinions on the subject. Divested of its diplomatic phraseology, the proposition of Alexander to his Allies is:—"To call upon the Spanish Cortes to ask pardon of their King for the coercion exercised on him; to renounce the republican features of the Constitution of 1812; and to inform them in case of refusal, that Spain can no longer be considered as an allied or friendly power." What effects this proposition has had on the allied powers we have not learnt. Nor what additional weight will be given to it by the new revolution in Naples. The Russian note delivered in May, must have been received at Madrid long since; but no notice of it had appeared in the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs was that the relations of Spain with all the European powers were pacific and amicable. The London Courier intimates, that the Monarchies of Europe will be on the alert on the subject. *Boston Centinel.*

London, Aug. 8.
COUNTER REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.
Extract of a letter from St. James (Gallicia,) dated, July 22.

"We are this moment surrounded by war, the Counter-Revolution has broken out in the greatest force. A Junta, which styles itself Apostolic, has assembled on the borders of the Tinho, which separates Portugal from Gallicia. All persons of note, who had taken refuge in Portugal from the vexations to which they were subjected in consequence of the Revolution, hasten from all quarters to join this Junta. The Duke de P'lantado was at Valencia three days ago, and would pass the Minho, yesterday to put himself at the head of the insurgents. Three thousand armed peasants this morning marched upon Orense, and the constituted authorities fled; another corps of insurgents marched from the neighborhood of Corunna, along the sea coast, and occupies the peninsula of St. Adrian. We expect every moment to see them within our walls. It is said, that the Apostolic Junta has established itself at Tuy. The rallying cry of this army is, "God and the King," & its avowed aim is to preserve the ancient liberties of the Spanish Monarchy. It is remarked, that the peasantry are armed with excellent English muskets, & that they are all animated with great enthusiasm. A great portion of the regiment of the Guides joined them at Riaz. "On receiving information of this movement, the Junta of Corunna declared itself permanent, and all possible military measures have been taken. The immediate arrival here, has been announced to us, of Colonel Espinosa, with the battalions of Arragon and the marine division which is stationed at Maja. Our Archbishop has received orders to repair instantly to Corunna; it is said at this moment, that after a somewhat vigorous conflict on the Minho, nearly the whole of the regiment of Poytevedra passed over to the Insurgents.

Pointed Pins.—The following neat and novel toasts were drunk at Shawneetown, in Illinois, on the 4th of July last. The fair sex—Though partial to no particular state but that of matrimony, they are always ready to promote unions and good feelings. Agriculture—May the honest man who puts his hand to the plough never have his soul harrowed with care. Domestic Manufactures—While our men make good husbands—our women good wives—our children good citizens—and our citizens good soldiers, we fear no foreign competition. The tars of Columbia, who paid our debts to John Bull, by boarding him for nothing. The times—Though hard times are plenty, and hard money scarce, let us not complain while we have whiskey for our friends, and powder for our enemies.

they who survive that period, enjoy a degree of happiness, which a moiety of the human race is unable to attain.

The number of old men who die in cold weather, is to the number of those who die in warm weather as 7 to 4.

According to the observation of Boerhaave, the most healthy children are born in the months of Jan. Feb. and Mar.

The married are to the unmarried, in the ratio of 1 to 3; and the married to the unmarried men as 3 to 5. The number of twins born is to that of single children, as 1 to 66 or 70.

The number of marriages is to that of the country, as 175 to 1000.

In the country, there are about four children produced by every marriage; in cities, there are but 35 to 10 marriages.

The men able to bear arms form the fourth part of the inhabitants of a country.

[From the Norfolk Herald, Sept. 11.]
HORRIBLE CONFESSION.

Every body remembers, indeed, who can forget, the heart-rending calamity at Richmond on the 26th of December, 1811, when the walls of the Theatre, exhibiting within them a scene of gaiety and pleasure, were suddenly changed into a mausoleum of immolated victims. It was never suspected for a moment that the band of an incendiary had any agency in that mournful occurrence. It was universally believed to have been the result of accident; and such might ever been the conclusion but for the gratuitous confession of an individual that he performed the hellish deed!—The fact of his having made the confession, is supported by the following certificates of two respectable masters of vessels to whom it was made. Capt. Block is well known, and his standing in society such as will forbid a doubt of the correctness of his statement, which he will at any moment make oath to if required.

"This is to certify, that on the 27th of this month, I was in company with captain Block, of Richmond, and one Hall: that the said Hall, in the course of our conversation, said, he used to run a vessel between Richmond, Norfolk and Charleston, when the Theatre at Richmond, was burnt, and said he burnt it with his own hand, and boasted of it. Captain Block asked him what he did it for? His reply was that he had an inclination to burn some of the Richmond gentry. He further told how he set fire to it. The above I am willing to attest to before any authority.

JOHN GAVIL.

Bermuda, Aug. 31, 1820

"This is to certify, that in conversation with Capt John Gavil, of the sloop Ospray, of New-Haven, at the island of Bermuda, on the 17th day of August last Capt. Frederick Hall, who once commanded the schooner Plough Boy, which sailed as a packet between Norfolk and Charleston and who afterwards commanded the sloop experiment, which also sailed between those two ports, was present. Capt. Frederick Hall, in the course of conversation repeatedly and boastfully declared, that he set on fire the theatre of Richmond, which was burned in the winter of 1811, and assigned as his reason for so doing, that he wanted to destroy some of those Richmond gentry. The manner in which he effected it was, he declared, by being on the stage behind the scenes and hoisting the chandelier with his own hand until the fire communicated with the scenery and curtains. I further certify, that Capt. Gavil called with me several times at the consuls at Bermuda, to depose to his certificate, but that in consequence of indisposition he could not attend to it.

WM. BLOCK.

Norfolk, Sept. 9, 1820."

A question naturally occurs in reading these certificates: if a man could be base enough to perpetrate so horrid a crime, is it possible that he would, uninfluenced by compunctions of conscience and knowing too that it must render him an outcast from civilized society make a voluntary confession of his guilt? Nevertheless, that he did make such a confession there can be no manner of doubt. Again—if he did not commit the crime, his boasting that he did commit it, is not less unaccountable; for to say nothing of the savage brutality of such conduct it must inevitably excite suspicions unfavorable to his character, and render him detestable in the eyes of all honourable men.

We are the more shocked and surprised at this disclosure, from the recollection of the fair standing which the individual implicated in it maintained in the public estimation, while running a packet between this port and Charleston some 10 or 11 years ago. At that time his conduct and reputation were, as far as we have ever heard, without stigma or reproach. Let him answer this damning charge, if he can.

[From the National Gazette.]

GEORGE ROGERS CLARKE.

From the Notes of an Officer.

"The Indians came into the treaty at Fort Washington in the most friendly manner; except the Shawnees—the most conceited and the most warlike of

the aborigines; the first in a battle—the last at a treaty. Three hundred of their finest warriors set off in all their paint and feathers, filed into the council house. The number and demeanor, so unusual at an occasion of this sort, was altogether unexpected and suspicious.—The United States stockade mustered seventy men.

"In the centre of the hall, at a little table, sat the Commissary General Clarke, the indefatigable scourge of these marauders—General Richard Butler, & the hon. Mr. Parsons—there was present also, a Captain Denny, who I believe is still alive, and can attest this story. On the part of the Indians an old council sachem and a war chief took the lead: the latter, a tall raw-boned fellow with an impudent and villanous look, made a boisterous and threatening speech, operated effectually on the passions of the Indians, who set up a prodigious whoop at every pause. He concluded by presenting a black and white wampum: to signify that they were prepared for either event, peace or war. Clarke exhibited the same unaltered and careless countenance he had shown during the whole scene, his head leaning on his left hand and his elbow resting on the table; he raised a little cane and pushed the sacred wampum off the table, with very little ceremony—every Indian at the same moment started from his seat with one of those sudden, simultaneous, and peculiarly savage sounds, which startle and disconcert the stoutest heart, and can neither be described nor forgotten.

"Parsons, more civil than military in his habits, was poorly fitted for an emergency that probably embarrassed even the hero of Saratoga—the brother and father of soldiers. At this juncture Clarke rose—the scrutinizing eye cowered at his glance—he stamped his foot on the prostrate and insulted symbol and ordered them to leave the hall—they did so, apparently involuntary.

"They were heard all night debating in the bushes near the fort. The raw-boned chief was for war, the old sachem for peace: the latter prevailed; and the next morning they came back and sued for peace."

[From the Albany Argus.]

PROGRESS OF PRINCIPLE.

The gross deceptions practiced, and falsehoods circulated, by the friends and supporters of the executive, previous to the last election, have been productive of some good: they have roused the republicans of every part of the state to watchfulness and activity; and there is now no longer any danger to be apprehended from the future machinations of the clintonians and their Swiss allies; the requiem of their departed power has been sung. While they are racking and puzzling their minds with plots and intrigues, having no foundation but in their own perturbed imaginations, and venting their spleen and malice against republicans whose whole lives have evinced a purity and integrity of character conforming to their professions; we have the satisfaction to employ our time in the more pleasing occupation of recording authentic evidence of the steady progress of correct principles. The republicans of Montgomery have appointed a general corresponding committee for the same county, and subordinate ones in every town; and the Clintonians, who are so fond indulging themselves with peeping into futurity, may here find the foundation laid for their entire overthrow in this large and highly respectable county. Republican principles have always been predominant in that county—the schism which the intrigues of faction had produced has been happily healed, and the present union and vigilance of the party will secure to them hereafter a triumphant majority.

In the county of Saratoga, we have an accession of two republican presses, one at Waterford and other at Ballstown Spa, both promising to be efficient aids in disseminating useful information and supporting correct political principles—and a peep into futurity will present to the Clintonian clansmen the comfortable prospect of a defeat in the eastern senatorial district at the next election. A new paper, styled the Columbian Republican, has been established in the city of Hudson: with the editor of this paper we have the pleasure of being acquainted, and from a knowledge of his talents and his devotion to the republican cause, we are fully persuaded that this paper will prove a powerful auxiliary in promoting the progress of principle. And last, though not least in this good work, we would notice the Republican Chronicle, published at Ithica, in Tompkins county; the first number was issued on the 6th inst. and the editors and publishers of this journal, in their address to the public, have, with much talent and force, stated their objections to the political course and conduct of the executive. A peep into futurity, in their quarter, would be as little satisfactory to the clansmen, as in the other cases which have been noticed. The cry of the canal in danger, cannot deceive a second time—and the measures which have been taken to secure a prompt interchange of sentiment between the republicans of the different sections of the state, on all political subjects and

questions, will effectually guard them against future attempts which may be made to deceive or mislead.

A gentleman who has recently visited the western parts of this state, has sent us the following communication relative to the present state of Fort Niagara:—

This once strong and almost impregnable fortress, is literally in ruins—it has not a gun to be seen, except two field pieces—The walls are falling down, except those facing the lake—The pickets are cut down for fire wood, & the ditches are filled up: and that part of the fort facing Newark, is raised even with the ground—The block house, barracks, mess house, &c, are, however, in grand repair, or repairing—A handsome parade and mound are forming—but walls and bulwarks there are none. About one hundred troops are stationed at this place.

THE CONTRAST.

On the Canadian side, and nearly opposite to Fort Niagara, is a very strong and well built fort, in the highest state of repair, and garrisoned by between 3 and 400 troops.

Gen. Brown, and the Secretary at War, having recently visited Niagara, we shall probably learn ere long, the cause of the fort being in its present ruinous condition.—*Alb. Gaz.*

INDIAN IMMOLATION.

Calcutta, Jan 9.—The following dismal narrative, which we extract from a letter of a correspondent, dated at Burdwan, the 27th ult. exhibits a striking instance of the unnatural perversion of mind produced by the superstitions of the country—

"I was yesterday evening present at the awful ceremony of a woman burning herself with the corpse of her husband. I was conducted to the house of the deceased, who was of the husbandman cast. I found the body laid on a mat—the widow sitting by it, getting her hair combed. When she saw me, she crept on her knees towards me, begging permission to burn herself with the body of her husband. As soon as the magistrates leave arrived for the awful ceremony, the relatives placed the corpse on a bier which they carried, on which the widow was seated. She was carried to the place of funeral, amidst a large crowd, on whom she scattered parched grain. The funeral pile was made in a hollow cone, dug in the earth about four feet deep, and five in diameter at the mouth. It was lined with dry wood, and partly filled with combustibles. After the widow had bathed in an adjacent river, the corpse was placed in the cone. At this time she was so exhausted, that a relation was obliged to bear her up in his arms. When again on her feet, she tore off part of her robe, wrapped it around her eldest son, a child about eight years old. After this many men and women fell at her feet and kissed them. The victim exhorted the women to follow her example, should they ever be in a similar state.—The boy now threw a lighted torch into the cone—it blazed with great fury.—She walked three times round the cone, throwing in resin to enliven the blaze, from a pot which she had under her arm, then jumped with alacrity into the flames, and seated herself near the corpse. She was in a moment enveloped in flames, which the crowd increased by throwing in tow and other combustibles, and she kept clapping her hands, after the epidermis was nearly burnt off her body. Her hands fell, she was soon dead, but still her body kept its erect seated posture and appeared like a statue of ebony amidst the raging flames. The crowd shouted loudly & incessantly, and said, that such a resolute SUTTEE was never seen. The police officer who attended, and had seen many suttees, told me he never saw one where the victim was so calm and intrepid. I was within three yards of the cone—the poor creature had her face towards me. I shall never forget the dreadful sight: it was awful and horrible."

The official returns of Votes in Kentucky, give

Logan, - - - - -	19947
Adair, - - - - -	20493
Majority for Adair, - - - - -	454
Census of Hartford.—	
1820 - - - - -	4695
1816 - - - - -	3900
Increase - - - - -	795

The population of the town of Providence is stated to be about

11,700, having increased - - - - -	1,700 since 1810.	
Population of N. Haven - - - - -	8326, being an increase of - - - - -	1359 since 1816.
The town of Stafford, including Bridgeport, contains - - - - -	3236 inhabitants, an increase of - - - - -	341 since 1810.
The black population is about	190	

A person once came running, almost breathless, to inform Lord Chancellor Thurlow that a rebellion had broken out in the Isle of Man. "In the Isle of Man!" vociferated the Chancellor, "A tempest in a tea-pot."

A farmer of the town of Stamford, Dutchess co. N. Y. has gathered the present season, from three acres of land, 173 bushels of Barley.

Fire.—The dwelling house of Mr. Elisha Geer, of Clarence, was accidentally burnt on Wednesday evening the 15th inst. with all his furniture and clothing.

On the 11th of August 40 houses and stores with most of their contents, were destroyed at Mobile, Alabama.

Tea buildings were destroyed by fire at New Bedford on Wednesday last—loss, \$12,000.—N. Y. Dai. Adv.

Counterfeit American half dollars are in circulation. They ring well, but have a copperish appearance, on rubbing and close inspection—and seems to have been cast.

On the 29th a Steam boat and a ferry boat ran foul of each other in the river, not far from the shore, at Quebec. The latter immediately upset, and of eighteen persons on board of her, eight were drowned.

It is said that so much profit has been derived in Rhode-Island, by making Currant Wine, that one firm has now devoted 40 acres of land to raising currants.

A man by the name of Daniel Lounsbury was killed on the night of the 15, in Batavia, by the fall of a tree.

A respectable merchant of this city, in a state of mental derangement, remained all day on the eaves of a four story building a few days since, threatening to jump off, if any one approached him.—N. Y. Col.

A son of Judge Philo Orton, aged 16 years, of Freedom, Chataouque co. was killed a few nights since, by falling from the loft of the barn, whether he had gone, with other boys to sleep.

Ithaca Canal.—At a meeting of the citizens of this village, on Monday evening last, it was agreed to petition for an act incorporating a company for the purpose of constructing a canal from the corner of the lake to the central part of the village. This canal, if completed, will be highly creditable to the enterprise of our village, as well as beneficial to its interests.—An Journal.

President Boyer, of Havri, in consequence of the great fire at Port-au-Prince has declared that port open and free for the exportation of lumber, pianos, shingles and nails, from the date of his proclamation, to the end of June, 1821.

At a recent squirrel hunt in Lima, 40 persons on a side, which lasted 1 1/2 days, on the game being counted, it amounted to thirteen thousand four hundred and seventy-two, mostly black squirrels.

A Light-House has been recently erected by government on Galo Island, in lake Ontario, 16 miles from Sauckets Harbor. It is of stone, and is 26 feet in diameter at the base, and is 65 feet high. This is the first Light house ever erected on that lake. An appropriation has also been made for the erection of a Light-House at the mouth of the Genesee River.—Niagara Journal.

A Miser.—A master of languages, named Dandon died lately at Berlin, literally through want of the necessities of life. It appears that he gave instructions to his pupils during day and solicited them at night. Under the floor of his apartment were found 30,000 crowns in specie. He had no other heir than his brother, whom he had refused to see for 27 years, because he had sent a letter to him without paying the postage.

We observe with American pride, that the stern and stern of a large frigate, has just been raised at our Navy-Yard, and that almost every piece of Live oak to be attached to her, is shaped to its place, and ready to be put up. This frigate is building on the spot that the Ohio, 74 recently occupied.—N. Y. Gaz.

A fire broke out in Schenectady between 4 and 6 o'clock in the morning a few days since, and destroyed two dwelling houses, a blacksmith's shop and a wheelwright's shop, and some out buildings, situated near the bridge at the entrance of the town.

One half of the distance from Montezuma to Genesee River, on the western section of the Canal, it is calculated will be completed this season.

The receipts in the Albany Savings Bank, from the 2d to the 9th of September, amount to \$1285.

Sagacity of a Dog.—During the late fire at Montreal, in the house occupied by Mr. Andrew Nicol, which with the furniture was wholly consumed, the life of a servant boy is said to have been saved by the sagacity of a Labrador Dog, belonging to Mr. Nicol, who ran to the bed-side of the boy, scratched the bed-clothes off him, and barking alarmed him of his perilous situation.

A delectable Thief.—A female of a decent appearance, who had been in the man's house in Baltimore, and in the name of a respectable lady, requested of the mistress of the house the loan of her bonnet. She had moreover the audacity to ask for a band-box, when she found the servant bringing the bonnet without one. Neither thief nor bonnet have been heard of since.—Providence (R. I.) Patriot.

A Dandy outwitted.—A Dandy, in Broadway, a few mornings since, accosted the old bell-man as follows:—"you take all sorts of trumpery in your cart, don't you?"—to which he replied—"O, Yes—yes jump in, jump in.—Dai. Ad.

Printer's misery.—Extra.—To have one thousand subscribers of whom no two agree in opinion on any subject; so that in all cases where you oblige one you offend 999.—Del. Watchman.

Ontario Agricultural Society.
REGULATIONS for the Cattle Show and Fair to be held at Canandaigua, in the county of Ontario, on Tuesday the 3d of October, 1820.

1st. At eight o'clock in the morning the Secretary and Treasurer will attend at the Court House for the purpose of admitting new members, and of receiving subscriptions and arrearsages and will furnish the members with Emblems.

2d. All persons who intend to become Competitors for Premiums, must, before nine o'clock, report to the Secretary of Treasurer such their intention, together with the objects of their competition.

3d. Competitors for Premiums under the heads of "on Farms," or "on Tillage," must before nine o'clock, lodge with the Secretary or Treasurer the necessary proofs, in writing, to entitle them thereto to set forth in the List of Premiums for 1820, together with samples of the products for which Premiums are expected.

4th. The Cattle, Sheep and Swine, offered for premiums, must be exhibited by ten o'clock, in Judge Atwater's meadow, adjoining the State road, and west of the Sand-hill, where pens will be provided for their reception.

5th. The PLOUGHING MATCH will commence, precisely at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in a field provided for that purpose, adjoining the pens for the Cattle, and staked out into sections of a quarter of an acre each, the Premiums will be awarded to the teams which plough the above quantity of Land within one hour in the handsomest and best manner; and those who intend to become competitors must give notice of such their intention to the Secretary or Treasurer, on or before Monday the 2d of October.

6th. At two o'clock the Members will form in procession under the direction of the Marshal of the day, W. H. Adams, Esq. and will proceed to the Court house, where the annual address will be delivered by the President; after which the several Committees will deliver in their reports, the Premiums will be paid to those respectively entitled thereto, and the Officers for the ensuing year will be chosen.

7th. After the business at the Court House shall be finished, the Members will partake of a Farmers Dinner, to be provided for the occasion by the Committee.

The Town Managers are requested to attend a meeting of the Officers of the Society, to be held at the Court House, on Monday the 2d of October, at 9 o'clock in the afternoon, and to bring with them the subscription papers for their respective towns, together with such sums as they may have collected from the Members.

By order of the Executive Committee,
GIDEON GRANGER, President.
JOHN GREGG, Secretary.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

U. S. Bank notes not payable in New York,	1-2 p. c. dis.
New-York city banks—Albany—Troy—Lansingburgh and Schenectady	par
Notes of all other banks payable at either of the city banks	do
Newburg bank, old emission	do
Do. do. filled with red ink	1-2 dis
Do. Branch at Ithaca	1 dis
Auburn Bank	3-4 dis
Aqueduct at Catskill	1 dis
Barker's Exchange, payable in N. York	87 1-2 dis
Catskill Bank	1-2 dis
Central Bank at Cherry-Valley	3-4 dis
Chenango Bank	2 dis
Columbia Bank, at Hudson	1-2 dis
Geneva Bank	3-4 dis
Hudson Bank	90 dis
Jefferson County Bank	40 dis
Middle District Bank	1-2 dis
Niagara Bank	85 dis
Ontario Bank	3-4 dis
Orange County Bank	1-2 dis
Plattsburgh Bank	1 1-4 dis
Utica bank and branch	3-4 dis
Washington and Warren Bank	60 dis
Notes of the Bank of Mon-	

Bank of Canada 3 dis
Bank of Upper Canada 7 dis
Connecticut banks payable in New-York at par—all other at 1 per cent dis.
Boston banks at 1 per cent. and Massachusetts generally from 1 to 2 1-2 per cent dis.
New-Hampshire banks 2 1-2 pr. ct. dis.
New-Jersey banks at par, except the state banks at Trenton and Camden, the Monnt Holly and Cumberland banks, which are at 4 a 5 per ct. dis.
Philadelphia banks, par—but a good deal of uncertainty about the Pennsylvania country banks.

Gen. John Adair has been elected governor of Kentucky, by a majority of 546 over Judge Logan—there are four candidates, the votes for whom stood as follows, via:

Adair,	20,493.
Logan,	19,949.
Desha,	12,419.
Butler,	9,562.

MARRIED.—In Brighton, Ont. co. Mr. Jonathan Lee to Miss Maria Hawks. In this town, Capt. Samuel Currier of Charlotte, to Miss Sally Clough, his sixth wife!

In Rush, Mr. Roswell Goff, of Henrietta to Miss Betsey Thompson, of the former place.

In Pittsford on the 3d inst. by the Rev. Chancey Cook, Mr. Edmund Root of Lima, to Miss Mellicent Hollister of the former place.

DIED.—In this town, on the 9th inst. Mrs. Magrau, wife of Mr. Forrance Magrau, lately from Down Patrick, Co. of Down, Ireland.

On the 14th inst. at his late residence in Steubens, after a short but fatal attack of the cholera morbus, Dr. Daniel R. Roberts, (more generally known by the name of the Welch Doctor,) Dr. Roberts was 45 years of age, a native of Wales, had lived but a few years in this country, and had become deservedly celebrated as a physician, particularly in cancers and chronic complaints.

Marine List.

PORT OF
GENESEE.

ARRIVED.—September 18th—Triumph, M-Lean, Kingston; Mary-anna, Trowbridge, Oswego; Gen. Brown, Davis, Ogdensburgh; Genesee Packet, Pease, do.; Steam Boat Ontario, Vaughan, S. Harbor.

22—Steam Boat Ontario, Vaughan, Lewiston; Wolcott, Stutson, S. Harbor; Peazer, Pew, do.; Ontario, Huguenot, Palmyerville.

SAILED.—Sept. 18—Mary-ann-sea, Trowbridge, Ogdensburgh.

20—Steam Boat Ontario, Vaughn, Lewiston.

22—Steam Boat do. do. S. Harbor; Traveller, Coffin, Kingston; Laura, Cowles, do.; Clarissa, Briggs, Ogdensburgh.

23—Julia, Whiting, Oswego; Teazer, Pew, S. Harbor.

WANTED,
A GIRL to do the work of a small family in this village. Enquire at this office.
Sept. 26. 47.

One thousand Flour Barrels
WANTED, for which ready pay will be made, if delivered soon.
WILLIAM ATKINSON.
Rochester, Sept. 1 2w

FLAXSEED.
CASH paid for Flaxseed at the Oil Mill at the east end of the Bridge
WILLIAM ATKINSON.
Rochester, Aug. 28. 43tf

CASH for WHEAT.
THE Subscribers will pay Cash for Wheat delivered at their Mills in Clyde.
STRONG & ALBRIGHT.
Clyde, Sept. 8, 1820. 45tf

FLAX-SEED WANTED.
THE Subscriber will pay the highest price in Cash, or will exchange Salt for Flax-seed, delivered at the Oil Mill in Clyde.
H. HOOKER.
Clyde, Sept. 6, 1820. 45tf

For Sale Cheap.
A SECOND hand Chaise and Harness.
H. H.

TRANSPORTATION.
THE subscribers will receive produce of every description at the Ware Houses of Messrs. Gurnsey & Bushnell, and A. & C. Hanford, and transport the same to Montreal, on terms as favourable as any other Forwarding House will do it.
HUBBELL, WHITING & Co.
Ogdensburgh, 3d August 1820. 6w

Economy in Dress.
BINGHAM & CAMERON,
HAVE formed a Co-partnership in the Tailoring Business, and are ready, at their shop opposite A. Ensworth's Inn, Carroll-street, to do all kinds of work in their line at the cheapest rates.
They feel confident that no fault will be found with the durability or style of their work. All kinds of cutting done on the shortest notice.

Ladies Habits
made in the most fashionable manner—also, MILITARY DRESSES. They return the public thanks for the liberal patronage they have heretofore received, and solicit a continuance of their favors. No exertions shall be wanting to merit it.
Rochester, July 25, 1820. 38tf

Cheaper than Ever.
G. P. SMITH,

HAS recently commenced the Tailoring Business, in the village of Rochester, opposite the Post Office—where he offers his services to the citizens of the village and the public. He hopes to receive a share of patronage.

CUTTING,
Clothes of all kinds will be done on short notice. Pains will be taken to fit them so that they may be made without any difficulty.

Military Dresses,
made on the shortest notice and according to the late law. Sept. 5, 1820. 44tf

Gentlemen's Clothes.
LATEST FASHIONS, JUST RECEIVED FROM N. YORK.

THE Subscriber has just received patterns of the latest fashions from one of the first shops in the city of New-York, and is ready, at his old stand in Buffalo-street, near the bridge, to execute all kinds of work in the Tailoring business in the most fashionable and workmanlike manner, on short notice, and at unusually low prices—especially so for Cash. He presumes that from the experience he has had in his business in the first shops in New-York, and Philadelphia, that he will be able to give general satisfaction. At any rate gentlemen who want clothes Cut or Made in style will do well to call.

Military Work
made according to the late regulations. Garments cut on short notice. A small assortment of Domestic Manufactured Cloths, of various colours and of good quality, for sale very cheap for cash.

ELISHA TAYLOR.
Rochester, July 21, 1820. 38tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wants 25 journeyman Coopers for the fall's work, four to continue a year. Two industrious boys as Apprentices to the Coopering Business. Apply at my shop a few rods South of the Red Mill's
BENJ. JAMES.
Rochester, August 8, 1820. 40tf.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Eastern and Western Mails, will close on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 o'clock P. M. The Moscow Mail, on the west side of the river, will close every Monday at 9 o'clock P. M. The Avon Mail on the east side of the River will close every Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M. All letters to be forwarded should be delivered at least half an hour before the time fixed for closing the Mail, otherwise they will lay over until the departure of the next mail.
A. REYNOLDS, P. M.
Rochester, June 11th 1820.

Rochester Hardware Store.
FRASER & SHELDON

ARE now receiving and intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete and general assortment of
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
Plated and Common Saddlery.
10 Tons Russia & Swedes Iron.
5 " Band and Hoop Iron.
1 " Share Moulds and Landsides.
1 " German (L) Swedes & Cast Stee
5 " Cut Nails assorted from 3 to 20d
12 doz. English Spades and Shovels.

Dutch Bolting Cloths,
Tobacco, Snuff and Segars.

They also carry on the manufacturing of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron; such as *Copper Stills and Worms, Dyers' and Hatters' Kettles, Copper Tea Kettles, Copper, and Sheet Iron Boilers, Cylinders, Heaters, &c. &c.*
The above articles will be sold very low for Cash, wholesale and retail.
Rochester, June 27, 1820. 36tf

GROUND PLASTER,
BY the Bbl. or smaller quantity for Sale, also, a few Ebls. Bennet's (Manlius) superior Ale, by
S. MELANCTON SMITH.
August 2, 1820

CASH!
WE PRODUCE, will buy Goods at the Store of
A. HAMLIN,
as cheap as they have ever been bought in this country. He is now receiving a general assortment of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, & GLASSWARE, HARDWARE, &c.
which he offers for ready pay only—but at Prices which will satisfy the most scrupulous. Call and see.
Rochester, 25th July 1820. 28tf

Rochester Shoe Store.
JACOB GOULD

HAS just received (at his Store in Carroll-street, two doors north of Messrs Hart and Saxton's)
1,000 pair coarse Shoes,
warranted to be of the first quality—and to accommodate the times, they are offered for one dollar and seventy five cents per pair. The above Shoes have been made by contract, and are far superior to any ever offered in this market. Those who purchase by whole sale, will receive a discount and credit by giving good security.

N. B. Ladies and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes
of the latest fashions constantly on hand and manufactured on the shortest notice. Also, kept constantly for sale, Cotton Goods, Farn.—Hard-ware, &c.
Rochester, June 27, 1820. 34tf

Shaving & Hair-Dressing.
WM. REYNOLDS,

RESPECTFULLY informs the gentlemen of Rochester, that he has commenced the above business in the new shop opposite A. Plumb & Co's Store, Carroll street, where he will attend to all calls in his line at a cheap rate, viz: \$1.50cts. per quarter for shaving twice a week, and \$2 for 3 times.
N. B. Liquid and Paste Blacking kept constantly on hand for sale.
August 1st 1820. 39tf.

DYE STUFF, PAINT AND OIL STORE.

S. MELANCTON SMITH,
KEEPS on hand a constant supply of Dye-Staffs of all kinds—Paints and Oils, which will be sold very low for Cash. Clothiers are respectfully invited to call. The articles are selected by gentlemen long acquainted with the business and are warranted good.

—ALSO—

Iron, Nails—White and Tarred Rope, all sizes. Blocks, Shoe, Whitewash, Clothiers and Paint Brushes, Seine and wrapping Twine. Factory and Tow Cloth. Tobacco, Pipes, Snuff, Powder Lead and Shot. Shaving and Bar Soap. Albany Stone Ware, consisting of a variety of Jugs & Pots. A constant supply of common and basket Salt.—North Carolina Tar and Rosin, by the bbl. or less. A few Cow Bells, from 3 to 4s. each. Salmon of a superior quality by the bbl. or less, which will be exchanged for Produce or Whiskey.—Spermaceti Oil, much used for Wool carding as well as lamps. Confectionary
Also, [July 17.] a constant supply of

SALT,
by the hundred barrels, or less, on liberal terms.

A Good Bargain.

THE subscriber offers for sale his HOUSE & LOT. Terms of sale will be accommodating, and an indisputable title given to the purchaser.
HAMLLET SCRANTOM.
Rochester, September 5, 1820.

This No. ends the quarter.

TO all my good customers—please accept the thanks of your humble servant.
Though slow of speech,
Yet quick to find
The balance due—
Which is behind.
S. B. BARTLETT,
Post rider.

Old Accounts and Notes.
To all concerned this timely note I send, Bring in your pay, & help a needy friend; Bring what you have, a little cash will do, He who pays I'll discharge, who fails I'll sue.
S. B. B.

NOTICE.

THOSE of our friends who have been desirous that we should procure KINK POX infection, are informed that we have received from the agent appointed by government, a quantity in its pure and recent state, with which we offer, not beg, to vaccinate their families.
ELWOOD & COLEMAN.
Rochester, May 15, 1820. 30tf

JUSTICES' BLANKS,
For Sale at this Office.

BONAPARTE.

We published some weeks ago, an extract respecting this extraordinary personage, from the second volume of a recent work entitled "Memoirs of Napoleon, by Mr. Flanry de Chaboulon, his former Secretary, Baron, &c." The first volume contains remarkable dialogues, two of which we will proceed to copy, and which will be found to exhibit a curious picture of the interlocutors.—That which relates to Napoleon's departure from Elba is stated in the book to have been read and ratified by him before his final departure from France.

Walsh's National Gazette.

We entered the road of Porto Ferrajo, without any difficulty, at the moment the cannon fired, announcing that the harbour was about to close. I heard the French drums sounding the roll; my heart beat high; I passed the night on the deck of the boat.

I jumped on shore, and I rushed into the nearest inn, for the purpose of putting off my sailor's dress, and then flying to the palace of Napoleon. Half an hour afterwards the Marshal desired me to proceed as quickly as possible to the Emperor's garden-gate—the Emperor would come there and speak to me without appearing to know me. I went accordingly: the Emperor, according to his custom, was walking with his hands behind his back, the passed several times before me without lifting up his eyes; at last he looked at me: he stopped, and asked me in Italian what countryman I was, I answered in French that I was a Parisian; that business had called me to Italy; and that I could not resist the desire of seeing my old sovereign.

—Well, sir, talk to me about Paris and France;—and as he finished these words he began to walk again. I accompanied him; and after he had put several indifferent questions to me about his desired me to enter his apartments.—But since the Bourbons have stepped into France they have done nothing but acts of madness. Their treaty of the 23d of April, (raising his voice,) has made me indignant: one stroke of the pen they have robbed France of Belgium, and of all the territory acquired since the revolution. They have deprived the nation of its docks, its arsenals, its fleet, its artillery, and the immense material which I had re-collected in the fortresses and the ports which they have ceded. Talleyrand has led them into this infamous business: he must have been bribed. Peace is easy on such terms. Europe shall know the truth; I will let the whole world know all that was said and done at Chatillon. I will unmask the Austrians, the Romans and the English with a powerful hand. Europe shall judge: Europe shall say who was the rogue, and who was wishing to shed human blood. They offered Italy to me as the price of my abdication: I refused it. After one reigning over France, one ought not to reign any where else: I chose the Isle of Elba. They were too happy to give Elba to me.—This position suited me: I can watch France and the Bourbons. My glory is made for myself. MY NAME WILL LIVE AS LONG AS THAT OF GOD!

During the whole of this discourse, the Emperor continued striding up and down and appeared violently agitated.—He paused a little while, and then he began again. "They (i. e. the emigrants) know too well that I am here, and they would like to assassinate me. I discover new plots, new snares every day.

"The army can never belong to the Bourbons. Our victories and our misfortunes have established an indissoluble tie between the army and myself. It is only through me that the soldiers can earn vengeance, power, and glory.—From the Bourbons they can get nothing but insults and blows. Kings can only retain their power by the love of their subjects or by fear. The Bourbons are neither loved nor feared."

In pronouncing these words, the Emperor continued walking hastily, and using many gestures. He rather appeared soliloquising than addressing any one else; he then continued, looking at me aside, "Does M. X.*** think that those people can stand much longer?—But what would you do were you to expel the Bourbons: would you re-establish the republic?"—"The republic, Sire! nobody thinks about it; perhaps they would create a regency. Napoleon (with vehemence and surprise), "A regency! and wherefore? am I dead?"—"But your absence—"

My absence makes no difference. In a couple of days I would be back again in France, if the nation were to recall me. Do you think it would be well, if I were to return?"—"Sire, I dare not attempt personally to answer such a question, but—"

At eleven o'clock I attended, to present myself to the emperor. They made me wait in his saloon on the ground floor. The striped silk hangings were half worn out and faded; the carpet was threadbare, and patched in several places; a few shabby arm chairs completed the furniture of the apartment. I thought upon the splendour of the imperial palaces, and I drew a deep and melancholy sigh. The Emperor arrived: he had assumed a degree of calmness in his manner, which was belied by his eyes. It was easy to see that he had been agitated. "Sir," said he, "I declared to you yesterday, that I retained you in my service. I repeat the same to you to-day. From this instant you belong to me, and I hope you will fulfil your duty towards me like a good and faithful subject; you swear that you will—is it not so?"—"Yes, Sire, I swear."—"That's right." After a pause "I had foreseen the crisis to which France would come, but I did not think that things were so ripe. It was my intention not to interfere any longer in political affairs. The intelligence which you have brought to me has changed my resolutions. I have caused the misfortunes of France; therefore I must remove them: but before I commit myself, I wish to have a thorough knowledge of the state of our affairs. Sit down: repeat to me all that you told me yesterday; I like to hear you."

The picture which I drew of the sufferings and hopes of the nation, which I presented to the Emperor, was so touching and so animated, that he was astonished. "You are a noble young fellow," said he, "you have truly the soul of a Frenchman; but are you not carried away by your imagination?" No Sire; the recital which I have made to your majesty is quite faithful. I will even say more: the royal government is so exceedingly hateful and disgusting to the French—the government weighs so heavily on the nation and the army, that not only your majesty, but any body else who would endeavour to liberate the French, would find them disposed to second him." Napoleon, (with dignity) "Repeat that to me again." "Yes, Sire, I do repeat it." "I hope you may not be deceived; to be sure I shall get to Paris so speedily, that they won't have time to consider where they are to hide their heads. I shall be there as soon as the news of my disembarkation. Yes," the Emperor continued, after a few steps, "I have resolved. It was I who gave the Bourbons to France, and it is I who must rid France of them. I will set off. The enterprise is vast, it is difficult, it is dangerous, but it is not beyond me. On great occasions fortune has never abandoned me. I shall set off, but not alone; I won't run the risk of allowing myself to be collared by the gendarmes. I will depart with my sword, my Polanders, my grenadiers—all France is on my side." After this speech, the Emperor stopped; his eyes sparkled with hope and genius: his attitude announced energy, confidence, victory; he was grand, he was beautiful, he was adorable!—he resumed his discourse and said, "do you think that they will dare to wait for me?" "No, Sire."

"I do not think so, either: they will quake when they hear the thunder of my name; and they will know that they can only escape me by a speedy flight. But what will be the conduct of the National Guards? Do you think they will fight for them?" "I think, Sire, that the National Guards will remain neutral."

"Even that's a great deal; as to their 'garden du corps,' and their red regiments, I am not afraid of them: they are either old men or boys: they will be frightened by the ostentation of my grenadiers—I will punish no one: Do you take me rightly? Tell M.*** clearly, that I will forget every thing.—We have all reason to reproach each other. Yet tell M.*** that I expect Talleyrand, Angereau, and the duke of Ragusa, out of the general pardon.—They caused all our misfortunes. The country must be revenged." "But why exclude them, Sire? is there not reason to fear that this exclusion will deprive you of the fruits of your clemency, and may even raise doubts as to your sincerity?" "It would be much more exposed to doubt were I to pardon them." "But Sire. —"

"Don't you trouble your head about it—what is the strength of the army?" "Sire, I do not know." "But how do you think foreigners will like my return: there is the great question?" "Foreign nations, Sire, have been compelled to confederate against us in order to protect themselves; allow me to say it—"

"Speak out, speak out." "In order to protect themselves against the effects of your ambition, and the abuse of your strength." "Do you think it is true that they are on ill terms with each other?" "Yes, Sire, it appears that discord reigns in the congress: that each of the great powers wishes to seize the largest share of the booty." "It appears, also, that their subjects are discontented: is it not so?" "Yes, Sire, kings and people—every thing seems to unite in our favour."

Napoleon (shaking his head) "all this is very fine: however, I consider it as certain that the kings who have fought against me are no longer guided by the

interests. The Emperor Alexander must esteem me; he must be able to estimate the difference which exists between Louis XVIII. and myself. If he were to understand his policy rightly, he would rather see the French sceptre in the hands of a powerful sovereign, the relentless enemy of England, than in the hands of a weak sovereign, the friend and vassal of the Prince Regent. I would give him Poland, and a great deal more, if he wished it: he knows that I have always been more inclined to tolerate his ambition than to restrain it. If he had continued my friend and ally, I would have made him greater than he ever will be now. Prussia, and the petty kings of the Rhenish confederation, will follow the lot cast by Russia. If I had Russia on my side, she would secure me all the second rate powers.—As to the Austrians, I do not know what they would do; they have never treated me candidly. I suppose that I could keep Austria in order by threatening to deprive her of Italy. Murat is ours, I have great reason to complain of him. Since I have been here, he has wept for his errors, and has done his utmost to repair the injuries which he has inflicted upon me. He has regained my friendship and my confidence; his assistance, if I were engaged in war, would be very useful to me. He has little brains: he has nothing but hands and heart; but his wife would direct him. As to England we should have shaken hands from Dover to Calais, if Mr. Fox had lived; but as long as this country continues to be governed by the principles and passions of Mr. Pitt, we must always be as hostile as fire and water.—From England I expect no quarter, no truce.—England knows that the instant I place my foot in France, her influence will be driven back across the seas.—as long as I live I will wage a war of extermination against her maritime despotism.

"France speaks and that is sufficient for me. In 1814 I had to deal with all the powers in Europe, but they should not have laid down the law to me if France had not left me to wrestle alone, against the entire world. Now the French know my value; & as they have regained their courage and their patriotism, they will triumph over the enemies who may attack them, just as they triumphed in the good days of the revolution.

"Depart. Tell M.*** that you have seen me, and that I have determined to expose myself to every danger for the purpose of yielding to the prayers of France, and of ridding the nation of the Bourbons. Say also that I shall leave this place with my guard, on the first of April—perhaps sooner. I have renounced all my plans of aggrandizement, & I wish to repair the evils which war has caused to us, by a permanent peace."

"Your Majesty has then determined to send me back to France?" "It must absolutely be so." "Your Majesty knows my attachment, and that I am ready to prove it in any way which may be required. But, Sire, deign to consider, both for your interest and for that of France, that my departure has been remarked, and that my return will excite still more notice, and that it may give rise to suspicion, and perhaps induce the Bourbons to put themselves on their guard, and cause them to watch the coasts and the island of Elba." The emperor stopped to look at me. He certainly thought that I was one of those men who only appear reluctant to obey, in order to enhance the price of their services; so he said, "Money is always wanted in travelling: I will order them to pay you a thousand Louis, and then you may set off." "A thousand Louis!" I exclaimed with indignation, "Sire, I must answer your Majesty in the words with which the soldier answered his general, 'These actions are not performed for pay.'" "That's very right; I like to see pride." "Sire, I am not proud, but I have a soul; and if I thought that your Majesty could believe that I embraced your Majesty's cause for the sake of fifty francs, I should request your Majesty to cease to rely on my services."

"If I had believed that to be the case, I should not have trusted you. No person ever received a more honorable and splendid proof of my confidence, than that which I am now bestowing upon you, in deciding, merely on the strength of your word, to quit the isle of Elba, and in directing you, as my precursor, to announce my speedy arrival in France."

"Provided the people do seek to do themselves justice before my arrival, a popular revolution would alarm foreign powers; they would dread the contagion of example. They know that royalty only hangs by a thread, that it does not agree with the ideas of the age; they would rather see me seize the throne, than allow the people to give it to me.—The sovereigns who sent their ambassadors to me with servile solemnity; who placed in my bed a girl of their breed; who called me their brother, and who, after doing all this, have stigmatized me as an usurper, they have spit in their own faces by trying to spit at me. They have degraded the majesty of Kings. They have covered majesty with mud. What is the name of an emperor! A word like any other. If I had no better title than that, when I shall present myself to future ages they would scorn me. My institu-

tion, my benefactors, my victories—these are the true titles of my glory.—Let them call me a Corsican, a corporal, an usurper.—I don't care.—I shall not be less the object of wonder, perhaps of veneration, in all future time. My name, new as it is, will live from age to age, whilst the names of all these kings, and their royal progeny, will be forgotten before the worms will have had time to consume their carcass." The Emperor stopped and then continued: "I forget that time is precious; I will not detain you any longer. Adieu, Monsieur, embrace me, and depart; my thoughts and good wishes follow you."—Two hours afterwards I was at sea. My attention, my faculties were wholly absorbed by the Emperor, his words his disclosures, his plans. I had neither leisure nor opportunity to think of myself. Perhaps no man was ever placed in so "imposing" a situation. I was the arbiter of the fate of the Bourbons, and of the Emperor, of France & Europe. With one word I could destroy Napoleon: With one word I could save Louis.

I was at Lyons the moment when Napoleon arrived. He knew it, and sent for me that very evening. "Well!" said he to me with a smile, "you did not expect to see me again so soon."—"No, Sire; your Majesty alone is capable of occasioning such surprises."—"What do they say of all this at Paris?"—"Why, Sire, there, as here, they are rejoiced, no doubt, at your Majesty's happy return."—"And public opinion, how is that?" Sire, it is greatly changed formerly we tho't of nothing but glory, now we think only of liberty."—"I know that the discussions they have suffered to take place, have diminished the respect for power, and enfeebled it. Liberal ideas have resumed all the ground I have gained for it.—I shall not attempt to reconquer it; no one should attempt to contend with a nation; it is the eastern pot against the iron pot. Where is my guard?"—"I believe at Metz and at Nancy."—"Of that I am sure, do what they will they will never corrupt it. What are Angereau and Marmont about?"—"I do not know."—"What is Ney doing? On what terms is he with the king?"—"Sometimes good, sometimes bad; I believe he has had reason to complain of the court on account of his wife."—"His wife is an affected creature; no doubt she has attempted to play the part of a great lady, and the old dowagers have ridiculed her. Has Ney any command?"—"The part he took in your abdication."—"Ay, I read that at Porto Ferrajo; he boasted of having ill treated me, of having laid his pistols on the table: it was all false.—Had he dared to fail of respect to me, I would have ordered him shot. A heap of tales has been spread respecting my abdication. I abdicated, not in consequence of their advice, but because my army was out of its senses; besides, I would not have a civil war. It was never to my taste. It was said, that Angereau, when I met him, loaded me with reproaches.—It was a lie; no one of my generals would have dared in my presence, to forget what was due to me. Had I known of the proclamation of Angereau, I would have forbidden his presence; towards only insult misfortune. His proclamation, which I was reported to have had in my pocket was unknown to me till after our interview. It was General Koller who showed it me; but let us quit these popular run-downs. What has been done at the Tuileries?"—"Nothing has been altered Sire; even the eagles have not yet been removed."—"Sunning" "They must have thought my arrangement of them admirable."—"So I presume, Sire; it has been said that the Count d'Artois went through all the apartments immediately after his arrival, and could not cease to admire them."—"I can readily believe it. What have they done with my pictures?"—"Some have been taken away, but that of the battle of Austerlitz is still in the council-chamber."—"And the theatre?"—"It has not been touched; it is no longer used."—"What is Talma doing?"—"Why, Sire, he continues to observe and obtain public applause."—"I shall see him again with pleasures. Have you been at court?"—"Yes, Sire, I have been presented."—"I am told, they all have the air of upstarts of yesterday; that they know not how to utter a word, or take a single step with propriety; have you seen them on grand public days?"—"No, Sire, but I can assure your Majesty that people pay as little regard to ceremony at the Tuileries, as at their own homes; they go thither in dirty boots, common frock-coats, and round hats."—"That must have a very majestic appearance. But how do all those thick skulls spread their money? for every thing has been restored to them."—"But, probably, Sire, they wish to wear out their old clothes."—"Poor France! into what hands hast thou thrust thyself! And the King, what sort of a countenance has he?"—"He has a tolerably fine head!"—"Is his coin handsome?"—"Of this your Majesty may judge: here is a twenty-franc piece."

"What? they have re-coined Louis: I am surprised at this. (Turning the piece over) He does not look as if he would serve himself; but observe, they have taken away Dieu protege la France (God protect France) to restore their *Domine*

salvum fac regem (Lord, preserve the King.) "This is as they always were; every thing for themselves, nothing for France. As the national guard of Paris well disposed?"—"I cannot positively affirm it; but of this at least I am certain, that if it do not act against us,"—"I imagine so too. What is it supposed the foreigners will think of my return?"—"It is thought, that Austria will connect itself with your Majesty, and that Russia will behold the disgrace of the Bourbons without regret."—"Why so?"—"It is said, Sire, that Alexander was not pleased with the prices while at Paris. That the predilection of the King for England, and his attributing his crown to the Prince Regent, offended him."—"It is true that so much was made of Alexander at Paris."—"Yes, Sire, nobody else was attended to but he; the other sovereigns appeared as if they were his aids-de-camp."—"In fact, he did a great deal for Paris: but for him the English would have ruined it, and the Prussians would have set it on fire."—"He saved his part well—(with a smile) "I were not Napoleon, perhaps I would be Alexander."

The following affecting circumstance is stated in an article from St. Petersburg; Three persons who had been exiled to Siberia, were obliged to gain their subsistence by hunting. In this pursuit they were one day led so far as to be unable to regain their road, or to find any vestige of human habitation.—Overcome by fatigue, and exhausted by hunger, they were at length reduced to the necessity of casting lots, in order that he upon whom it should fall, might serve to support the lives of the others. To aggravate their distress; these unfortunate persons were a father, his son, and his nephew. The last was the first victim; the father next immolated himself to prolong the life of his only son, who ultimately owed his preservation to a hunter, whom chance conducted to the spot. On his return, he related the particulars of the melancholy affair, and the Government of Siberia not daring to punish what was produced by urgent necessity alone, sent the criminal with a representation of the affair to St. Petersburg, where he was pardoned by the Emperor.

Among many advertisements in the English newspapers which appear strange to the American reader (says the Aurora,) we copy the following from the London Courier, leaving out references;

"A widow Lady, in Shropshire, with an early independence, would be happy to receive a single lady who would join her in obtaining the elegant comforts of life; flatters herself will prove satisfactory, upon giving and receiving unquestionable references.

"A douceur of one thousand pounds to four, will be presented to any lady or gentleman who will procure the advertiser, a gentleman of experience and of active habits, a permanent mercantile appointment of equal value."

"Advowson.—Wanted to purchase, with a prospect of early possession, an advowson in one of the midland counties, between 300 and 700 pounds per annum, having a respectable parsonage house, and below value in the King's books."

"Curacy.—Wanted, a curacy in the west of England, with the parsonage house, to reside in."

"To the Clergy.—Wanted a curacy with title, within the dioceses of London or Canterbury, by a gentleman duly qualified, and to purchase an advowson, or any preferment of value of £100 to £500 per year, or a chapel."

"To the Clergy.—Any clergyman having a village, living in a picturesque country, producing £300 a year, with a comfortable house, and disposed to increase his income, will be treated with for an exchange, under circumstances of advantage; or an incumbent of a living, £500 a year, in a county unhealthy or unpleasant to him, may secure an exchange to a very favourite county, on adequate terms."

"A Physicians and others.—A regular graduate wishes to succeed to a respectable physician's practice, in the country. Any private individual who would introduce the advertiser where there is a good opening for practice, may receive ample remuneration."

"To the Clergy.—To exchange a living in the metropolis (under value in the King's books) for one in the country, above £600 per annum, with a good house."

An Irishman, having bought a sheep's head, had been to a friend for a direction to dress it. As he was returning, repeating the method, and holding his purchase under his arm, a dog snatched and ran away. "Now, my dear joy," said the Irishman, "what a fool's I make of yourself! What use will it be to you, as you don't know how it is to be dressed."

If you marry, (said a father to his daughter) you will do well; if you do not marry you will do better. "If that is the case," replied the daughter, "get me a husband as soon as you can; I shall be content to do well, and leave it to others to do better."

* "Ma gloire est faite a moi. Mon non verra autant que celui de Dieu!"

TERMS OF THE
ROCHESTER GAZETTE.

To subscribers who receive their papers by mail, the price will be Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance. To village subscribers, and those who call for their papers, Two Dollars, payable half yearly. To companies of ten, or more, who receive their papers at the Office, One Dollar and Fifty Cents. Any person may be at liberty to discontinue, on paying what may be due for his paper.

Advertisements not exceeding a single column, are inserted, three weeks for one Dollar, and every Five Cents for an additional insertion.

PRINTING.
Pamphlets, Books, Bills, Cards, &c. executed with neatness and accuracy.

Legal Attachments.

DEED of sale made in the presence of a notary public, and the deed and mortgage recorded in the office of the notary public, in the town of Palmyra, in the county of Ontario, and the mortgage recorded in the office of the notary public, in the county of Genesee, on the 13th day of March next, at ten o'clock in the afternoon. Dated September 15th 1820.

Legal Attachments.

DEED of sale made in the presence of a notary public, and the deed and mortgage recorded in the office of the notary public, in the town of Palmyra, in the county of Ontario, and the mortgage recorded in the office of the notary public, in the county of Genesee, on the 13th day of March next, at ten o'clock in the afternoon. Dated September 15th 1820.

Legal Attachments.

DEED of sale made in the presence of a notary public, and the deed and mortgage recorded in the office of the notary public, in the town of Palmyra, in the county of Ontario, and the mortgage recorded in the office of the notary public, in the county of Genesee, on the 13th day of March next, at ten o'clock in the afternoon. Dated September 15th 1820.

Legal Attachments.

DEED of sale made in the presence of a notary public, and the deed and mortgage recorded in the office of the notary public, in the town of Palmyra, in the county of Ontario, and the mortgage recorded in the office of the notary public, in the county of Genesee, on the 13th day of March next, at ten o'clock in the afternoon. Dated September 15th 1820.

number twenty-five and particularly described in said mortgage. And whereas the said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said David McCracken to the subscriber—And whereas default has been made in the payment of a part of the money secured by said mortgage—NOTICE is therefore hereby given that by virtue of a power contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgaged premises will be sold at public vendue at the house of A. Eastworth in the village of Rochester, in the county of Genesee, on the thirteenth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the afternoon.—Dated September 15th 1820.

JOHN McKAY,
By W. W. MERRICK his Attorney.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers and their associates, will petition the Legislature of the state of New-York, at their next meeting for a law to establish a New County from parts of Ontario and Genesee counties, to include the towns of Brighton, Henrietta, Rush, Mendon, Pittsford, Perrinton, Tonawanda, Ontario and the west township of the town of Palmyra in Ontario county, and the towns of Gates, Riga, Parma, Osgood, Murray, Clarkson, Sweden, that part of Bergen lying east of the westerly line of the Triangle, and that part of Caledonia lying north of the northerly line of the forty thousand acre tract so called, in Genesee County.

National Work.

Proposals for publishing by subscription, A BROTHERHOOD OF TOWNSMEN TO THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, emblematic with portraits of 50 patriots and the Declaration itself, with fac-simile engravings of the signatures.—By John Sanborn.

TO THE PUBLIC.

When we consider the personal qualities of the statesmen, who were associated in the first Congress of the United States, and whose names are allied to the Declaration of Independence, the perilous occasion which demanded the exercise of their wisdom and deliberation, and the influence of their councils on the interests of mankind, we must acknowledge that very rarely a more imposing and magnificent spectacle has been exhibited to the world, and we shall seek in vain, in the annals of nations, for an event more worthy of commemoration, or of being cherished forever in the hearts of a grateful and generous people.—The love of independence is interwoven with the frame and constitution of the human mind. It is almost the first sentiment that animates the infant's features in the cradle; and amongst all the actions and enterprises of man, none has awakened into activity a greater extension of the virtuous energies of his nature, none has excited a greater warmth of veneration, and has more imperious claims upon our gratitude, than resistance to tyranny and oppression.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In those republican states which have been the adoption of the world, the first tribute of genius was paid to the patriot for the hero who printed the cause of liberty and maintained the independence and dignity of man. The animated canvas, the breathing marble, the statue of freedom, the heroic death, and the heroic martyr, by this noble and arduous service, have imperishable records of fame. It would indeed be no favorable presage of the perpetuity of our republican institutions, to discover an insensibility to the obligations we owe the memory of the illustrious patrons of American freedom. They advanced us by their magnanimity from the inferior state of colonial subjection and from the arduous domination of a foreign power, to the distinguished elevation of a sovereign and independent people; they asserted and maintained the inalienable rights of humanity by the solemn pledge of their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor; and as long as Virtue holds her empire in the hearts of their successors, the example of these generous benefactors will not be lost in the world, their names will not pass away nor be forgotten, or their glorious deeds be emboldened in the common air of casual transactions of life. Ingratitude is a vice that in nations as well as individuals, indicates the last degree of degeneracy and corruption. It is a vice that implies the absence of every virtue; it was in the age of Cato that the name of Scipio was proscribed, and the statue of Brutus brought down to his possessor.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The glory of our ancestors is the light of posterity, and the homage of the living cannot be offered to the illustrious dead with an effectual or sterile admiration. Great and splendid actions will seldom be achieved by men who have humble or ordinary objects in prospect. It is by contemplating the lives and characters of those who are marked out from the multitude by their eminent qualities that we become emulous of their virtues and their renown. It is by reading the history of their generous and noble actions that sympathetic emotions are excited in the heart, and by a reiteration of such feelings, a grandeur of sentiment, dignity and elevation of character, and habits of virtue are generated and confirmed. Deputies clad in armor the statues of the gods that even in their devotions the citizen of Sparta might have the image of war before their eyes; observing well that a disposition of the mind, like a limb of the body, was invigorated by exercise and activity. "He interwove," says Plutarch,

TO THE PUBLIC.

the praise of virtue and the contempt of vice in all their pursuits and recreations, and by these arts they were possessed with a thirst of honor, an enthusiasm bordering on insanity, and had not a wish but for their country." The trophies of Mithridates interrupted the sleep of Themistocles, and Theseus in listening to the exploits of Hercules was fired with his spirit and became the successful rival of his fame. The unheated savage catches the flame of emulation from the deeds of his ancestors, and hangs his hat with the emblem of his father's valor.

More need not be said to enforce the utility of the publications we have undertaken, and which we now submit to the patronage of our fellow citizens, with the hope, that from the liberality of their encouragement, we shall be able to present it to the public, worthy of their approbation. We must depend for the illustration of many of the characters of our biography, upon the generosity of their surviving relatives and friends, to furnish us with whatever interesting materials may be in their possession, for which, with our grateful acknowledgments, we promise a copy of the entire work as a compensation.

CONDITIONS.

- 1. The work will be published in numbers or half volumes of 200 pages octavo, and will be completed in ten numbers. It will contain upwards of 50 portraits engraved by Mr. J. B. Longacre, whose style has not been exceeded by any other artist in the United States. Specimens of the paper and printing may be seen at this office.
- 2. To the first number will be prefixed an appropriate frontispiece, designed by Mr. Le Sueur and a vignette title to each volume, which, with the portraits and other engravings, will at least be equivalent to the price of subscription.
- 3. The first number (now in press) will be published in February next—the remainder in succession as the work will permit, and directed to subscribers at two dollars and fifty cents per number—payable on delivery.

HAT STORE.



Wm. Haywood,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and the public, that he carries on the Hating business in this village one door, south of Messrs. Alm. Plumb & Co's Store where he will keep on hand a good assortment of well finished Hats, warranted equal in style and quality, to any manufactured in this state.

CASH paid for all kinds of Hating and Shipping Furs.

Rochester, April 18, 1820. 24th

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

U. S. Bank notes not payable in New-York,	1-2 p. c. dis.
New-York city banks—Albany—Troy—Lansingburgh and Schenectady	1 par
Notes of all other banks payable at either of the city banks	do
Newburg bank, old emission	do
Do. do. filled with red ink	1-2 dis
Do. Branch at Ithaca	1 dis
Auburn Bank	3-4 dis
Aqueduct at Catskill	1 dis
Barker's Exchange, payable in N. York	87 1-2 dis
Catskill Bank	1-2 dis
Central Bank at Cherry-Valley	3-4 dis
Cheango Bank	2 dis
Columbia Bank, at Hudson	1-2 dis
Geneva Bank	3-4 dis
Hudson Bank	90 dis
Jefferson County Bank	40 dis
Middle District Bank	1-2 dis
Niagara Bank	85 dis
Ontario Bank	3-4 dis
Orange County Bank	1-2 dis
Plattsburgh Bank	1 1-4 dis
Utica bank and branch Washington and Warren Bank	3-4 dis
Notes of the Bank of Montreal, not payable in the city	3 dis
Bank of Canada	3 dis
Bank of Upper Canada	7 dis
Connecticut banks payable in New-York at par—all other at 1 per cent dis.	
Boston banks at 1 per cent. and Massachusetts generally from 1 to 2 1-2 per cent dis.	
New-Hampshire banks 2 1-2 pr. ct. dis.	
New-Jersey banks at par, except the state banks at Trenton and Camden, the Mount Holly and Cumberland banks, which are at 4 a 5 per ct. dis.	

The following spirited lines are from a volume of poems lately published by Barton. For an Englishman, and a member of the society of Friends, this address to the exil'd Napoleon is something as unexpected as it is truly poetical.—Rec.

TO THE GALLIC EAGLE.
Fame's favorite minion,
The theme of her story,
How quailed is thy pinion,
How sullied its glory!

Where blood flowed like water,
Furling it here thee!
Desecration and slaughter
Behind and before thee.

Where glory was blushing
Thy flight was the fleetest;
Who deaths sleep was bushing,
Thy slumber was sweetest.

When broadsword were clashing
Thy cry was the loudest;
When deep they were gashing
Thy plume was the proudest.

But triumph is over,
No longer victorious,
No more shalt thou hover,
Destructively glorious!

Far from the battle's shock,
Fate hath fast bound thee—
Chained to the rugged rock,
Waves warring round thee.

Instead of trumpet's sound,
Sea birds are shrieking;
Hearse on thy ramparts' bound
Billows are breaking.

Thy standards which led thee
Are trampled and torn now;
The fluttered which led thee
Are turned into scorn now.

For on ignis curling,
Like sun-beams in brightness,
Are crested waves curling
Like snow wreaths in whiteness.

No vapourants mock thee
With deliriums of domination;
But rude tempests rock thee,
And rattle thy pinion.

Thy last fight is taken,
It leaves thee forever;
And victory shall waken
Thy proud spirit never.

[From the Exeter Watchman.]

Oh! who that has gazed in stillness of even,
On the fast fading hues of the west,
Has seen, not afar, on the bosom of heaven
Some bright little mansion of rest;
And wept, that the path to a region so fair
Should be shrouded by sadness and tears;
That the night winds of sorrow, misfortune
and care,
Should sweep o'er the wild-rolling waves of
despair,
To darken this cold world of tears.

Yet, who that has gaz'd, has not long'd for
the hour
When misfortune and sorrow shall cease,
And hope, like the rainbow display'd thro'
the shower,
The bright written promise of peace,
And on a that rainbow of promise shall
shine
On the last scene of life's chequer'd gloom,
May its blaze, in the moment of parting be
mine;
Lack but one ray from a sob'ree so divine,
To light the dark vale of the tomb.

[From the Salem Gazette.]

PARODY.
I do remember an old bachelor,
And hereabouts he dwells—whom late I
noted
In suit of cables, with a care-worn brow,
Conning his book; and speagre with his
looks—
Celibacy had worn him to the bones,
And in his silent parlor hung a coat
The which the moths had used not less than
he—
Four chairs, one table, and an old hair trunk
Made up the furniture, and on his shelves
A grease clad candlestick, a broken mug,
Two tumblers, a box of old segars,
Remnants of volumes, once in some repute
Were thinly scattered round to tell the eye
Of prying stranger, this man had no wife—
His tattered elbow gap'd most piteously,
And ever as he turn'd him round, his skin
Did thro' his stockings peep upon the day;
Noting his gloom, unto myself I said,
And if a man did covet single life,
Reckless of joys that matrimony gives,
Here lives a gloomy wretch would show it
him
In such most dismal colors, that the shrew,
Or slut, or idiot, or the gossip spouse
Were each an heav'n, compar'd with such
a life—
But this same thought does not forerun my
need,
Nor shall this bachelor tempt me to wed—
As I remember this should be the house;
Being Sabbath noon, the outer door is shut.

Genuine Anecdote.—The hon. William Gray, of Boston, celebrated as "the rich," and respected for his exemplary virtues, some years since on his accustomed visit to the market found a newly admitted lawyer seeking for some boy to carry home his meat. Mr. Gray, whose usual and ordinary dress is plain

and simple, and whom the lawyer did not know, stepped up and offered to take it home for him, which offer the attorney immediately accepted; and on arriving at his house, and laying down the meat where he was directed, the attorney enquired how much he charged for carrying it—Mr. Gray replied, that he left it to his "generosity;" upon which the other gave him a shilling, which he very readily accepted with thanks; observing, that if he had, at any time, any market things to carry home, he would readily do it for him; and "if I should not happen to be there," said he, "just enquire for Billy Gray, & he will come immediately." It is unnecessary to add the surprise and mortification of the lawyer on hearing that a man worth a million of dollars had performed his menial service for him; but it had its effect, for he never afterwards required the assistance of any one, to aid him in performing his marketing, or to carry home his meat.—Alb. Adv.

The following anecdote serves to show the high wisdom of the Emperor of Morocco:—A Jew had ordered a French Merchant to furnish him with a considerable quantity of black beaver hats, green shawls, and red silk stockings. When the articles were ready for delivery, the Jew refused to receive them.—Being brought before the Emperor, who it is well known administers justice himself, he denied having given the order; and maintained that he did not know the French merchant. "Have you any witnesses?" said the Emperor to the Frenchman, "No."—"So much the worse for you; you should have taken care to have had witnesses—you may retire." The poor merchant, completely ruined, returned home in despair. He was, however, soon alarmed by a noise in the street. He ran to see what it was. A numerous multitude were following one of the Emperor's officers, who was making the following proclamation at the cross roads:—"Every Jew, who within 24 hours after this Proclamation, shall be found in the streets without a black beaver hat on his head, a green shawl round his neck, and red silk stockings on his legs, shall be immediately seized, and conveyed to the first Court or Palace, to be there flogged to death." The children of Israel all thronged to the French merchant, and before evening the articles were all purchased at any price he chose to demand for them. After this, who will presume to question the sovereign equity of the Emperor of Morocco.—London paper.

[From an Edinburg Paper.]

BLACK EYED SUSAN.

Gay wrote his well known ballad of "Black eyed Susan," upon Mrs. Montford, a celebrated actress, contemporary with Cibber. After her retirement from the stage, love, and the ingratitude of a bosom friend, deprived her of her senses, and she was placed in a receptacle for lunatics. During a lucid interval, she asked her attendants what play was to be performed that evening, and was told Hamlet. In this tragedy, whilst on the stage, she had ever been received with rapture in Ophelia. The recollection struck her, and with that cunning which is to often allied to insanity she eluded the care of her keepers, and got to the Theatre, where she concealed herself until the scene in which Ophelia enters in her insane state: she then pushed on the stage before the lady who had performed the previous part of the character could come on, and exhibited a more perfect representation of madness, than the utmost exertions of the mimic art could effect; she was, in truth, Ophelia herself, to the amazement of the performers, and the astonishment of the audience. Nature having made the last effort, her vital powers failed her. On going off, she exclaimed "it is all over." She was immediately conveyed back to her late place of security, and a few days after.

A neat compliment.—

Mr. Henry Erskine, celebrated for his elegant repartees, being in company with the beautiful Duchess of Gordon, asked her, "Are we never again to enjoy the pleasure of your Grace's society in Edinburg?"—"Oh!" said she, "Edinburg is a vile dull place, I hate it!"—"Madame," replied the gallant Barrister, "the Sun might as well say, this is a vile dark morning, I won't rise to day."

Caledonian comfort.—

Two travellers natives of Scotland, who had taken up quarters for the night, at a Scotch hotel; on of them in the morning asked the other how he had slept? "Troth, man, nae vera weel, but I was muckle better aff than the nugs, for de'il ane of them closed an e'e the hale night!"

Foreign Intelligence.

[From the Boston Daily Advertiser of Sept. 14.]
LATEST FROM ENGLAND.
By the ship London Packet, capt. Tracy, which arrived at this port last evening, in a passage of 34 days we have received London news ten days later than our last devices. We are indebted to capt. Tracy and a passenger, for a regular file of London papers to August 9, from which we have hastily selected the following intelligence.
A French ordonnance was issued July 26th, imposing a duty of 190 fr. per ton, with an additional 10 per cent on all vessels of the U. States in the French ports in Europe, to take effect upon vessels which left the United States after the 15th of June, the date at which the act of congress of May last was supposed to have been known throughout the United States. Vessels in ballast are not subject to the new duty, & the duty is to cease as soon as the repeal of our duty shall be known in France.
Another ordonnance of the same date grants a premium of 10 francs per 100 kilogrammes on cotton imported from America in French vessels after the 15th of Oct. and all imported from the United States before that time which shall have paid the duty of 18 dolls. per ton in our ports.
Some serious counter revolutionary movements had begun in Spain, some particulars of which, will be found below. Intelligence of some important movements in Sicily and Naples is also given in the subjoined paragraphs.
The datchess of York died Aug. 6th. She was the eldest daughter of the late king of Prussia, by his first consort, Elizabeth Ulrica Christianna—she was born May 7, 1767, and was married to the duke of York, Sept. 20, 1791, at Berlin. She has left no children. She is to be buried in a vault which she caused to be made, and her funeral to be private, agreeably to her request.
The Spartan frigate arrived at Portsmouth Aug. 6, being ordered to take the right hon. Stratford Canning to the United States.
On the 8th of July Sir Charles Bagot, the new minister to the court of St. Petersburg, had his first audience and presented his credentials to the emperor. On the same day, Mr. Campbell, our minister at that court, had a private audience.
A letter from Bayonne dated July 20, states on the authority of private letters from Sebastian, that the Dutch and Algerine squadrons have had an obstinate engagement on the coast of Andalusia, the result of which was, that the latter was completely beaten, and two of its ships sunk.
The Russian government has addressed a circular to the principal Europe courts, expressing in strong terms its disapprobation of the revolution in Spain. After stating the obligation of the monarchs of Europe to prevent revolutions, and the efforts they have made for that purpose, this document proceeds—“But in virtue of his engagement of the (3d) 15th of November 1813, his majesty is bound to mark with the most forcible reprobation, the revolutionary measures set in action to give new institutions to Spain.”
After expressing a belief that the allies of Russia agree in the sentiments entertained by the emperor, the latter proceeds—“They have doubtless deplored as he has, the outrage which has recently tarnished the annals of Spain. We repeat it, this outrage is deplorable. It is deplorable for the peninsula it is deplorable for Europe—and the Spanish nation now owes the example of an expiatory deed to the people of the two hemispheres. Till this be done, the unhappy object of their disquietude, can only make them feel the contagion of her calamities. Nevertheless, amidst all these elements of disaster, and when so many motives combine to afflict the real friends of the welfare of nations, may a better future still be looked for? Is there any wise and redeeming measure, whose effect may be to reconcile Spain with herself as well as the other powers of Europe?
It is proposed that the government of the five allied powers should represent to the Spanish government, their views in relation to the revolution—their affliction and grief at the events of the 8th of March and those which preceded it, and their opinion that “the salvation of Spain, as well as the welfare of Europe will require, that this crime should be disavowed—its stain effaced—this bad example exterminated.
“The honour of such a reparation appears to depend upon the cortes. Let them deplore and foribly reprobate, the means employed to establish a new mode of government in their country, and in consolidating an administration wisely constitutional, let them adopt the most rigorous laws against sedition and revolt. Then and only then, the allied cabinets will be able to maintain friendly and amicable relations with Spain.”
The London Times has the following.
“The issue of the new bank of England notes is postponed, some unexpected difficulty having occurred in their manufactory, and doubts are entertained if the American plan will not ultimately be adopted.”

It is said the cortes of Spain have agreed to dress in Spanish manufactures. It has been proposed to prefix the title of Great to the name of Ferdinand VII. The cortes talk of feeding their African fortresses to Ceuta, &c, to the Emperor of Morocco; and to employ the savings thereby in improving their navy.
The Dutch have obtained the free navigation of the Black Sea.
Ali Pacha is endeavouring to form a Navy, and prefers North American seamen. Another account says his affairs are declining.
Endeavours are making in England to produce the withdrawal of the charges against the Queen, and a compromise. Her majesty has removed to Bradensburgh house.
On the 31st of July, 20 wine and brandy warehouses at Paris, were destroyed by fire, including those of Baron Louis and Mr. Cabonis. Upwards of 60,000 casks of wine and brandy were consumed. Loss of property between six and seven million francs. Two lives were lost, and between 60 and 70 persons wounded.
Naples, July 20.
“Prince Cariati, Murat’s ambassador at Vienna, in 1812 and 1813, and afterwards our accredited minister at the congress of Vienna, has been charged with an extraordinary mission to the Austrian court; he set out on his route the day before yesterday.
“An embargo was, in the first instance, laid upon all the vessels in this port, but the English minister declared, that he should be obliged to consider the measure as a declaration of war, unless the vessels of his nation were exempted; an order was instantly issued to that effect.
“It is much doubted whether the Sicilians will suffer themselves to be drawn into the violent innovations which have been dictated in Naples by an insubordinate soldiery. Intelligence has reached us from Palermo down to the 7th inst. no movement had taken place; they knew the first events of the capital, and waited further accounts.”
London, Aug. 9.
The Paris Journals of Sunday last have arrived this morning. The following are extracts:
Insurrection in Sicily.
“It is announced, that important news has arrived from Naples, and that very serious events have taken place in Sicily. An insurrection is reported to have broken out there, in which the Neapolitan troops have sustained, with various success, an obstinate and bloody conflict.”—*Moniteur.*
“Alarming reports are in circulation respecting the tranquillity of the kingdom of Naples. Private letters announce, that a general insurrection had broken out in Sicily, and it is said that the island, detaching itself from the kingdom of Naples, has declared its independence.”—*Journal de Paris.*
“The rumor is this (Saturday) evening in circulation in Paris, that bloody conflicts have taken place in Sicily between the inhabitants and the continental troops. It appears that the Sicilians had seized upon the fortresses, and declared their independence. It is added, that the Neapolitan government has despatched fresh reinforcements of troops to Sicily.”—*Gazette de France.*
Vienna, July 26.
“Prince Cariati, major general in the service of the two Sicilies, arrived here on the 23d inst. charged with an extraordinary mission.
“Nothing is now talked of but an important determination, said to be taken by our government, on the subject of the revolution in Naples. As this relates to the secret deliberations of the council, it may be conceived, that few persons can know the real truth; every body, however, concurs in opinion, that an extraordinary revolution has been resolved on, since the arrival of Prince de Cariati, in the quality of ambassador from Naples.
“On the 24th a secret council was held at Schonbrunn, at which the emperor presided, which Baron de Stipsitz, vice president of the council of war, was summoned to attend. Immediately after this council had broken up, orders, it is asserted, were sent into Illyria and to the Cisalpine provinces to assemble a corps d’arme in the Lombardy Venetian kingdom.
Europe owes infinite gratitude to the memory of Sir Francis Drake, who first introduced from America the Potatoe. We are assured, that there grows in Santa Fe de Bagota, a root even more nourishing and as prolific as the Potatoe. It is called Arakatska. It resembles the Spanish Chesnut in taste and firmness. It is a native of the Cordilleras, a climate as temperate as that of Europe, and might be cultivated here with the same facilities as the Potatoe.
It would be a most desirable thing to procure the plant, as well as some of the seed, and we earnestly recommend it the Admiralty, to instruct the officers of ships on the South American station, to make enquiries concerning it, and bring a few roots home for the purpose of experiment.
The great Snake worshipped as a Deity in a mountainous district of the Mogul Empire inhabited by the Rajas.
Of this enormous reptile a late traveler gives the following description:—The natives suppose him to be coeval with the world, which at his decease will be at an end. His habitation was a cavern at the foot of a rock, at the opening of which was a plain of 400 yards, surrounded by a moat. I understood he generally came out once a week, against which time such as make religious vows carry kids or fowls, and picquet them on the plain. About nine in the morning his appearance was announced to me I stood on the banks the most opposite the plain. He was unwieldy, thicker in proportion to his length than snakes usually are, and seemed of that species the Persians call Ajdha. There was a kid and some fowls picqueted for him. He took the kid in his mouth, and was sometime squeezing his throat to force it down, while he threw about his tail with much activity. He then rolled along to the moat, where he drank and wallowed in the mud. He returned to his cavern. I crossed the water in the afternoon and supposed from his print in the mud, his diameter to be upwards of two feet.

announces the impressions made on youthful imagination by these predictions.—At a future time we may regale our readers with something further on this head: at present we shall conclude by mentioning that her name is Betsey Tallibaft, she is a native of the U. States, lives in St. Maurice-street, St. Joseph Suburb, and depends upon her visitors for remuneration, exacting no stated price. We must add, however, the history of the prophetic stone. Her mother says that, for 17 years it formed her heart; and that, having gone out one day, she found on her return that Betsey had discovered its virtue. The little Sage is very pretty, and possesses a very intelligent countenance. Her eyes are sore, from the intensity, we fancy, of the gaze necessary to penetrate the stone. But we are, upon the whole, presumptuous enough to conjecture that we ourselves, however ignorant of heart-stone secrets, “can see as far into a millstone.”
[From the same Sept. 9.]
The Fortune-Teller.—At our first visit to this person, we felt so incredulous, that we gave her but a trifling opportunity of showing her powers: we merely examined her apparatus, and put two or three questions, rather with a view of ascertaining her ceremonial than with the hope of receiving any information not otherwise to be acquired.—But, we must confess that at a subsequent visit in company with a friend, we were not a little surprised, although far from the superstitious weakness of imputing to her preternatural intelligence. Our companion had been but a short time in this city, and therefore not so well known as that particulars concerning him should have reached the ears of an obscure individual living in a remote part of the suburbs and resident in the city not more than a year; yet she told him whence he came, how many females lived in the house with him, the appearance of each, together with many other particulars. All this was done without a moment’s hesitation, whatever was the question, or however minute the inquiry.
Alexandria, Sept. 15.
Fire.—A fire of a most alarming nature occurred on Monday evening, at about half past 11 o’clock, in the house of Jona C. May, occupied by Edward May as a grocery, occasioned by the snuff of a candle being at the head of a tierce, & falling into the vacancy on the top of the cask which had been made for the convenience of introducing a liquor pump to draw off spirit.
The effect was instantaneous, bursting the cask and communicating to another of whiskey, which enveloped the store in a complete flame. Owing to several defects in the floor the burning fluid communicated with the cellar, and the one adjoining, occupied by Messrs. Smith & Brandt as a couriers’ shop, from which the flames vomited forth into the street, with a most terrific appearance—but being within less than a square of the river, and nearly opposite a pump, succeeded in conquering the devouring element, with but a partial injury to the house.
Newark, [N. J.] Sept. 10.
Afflicting Occurrence.—On Thursday last, Capt. Moses Condit, Innkeeper in Orange, was killed, while assisting in raising the cap or beam of a cider press. A piece of timber on which it rested gave way and a part of it struck the head with such violence as to occasion his death in a few moments. Capt. C. sustained the character of a useful and respectable citizen; and the loss to his family is irreparable. How true it is, that “in the midst of life, we are in death.”
Murder.—We have been informed by a gentleman lately arrived from Isle aux Noix, that last week, some officers, returning from their mess, were alarmed by the groans of a human being, and approaching the spot whence they issued, discovered a man in the agonies of death. The unfortunate being had been a short time before at the canteen of the place, and had received after his departure such violent kicks and blows on the sides as to cause his almost immediate dissolution. He was an emigrant on his way to the United States.—The perpetrators of this detestable action have not yet been detected.
[Montreal Herald.]
An Eagle was shot at on the 11th ult. in the vicinity of Dedham, and brought down with one wing broken. He was taken alive by the sportsman, but (remarks the Dedham paper) the bird, true to his native valour, and as if disdainful the triumphs of an enemy, instantly buried both his talons in his own head, choosing rather to die than be conquered. He measured when dead five feet and six inches from wing to wing.—*Boston Patriot.*
Low station.—Mr. Cobbet asks Mr. Canning, whether he thinks Count Pergami could be of a lower origin than the illegitimate issue of a strolling play actress? It is a very home question, but we fear the right hon. gentleman will deem it impertinent.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

[From the N. Y. American.]
COLONEL KING.
The acts of this officer, it will be recollected, gave rise to the invective which sometime since was so unsparingly and indiscriminately lavished on the whole army. For these he was tried, and sentenced to a suspension of five years from service. From the justice of this decision, he appeals to the public in a pamphlet, which contains a statement of the various facts of which he was accused, and an explanation or vindication of his conduct. The book is too much a la militaire, and seems intended rather to carry the public opinion by storm, than to win it by persuasion; yet there is something in the professional frankness and boldness of the writer, although rather rough and unpolished, that impresses us favorably with his motives, although from his own statement, we cannot but assent to the justice of the sentence against him. He avows, and enters into a justification of, the order issued by him to shoot all deserters, which may be very satisfactory to military men, who are more accustomed to look to the end than the means, but will not answer as a vindication of one acting under known laws, and amenable to them for his conduct. It is difficult to prescribe the boundaries in all cases between military and civil law; but when they are not distinctly separated, no country can be free where the former is not subordinate. Col. King pleads the danger and responsibility of his situation, the condition and inadequacy of his own force, and the probability of an attack upon the Floridas, left to his protection against a superior Spanish force in the vicinity, and defends the order to shoot deserters as the only means of keeping his soldiers together, or of even protecting the inhabitants from their depredations. But the law which protects the life of a citizen is a paramount to any other consideration, and subject to no discretionary views of the fitness or expediency in its application. Col. King may satisfy himself, and others may be willing to admit that the application of the measures he adopted were necessary for the proper fulfillment of the charge entrusted to him, but as they were in direct violation of existing laws, he has no right to complain of the penalty, which, with the best motives, he chose to incur.
[From the Montreal Courant of Sept. 6.]
FORTUNE TELLING.—It is not generally known, or if so, it is not publickly mentioned, that there exists in this city an object of great, though secret attraction. This object is a little Dutch girl of about ten years, who professes to review the past, and penetrate the future. Her mode of operation consists in laying her body upon a long, flat stone, placed in a wooden box, and maintained in a position perfectly horizontal, at the upper part of which is a small hole, apparently chipped out, to which she applies her eye, and from which she pretends to derive her answer to the question proposed. Her mother serves as interpreter. It is said that some of her responses have been correct, and led to the recovery of articles missed, and to the detection of the robber. How far this may be true we are unable to pronounce; but can confidently affirm, that she is daily visited by great numbers of both sexes, including many of the upper class. The fear of ridicule may probably account for the evening being chosen for these visits, and for the matter not being much the subject of conversation:—those who have been there, when spoken to on the subject, affect a total ignorance, although the answers they have received occupy doubtless no inconsiderable share of their reflections. It would be somewhat difficult, we imagine, for a plain man now to get a partner at a dance; since the little Sybil has already promised to the fair sex more lords than are to be found in the British peerage, and greater wealth than that required to pay off the National Debt. Nor has she been less liberal to the gentlemen, most of whom she has generously provided with pretty girls and immense fortunes. Dignified inclination of the head and majestic gait already

We have been politely favored with the number of inhabitants of our village as taken by the authorized Agent of the United States—it contains 1,502. In 1817 it had a population of 560—an unparalleled increase.
Report.—There is a report, on what authority we know not, that the State Prison in Auburn, has been destroyed by fire.
The citizens of Rochester and Brighton are requested to meet at Ensworth & Son’s Tavern on Monday evening at 7 o’clock, to hear the Report of the Committee upon the expediency of establishing a Lancasterian School in this village.
Canal Commissioners again.—In concurrence with the general sentiment of Republicans, a few weeks since we expressed an opinion that both Mr. Clinton & Mr. Holley, should be removed from the board of Canal Commissioners. This opinion, then deliberately expressed and its adoption urged, has gained strength by subsequent events—and without imputing to Mr. Holley any sinister or political motives in the discharge of his official duties, we are bound in justice to declare, that his joining the Clintonian standard, at the time he did, when every consideration of private interest and public good, forbid his engaging in the party contests which agitated the state, has placed him, if not without the pale of Republican sympathy, in a situation certainly without any just claim to favor. We wish it to be distinctly understood that we do not urge the removal of Mr. Holley (although much complaint has been made,) on the grounds of the abuse of the duties of his office—there are political considerations which imperiously call for his removal, and which cannot with justice or with prudence be disregarded. We know the subject is “gall and wormwood” to the Clintonians of the Western District—they perceive in the removal of Mr. Holley, the certain prostration of all their hopes of making the canal any longer subservient to political purposes, and see in the deprivation of this heretofore electioneering talisman, the annihilation of all their schemes of future “dominion.” In the full enjoyment of all the offices, the cry of “let us alone” is vociferated by the stipendiary presses of Mr. Clinton from one end of the state to the other. Even the cool editor of the Ontario Repository, in his last No. has made a special plea in favor of his friend, and “hopes” (no doubt) that Republicans “will not consent to the removal of such a man as Mr. Holley.” “Mortals avant!” Pray who is Mr. Holley? One might suppose him great almost without a parallel—that next to the Magnus he might claim the “mighty meed of the rich honors” which are so lavishly bestowed by the presses of Mr. Clinton upon all who signalize themselves for fidelity in his cause. The truth is, Mr. Holley’s talents are quite respectable—and he may be a good Commissioner, but there are many, yes hundreds of men in the Western District, every way as well qualified to discharge the duties of his office.
It cannot be expected that Republicans shall continue to bear the most unjust calumnies—calumnies which have deprived them of their political ascendancy in the Western District, when by taking the Canal from the hands of men who would make its popularity perpetuate the rule of an individual who has proved himself unworthy of their confidence, they may effectually disprove them and disenthral a work of invaluable importance from the mazes of party politics. If Mr. H. shall be removed he will be the victim of his own indiscretion, and the miserable policy of his party. He will have no cause of complaint against the Republican party, to the foolish attempts of his friends to make themselves appear “the exclusive friends of the Canal” may be ascribe his removal. But since the party to which Mr. Holley has attached himself is no longer the ascendant, forsooth, it is said that he is no party man—that he stands aloof a cold and disdainful spectator of the most interesting struggle that ever agitated this state. This is ridiculous! The moment Mr. H. suffered his name to be put on the Clintonian Assembly ticket, that moment he descended into the political arena, and like every other political gladiator should rise or fall with the cause he espoused. We do not suppose that Mr. H. declined to the multitude from the top of every stump in the county, or made every Tavern bar-room ring with his harangues, he is too much of a gentleman thus to play the demagogue, but we know that the whole weight of his character and influence was thrown into the scale of Mr. Clinton, and if we are not deceived by honorable men, he was not a passive or silent spectator of the last election.
Complaints of proscription come with an ill grace from men whose labors of persecution have only been limited by their power and the objects on whom vengeance might be wreaked. Where was a conspicuous Republican been spared? Let them look at their roll of pro-

Europe owes infinite gratitude to the memory of Sir Francis Drake, who first introduced from America the Potatoe. We are assured, that there grows in Santa Fe de Bagota, a root even more nourishing and as prolific as the Potatoe. It is called Arakatska. It resembles the Spanish Chesnut in taste and firmness. It is a native of the Cordilleras, a climate as temperate as that of Europe, and might be cultivated here with the same facilities as the Potatoe.
It would be a most desirable thing to procure the plant, as well as some of the seed, and we earnestly recommend it the Admiralty, to instruct the officers of ships on the South American station, to make enquiries concerning it, and bring a few roots home for the purpose of experiment.
The great Snake worshipped as a Deity in a mountainous district of the Mogul Empire inhabited by the Rajas.
Of this enormous reptile a late traveler

gives the following description:—The natives suppose him to be coeval with the world, which at his decease will be at an end. His habitation was a cavern at the foot of a rock, at the opening of which was a plain of 400 yards, surrounded by a moat. I understood he generally came out once a week, against which time such as make religious vows carry kids or fowls, and picquet them on the plain. About nine in the morning his appearance was announced to me I stood on the banks the most opposite the plain. He was unwieldy, thicker in proportion to his length than snakes usually are, and seemed of that species the Persians call Ajdha. There was a kid and some fowls picqueted for him. He took the kid in his mouth, and was sometime squeezing his throat to force it down, while he threw about his tail with much activity. He then rolled along to the moat, where he drank and wallowed in the mud. He returned to his cavern. I crossed the water in the afternoon and supposed from his print in the mud, his diameter to be upwards of two feet.

scription, and be dumb! They will there find that their work has been done thoroughly—that every office in the state has been grasped as the legitimate booty of triumph. We repeat it, that we have no prejudices, neither do we wish to excite any against Mr. H. As a gentleman and a citizen he is deservedly esteemed—but the interests of the Republican party must be kept in view and promoted regardless of personal considerations. So artful and so bold have been the representations on the subject of the Canal, that nothing short of Republicans taking its management into their own hands, can completely undeceive the people. It may, it will excite clamor among Clintonians, but the more they can raise, will be quite as harmless as a "tempest in a tea-pot."

A Kentucky paper gives the following satire on legal redress, as provided by the laws of Ohio for unfortunate creditors who may have demands against her citizens.

A judgment for several hundred dollars, was obtained by a non-resident against a citizen of Cincinnati, of the first respectability, and his personal property taken in execution. He declined to have it valued; and on the day of sale, it was knocked down, to one of his friends, at the following rates:

A horse and gig, worth \$400, at	\$1.00
A sideboard, worth \$230	3.00
A valuable sofa	3.00
Two sets of superb chairs	3.00
Mahogany dining table	0.25
2 or 400 yds. valuable books	4.00
Three Turkey carpets	3.00

And a variety of other valuable articles, at a similar rate, making altogether \$49.25 cents, being only one or two per cent. on their value.

Vaccination.—As a proof of the great benefit of Dr. Jenner's discovery, it appears from official statements, that of 107,50 persons who had been the whole number, in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Charleston, in the year 1810; there were but two that fell victims to that dreadful disease, the small pox.—*N. Y. Advertiser.*

[FOR THE GAZETTE.]
TO ST. AMBROSE, J. C.

In which the aged poet tremblingly admires the Saint.

Fourth of Justice; palms and law,
Chief of bar-wranglers, and the ermine of Judge.

For sky lights fan'd and having sons—
of stern—

And now I thank on't tother day, I saw
The great J-h-n C.—' formose puer—
tidge!

And thought—It made my ancient bosom ache

To think—how nice a governor he'd make!

Logic is old, sweet Saint, yet won't presume

Upon your dignity, nor dare approach
Too near, lest, haply, thy dark frown consume

His shrivell'd form; and doom his ghost to woe;

On this world's wilds—a wandering apparition!

I like this distance from your angry scowl;

For I can sing and croak, without the foul

Necessity of feigning deep contrition.

Lately a Duck-tail told me something new—

I thought he lied, and so I told the town;

He swore 'twas truth, that nothing less than you

Had publicly declared that Clinton's down

And you it no longer try to save his sink-
tag!

First Judge—of politics! can this be so?

What! let a falling brother sink so low?

Hear me, presumptuous man, I've just been thinking

How glorious 'twas, a little while ago,
To see these brothers—quondam foes—
advance

Like loving saints, thro' state street,
arm in arm,

In converse sweet, that Quids might have a chance

To boast—' the quarrel's ended, and the barin

Is past—we'll rule or ruin—heed you not,

How wisely you got rid of T-mpk-ns, when

He would'nt let you ride him! and you then

A bargain struck with Clinton, that the lot

Of office, power, and rule extensive, should

Between you be divided, and your friends?

And did you not shake hands, and swear you would

Yourseles serve, and gain these wish'd for ends?

The pact is not dissolved, nor must it be,
Discharged you cannot be, 'till its completion;

And as I make my plaint, chief Judge, to thee,

I'll grant thee oyer of its prime condition—

! This pact shall last, till I, the great De Witt,

"Am hoist with my own petard."
"Till I, St. Ambrose in the Senate sit
"Or gain admittance to the Cabinet,
"And leave my J-h-n to be the Governor here!"
"Witness our hearts, and let our motto be,
"Me titilla, et titillabo te!"
Such objects, shame, to be abandoned thus!
You've much to loose, and nothing can you gain,
The Duck-tails won't receive you, and the curse
Of disappointed friends will give you pain,
At least anxiety: so you had best
Keep this last promise good; and tho' bereft
Almost of hope, yet, impudence be blest,
One hope remains, for—bribery still is left!
LOGAN.

Ontario Agricultural Society.

REGULATIONS for the Cattle Show and Fair to be held at Canandaigua, in the county of Ontario, on Tuesday the 3d of October, 1820.

1st. At eight o'clock in the morning the Secretary and Treasurer will attend at the Court House for the purpose of admitting new members, and of receiving subscriptions and arrears, and will furnish the members with Emblems.

2d. All persons who intend to become Competitors for Premiums, must, before nine o'clock, report to the Secretary or Treasurer such their intention, together with the objects of their competition.

3d. Competitors for Premiums under the heads of "on Farms," or "on Tables," must before nine o'clock, lodge with the Secretary or Treasurer the necessary proofs, in writing, to entitle them to set forth in the List of Premiums for 1820, together with samples of the products for which Premiums are expected.

4th. The Cattle, Sheep and Swine, offered for premiums, must be exhibited by ten o'clock, in Judge Atwater's meadow, adjoining the State road, and west of the Sand-hill, where pens will be provided for their reception.

5th. The PLOUGHING MATCH will commence precisely at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in a field provided for that purpose, adjoining the pens for the Cattle, and staked out into sections of a quarter of an acre each, the Premiums will be awarded to the teams which plough the above quantity of Land within one hour in the handsomest and best manner; and those who intend to become competitors must give notice of such their intention to the Secretary or Treasurer, on or before Monday the 2d of October.

6th. At two o'clock the Members will form in procession under the direction of the Marshal of the day, W. H. Adams, Esq. and will proceed to the Court-house, where the annual address will be delivered by the President; after which the several Committees will deliver in their reports, the Premiums will be paid to those respectively entitled thereto, and the Officers for the ensuing year will be chosen.

7th. After the business at the Court House shall be finished, the Members will partake of a Farmers Dinner, to be provided for the occasion by the Committee.

The Town Managers are requested to attend a meeting of the Officers of the Society, to be held at the Court House, on Monday the 2d of October, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and to bring with them the subscription papers for their respective towns, together with such sums as they may have collected from the Members.

By order of the Executive Committee,
GIBSON GRANGER, President.
JOHN GORTON, Secretary.

One thousand Flour Barrels

WANTED, for which ready pay will be made, if delivered soon.
WILLIAM ATKINSON.
Rochester, Sept. 1 2*

FLANSEED.
CASH paid for Flaxseed at the Oil Mill at the east end of the Bridge
WILLIAM ATKINSON.
Rochester, Aug. 28. 43tf

CASH for WHEAT.
THE Subscribers will pay Cash for Wheat delivered at their Mills in Clyde.
STRONG & ALBRIGHT.
Clyde, Sept. 8, 1820. 45tf

FLAX-SEED WANTED.
THE Subscriber will pay the highest price in Cash, or will exchange Salt for Flax-seed, delivered at the Oil Mill in Clyde.
H. HOOKER.
Clyde, Sept. 6, 1820. 45tf

For Sale Cheap.
A SECOND hand Chaise and Harness.
H. H.

G. P. SMITH,
HAS recently commenced the Tailoring Business, in the village of Rochester, opposite the Post Office—where he offers his services to the citizens of the village and the public. He hopes to receive a share of patronage.

CUTTING,
Clothes of all kinds will be done on short notice. Pains will be taken to fit them so that they may be made without any difficulty.

Military Dresses,
made on the shortest notice and according to the late law. Sept. 5, 1820. 44tf

Gentlemen's Clothes.
LATEST FASHIONS, JUST RECEIVED FROM N. YORK.

THE Subscriber has just received the patterns of the latest fashions from one of the first shops in the city of New-York, and is ready, at his old stand in Buffalo-street, near the bridge, to execute all kinds of work in the Tailoring business in the most fashionable and workmanlike manner, on short notice, and at unusually low prices—especially so for Cash. He presumes that from the experience he has had in his business in the first shops in New-York, and Philadelphia, that he will be able to give general satisfaction. At any rate gentlemen who want clothes Cut or Made in style will do well to call.

Military Work
made according to the late regulations.
Garments cut on short notice.
A small assortment of

Domestic Manufactured Cloths,
of various colours and of good quality, for sale very cheap for cash.
ELISHA TAYLOR.
Rochester, July 21, 1820. 38tf

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber wants 25 journey men Coopers for the fall's work, four to continue a year. Two industrious boys as Apprentices to the Coopering Business. Apply at my shop a few rods South of the Red Mill's
BENJ. JAMES.
Rochester, August 8, 1820. 40*

NOTICE
IS hereby given that the Eastern and Western Mails, will close on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 o'clock P. M. The Moscow Mail, on the west side of the river, will close every Monday at 9 o'clock P. M. The Avon Mail on the east side of the River will close every Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M. All letters to be forwarded should be delivered at least half an hour before the time fixed for closing the Mail, otherwise they will lay over until the departure of the next mail.
A. REYNOLDS, P. M.
Rochester, June 13th 1820.

Rochester Hardware Store.
FRASER & SHELDON
ARE now receiving and intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete and general assortment of
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
Plated and Common Saddlery.
10 Tons Russia & Swedes Iron.
5 " Band and Hoop Iron.
1 " Share Moulds and Landsides.
1 " German (L) Swedes & Cast Stee
5 " Cut Nails assorted from 3 to 20d
12 doz. English Spades and Shovels.
Dutch Boiling Cloths,
Tobacco, Snuff and Segars.
They also carry on the manufacturing of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron; such as Copper Stills and Worms, Dyes and Hatters' Kettles, Copper Tea Kettles, Copper, and Sheet Iron Boilers, Cylinders, Heaters, &c. &c.
The above articles will be sold very low for Cash, wholesale and retail.
Rochester, June 27, 1820. 3 6tf

Rochester Shoe Store.
JACOB GOULD
HAS just received (at his Store in Carroll-street, two doors north of Messrs Hart and Saxton's)
1,000 pair coarse Shoes,
warranted to be of the first quality—and to accommodate the times, they are offered for one dollar and twenty five cents per pair. The above Shoes have been made by contract, and are far superior to any ever offered in this market. Those who purchase by whole sale, will receive a discount and credit by giving good security.
N. B. Ladies and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes
of the latest fashions constantly on hand and manufactured on the shortest notice. Also, kept constantly for sale, Cotton Goods, Yarn, Hard-ware, &c.
Rochester, June 27, 1820. 34tf

NOTICE.
THOSE of our friends who have been desirous that we should procure KINE POX infection, are informed that we have received from the agent appointed by government, a quantity in its pure and recent state, with which we offer, not beg, to vaccinate their families.
ELWOOD & COLEMAN.
Rochester, May 15, 1820. 30tf

TRANSPORTATION.
THE subscribers will receive produce of every description at the Ware Houses of Messrs Gurnsey & Bushnell, and A. & C. Hanford, and transport the same to Montreal, on terms as favourable as any other Forwarding House will do it.
HUBBELL, WHITING & Co.
Ogdensburgh, 3d August 1820. 6w

GROUND PLASTER,
BY the Bbl. or smaller quantity for Sale, also, a few Bbls. Bennet's (Manlius) superior Ale, by
S. MELANCTON SMITH.
August 2, 1820

WANTED,
A GIRL to do the work of a small family in this village. Enquire at this office.
Sept. 26. 47.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY:
THE subscribers have now for sale one of the most extensive and complete assortments of Hardware goods to be found in this city:
ROGERS, WINTHROP & CO.
No. 229 Pearl-street.
New-York, Oct. 2, 1820. 4*

JUSTICES' BLANKS,
For Sale at this Office,

Shaving & Hair-Dressing.
WM. REYNOLDS,
RESPECTFULLY informs the gentlemen of Rochester, that he has commenced the above business in the new shop opposite A. Plumb & Co's Store, Carroll street, where he will attend to all calls in his line at a cheap rate, viz: \$1.50cts. per quarter for shaving twice a week, and \$2 for 3 times.
N. B. Liquid and Paste Blacking kept constantly on hand for sale.
August 1st 1820. 39tf.

DYE STUFF, PAINT AND OIL STORE.
S. MELANCTON SMITH

KEEPS on hand a constant supply of Dye-Stuffs of all kinds—Paints and Oils, which will be sold very low for Cash. Clothiers are respectfully invited to call. The articles are selected by gentlemen long acquainted with the business and are warranted good.

—ALSO—
Iron, Nails—White and Tarred Rope all sizes. **Blocks, Shoe, Whitecash, Clothiers and Paint Brushes, Scine and wrapping Twine. Factory and Tow Cloth. Tobacco, Pipes, Snuff, Powder Lead and Shot. Shaving and Bar Soap. Albany Stone Ware,** consisting of a variety of Jugs & Pots. A constant supply of common and basket Sale.—**North Carolina Tar and Rosin,** by the bbl. or less. **A few Cow Beils,** from 3 to 4s. each. **Sabon** of a superior quality by the bbl. or less, which will be exchanged for Produce or Whiskey.—**Spermaceti Oil,** much used for Wool carding as well as lamps. **Confectionary**
Also, [July 17.] a constant supply of
SALT,
by the hundred barrels, or less, on liberal terms.

FORWARDING.
THE subscriber continues the Forwarding Business on the Genesee River, will take property at either of the Landings above Rochester and deliver the same at either of the Landings below—will also contract for the Forwarding of Merchandise from Albany to any part of this district on reasonable terms.
S. MELANCTON SMITH.
Rochester, April 18, 1820. 24tf.

A Good Bargain.
THE subscriber offers for sale his HOUSE & LOT. Terms of sale will be accommodating, and an indisputable title given to the purchaser.
HAMLET SCRANTON.
Rochester, September 5, 1820.

This No. ends the quarter.
TO all my good customers—please accept the thanks of your humble servant.
Though slow of speech,
Yet quick to find
The balance due—
Which is behind.
S. B. BARTLETT,
Post rider.

Old Accounts and Notes.
To all concerned this timely note I send,
Bring in your pay, & help a needy friend;
Bring what you have, a little cash will do,
He who pays I'll discharge, who fails I'll sue.
S. B. B.

NOTICE.
THOSE of our friends who have been desirous that we should procure KINE POX infection, are informed that we have received from the agent appointed by government, a quantity in its pure and recent state, with which we offer, not beg, to vaccinate their families.
ELWOOD & COLEMAN.
Rochester, May 15, 1820. 30tf

TRANSPORTATION.
THE subscribers will receive produce of every description at the Ware Houses of Messrs Gurnsey & Bushnell, and A. & C. Hanford, and transport the same to Montreal, on terms as favourable as any other Forwarding House will do it.
HUBBELL, WHITING & Co.
Ogdensburgh, 3d August 1820. 6w

GROUND PLASTER,
BY the Bbl. or smaller quantity for Sale, also, a few Bbls. Bennet's (Manlius) superior Ale, by
S. MELANCTON SMITH.
August 2, 1820

WANTED,
A GIRL to do the work of a small family in this village. Enquire at this office.
Sept. 26. 47.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY:
THE subscribers have now for sale one of the most extensive and complete assortments of Hardware goods to be found in this city:
ROGERS, WINTHROP & CO.
No. 229 Pearl-street.
New-York, Oct. 2, 1820. 4*

JUSTICES' BLANKS,
For Sale at this Office,

List of Letters
Remaining in the Post-Office at Rochester, N. Y. on the 30th day of September, 1820:

Orry Adams.
Isaac Barnes,
James Bates, 2.
Hazard Blackmer,
Joseph Boyce,
John Bowie,
Jabez Beach,
Roger Brunson,
Orrin Brooks,
Lucy Clark,
John Colburn; 4.
J. G. Christopher,
Syntha Clark,
Gardner Conant,
Francis Craig,
George P. Elliott,
P. P. Dickinson,
Amasa Dutton,
James Fossle,
John Filkins.
Catherine Bartlett,
Calvin Butler,
William Buttery,
Maria Brown,
Judson Booth,
Hulda Bissel,
John Brown,
Joseph Barker,
Amos Chipman,
Benjamin Cluff,
Jesse Case,
S. Chadwick,
Joseph Chadwick,
Curtis W. Cherry,
Moses Clark,
Sam'l Danforth,
James Fowls,

Civi P. Gordon,
Granger & Graves,
Jonathan Godard,
Thomas Griffith,
Maria Hall, 2.
Daniel Harris,
William Harvey,
John Histed,
Jacob Harman, 2.
Charles Johnson,
Daniel Jackson,
Stephen Johnson;
Pamela Kniffin, 2
Bradford King,
Joseph Kellogg,
Daniel Loomis, 3.
Philip Lyell,
David Lyons,
Lemah Lane,
Wm. Meddleton,
Sam'l Meserve, 2
Betsey Murray,
Jairus M'Clure,
Joseph A. Norton,
Jesse D. Post,
Fullam Perry,
Elisha Phinny,
William Patterson,
George Remorock,
Dan Rowe,
Ira Stowel,
Sally Smith,
E. Spalding,
John Southard,
Benj. Simmons,
Ira Stimson,
John Sheridan,
H. J. Seymour,
Gideon Smith,
J. Smith,
Aivan Tyler,
Nathan Tubbs,
Alanson Utley.

Mr. Hannahs,
Levi Hoyt,
Luther Hutchinson,
Moses Hill,
Mercy Hill, 4.
David Jeffords,
Wm. T. Jeffery,
George Knapp,
Alex. Kinyon,
Sam'l Larnard,
William Leggett,
Levi Ludden,
Barnabas Moss, jr.
Benajah Malory,
Lucius Manning,
Gregor M'Gregor,
Lester Nelson,
Hannah Phelps,
Seth Pope,
Asher Parmenter, 3
Daniel Peterson,
Wm. Richardson,
Joseph Roberts,
Isaac Smith, 2.
Luther Smith,
David Secor,
Henry Swift,
John Smith,
Stephen Sparks,
Annis Stilson,
William Stevens,
W. Salsbree,
Aaron Tuthil,
Olive White,
Geo. Whitmore,
M. G. Warden,
Joel Wheeler.

Persons calling for the above letters, will please say they are advertised, as they are kept separate from other letters.
A. REYNOLDS, P. M.
Rochester, Sept. 30th 1820.

TICKETS
FOR sale in LITERATURE LOTTERY No. 4 at the Post-Office Rochester.

CASH!
OR PRODUCE, WILL BUY GOODS AT THE STORE OF
A. HAMLIN,
as cheap as they have ever been bought in this country. He is now receiving a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY, &
GLASSWARE,
HARDWARE, &c.

which he offers for ready pay only—but at Prices which will satisfy the most scrupulous. Call and see.
Rochester, 25th July 1820. 28tf

ECONOMY IN DRESS.
Bingham & Cameron.

HAVE formed a Co-partnership in the Tailoring Business, and are ready, at their shop opposite A. Ensworth's Inn, Carroll-street, to do all kinds of work in their line at the cheapest rates.
They feel confident that no fault will be found with the durability or style of their work. All kinds of cutting done on the shortest notice.

Ladies Habits
made in the most fashionable manner—also, MILITARY DRESSES. They return the public thanks for the liberal patronage they have heretofore received, and solicit a continuance of their favors. No exertions shall be wanting to merit it.
Rochester, July 25, 1820. 38tf

The highest price in Cash paid for RAGS at the Gazette Office. Oct. 1st.

Attorney's and Justice's Blanks for sale.

GENEROSITY OF PAUL JONES.

"This distinguished person was the son of a small farmer a few miles from Dumfries, & impelled by that love of enterprise which is so frequently to be met with among the peasantry of Scotland, he seems to have eagerly embarked in the cause of the colonies against the mother country. Whether he was actuated, in any degree, by a sense of the injustice of Britain towards America at the outset of his career, or merely availing himself of the opportunities in which revolutionary warfare so greatly abounds, to rise his original obscurity, it is now, perhaps, impossible to determine, and unnecessary to enquire. But it will be seen, from the letters we are going to lay before our readers, that in the progress of his adventurous life, he well knew how to employ the language of men inspired with the love of liberty, and that he was honoured by some of its warmest friends in both hemispheres.

"There are probably few instances, especially among adventurers who have risen from the condition in which Paul Jones was originally placed—of more enlarged views—more generous feelings—and a more disinterested conduct, than the following letters exhibit, combined as these are with sentiments of relative hostility towards the claims of his native country.

"In the progress of the revolutionary war, Paul Jones obtained the command of a squadron, with which, in 1779, he undertook to annoy the coasts of Great Britain. On the 2d of December, 1777, he arrived at Nantes, and in January he repaired to Paris, with the view of making arrangements with the American ministers and the French Government. In February he conveyed some American vessels to the bay of Quiberon, and on his return to Brest, communicated his plan to Admiral D'Araullois, who afforded him every means of forwarding it. He accordingly left Brest and sailed through the Bristol channel, without giving any alarm. Early in the morning of the 23d of April, he made an attack on the harbour of Whitehaven in which there were about four hundred sail. He succeeded in setting fire to several vessels, but was not able to effect any thing decisive before daylight, when he was obliged to retire.

"The next exploit, which took place on the same day, was the plunder of Lord Selkirk's house in St. Mary's Isle, near the town of Kirkcubright. The particulars of this event and of the action which succeeded, as well as the motives upon which Jones acted, are well given in the following letter, which he addressed to lady Selkirk, and which has not before been printed:

"Ranger, Brest, 6th May, 1778.

"MADAM.—It cannot be too much lamented, that in the profession of arms the officer of fine feelings, and of real sensibility, should be under the necessity of winking at any action of persons under his command which his heart cannot approve; but the reflection is doubly severe, when he finds himself obliged, in appearance, to countenance such action by his authority.

"This hard case was mine, when on the 22d of April last, I landed on St. Mary's Isle. Knowing Lord Selkirk's interest with his King, and esteeming, as I do, his private character, I wished to make him the happy instrument of alleviating the horrors of hopeless captivity when the brave are overpowered and made prisoners of war. It was, perhaps, fortunate for you, madam, that he was from home, for it was my intention to have taken him on board the Ranger, and to have detained him, until, thro' his means, a general and fair exchange of prisoners, as well in Europe as in America, had been effected.

"When I was informed by some men whom I met at landing, that his lordship was absent, I walked back to my boat, determined to leave the island. By the way, however, some officers who were with me, could not forbear expressing their discontent, observing that in America nobility was shown by the English, who took away all sorts of movable property, setting fire not only to towns and to the houses of the rich without distinction, but not even sparing the wretched huts and milk-cows of the poor and helpless at the approach of an inclement winter. That party had been with me as volunteers the same morning at Whitehaven; some complaisance therefore was due. I had but a moment to think how I might gratify them; and at the same time, do your ladyship the least injury. I charged the two officers to permit none of the sloop to enter the house, or to hurt any thing about it; to treat you, madam, with the utmost respect; to accept of the plate which was offered; and to come away without making a search, or demanding any thing else. I am induced to believe that I was generally obeyed, since I am informed that the plate which they brought away is a short of the quantity expressed in the inventory which accompanied it. I have gratified my men, and when the plate is sold, I shall become the purchaser, and will gratify my own feelings, by restoring it to you by such conveyance as you shall please to direct.

"Had the Earl been on board the following evening, he would have seen the

awful pomp and dreadful carnage of a sea-engagement, but affording ample subject for the pencil, as well as melancholy reflection for the contemplative mind. Humanity starts back at such scenes of horror, and cannot but execrate the vile promoters of this detested war:—
For they, 'twas they unsheltered the ruthless clade,
And Heaven shall ask the havoc it has made.

"The British ship of war Drake, mounting twenty guns, with more than her equal complement of officers and men, besides a number of volunteers, came out from Carrickfergus, in order to attack and take the Continental ship of war Ranger of 18 guns, and short of her complement of officers and men; and the advantage was disputed with great fortitude on each side for an hour and 40 minutes, when the gallant commander of the Drake fell, and victory declared in favour of the Ranger. His amiable lieutenant lay mortally wounded. A melancholy demonstration of the uncertainty of human prospects—I buried them in a spacious grave, with the honours which are due to the memory of the brave.

"Though I have drawn my sword in the present generous struggle for the rights of men, yet I am not in arms merely as an American, nor am I in pursuit of riches. My fortune is liberal enough, having no wife nor family, and having lived long enough to know that riches cannot insure happiness. I profess myself a citizen of the world, totally unattached by the little mean distinctions of climate or country, which diminish the benevolence of the heart, and set bounds to philanthropy. Before this war began, I had at an early age of life, withdrawn from the sea-service, in favour of calm contentment and poetic ease. I have sacrificed, not only my favorite scheme of life, but the softer affections of the heart, and my prospects of domestic happiness; and I am ready to sacrifice my life also with cheerfulness, if that fortune would restore peace and good will among mankind.

"As the feelings of your gentle bosom, cannot, in that respect, be congenial with mine, let me entreat you, madam, to use your soft persuasive arts with your husband, to endeavour to stop his cruel and destructive war in which Britain never can succeed. Heaven can never countenance the barbarians and unchristian practices of the Britains in America, which savages would blush at, and which, if not discontinued, will soon be retaliated in Britain by a justly enraged people. Should you fail in this (for I am persuaded you will attempt it—& who can resist the power of such an advocate?) your endeavours to effect a general exchange of prisoners will be an act of humanity, which will afford you golden feelings on a death bed.

"I hope this cruel contest will soon be closed; but should it continue, I wage not war with the fair! I acknowledge their power, and bend before it with due submission! Let not therefore the amiable Countess of Selkirk regard me as an enemy; I am ambitious of her esteem and friendship, and would do any thing consistent with my duty to merit it.

"The honour of a line from your hand, in answer to this, will lay me under a very singular obligation; and if I can render you any acceptable service in France or elsewhere, I hope you see into my character so far, as to command me without the least grain of reserve. I wish to know exactly the behavior of my people, as I determine to punish them if they have exceeded their liberty.

"I have the honour to be, with much esteem, and with profound respect, madam, your most obedient, and most humble servant,

PAUL JONES.

To the Right Hon. the Countess of SELKIRK, St. Mary's Isle, Scotland."

MADAME DE STAEL HOLSTEIN.

"The following account of her who has since been so celebrated as Madame de Stael, is from the sketch of her life, character, and writings, by Madame Necker de Saussure.
"Mademoiselle Necker, when an infant, was full of cheerfulness, vivacity, and frankness. Her complexion was rather brown, but animated, and her large black eyes already sparkled with kindness and intelligence. The caresses of her father, who incessantly encouraged the child to prattle, were a little at variance with the more rigid plan of Madame Necker; but the applauses excited by her sallies encouraged her continually to utter new ones; and already she answered the perpetual pleasantries of Mr. Necker with that mixture of gaiety and tenderness, which so frequently mark her conversation with him. The idea of giving pleasure to her parents was with her a motive extraordinarily powerful. Thus, for instance, when only ten years old, observing their great admiration of Mr. Gibbon, she thought it her duty to marry him (and what his person was is well known), that they might be enabled constantly to enjoy a conversation so agreeable to them.— This match she seriously proposed to her mother.

"Mademoiselle Necker seems to have a premature youth instead of infancy. In every thing related to me on this subject, I find only a single circumstance bearing the stamp of that age, and even in this the propensities of talent are observable. In her childhood she amused herself by cutting out paper kings and queens, and making them act a tragedy. She used to hide herself to enjoy this amusement, which was forbidden her; and hence she acquired the only trick she was ever known to have, that of turning about between her fingers a little flag of paper or leaves.

"To give an idea at once of Mademoiselle Necker at the age of eleven years, and the house of her mother at that period, I shall quote a few passages from a delightful piece on the infancy of Madame de Stael, written by a lady of great wit, Madame Rilliet, then Madame Huber, who was always very intimate with her. The excellent education of Madame Huber, and an ancient family intimacy, having led Madame Necker to be serious of her becoming the friend of her daughter, she relates her first interview with Mademoiselle Necker, the transports of the latter at the idea of having a companion, and the promises she made of loving her for ever.

"She spoke to me with a warmth and facility which were already eloquent, and made a great impression on me. We did not play like children; she asked me immediately what lesson I learned, whether I were acquainted with any foreign languages, and if I went frequently to the play. When I told her that I had been only three or four times, she expressed her regret, promised me that I should go often with her, and added, that on our return we would write down the subject of the pieces, and note what had appeared striking to us, as was her custom.

"She said to me afterwards, 'we will write to each other every morning.' We entered the drawing-room. By the side of Mr. Necker's arm chair was a stool, or which his daughter seated herself, obliged to sit very upright. Scarcely had she taken her customary place, when 3 or 4 old persons came up to her, and accosted her with the tenderest regard.— One of them, who had on a little bob wig, took her hands in his, and held them a long time, conversing with her as if she had been five and twenty. This was Abbe Raynal. The others were Messrs. Thomas, and Marmontel, the Marquis of Pesay, and Baron von Grimm. When we sat down to table, you should have seen how attentive she was! She uttered not a word, yet she seemed as if speaking in her turn, all her flexible features displayed so much expression. Her eyes followed the lips and motions of those who spoke; you would have said she seized their ideas before she heard them. She was mistress of every subject, even politics, which at that time had become one of the leading topics of conversation.

"After dinner a great deal of company came in. Every one on coming up to Mr. Necker had something to say to his daughter, either complimenting or joking her. She answered all with ease and elegance; they took pleasure in attacking her, embarrassing her, exciting in her that little imagination, which already appeared so brilliant. The men most distinguished for their talents were those who were the most eager to make her talk. They asked an account of what she was reading, pointed out fresh subjects to her, and gave her a taste for study, by conversing with her on what she had learned, or what she had not.

"In consequence of her mother's education, Mademoiselle Necker thus at the same time studied assiduously, heard many conversations on subjects beyond her years, and was present at the representation of the best theatrical pieces. Her pleasure as well as duties all exercised her understanding; and nature, which itself gave her a fondness for this, was seconded in every way. Intellectual faculties of great energy thus acquired a prodigious increase. In 1781, when the *Compte rendu* was published, Mademoiselle Necker wrote a very remarkable anonymous letter to her father who soon discovered her by her style.— She was a writer from the earliest youth. She composed eulogies and portraits.— At fifteen she made extracts from the Spirit of Laws, with remarks. Abbe Raynal wished to prevail on her to write something on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes for his great works.— This inclination for writing was not encouraged by Mr. Necker, which nothing but her decided excellence could have induced him to pardon, for he was naturally averse to female authors.

"The sensibility of this lady was equally quick. This praise of her parents filled her eyes with tears; of Madame Huber she was passionately fond; at the sight of a person of celebrity her heart would palpitate. What she read too, over the selection of which Madame Necker, more severe than vigilant, did not always preside, produced an extraordinary impression on her. She has since said, that the carrying away of Clarissa was one of the events of her youth. Nature had given Madame de Stael, with great susceptibility, something of seriousness and gravity, which already appeared in her compositions,

as well as in her literary tastes. 'What pleased her,' says Madame Rilliet, 'was what made her shed tears.'

MANNERS & CUSTOMS OF THE CONGOESE.

The people of Congo, who have embraced the religion of the Portuguese, marry after their manner, but will not be restrained from keeping as many mistresses as they can maintain. When a young man expresses his desire to marry, his parents send a present to the relations of the young woman on whom he fixes his choice, requesting their daughter as a wife for their son. If they receive the present, it is considered as a proof of their compliance. The young man upon this goes immediately with his friends and relations to the house of his mistress's father, & having received her of her parents, conducts her home, where he cohabits with her to ascertain whether she will have children, whether she will be diligent in her daily labor, and prove obedient; and if, in 2 or 3 years time, he finds her deficient in any of these essentials, he sends her back to her parents, and has the present restored; but when the deficiency is on the man's part, he can recover nothing. The repudiated woman, however, is not held contemptible, but generally undergoes another trial soon after.

If after a man's enjoying during 2 or 3 years, all the privileges and endearments of the marriage state, he at last ventures to tie the nuptial knot, he sends to all his and his bride's relations, who come on the day appointed, dressed in the most costly ornaments they can either purchase or borrow. Every one vociferates congratulations and good wishes.— The priest comes in and performs the ceremony; then follows the dowry, and some mutual presents, suitable to their rank.

The marriage ceremony is quickly succeeded by a sumptuous banquet, which commonly lasts till after sun-set, or rather as long as there are any victuals or liquor left.

In case of adultery, the gallant is obliged to give the value of a slave to the husband, and the woman to ask pardon; and if this be not done, the husband may easily obtain a divorce from a Portuguese priest.

The husband is obliged to procure a habitation, to clothe his wife and children in a manner agreeable to his rank, to prune the trees, to grub up roots, and to carry home the palm wine as often as the vessel fills. On the other hand, the woman is to find provisions for her husband and children; she accordingly works in the fields till noon, and at her return prepares the dinner. If any thing is wanted, she must either buy it with her own money, or barter clothes for it. The man sits alone at table, while the wife and children wait to supply him with what he wants; add when he has dined, the remainder comes to them.

The mothers of those who have not embraced the Romish religion, present their infants, as soon as they are born, to their own priests, in order to know their good or ill fortune. The pretended prophet then taking the child in his arms, after making his observations on the muscles, and other parts of the child's body, predicts to the parents just what he thinks proper. The same is done by sick persons, in order to know the cause of their distemper, and whether they will recover; and if the priest guesses wrong, he is never at loss for an excuse.

When a person dies, they wrap up the corpse in a piece of cotton cloth; but the poor make use of straw mats, then bury the body in the fields, and distinguish the grave by placing a piece of raised earth upon it; some place upon this heap the horn of some uncommon beast; and others plant trees, and form arbors around it.

Both rich and poor observe a kind of mourning for their near relations, which begins with a close confinement, and abstinence from all refreshment during three days; after which those of the common rank shave their heads, and anoint themselves all over with oil; upon which they rub-such a quantity of earth, dust, and dried leaves of various kinds, as gives them a most frightful appearance. Those of the higher rank content themselves with shaving the upper part of the head, binding about it a list of cloth, linen, or leather, and confining themselves in their houses eight days; after which they gradually return to their former way of life.

Widows are obliged to submit to a much longer retirement, especially at court, and in the populous cities, where it would be thought scandalous to be seen abroad in less than a year after the death of an husband; but in more remote places they are allowed to go about their own affairs much sooner.

We shall conclude this section with describing a very singular custom which prevails at Congo. The people believe that the dying are just upon passing from a troublesome life into a state of happiness; and thence infer that the most charitable office they can do them is to hasten their deliverance; and, therefore, when a person is at the point of death, they strive who shall dispatch him soonest, by stopping his mouth and nose, and striking him upon the breast

which they imagine an instance of kindness, as it shortens his last agonies, and speedily sends him into a state of bliss.

[From the Newburyport Herald.] AN OLD FASHIONED MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.

A FRAGMENT FOR THE LADIES.

'Thy grandmother,' said my uncle Toby, addressing himself to Arabella, just from London, and who was playing the battle of Marengo, on the piano, 'my grandmother, child,' said he, 'used to play on a much better instrument than thine.'

'Indeed,' said Arabella, 'how could it be better; you know it is the most fashionable instrument, and is used by every body that is any thing?'

'Your grandmother was something, and yet she never saw a piano forte.'

'But what was the name of the instrument? Had it strings, and was it played by keys?'

'You must give me time to recollect the name; it was indeed a stringed instrument, but was played by the hand.'

'By the hands alone? how vulgar but I protest I should like to see one, and papa shall buy me one when I return to London. Do you think that we can obtain one?'

'No, you will not probably find one in London, but doubtless they may be found in some of the country towns.'

'How many strings had it? Must one play with both hands? and could one play the double bass?'

'I know not whether it would play the double bass as you call it, but it was played with both hands, and had two strings.'

'Two strings only? surely you are jesting; how could good music be produced from such an instrument, when the piano has two or three hundred?'

'Oh, the strings were very long, one of them about 14 feet; and the other might be lengthened at pleasure, even to 50 feet or more.'

'What a prodigious deal of room it must take up; but no matter I will have mine in the old hall, and papa may have an addition built to it, for he says I shall never want for any thing, and so does mama; but what kind of a sound did it make? Were the strings struck with little mallets like the piano, or were they snapped like a harpsichord?'

'Like neither of these instruments as I recollect, but it produced a soft kind of humming music, and was peculiarly agreeable to the husband and relations of the performer.'

'Oh, as to pleasing one's husband or relations, that is all Dickey in the *haut-ton*, you know; but I am determined to have one, at any rate. Was it easily learnt—and was it taught by French or Italian masters?'

'It was easily learnt, but Frenchmen and Italians scarcely dared to show their heads in our country in those times.'

'Can you not possibly remember the name? How shall we know what to inquire for?'

'Yes, I do now remember the name, and we must inquire for a *Spinning Wheel*.'

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS PRECEPTS.

Make Religion the rule of every principle and action.

Never do any thing which is contrary to its principles, nor espouse any cause which it will not justify.

Let your Saviour's golden rule be the standard to regulate your actions and dealings with the world. Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.

In all your dealings be strictly honest, and never for the sake of gain do an unworthy action.

Never do any thing, of which you are not certain it is just and honorable.

Never use profane or obscene language.

Pay a most implicit regard to truth, and let nothing, however advantageous it may be, tempt you to violate its sacred laws.

Never magnify the faults of any, not even your enemies, but on the contrary always palliate their errors as much as a regard to truth and equity will permit.

Never wound, if it can possibly be avoided, the feelings of any, but treat all with respect, kindness and affability.

Never retaliate on an enemy the injury he may do you, but endeavour by kindness to remove his enmity.

If calumniated, vindicate your character, but do not retort upon your calumniator.

Never evince a proud, haughty, or vain spirit, but be meek and humble.

Consider and treat all mankind as your brethren.—*Univ. Mag.*

An old gentleman at the point of death, called a faithful Negro to him, telling him he would do him an honor before he died. The fellow thanked him, and hoped massa would live long. I intend, Cato, said the mester; to allow you to be buried in the family vault. Ah massa, returns Cato, me no like dat, ten pound would be better to Cato, he no care for where he buried; besides, massa, suppose we be buried together, and de Devil come looking for massa in dedark, he might take away your negar man in mistake.

TERMS OF THE ROCHESTER GAZETTE.

To subscribers who receive their papers by mail, the price will be Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance. To village subscribers, and those who call for their papers, Two Dollars; pay- able half yearly. To companies of ten or more, who re- ceive their papers at the Office, One Dollar and Fifty Cents. Any person may be at liberty to dis- continue, on paying what may be due for his paper.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Separate Notices, 50 cents for the first insertion, and 15 cts. for every subsequent insertion of 72 words.

Advertisements not exceeding a square continuously inserted three weeks, for One Dollar; and Twenty Five-Cents for every subsequent insertion.

PRINTING.

Printed, Blanks, Circulars, Cards, &c. executed with neatness and accuracy.

Legal Advertisements.

DEFAULT having been made in the pay- ment of a certain sum of money and the interest thereon, secured by indenture of mortgage, executed by Thomas Menteith to William H. Hanford, bearing date the twenty third day of March, eighteen hundred and eighteen. Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power in said mortgage contained, application to the statute in such case made and provided, all that certain piece or parcel of land, lying and being in town of Genesee, County of Monroe, State of New-York, containing one acre and one half, more or less, situate in the town of Genesee, County of Monroe, State of New-York, beginning at the southeast corner of said lot, and running thence north, now owned by the said Thomas Menteith, now owned by the said William H. Hanford, containing one acre and one half, more or less, situate in the town of Genesee, County of Monroe, State of New-York, and bounded by the following lines, to-wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of said lot, and running thence north, one hundred and fifty feet, to the place of beginning, will contain one hundred and fifty acres, will be sold at public auction at the house occupied by Abel Knapp in the village of Rochester, County of Genesee, on the nineteenth day of December next at one o'clock P. M. of that day. Dated June 20th 1820. WILLIAM H. HANFORD, Esq. H. R. Bayard, Attorney.

DEFAULT having been made in the pay- ment of a certain sum of money and the interest thereon, secured by indenture of mortgage, executed by Joshua C. Taylor to Anne Moore, bearing date the sixteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and eighteen. Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, will be sold at public auction at the house of Abel Knapp in the village of Rochester, County of Genesee, on Thursday the twenty third day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all that certain piece or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Genesee, State of New-York, containing forty three acres, being the west- ern part of the eastern part of Lot No. Fifty, more or less, bounded westerly on part of Lot No. Forty, and southerly on Lot No. Forty, and easterly by the western part of Lot No. Forty, and westerly by a lot of one hundred and twenty seven acres, more or less, with the hereditaments, and appurtenances thereto in anywise by law or equity. Dated the 16th 1820. ZEPH. FLEDRIDGE, Esq. Attorney.

NOTICE is hereby given that the sub- scribers and their associates, will petition the Legislature of the state of New-York, at their next meeting for a law to estab- lish a New County from parts of Ontario and Genesee counties, to include the towns of Brighton, Henrietta, Rush, Mendon, Pittsford, Ferrisburgh, Tonawanda, and the west township of the town of Palmyra in Ontario county, and the towns of Gates, Riga, Parma, Ogden, Murray, Clarkson, Sweden, that part of Bergen lying east of the westerly line of the Triangle, and that part of Caledonia lying north of the northerly line of the forty thousand acre tract so called, in Genesee County. MATTHEW BROWN, Jr. ELISHA ELY. NATHANIEL ROCHESTER. September 15, 1820.

NOTICE is hereby given that the sub- scribers and their associates, will petition the Legislature of the state of New-York, at their next meeting for a law to estab- lish a New County from parts of Ontario and Genesee counties, to include the towns of Brighton, Henrietta, Rush, Mendon, Pittsford, Ferrisburgh, Tonawanda, and the west township of the town of Palmyra in Ontario county, and the towns of Gates, Riga, Parma, Ogden, Murray, Clarkson, Sweden, that part of Bergen lying east of the westerly line of the Triangle, and that part of Caledonia lying north of the northerly line of the forty thousand acre tract so called, in Genesee County. MATTHEW BROWN, Jr. ELISHA ELY. NATHANIEL ROCHESTER. September 15, 1820.

National Work. PROPOSALS. By Joseph M. Sanderson of Philadelphia, for publishing by subscription, A HIGHER RAPHY OF THE MENERS TO THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. Published with upwards of 50 portraits and the Declaration itself, with facsimile signatures of the signatories—By John Sanderson.

TO THE PUBLIC. When we consider the personal qualities of the statesmen who were associated in the first Congress of the United States, and whose names are affixed to the Declaration of Independence, the persons whose names are associated in the Declaration of Independence, and the influence of their names on the interests of mankind, we must acknowledge that very rarely a more interesting and important spectacle has been exhibited to the world, and we shall seek in vain, in the annals of nations, for an example more worthy of commemoration, and being cherished forever in the hearts of a noble and generous people.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE is interwoven with the frame and constitution of the Republic. It is almost the first sentiment that animates the patriot's feelings in the exercise of his rights, and amidst all the actions and enterprises of manhood has awakened into activity a greater exertion of the vigorous energies of his nature, none has excited a greater warmth of veneration, and has more im- portant claims upon our gratitude, than resistance to tyranny and oppression.

In these republican states which have been the admiration of the world, the first tribute of genius was paid to the patriot of the hour who promoted the cause of liberty and maintained the independence and dignity of our country. The animated canvas, the breathing marble, watched his features from the grasp of death, and the historian inscribed his name and achievements in the imperishable records of fame. It would indeed be no favorable presage of the perpetuity of our republican institutions, to discover an insensibility to the obligations we owe the memory of the illustrious patrons of American freedom. They advanced us by their magnanimity from the inglorious state of colonial subjection and from the arbitrary dominion of a foreign power, to the distinguished elevation of a sovereign and independent people; they asserted and maintained the inalienable rights of humanity by the mutual pledge of their hereditary fortunes and their sacred honor. As long as Virtue holds her empire in the hearts of their successors, the example of these generous benefactors will not be lost to the world, their names will not pass away like the fading of the sun, or the passing of the clouds, or the passing of the seasons, but will be perpetuated in the hearts of their posterity, and the statue of Brutus brought forth to the world.

The glory of our ancestors is the best inheritance we can possess, and the image of the living ought to be offered to the illustrious dead, in an affectionate and still admiration, and that the noble actions will seldom be achieved by men who have humble or ordinary objects in prospect. It is by contem- plating the lives and characters of those who are marked out from the multitude by their eminent qualities, that we become emulous of their virtues and their renown. It is by reading the history of their generous and noble actions that sympathetic emotions are excited in the heart, and by a re- lation of such feelings, grandeur of senti- ment, dignity and elevation of character, & that its virtues are generated & confirmed. Heroes are glad to armor the statues of the gods, that even in their deceptions the citizens of parts might have the image of war- riors before their eyes; observing well that a dispirit of the mind, like a limb of the body, was invigorated by exercise and activity. "He interwove" says Pintarch, "the praise of virtue and the contempt of vice in all their pursuits and recreations, and by these arts they were possessed with a thirst of honor, an enthusiasm bordering on mania, and had not a wish but for their country." The trophies of Marliades inter- rupted the sleep of Theistocles, and The- sens in listening to the exploits of Hercules was fired with his spirit and became the successful rival of his fame. The unquench- ed savage catches the flame of emulation from the deeds of his ancestors, and hangs out with the emblem of his father's valor.

We need not be said to enforce the ne- cessity of the publications we have undertaken, and which we now submit to the pa- tronage of our fellow citizens, with the hope that from the liberality of their encourage-

ment, we shall be able to present it to the public, worthy of their approbation. We must depend for the illustration of many of the characters of our biography, upon the generosity of their surviving relatives and friends, to furnish us with whatever inter- esting materials may be in their possession; for which, without our grateful acknowledg- ments, we promise a copy of the entire work as a compensation.

CONDITIONS.

1. The work will be published in num- bers or half volumes of 200 pages octavo, and will be completed in ten numbers. It will contain upwards of 50 portraits en- graved by Mr. J. B. Longacre, whose style has not been exceeded by any other artist in the United States. Specimens of the paper and printing may be seen at this of- fice.

2. To the first number will be prefixed an appropriate frontispiece, designated by Mr. Le Deur, and a vignette title to each volume, which, with the portraits and other engravings, will at least be equivalent to the price of subscription.

3. The first number (now in press) will be published in February next—the remain- der in succession as the work will permit, and delivered to subscribers at two dollars monthly cents per number—payable on de- livery.

Any person presenting ten subscri- bers and forwarding their names to the publisher shall receive a copy of the work in their trouble.

HAT STORE.



WM. HAYWOOD, RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and the public, that he carries on the Hating business in this vil- lage one door south of Messrs. Am- Plumb & Co's Store where he will keep on hand a good assortment of well fin- ished Hats, warranted equal in style and quality, to any manufactured in this state. He flatters himself that by industry and attention to business, he shall merit and receive a share of public patronage. CASH paid for all kinds of Hating and Shipping Furs. Rochester, April 18, 1820. 24f

FLAX-SEED WANTED.

THE Subscriber will pay the high- est price in Cash, or will exchange Salt for Flax-seed, delivered at the Oil Mill in Clyde.

H. HOOKER. Clyde, Sept. 6, 1820. 45f.

For Sale Cheap.

A SECOND hand Chaise and Har- ness. H. H.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

U. S. Bank notes not payable in New- York, 1-2 p. c. dis. New-York city banks—Al- bany—Troy—Lansing- burgh and Schenectady par Notes of all other banks payable at either of the city banks do Newburg bank old emis- sion do Do. Gen. filled with red ink 1-2 dis Do. Spanish at Ithaca 4 dis Auburn bank 3-4 dis Aqueduct at Catskill 1 dis Banker's Exchange, pay- able in N. York 87 1-2 dis Catskill Bank 1-2 dis Central Bank at Cherry- Valley 3-4 dis Chenango Bank 2 dis Columbia Bank, at Hudson 1-2 dis Geneva Bank 3-4 dis Hudson Bank 90 dis Jefferson County Bank 40 dis Middle District Bank 1-2 dis Niagara Bank 35 dis Ontario Bank 3-4 dis Orange County Bank 1-2 dis Flatburgh Bank 1 1-4 dis Utica bank and branch 3-4 dis Washington and Warren Bank 60 dis Notes of the Bank of Mon- treal, not payable in the city 3 dis Bank of Canada 3 dis Bank of Upper Canada 7 dis Connecticut banks payable in New-York at par—all other at 1 per cent dis. Boston banks at 1 per cent, and Mas- sachusetts generally from 1 to 2 1-2 per cent dis. New-Hampshire banks 2 1-2 pr. ct. dis. New-Jersey banks at par, except the state banks at Trenton and Camden, the Mount Holly and Cumberland banks, which are at 4 a 5 per ct. dis. Philadelphia banks, par—but a good deal of uncertainty about the Pennsyl- vania country banks.

CUPID AND PSYCHE.

With cheeks bedew'd with drops of pearl, Sad Psyche sought the grove, Where she her tresses used to curl With Innocence and Love.

Sweet Modesty, a rural maid, O'er took the weeping Fair; Ask'd why in loose attire she stray'd, And why diffused her hair?

I, Cupid seek o'er hill and dell, From me the god is fled; And what's the cause I cannot tell, He shuns the nuptial bed.

Dry up thy tears, and cease to moan, Returned the Sylvan chaste; Accept of me this magic zone, And bind it round thy waist.

Tie up thy locks, thy dress improve, And soon the god is fled; Psyche shall cease to follow Love, And Love shall follow thee.

The zone about her waist she ties, Each tress a ringlet flows; Her bosom hid from vulgar eyes; Each cheek displays a rose.

Now in the stream surveys her face, And smiles at charms so fair; The while she studied every grace, Love came and found her there.

Enraptur'd to her arms he flew, With joy she bless'd the change; Improv'd the cause from whence it grew, And Love forgot to range.

Ye wedded dames, my hint desery, Nor blame the friendly part, The statern makes the Lover fly, While neatness chains the heart.

LINES.

Written on a Rock, near the Ocean. I love, when a meful whirlwinds sleep, To climb this brow, And watch below. The curling breeze steal o'er the deep.

Wave after wave, in endless train, Falls to the shore, Then seen no more, It sinks into the watery plains.

Then rousing on reflection views, Each hour give place In endless change To one that closest still pursues.

Then still subsiding, undistinguish'd lie, Hush'd in the womb of dread eternity. TRENCK.

FROM THE ITALIAN.

As, Venus late you miss'd your boy, And anxious sought where he had stray'd? 'One kiss,' you cried, 'I'll give with joy To him who knows where Cupid's laid.'

Give me the kiss—for see he lies In the dark heaven of Rosa's eyes Or bid my Rosa's lips bestow The kiss, and yours I will forego.

A PRODIGY INDEED.

To Cato once a frighted Roman flew; The night before a rat had gnaw'd his shoe. Terrible omen, by the gods decreed! Cheer up my friends, said Cato, mind not that.

Though if instead, your shoe had gnaw'd the rat, It would have been a prodigy indeed.

Sinking Fund!—It appears by an of- ficial statement published at Alabama, that there were over Twenty-Seven mil- lions of Dollars due to the United States for Public Lands sold at the Land Of- fices in Mississippi and Alabama only.

A Leopard has been killed in Ken- tucky, weighing 150 pounds. It is said to have all the marks and properties of the Leopards of Asia and Africa.

Grace and beauty are valued at so high a price, that women the less frivo- lous are not free from secret impulses of vanity on those points.

To discover artifice and insincerity requires only common penetration, but to discover superior virtue, to be able to read the movements of a delicate and generous heart, to trace its sentiment as we can those of our own features in a mirror, requires that the mind of the ob- server should be naturally pure and ele- vated.

Although happiness is the pursuit of all mankind, most of them mistake the means of obtaining their end. They are not aware that whatever is least sub- ject to crosses is to be preferred; that whatever is the most simple is likewise the most solid; and that exaggerated and romantic ideas on this subject, have produced more errors, mistakes, mis- fortunes, than the most vehement and dangerous passions.

CRICKET—A TALE.

A word spoken at random has often proved of more utility than the best concerted plans. Hence it happens, that fools often prosper, when men of talents fail.

As an illustration of this assertion, I shall present my readers with the fol- lowing Tale; from a French periodical work called Forfaits Redeemed:

A poor simple peasant, of the name of Cricket, being heartily tired of his daily fare of brown bread and cheese, resolv- ed, whatever might be the consequence, to procure to himself, by hook or by crook, even at the expense of a broken head, three sumptuous meals. Having taken this courageous and noble resolu- tion, the next thing was to devise a plan to put it into execution, and here his good fortune befriended him. The wife of a rich Nabob in the neighborhood of his cottage, had, during the absence of her husband, lost a valuable diamond ring; she offered great rewards to any person who could recover it, or give any tidings of the jewel, but no one was like- ly to do either; for three of her foot- men, of whose fidelity she had not the smallest doubt, had stolen it. The loss soon reached our glutton's ears.—"I'll go," cries he; "I'll say I am a conjur- er, and I will discover where the gem is hidden, on condition of first receiving three splendid meals. I shall fail, 'tis true. What then? I shall be treated as an impostor, my back and sides may suf- fer for it; but my hungry stomach will be filled!"

To concert this scheme and put it in- to practice was but the work of a moment; the Nabob still was absent. The lady, anxious for the recovery of her ring, accepted the offered terms; a sumptuous dinner was prepared; the table was covered with rich viands; ex- pensive wines of every sort were placed on the sideboard. Good Heavens! how he ate. An attentive footman, one of the secret thieves, filled him to drink; our conjurer, gorged, exclaimed, "Tis well! I have the first! The servant trembled at the ambiguous words, and ran to his companion—"he has found us out, dear friend," he cried; "he is a cunning man, he said he had the first; what could he mean but me?" "It looks a little like &," replied the second thief; "I'll wait on him to-night; as yet you may have mistaken his mean- ing; should he speak in the same strain we must deramp to night."

At night a supper fit for a court of al- dermen was set before the greedy Crick- et, who filled his paunch till he could eat no more. The second footman watched him all the while. When sat- isfied, he rose, exclaiming, "The second's in my sack, and cannot escape me." Away flew the affrighted robber—"We are lost!" "Not so," answer- ed the third; "if we fly and are caught, we swing; I'll tend him to- morrow's meal, and should he then speak as before, I'll own the theft to him, and offer some great reward to screen us from punishment, and that he may deliver the jewel to the lady with- out betraying us." They all agreed. On the morrow our peasant's appetite was still the same; at last, quite full, he exclaimed, "My task is done! the third, thank God, is here!" "Yes," said the trembling culprit—"here's the ring; but hide our shame, and you shall never want good fare again." "Be silent!" exclaimed the astonished Cricket, who little thought that what he had spoken of his meals could have made the plunder- ers betray themselves; "be silent! I have it all." Some geese were feeding before the windows; he went out, and having seized the largest, forced the ring down its throat; and then declared that the largest goose had swallowed the jewel. The goose was killed—the dia- mond found. In the mean time, the Nabob returned, and was incredulous. "Some crafty knave, madam," said he, "either the thief or his abettor, has with a well concerted scheme, wrought on your easy faith. But I'll soon try his power of divination. I will provide my- self with a meal likewise." No sooner said than done; between two dishes the mysterious fare was hidden; the false conjurer was told to declare what was the concealed cheer, on pain of being well beaten, should he fail. "Alas!" he muttered out, "poor Cricket thou art taken." "He's right!" the Nabob cried; "give him a purse of gold; I hon- or such talents as his." It was a little cricket in the dish. Thus our glutton, by four random speeches, gained three hearty meals, a heavy purse, comfort for life, and most brilliant reputation as a cunning rascal.

A sailor went to see a juggler exhibit his tricks. There happened to be a quan- tity of gunpowder in the room beneath, which took fire and blew up the house. The sailor was thrown into a garden be- hind, without being hurt. He scratched his arms and legs, got up shook himself, rubbed his eyes, and then cried out (con- ceiving what had happened to be a part of the performance) "D—n the fel- low, what will he do next?"

A Good Bargain. THE subscriber offers for sale in HOUSE & LOT. Terms of sale will be accommodating, and an indisput- able title given to the purchaser. HAYLET SCRANTON, Rochester, September 5, 1820.

...to state on what authority he appeared at the Bar.

The Attorney General replied by reading the order of the house for his appearance on this day to support the bill in question. In answer to another noble Lord, he stated that he had received his instructions from the home department.

No result of importance arose out of this conversation, or out of another which followed relative to calling over the house.

Mr. Brougham then came forward for the purpose of being heard generally against the principle of the bill; but as he spoke at great length, and as his introductory remarks were less important than those made in the last hour of his speech, we shall omit them, with the exception of a charge brought by him against ministers of instituting a proceeding at this day which would have been a disgrace to the reign of Henry VIII. After referring to the precedent of Bishop Atterbury, and noticing the inference of law under the statute of Edward III. He went into content, that it was possible, in this instance, that the succession to the throne could be in the slightest danger from any misconduct of the Queen. He insisted that no cause of paramount necessity had been established by ministers to warrant them in introducing a bill contrary to all law, precedent and analogy. It had been said that the Queen's conduct had tended to disgrace the crown and to injure the country; but he begged leave to ask whether the foundation of the charges in the preamble of the bill; if they existed while the Queen was Princess of Wales, and merely the wife of a British subject. Why then was not the measure introduced long ago? merely because the Prince of Wales must have sued in the ordinary manner for a divorce, and must have come into this house with clean hands. Especial care had been taken to wait until her majesty, by her exaltation, was deprived of her private rights and remedies. This brought him to implore their lordships to pause upon the threshold. He put out of view at present all question of recrimination; he had raised it for his present argument only, and he should be most deeply afflicted if, in the further progress of this ill-omened subject, it would be necessary for him again to recur to it. "I should act," continued he, directly in the teeth of the instructions I have received from this illustrious woman I should disobey her solemn commands, if I had even used the word recrimination, without being driven to it by absolute overruling necessity. I should also act in opposition to the same command, if I argued in another mode—that levity, indiscretion or even criminal intercourse, do not necessarily injure the honour of the crown or the character of the country. Slanders against the Queen have not been proved but bruited and gossiped about the continent, and collected with the utmost industry; while no such jealous watch was kept over the conduct of persons in the same illustrious family at home. In the same way I postpone all matters previous to marriage, because they are not absolutely bound in with this dangerous and tremendous question.

They are not necessary to the safety of my client. If they were an advocate knows but one duty, and cost what it may, whatever principalities, powers, or dominions, he might offend, he is bound to discharge it. When, however, it is said that indiscreet conduct, or improper familiarity was fatal to the dignity of the crown, what answer can be given to the statement—that a licentious, disgraceful, and adulterous intercourse, has been proved against one member of the royal family, without its being thought that the honor of the crown, or the peace of the nation were involved in it. Are we arrived to that degree of refinement in society when things cannot be called by their proper names, and when adultery in the weaker sex is to be passed over as a venial offence in the stronger.—I appeal to the justice of the house, to its boldness represented by the heads of the church, whether adultery is to be considered a crime only in a woman.—The exalted individual to whose case I now refer, had confessed the commission of the crime; and is the honour of the crown less connected with the purity of a prince than of a princess. I acknowledge with gratitude the obligations of this country, and of Europe, to the prince whom I refer, and nothing can induce me to alter my recorded sense of the baseness of the conspiracy by which his failings were dragged before the public." After further enforcing this point, he proceeded to argue that the good sense of the people of England would look upon the introduction of the honour of the crown and the safety of the state in this question as a ridiculous pretext, and would say, in their homely language, "here is a man who wishes to get rid of his wife, and the peace and dearest interest of the country, and the feelings of a rational and moral people are to be sacrificed to the gratification of his wish." The learned counsel next quoted the opinion of Sir W. Scott on the sanctity of the marriage contract, and observed with much severity the artful mode in which the country was represented as the party prosecuting this bill, when, in fact, the

she arrived at ten o'clock; and at half past ten her majesty entered her state chamber. She looked extremely well, in black, and looked extremely well, with a firm and tranquil countenance. The whole of the streets through which her majesty passed were crowded in the same manner as they were on Thursday. The windows were every where filled with ladies, and the cheering and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs were universal. When her majesty passed the barrier, the crowd were with difficulty restrained from following her. Her majesty arrived in the House about eleven o'clock, and was received with the accustomed marks of respect.

House of Lords—Friday, 18th.

A Petition was presented from Liverpool, by the earl of Derby, against the bill of pains and penalties.

The counsel and agents were then called in.

Mr. Denman presented himself at the bar, and in a speech, distinguished as much for eloquence as it was for sound argument, argued against the principle of the bill; and in our limits it would be impossible to give even a faint outline of his powerful appeal. The learned counsel proceeded to comment on the charges now brought against his illustrious client, as especially regarded her conduct towards Count Bergami, & contended that nothing could be constructed into the charge of adultery.—Their lordships in a bill of Divorce, after a verdict, might be satisfied with inference, but would any injury be allowed by the judge to return a verdict against a defendant, unless a specific act charged were fully and unequivocally proved. He would beg their lordships to look at the situation they were about to place themselves in—they were about to admit the other House of Parliament to a share of judicial functions—a body of 658 persons, every one of whom might be entrusted by his constituents to throw questions proper or improper at the head of every witness. A body who would not examine a witness upon oath; and a body which had been stated by one of its distinguished members, never entered into a judicial question without disgracing itself. And further, the King was to be admitted a party with their lordships. He would ask, what would be the state of a youthful foreign Princess, who, coming to a country to meet, as she expected, a husband's affections—to share in a rank of splendour, unequalled on the face of the earth; if instead of this she should find her husband's affections usurped by others, herself deserted, surrounded by spies and mistresses; and the birth of an only child, which ought to have proved a bond of affection, turned into the signal for eternal separation, and unremitting persecution. He would ask, whether under these circumstances, their lordships would entertain such a case at the Bar. He wished to rest as shortly as possible on this topic, but he must say, that if ever a case where recrimination was important existed, it was the present. In conclusion the gentleman said, "I feel a perfect conviction of her innocence; I feel also, that there cannot be brought against her any thing, which to an honourable mind, will be proof of her guilt. But whatever be the consequences which follow this investigation, whatever may be the sufferings inflicted on her majesty, I shall never withdraw from her that homage and respect which I owe to her high station, her superior mind, and those resplendent virtues which have shone through a life of persecution and of suffering. I shall never pay to any other who may usurp her place, that respect and duty which belong to her, whom the laws of God and man have made the Consort of his present majesty, and the partner of his throne."

Her majesty entered the house during the learned Counsel's speech, and at its conclusion withdrew. She was treated by the house with every mark of respect.

The Attorney and solicitor Generals were next heard at considerable length in support of the bills.

Mr. Brougham then replied, and the house adjourned till Saturday morning.

From the Evening Post.

The trial of the Queen proceeded without any extraordinary occurrence until Monday the 21st, when after finishing his opening speech, the Attorney General introduced his first witness named Theodore Majocci. "On hearing his name called (says the Courier), she turned round and screamed aloud, 'What!—Theodore!' and hastily darted from her seat, through the door of her apartment followed after a short interval by Lady Ann Hamilton.

THIRD DAY.

Her Majesty this day entered the House, attended as usual by Lady Ann Hamilton, and took her seat in a chair placed within the Bar, about the distance of three yards from it, and which though not directly opposite to, enabled her to confront the witnesses.

The Solicitor-General then called Theodore Majocci, who in a very few moments, was ushered in, and placed before the Bar. He is a man of middle stature, decent appearance, and was handsomely attired.

she arrived at ten o'clock; and at half past ten her majesty entered her state chamber. She looked extremely well, in black, and looked extremely well, with a firm and tranquil countenance. The whole of the streets through which her majesty passed were crowded in the same manner as they were on Thursday. The windows were every where filled with ladies, and the cheering and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs were universal. When her majesty passed the barrier, the crowd were with difficulty restrained from following her. Her majesty arrived in the House about eleven o'clock, and was received with the accustomed marks of respect.

House of Lords—Friday, 18th.

A Petition was presented from Liverpool, by the earl of Derby, against the bill of pains and penalties.

The counsel and agents were then called in.

Mr. Denman presented himself at the bar, and in a speech, distinguished as much for eloquence as it was for sound argument, argued against the principle of the bill; and in our limits it would be impossible to give even a faint outline of his powerful appeal. The learned counsel proceeded to comment on the charges now brought against his illustrious client, as especially regarded her conduct towards Count Bergami, & contended that nothing could be constructed into the charge of adultery.—Their lordships in a bill of Divorce, after a verdict, might be satisfied with inference, but would any injury be allowed by the judge to return a verdict against a defendant, unless a specific act charged were fully and unequivocally proved. He would beg their lordships to look at the situation they were about to place themselves in—they were about to admit the other House of Parliament to a share of judicial functions—a body of 658 persons, every one of whom might be entrusted by his constituents to throw questions proper or improper at the head of every witness. A body who would not examine a witness upon oath; and a body which had been stated by one of its distinguished members, never entered into a judicial question without disgracing itself. And further, the King was to be admitted a party with their lordships. He would ask, what would be the state of a youthful foreign Princess, who, coming to a country to meet, as she expected, a husband's affections—to share in a rank of splendour, unequalled on the face of the earth; if instead of this she should find her husband's affections usurped by others, herself deserted, surrounded by spies and mistresses; and the birth of an only child, which ought to have proved a bond of affection, turned into the signal for eternal separation, and unremitting persecution. He would ask, whether under these circumstances, their lordships would entertain such a case at the Bar. He wished to rest as shortly as possible on this topic, but he must say, that if ever a case where recrimination was important existed, it was the present. In conclusion the gentleman said, "I feel a perfect conviction of her innocence; I feel also, that there cannot be brought against her any thing, which to an honourable mind, will be proof of her guilt. But whatever be the consequences which follow this investigation, whatever may be the sufferings inflicted on her majesty, I shall never withdraw from her that homage and respect which I owe to her high station, her superior mind, and those resplendent virtues which have shone through a life of persecution and of suffering. I shall never pay to any other who may usurp her place, that respect and duty which belong to her, whom the laws of God and man have made the Consort of his present majesty, and the partner of his throne."

Her majesty entered the house during the learned Counsel's speech, and at its conclusion withdrew. She was treated by the house with every mark of respect.

The Attorney and solicitor Generals were next heard at considerable length in support of the bills.

Mr. Brougham then replied, and the house adjourned till Saturday morning.

From the Evening Post.

The trial of the Queen proceeded without any extraordinary occurrence until Monday the 21st, when after finishing his opening speech, the Attorney General introduced his first witness named Theodore Majocci. "On hearing his name called (says the Courier), she turned round and screamed aloud, 'What!—Theodore!' and hastily darted from her seat, through the door of her apartment followed after a short interval by Lady Ann Hamilton.

THIRD DAY.

Her Majesty this day entered the House, attended as usual by Lady Ann Hamilton, and took her seat in a chair placed within the Bar, about the distance of three yards from it, and which though not directly opposite to, enabled her to confront the witnesses.

The Solicitor-General then called Theodore Majocci, who in a very few moments, was ushered in, and placed before the Bar. He is a man of middle stature, decent appearance, and was handsomely attired.

The Queen, on being asked to read to him, exclaimed in a piercing tone, "What!—Theodore!" and darting from her seat rushed into her private apartment.

The Solicitor-General applied to their Lordships to allow the Marchese Nicolas Spinetto to be sworn as an interpreter, the witness being an Italian, and utterly ignorant of the English language.

The interpreter was then sworn. Mr. Brougham asked whether he appeared by any order of the House, or at the instance of the party promoting the present Bill. He wished to ascertain this point because upon the answer which he received would depend his right to introduce an interpreter on the part of her Majesty.

The Lord Chancellor thought there could be no objection to inquiring of the interpreter himself by whom he had been engaged, to offer himself to the House in that capacity.

Mr. Brougham then addressed the Marchese Spinetto, and asked in whose employment he appeared there as an interpreter?—I received my instructions from Mr. Planta and Mr. Maule.

Mr. Brougham.—Do you mean Mr. Planta of the Foreign-office, and Mr. Maule, Solicitor to the Treasury?—I do.

Mr. Brougham.—That then, is quite a sufficient reason for my desiring to have a second interpreter sworn. Tho' it may not, strictly speaking, be necessary at this moment, it may be more convenient to swear him immediately.

Benedict Cohen then took the usual oath to interpret faithfully all the evidence which the witnesses might deliver.

Mr. Brougham said that he understood that witness at the bar did not object to the form of being sworn, but he submitted to their Lordships that it might be proper to inquire whether he had undergone those preparations which were necessary in his own country before his evidence could be received in a Court of Justice.

The Lord Chancellor.—Surely, Mr. Brougham you must be aware that the witness taking his oath to swear the truth, and nothing but the truth, may be allowed so to do; and if he prevaricate, you will know how to deal with him.

Theodore Majocci was then sworn, & in answer to a question suggested by her Majesty's counsel, emphatically stated that he considered himself to be brought there to speak the truth, and nothing except the truth.

The Solicitor General then proceeded to examine this witness, putting his questions in English, which the Interpreter stated to the witness in Italian. The answer was of course given in Italian, and translated into English by the Interpreter.—What is his name?—Theodore Majocci. Of what country is he a native?—Of Spoleto. Is that in Italy?—Yes about 12 miles from Lodi. Does he know Bartholomew Bergami?—He does. When did you first become acquainted with him?—in the service of General Pino. At what time did you first know him?—It was in the year 1813 or the year 1814. I knew him by being in the same service. (By Mr. Brougham)—Do you understand English?—No, not at all. (To be Continued.)

THE GAZETTE.

TUESDAY OCTOBER 10, 1820.

The Queen. We think we subscribe the cause of Republicanism, by kind our paper, of this week, to the exposition of Royalty. The trial of the Queen is progressing, and every new step taken in this odious business, presents new evidence of the corruption of those in high places. The speech of the Attorney General, in opening, consists of a tissue of facts, alleged to be susceptible of proof, of the most sickening and nauseous description—train of circumstances which, we must acknowledge, it would be extremely difficult to fabricate, and still more difficult to prove. The conduct of the Queen, on the appearance of the first witness, Majocci, staggers even her friends—and the testimony of this witness, though very suspicious, is quite appalling. If true, she is a ruined queen; if untrue he is a wretch as artful as he is abandoned. A witness who, as Curran would say, "is up to scene-painting of this kind," should be trusted with caution. One truth is clear; he has been trained and drilled to his duty. It will be recollected that he is an Italian, that he has been a menial servant, and of course perfectly familiar with scenes such as he describes. Every body knows the filthy degradation of Italian society. Yet this man perfectly recollects, so as to detail with minuteness and strict accuracy, the particulars of a history of two or three years of grossness and criminality. There is only one way in which this can be accounted for, and that is, by supposing him to have been all this while a hired spy, in the retinue of the Queen, employed to keep a diary of important events. If he swears, from casual recollection, to such minute particulars, he ought to be discredited—and if he is pensioned spy, his evidence ought to be rejected in toto, at least for any legal effect. That the story is all a farce, it would be almost impossible to believe. The evidence, however, against her on a former occasion, was quite as pointed

as this, and yet her very enemies acquitted her. If no better testimony than that of Majocci, is produced against her, she ought legally, to be acquitted, because it is dangerous to trust such testimony for any legal purpose. Yet, it would have its effect, upon the sentiments of the world, and justly too. They would never believe in the purity of a woman, against whom witnesses could be procured to swear such things. That she is impure, demands but little credulity to believe; but it not necessary to take our faith from the mouth of Majocci. She is a member of the great family of Kings and Princes. Practices such as she is accused, are trivial errors in their estimation. Her crimes, if she be guilty, are only one page in perfect accordance with the true history of Royalty. It should be recollected that her practices, are complained of not so much as offences against abstract morality, as against society—but how can she have offended the august society, of which she is a member, by practices tacitly allowed in that society? She has only complied with a standing rule of the royal club! We, who are without the Grand Seraglio, can see this matter in its true light. Guilty or not guilty, she is a persecuted woman. It is not her guilt or her innocence with which her immaculate husband is concerned; he does not fancy her, and he will have her out of the way. We dare aver, that her garments are pure, compared with those of her persecutors and they are not anxious to disguise the fact. We hate, as far as our gallantry will permit them all together, and are glad, as Republicans, to profit by the disgraceful exhibition they give us of themselves.

Another Revolution. It would appear that the march of Revolutions had but just begun. We scarcely have time to announce one change before another succeeds. The tranquil state of Europe after the dethronement of Napoleon has been aptly compared to a sleeping volcano. It is no longer quiet—its rumbling agitations are appalling to the hearts of tyrants. An arrival at Philadelphia, brings news that a Revolution had taken place in Portugal, which had overthrown the government. The patriots in their proclamation say, "let us fly with our brothers in arms to organize a provisional government, who will call the Cortes to make a Constitution, the want of which has been the origin of all the evils that oppress us." They had sent for John the 6th, their old King, to place him at the head of the government. This intelligence is amply confirmed by an arrival at Boston. A remarkable feature in the Portuguese revolution, is the fact, that the first measure adopted by the revolutionists, was to deprive all the British officers in the service of the country of their commissions.

A conspiracy has been discovered at Paris, which had for its object the destruction of Louis the 18th.

The counter-revolution in Spain has been put down, and the Cortes seem to be going on in a regular and progressive way towards improvement and consolidation, and notwithstanding many little unpleasant things which have occurred, and as it was natural to expect, the march of events has not been stopped for a single moment. The people appear cordially devoted to the constitution, and we think, will watch with vigilant and jealous care over the preservation of those institutions which they have just erected on the ruins of despotism.

ALBURN STATE PRISON.—The report of the destruction of the Prison at Auburn, was partially true. It was fired by an incendiary, and although the principal and most valuable building was saved, the loss sustained is estimated at \$15,000.

The Yellow Fever is making terrible ravages in Savannah and New-Orleans. One of its victims in the latter place is the Rev. Sylvester Larned, recently from Pittsfield, Mass.—The tomb has seldom received the remains one who was more accomplished, or more lamented.

Law News.—At the late Circuit court of the U. S. at New-York Daniel Parker a preceptor obtained a verdict for \$1000 against Cyrus Swan, a Lawyer, for saying that the plaintiff had perjured himself.

The City Council of New-Orleans have appropriated \$50,000 to defray the expense of erecting an Equestrian Statue of General Jackson, in the public square in front of the Cathedral. The Statue to be made by Canova.

The new duty of about eighteen dollars per ton, levied on American vessels arriving in France, does not extend to the French Colonies; and, of course, does not effect our trade with Martinique, Gaudaloupe, &c. The ports of the Kingdom situated in Europe, are designated as those in which the duty shall be paid.

We are ashamed of ourselves for having noticed at all, the spiteful billings-gate which appeared in the last week's Canadaigua Repository. The editor has gone to the east to be absent several weeks. In the mean time, some "beardless" and brainless tyros have the cog-

of the editorial columns of the Repository, who testify their supreme contempt of decency, and the absence of common sense, by indulging in witless ribaldry for the gratification of their new master. Like Sir Walter Windy, we have no wish to come in contact with the hoofs of the animals."—*Batavia Times*.

FOR THE GAZETTE.
THE CANAL.

I believe there is no man, however indifferent he may be about the interests of this state, that has any knowledge on the subject of making the canal here, but will readily acknowledge, that the wicked and scandalous speculations, both upon the state and the labouring men, are such as to rouse the resentment of all honest men, and call for the immediate interposition of the Legislature. Whether the evils complained of arise from ignorance or design, let the public determine; in either case, the removal of Mr. Holley, would undoubtedly remove the causes of dissatisfaction. In the first place, I say, that the labouring men, who dig the canal, do the work and find themselves, in many instances for one half the sum paid by the Government. The speculator however, is not always so fortunate—he has sometimes to content himself with one sixth. But the great undertakers, almost without an exception, get good jobs. A job let to a Mr. Gilbert, of one mile and a half, I am told, is underlet by him at a saving to himself of about *six thousand dollars*. Another job let to two men whose names are Adams, of six miles and a half, is underlet by them, I am told, at a saving to themselves of something more than *ten thousand dollars*. And yet the ability of Mr. Holley for making contracts and conducting the work of the Canal are the constant themes of Clintonian and Federalist paenegyric. I have long been of the opinion that this great state work might be, and perhaps is made use of as an engine to keep Mr. Clinton in office and to perpetuate his power. If I am not correct, how comes it about that the whole line of the Canal from the Genesee River to the Black house should be let out in the first instance to Clintonians and Federalists, almost without an exception? How comes it about, I ask, that a noisy Clintonian by the name of Scovel, of Palmyra, should have jobs on the Canal to the enormous amount of nearly seventy thousand dollars, when there were more than five hundred farmers and mechanics, unable to obtain a job to the amount of a single dollar? Was it to reward him for sending his clerks and dependents into the different towns in the county previous to the last election, to distribute pamphlets to promote the election of Clinton and Holley? Is this the way in which the Farmers are to be enabled to pay for their lands, and their other embarrassments to be removed? Perhaps Mr. Holley or his Clintonian friends can give some justificatory reasons for letting out the Canal in such large jobs, and in such a way as to enable individuals to make fortunes from their jobs, while the people who do the work, instead of being benefitted are actually impoverished. If they can account for these things, I should like to see them about it, as by so doing they would render particular service to the public. I am not personally the enemy of Mr. Holley, and therefore have no private resentments to gratify. As to talents, I have yet to learn in what he so much excels. Any man who will give himself the trouble to ascertain what immense sums have been made by individuals, out of the state will not think he disposed to give him the credit of being a very able Canal Contractor. I never have learned from any source of but one single effort of his understanding that I should suppose would have had distinction, and that was, I am told, a pamphlet in vindication of the Hartford Convention. The subject, he is thought, had much at heart, and standing alone is the more conspicuous. This attempt may have given him a claim upon the popularity with the Federalists and Clintonians, but I doubt very much whether it will pass his credit with a majority of the present Legislature.

Our friends at the east are totally unable to comprehend the cause of such a departure from Republican principles in this portion of the country. Remote as they are from the scene of action, it is not to be expected that they should be made sensible why the patronage created by the power of distributing three or four hundred thousand dollars a year, in making the Canal should be so great. But if they take into consideration that a very great portion of the Farmers in this part of the country are more or less indebted for their lands, and the present reduced prices of produce is such as is hardly sufficient to pay them for carrying it to market, and that the almost only resource for money is by getting a job on the Canal; and when, also, they take into consideration that the disposition of those jobs are in the hands of a particular favorite and supporter of Clinton, the result of the election here will cease to be a mysterious and sensible reflecting man, will find a difficulty in being made to believe that the patronage of Canal Contractors is more than every other in the Western District put together—and

I have no hesitation in declaring that it made more than 7000 for Clinton than he got over Tompkins. He has not only secured the whole line of the Canal was surveyed during the administration of Governor Tompkins, and appropriations of money for that purpose, as well as for commencing the work, were made by the Legislature when it was decidedly Republican, and notwithstanding Mr. Van Buren and all the most able and influential Republicans in the state, have been its zealous supporters, yet the people have been made to believe that Clinton is the very pillar on which it rests. Divest Clinton and his supple tools of their borrowed plumes and you fix them to the earth. As the Republicans now have the power, let them exercise the right by taking the management of the Canal into their own hands—let the people be undeceived.—Men of talents and experience, whose Republicanism cannot be doubted, and whose stern and inflexible integrity entitle them to public confidence should succeed Clinton and Holley. The work should be let out in small jobs, to relieve the necessities of as many as possible. In this way the honest labouring man would be fairly rewarded for his services and would be placed beyond the reach of the merciless grasp of the mammoth speculators, and it would be the means of saving hundreds of Farmers, who are more or less indebted, from bankruptcy and ruin.

A little more of Mr. Holley. A short time previous to the last election, a most false and scandalous handbill, emanated from this village, & was circulated by the Federalists and Clintonians through the counties of Ontario and Genesee to promote Clinton's election. This handbill, which was signed by eighteen men, stated that Messrs Young and Seymour, the two Republican commissioners, refused to sign a Report and lent their influence to suspend the western section of the Canal. Here are two of the colleagues of Mr. Holley, falsely and scandalously attacked in the very county where he resides. Where then was the *honorable, courteous, bowing Mr. Holley*? Why did he not come forward and promptly undeceive the electors, and wipe away the slander? Did he wish to grasp another office, and therefore adopted the too often practised Clintonian maxim that the end justifies the means? Yet this is the honest, the candid, the no party man Mr. Holley, who shows no partiality to Clintonians and loves a Republican at least as well as the Devil loves a Saint. I say, send back this "no party man" to the mystery to which he was bred. He has long enough fattened upon the loaves and fishes of state—let them in future be given to a better man.

Loss of Traveller. On Thursday evening of the 21st ult. the schooner *Traveller*, a vessel of about 20 tons burthen belonging to this port, owned by Elisha Coffin, freighted with flour, pork, and live stock from Genesee River, sprung a leak off the Ducks, about 25 miles from Sacket's Harbor, filled and capsized. The Master and owner of the freight, whose name we have not been able to ascertain, both perished before the wreck was discovered, and the owner of the vessel and one sailor by the name of Howell, were taken from it, on Friday night, by the schooner merchant of Cape Vincent. Mr. Coffin, was in a state of insensibility when the Merchant came up with them, and is still considered dangerous. The wreck drifted ashore in the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and we learn that some of the freight was recovered. *Sacket's Harbor Gazette*.

BAPTIST MEETING.
ELDER SPENCER, from Middlebury, will preach at the School House, near St. Sil's next Sunday. Service to commence at half past ten.

MARRIED.—In Mendon Mr. Amariah Park, aged 82 to Miss Polly Porter, aged 60.—Mr. Roberts, aged 61 to Miss Lydia Bramon, aged 58.

Marine List.

PORT OF GENESEE ARRIVED.	
Sept. 24.	Woolsey, Reed, from S. Harb.
26.	S. Boat Ontario, Vaughan, do.
27.	do do. Lewiston; Traveller — Oswego; Laura, Cowles, Kingston; Mary-ann-sea, Trowbridge, Oswego.
29.	Merchant, Hatch, Cape Vincent; Arcadia, Ingols, S. Harbor.
Oct. 3.	S. Boat Ontario, Vaughan, S. Harbor; Sachem, Ronda, do.; Sandy-creek, Hollister, Sandy-creek; Clarissa, Briggs, Oswego.
3.	Black Bear, Stone, Cape Vincent; Fox, Woodward, Kingston; Trimple, M'Lean, do.; Murray, Burr, S. Harbor.
5.	Apollonia, White, Lewiston; Steam Boat Ontario, Vaughan, do.
6.	Wolcott, Stanton, S. Harbor; Java, Cushman, Oswego.
SAILED.	
Sept. 24.	Tenorah, M'Lean, for Kingston
25.	Teazer, Peck, S. Harbor; Sachem, Ronda, Ogdensburgh.
26.	S. B. at Ontario, Vaughan, Lewiston
7.	do do do, S. Harbor; Java, Cushman, Oswego.
7.	Lana, Cowles, Pulneville.
Oct. 2.	S. Boat Ontario, Vaughan, Lon-

Wanted, a Girl to do the work of a small family in this village. Enquire at this office. Oct. 10. 49.

WANTED,
A GIRL to do the work of a small family in this village. Enquire at this office. Oct. 10. 49.

One thousand Flour Barrels
WANTED, for which ready pay will be made, if delivered soon.
WILLIAM ATKINSON.
Rochester, Sept. 1 2w

FLANSEED.
CASH paid for Flaxseed at the Oil Mill at the east end of the Bridge
WILLIAM ATKINSON.
Rochester, Aug. 28. 43tf

CASH for WHEAT.
THE Subscribers will pay Cash for Wheat delivered at their Mills in Clyde.
STRONG & ALBRIGHT.
Clyde, Sept. 8, 1820. 45tf

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber wants 25 journey-man Coopers for the fall's work, four to continue a year. Two industrious boys as Apprentices to the Coopering Business. Apply at my shop a few rods South of the Red Mill's
BENJ. JAMES.
Rochester, August 8, 1820. 40tf

Cheaper than Ever.
G. P. SMITH,
HAS recently commenced the Tailoring Business, in the village of Rochester, opposite the Post Office—where he offers his services to the citizens of the village and the public. He hopes to receive a share of patronage.

CUTTING.
Clothes of all kinds will be done on short notice. Pains will be taken to fit them so that they may be made without any difficulty.

Military Dresses,
made on the shortest notice and according to the late law. Sept. 5, 1820. 44tf

Gentlemen's Clothes.
LATEST FASHIONS, JUST RECEIVED FROM N. YORK.

THE Subscriber has just received patterns of the latest fashions from one of the first shops in the city of New-York, and is ready, at his old stand in Buffalo-street, near the bridge, to execute all kinds of work in the Tailoring business in the most fashionable and workmanlike manner, on short notice, and at unusually low prices—especially so for Cash. He presumes that from the experience he has had in his business in the first shops in New-York, and Philadelphia, that he will be able to give general satisfaction. At any rate gentlemen who want clothes Cut or Made in style will do well to call.

Military Work
made according to the late regulations. Garments cut on short notice. A small assortment of Domestic Manufactured Cloths, of various colours and of good quality, for sale very cheap for cash.
ELISHA TAYLOR.
Rochester, July 21, 1820. 38tf

Rochester Hardware Store.
FRASER & SHELDON
ARE now receiving and intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete and general assortment of
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, Plated and Common Saddlery.
10 Pans Russia & Swedes Iron.
5 " Band and Hoop Iron.
1 " Share Moulds and Landsides.
1 " German (L) Swedes & Cast Steel
5 " Cut Nails assorted from 3 to 20d
12 doz. English Spades and Shovels.

Dutch Bolting Cloths,
Tobacco, Snuff and Segars.
They also carry on the manufacturing of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron; such as *Copper Stills and Worms, Dyers' and Halters' Kettles, Copper Tea Kettles, Copper and Sheet Iron Boilers, Cylinders, Heaters, &c. &c.*
The above articles will be sold very low for Cash, wholesale and retail.
Rochester, June 27, 1820. 36tf

WARE AND CUTLERY.
THE subscribers have now for sale one of the most extensive and complete assortments of Hardware goods to be found in this city:
ROGERS, WINTHROP & CO.
No. 229 Pearl-street.
New-York, Oct. 2, 1820. 43

JUSTICES' BLANKS,
For Sale at this Office.

List of Letters
Remaining in the Post-Office at Rochester, N. Y. on the 30th day of September, 1820.

Orry Adams.	Catherine Bartlet,
Isaac Barns,	Calvin Butler,
James Bates, 2.	William Butler,
Hazard Blackmer,	William Butler,
Joseph Boyce,	Maria Brown,
John Bowie,	Judson Booth,
Jabez Beach,	Huldah Bissel,
Roger Brunson,	John Brown,
Orrin Brooks,	Joseph Barker.
Lucy Clark.	Amos Chipman,
John Colburn, 4.	Benjamin Cluff,
J. G. Christopher,	Jesse Case,
Syntha Clark,	S. Chadwick,
Gardner Conant,	Joseph Chadwick,
Francis Craig,	Curtis W. Cherry.
George P. Elliott,	Moses Clark.
P. P. Dickinson,	Sam'l Danforth,
Amasa Dutton.	
James Fosse,	James Fowls,
John Filkins.	
Civi P. Gordon,	Eliphalet Gillet,
Granger & Graves,	Jonathan Godard,
Thomas Griffith.	
Maria Hall, 2.	Mr. Hannahs,
Daniel Harris,	Levi Hoyt,
William Harvey,	Luther Hutchinson,
John Histed,	Moses Hill,
Jacob Harman, 2.	Mercy Hill, 4.
Charles Johnson,	David Jeffords,
Daniel Jackson,	Wm. T. Jeffery,
Stephen Johnson.	
Pamela Kniffin, 2.	George Knapp,
Bradford King,	Alex. Knyon,
Joseph Kellogg.	
Daniel Loomis, 3.	Sam'l Larnard,
Philip Lyell,	William Leggett,
David Lyons,	Levi Ludden,
Lenah Lane.	
Wm. Meddleton,	Barnabas Moss, jr.
Sam'l Meserve, 2.	Benejah Malory,
Betsy Murray,	Lucius Manning,
Jairus M'Clure,	Gregor M'Gregor.
Joseph A. Norton,	Lester Nelson.
Jesse D. Post,	Hannah Phelps,
Flannan Perry,	Seth Pope,
Elisha Phinny,	Asher Parmenter, 2.
William Patterson,	Daniel Peterson.
George Remond,	Wm. Richardsen,
Dan Rowe,	Joseph Roberts.
Ira Stowel,	Isaac Smith, 2.
Sally Smith,	Luther Smith,
E. Spalding,	David Secor,
John Southard,	Henry Swift,
Benj. Simons,	John Smith,
Ira Stimson,	Stephen Sparks,
John Sheridan,	Ann Stilson,
H. J. Seymour,	William Stevens,
Gideon Smith,	W. Salsbree,
J. Smith.	
Alvan Tyler,	Aaron Tuthil,
Nathan Tubbs.	
Alonson Uley.	
Wm. A. Williams,	Olive White,
Chester Warner,	Geo. Whitmore,
John West, 2.	M. G. Warden,
Joel Wheeler.	

Persons calling for the above letters, will please say they are advertised, as they are kept separate from other letters.
A. REYNOLDS, P. M.
Rochester, Sept. 30th 1820.

CASH!
OR PRODUCE, WILL BUY GOODS AT THE STORE OF
A. HAMLIN,
as cheap as they have ever been bought in this country. He is now receiving a general assortment of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, & GLASSWARE, HARDWARE, &c.
which he offers for ready pay only—but at Prices which will satisfy the most scrupulous. Call and see.
Rochester, 25th July 1820. 28tf

ECONOMY IN DRESS.
Bingham & Cameron.
HAVE formed a Co-partnership in the Tailoring Business, and are ready, at their shop opposite A. Ensworth's Inn, Carroll-street, to do all kinds of work in their line at the cheapest rates.

They feel confident that no fault will be found with the durability or style of their work. All kinds of cutting done on the shortest notice.

Ladies Habits
made in the most fashionable manner—also, MILITARY DRESSES. They return the public thanks for the liberal patronage they have heretofore received, and solicit a continuance of their favors. No exertions shall be wanting to merit it.
Rochester, July 25, 1820. 38tf

TRANSPORTATION.
THE subscribers will receive produce of every description at the Ware Houses of Messrs. Gurnsey & Bushnell, and A. & C. Hanford, and transport the same to Montreal, on terms as favourable as any other Forwarding House will do it.
HUBBELL, WHITING & Co.
Ogdensburgh, 3d August 1820. 6w

Attorney's and Justice's Blanks
for sale.

DYE STUFF, PAINT AND OIL STORE.

S. MELANCTON SMITH
KEEPS on hand a constant supply of Dye-Staffs of all kinds—Paints and Oils, which will be sold very low for Cash. Clothiers are respectfully invited to call. The articles are selected by gentlemen long acquainted with the business and are warranted good.
—ALSO—

Iron, Nails—White and Tarred Rops all sizes. *Blocks, Shoe, Whitewash, Clothiers and Paint Brushes, Seine and wrapping Twine. Factory and Tow Cloth. Tobacco, Pipes, Snuff, Powder Lead and Shot. Shaving and Bar Soaps.*
Albany Stone Ware, consisting of a variety of *Jugs & Pots*. A constant supply of common and basket Salt—North Carolina Tar and Rosin, by the bbl. or less. A few Cow Bells, from 3 to 4s. each. Salmon of a superior quality by the bbl. or less, which will be exchanged for Produce or Whiskey.—Spermaceti Oil, much used for Wool carding as well as lamps. *Confectionary*
Also, [July 17,] a constant supply of
SALT,
by the hundred barrels, or less, on liberal terms.

FORWARDING.
THE subscriber continues the Forwarding Business on the Genesee River, will take property at either of the Landings above Rochester and deliver the same at either of the Landings below—will also contract for the Forwarding of Merchandise from Albany to any part of this district on reasonable terms.
S. MELANCTON SMITH.
Rochester, April 18, 1820. 24tf

NOTICE
IS hereby given that the Eastern and Western Mails, will close on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 o'clock P. M. The Moscow Mail, on the west side of the river, will close every Monday at 9 o'clock P. M. The Avon Mail on the east side of the River will close every Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M. All letters to be forwarded should be delivered at least half an hour before the time fixed for closing the Mail, otherwise they will lay over until the departure of the next mail.
A. REYNOLDS, P. M.
Rochester, June 11th 1820.

Rochester Shoe Store.
JACOB GOULD
HAS just received (at his Store in Carroll-street, two doors north of Messrs Hart and Saxton's)

1,000 pair coarse Shoes,
warranted to be of the first quality—and to accommodate the times, they are offered for one dollar and fifty cents per pair. The above Shoes have been made by contract, and are far superior to any ever offered in this market. Those who purchase by whole sale, will receive a discount and credit by giving good security.

N. B. Ladies and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes
of the latest fashions constantly on hand and manufactured on the shortest notice. Also, kept constantly for sale, *Cotton Goods, Yarn,—Hard-ware, &c.*
Rochester, June 27, 1820. 34tf

NOTICE.
THOSE of our friends who have been desirous that we should procure KINE POX infection, are informed that we have received from the agent appointed by government, a quantity in its pure and recent state, with which we offer, not beg, to vaccinate their families.
ELWOOD & COLEMAN.
Rochester, May 15, 1820. 30tf

TICKETS
For sale in LITERATURE LOTTERY No. 4 at the Post-Office Rochester.

GROUND PLASTER,
BY the Bbl. or smaller quantity for Sale, also, a few Bbls. Bennet's (Manlius) superior Ale, by
S. MELANCTON SMITH.
August 2, 1820

Shaving & Hair-Dressing.
WM. REYNOLDS,
RESPECTFULLY informs the gentlemen of Rochester, that he has commenced the above business in the new shop opposite A. Plumb & Co's Store, Carroll street, where he will attend to all calls in his line at a cheap rate, viz: \$1.50cts. per quarter for shaving twice a week, and \$2 for 3 times.
N. B. Liquid and Paste Blacking kept constantly on hand for sale.
August 1st 1820. 39tf

Old Accounts and Notes.
To all concerned this timely note I send, Bring in your pay, & help a needy friend; Bring what you have, a little cash will do, He who pays I'll discharge, who fails I'll sue.
S. B. BARTLETT.

men, of even women themselves, generally.

I would rather go barefoot than do a dishonest thing.

It speaks me to think how much mischief almost every man may do, who will but resolve to do all he can.

A sober man, when drunk, has the same kind of stupidity about him, that a drunken man has when he is sober.

The chaste mind like a polished plane, may admit of foul thoughts, without receiving their tincture.

Shakespeare may be called the oracle of nature. He speaks science without learning, and writes the language of the present times.

What persons are by starts, they are by nature. You see them, at such times, off their guard. Habit may restrain vice, and virtue may be obscured by passion—but intervals best discover the man.

Positiveness is a most absurd foible. If you are in the right it lessons your triumph; if in the wrong, it adds shame to your defeat.

The following article will show the enthusiasm manifested in favour of the Queen.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

The Tragedy of Othello was performed on Monday evening; we quote the following from the fourth act, to point out how it was received by the audience:

Emilia—I will be hang'd if some eternal villain,

Some bossy and insinuating rogue,

Some cogging cozening slave, to get some office,

Have not devised this slander; I'll be hang'd else.

(Applause from all parts of the house.)

Iago—Fy, there is no such man; it is impossible.

Des—If any such there be, Heaven pardon him!

Emilia—A halter pardon him! and hell-gaw his bones!

(Thunder of applause.)

Who keeps her company?

What place? what time? what form? what likelihood?

(The Pitt stood up and cheered.)

The Moor's abus'd by some most villainous knave,

Some base notorious knave, some scurvy fellow—

O, Heaven, that such companions should unfold;

And put in every honest hand a whip,

To lash the rascal naked through the world.

Even from the east to the west!"

(The Pitt stood up again, the men waved their hats, and the women their handkerchiefs: the acclamations throughout the whole house were loud and general, and lasted several minutes.)

Majocchi, on his first cross-examination, was asked "Did you ever write a letter to be taken back either to Bergami or Schavina?"—"Never, because it is my misfortune to know very little of writing." On his examination on Thursday, being asked, "How long were you in England the first time you came over, when you lived with Mr. Hyatt, at Gloucester?" He answered, "I cannot remember, because I have not the book in which I made the minute."

Assault on the Duke of Wellington. The treatment received yesterday by the Duke of Wellington, was more serious than was represented. Long after the Queen had left the house of lords a party of about 200 of the populace remained at the end of Great George-st. as if lying in wait for his grace. On his approach they pressed close upon him, and assailed him with a most tremendous yell. One fellow caught at his bridle, and another attempted to seize his stirrup, apparently with a view to unhorse him. The patrol seeing his grace's anger rushed forward and drew their cutlasses. A severe scuffle ensued. One of them aimed a blow at the man who attempted to unhorse the duke but it was turned aside, and struck a woman on the arm, who received a deep wound. In the mean time the duke minded his pace, and got off into the Park. His grace and the patrol were pelted with mud and oyster shells all the way down Great George-street.

The expense of the Queen's trial will be £200,000 at the lowest, besides £50,000 for the Queen's expense. This sum which is thrown away upon Italians, would endow 50 hospitals in England; or it would enable 20,000 of our suffering population to emigrate, and to relieve themselves and the mother country. It would provide 50,000 persons for a whole year; or, applied to the payment of debts, release from prison at least 5,000 unfortunate men, who might thus be restored to the pursuits of industry, in the bosom of their families.

London, Aug. 7.

BLOODY CIVIL WAR.

Sicily.—The first impulse of the Sicilians on hearing the news of the revolution at Naples, was to mount the tri-coloured badge of the constitution. But it lasted only a single day. On the 15th the yellow or Sicilian riband was worn in conjunction with the other, or an indiscretion, exasperated the people against the Neapolitan

garrison. This is owing to the edges of the scissors being set at the particular angle at which they are set; and is sufficient to account for the wounds made by scissors refusing to unite by what surgeons call the first intention. To remedy this defect, it was lately suggested to Mr. Stodart, by Dr. Wallaston, to give to scissors the same kind of cutting edge that a knife has. This has been done, and the success has fully justified the experiment. The operation of hair lip has been repeatedly performed with the knife edged scissors, both on the infant and on the adult, with complete success. The operation is in this way performed with facility to the operator, and in less time than with the knife; and consequently a less degree of pain to the patient. This improvement need not be confined to the science of surgery. A variety of delicate fancy work is performed by scissors, all of which will be much better done by giving them knife edges. There is a little art in setting the edges, readily acquired by practice, this must be done with a view to the kind of work for which the scissors are intended. This improvement may easily be applied to the common scissors by grinding down the outer sides of the blades.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The court of Lyons is at present occupied with a case of bigamy, which, from the peculiarity of the circumstances attending it, excites much public curiosity.

A Mr. Bassett, in the year 1801, was married in a village near Saint Etienne, with all the legal formalities, to a young lady named Mary Gontelle, but at the end of about 3 years, a sort of misunderstanding became apparent in this household, in consequence, it was surmised, of the two intimate connexion of Bassett with his cousin German, one Benedicta Lacrone.

In 1805, Madame Bassett, whose first marriage, it seemed had not been blessed by the church, contracted a second with Mr. Pichon, with the consent of her relations, who had also assisted at her first union, and only three months after, she was brought to bed of a female child, who was registered as a legitimate son of this same Pichon. But in 1807, Mary Gontelle Bassett Pichon, having borne another child, thought proper to have the birth of it recorded on registers of the state, giving the honors of paternity to her first husband Bassett, declaring him at the same time, to be absent upon military duty.

In this state of affairs, Bassett, thinking himself undoubtedly rid of his wife, married according to the civil forms, this same cousin Benedicta Lacrone, who had already passed for his mistress. He obtained some time after, the dispensations of the church, which bestowed its benediction upon the union. Two children who were born from it, were recorded as legitimate sons of Bassett. Finally, at his death, Bassett disposed by will of the whole of his property, which is said to be considerable in favor of his cousin who is now accused as an accomplice in the crime of bigamy with which his memory is charged.

The children of Mary Gontelle, calling themselves alone legitimate demand that those of Benedicta Lacrone shall be called bastards. The latter, on the contrary, contest the legitimacy of those of Mary Gontelle, and claim for themselves all the rights of lawful birth, because the union of their mother was contracted in good faith, and with the belief that his first engagement was annulled.

From the Sandy-Hill Times, of Sept. 29.]

NORTHERN CANAL.

The project of supplying the summit level of the canal with water, by means of a subterranean tunnel, at this place, has been abandoned. Experiment has not only demonstrated the fact that the expense will vastly exceed the amount contemplated; but that the difficulties to be encountered, if not insurmountable must unavoidably retard the completion of the work, several years beyond the time anticipated.

It has been determined upon to construct a navigable feeder, by the erection of a dam across the Hudson river, at or near Fort-Edward, as the most eligible mode of accomplishing that important object.

We have examined with attention both the plan and the spot on which the dam is to be built, and are fully of opinion that it will not only prove a cheap and expeditious work, but also a successful and permanent one, of immense saving to the state, and much preferable to perforating the rocks.

The contract, we are informed, has been let out to a gentleman of responsibility, skill and perseverance, at \$16,000; and is to be completed early next summer.

We cannot dismiss the subject, without felicitating our neighbors and the public on this economical and highly beneficial disposition of the feeder; as by it the navigation is to be extended on the summit level, from Fort Ann to the foot of Baker's falls, within the corporation of this village.

[From the New-York Advertiser.]

SCISSORS.

A very valuable improvement on scissors. It is especially so to those employed in delicate operations in surgery. The objection to the common scissors is, that in the act of cutting, they, to a very considerable extent, compress and bruise

himself with us, we pledge our honour not to breathe his name, and publicly to confess our mistakes about his character. Otherwise, we will continue to set him down as a disgraced Clintonian partizan under the disguise of a Virginian—as one of those tools, which the ambitious and intriguing chief aims whom he attempts to serve, has been wont to employ.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

Public Lands.—It is recommended by a writer in the Literary Cadet, printed at Cincinnati, Ohio, that it shall be allowed by law to all those who owe money for purchases of Public Lands, to receive a title to such portion of the land purchased as the amount of the first instalment on the respective purchases (already paid) would have bought at the price at which it was bid off or entered. As, in consequence of the law of last session requiring cash payments for lands, the nominal value of all land bought from the U. States has fallen, it is supposed that the proposed alteration would at once annihilate the debt due for sales of lands; as every purchaser would be glad to get rid as well as he could of a bad bargain; and this to the great advantage of the Western country, and without detriment to the interests of the U. States. Of the expediency of this course, a correspondent requests us to express an opinion. This we are not prepared to do. It is a question of great moment, and requires the aid of all lights of experience and practical knowledge of the subject, which we want. We shall publish the article recommending it, however, and all others which we may be asked to publish on the subject. That some future legislation is necessary on this head, we have not the least doubt, to obviate the necessity of Congress having to pass laws of indulgence, *ad infinitum*, to the present public debtors, whose claim to that indulgence is strengthened rather than weakened by the law of the last session.

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]

A FAIR INVITATION. The editor of the Richmond Enquirer calls upon the writers who have been so vociferous in praise of Mr. Clinton under the mask of "Virginians" to convince him that they are such—he might as well

"Call Spirits from the vasty deep" Abrace of "Virginians" have lately been figuring in the newspapers. One of them in the Albany Statesman, the other in this paper—both are the trumpeters of "his excellency De Witt Clinton." We shrewdly suspect that they are neither of them what they pretend to be—but New-York Clintonians under the disguise of Virginians.

The Albany "Virginian" writes from Saratoga a series of letters to his "dear H—"; in the 7th No. of which he writes to explain the reason why N. York possesses so little political influence, and Virginia so much. He ascribes to us political arts and management to which we are strangers—asserts that "on all great questions and leading measures, the politicians of the south, with the skill of able generals, have in the first place formed a solid and united phalanx among themselves, and then pushed their conquest of power, by fomenting discord and strife in the camps of their opponents"—and winds up by apologising "for the freedom with which (he has) spoken of the policy of Virginia." This man ought first to have apologised for the freedom with which he has assumed the name of a Virginian—to which he has not the slightest pretension.

As little, we suspect, has the person who writes in this paper. We have started our suspicions of his imposture—why has he not refuted them? The National Advocate says the same. A writer who addresses "to the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer" a long and able letter in the Albany Argus of the 22d inst. brands him also as an Impostor. He exposes all the falsehoods of "a Virginian," characterising him as a man "who betrays himself by his bungling endeavors at concealment, and under the mask of a southern politician thinks to conceal as rank a Clintonian partizan as Col. Pell, Col. Haines, or Col. Iapstite Irvine, the ex-editor of the Columbian himself." Such are the suspicions, such is the charge! Now, let us bring this question to a short issue. If the writer in this paper be really a Virginian by birth and by domicile, and will just

that the following persons have been active agents in the post-office concerns for the last year, to wit: Jerome Cortis, Channey Watson, Homer Sherwood, Hezekiah Ripley, Augustus Gloria, Geo. A. S. Crocker, and further this deponent saith not.

(Signed) G. J. JENKINS.

I, certify that the above deponent is a man of credibility, and that he took and subscribed the above affidavit before me.

JOHN H. JONES.

First Judge of Genesee Common Pleas, August 31st, 1820.

(Copy.)

Benjamin H. James, being duly sworn deposeseth and saith, that he resides with one Hezekiah Ripley, a printer, in the village of Moscow, and that on the 17th day of August instant, he was at the post office, saw the assistant postmaster take from the table or window a letter, hold it up in his hand and began to read, and this deponent made some enquiry, which put him a little out, and he threw down the letter, then took it up again, and said he would read it, and turned it in such a manner that he could read it, and this deponent further saith, that the letter was directed to Gideon J. Jenkins of this village, and post marked at New-York, and has since seen the letter in possession of the said Gideon J. Jenkins, and is satisfied that it is the same which he saw the assistant postmaster read at the post office. And this deponent further saith, that while at the ordinary business in the printing office, he saw a copy of said letter, and it was of a political nature, and was published from that office. And this deponent further saith, that he is well acquainted with the hand writing of the assistant postmaster, by having often seen him write, and finally believes the copy so furnished at the printing office, was the hand writing of the said postmaster, and further this deponent saith not.

[From the National Advocate.]

Post Office Tricks.—It will be remembered that one of the Circulars addressed by the Corresponding Committee from this city, has found its way into a Clintonian paper. After considerable research and enquiry, as to the manner of obtaining this Circular, we have at last got possession of facts, by which it appears that the Circular was directed to G. J. Jenkins, of Moscow; that Mr. Jenkins called for his letters at the Post Office, and he was told that there was no letter to his address. It further appears by affidavit, that the Assistant Postmaster took the Circular, opened and copied it, and had it printed in the Moscow Advertiser; and, afterwards, before another mail arrived, sent word to Mr. Jenkins, that he could have his letter. Upon protesting against this dishonest course to the Postmaster, S. M. Hopkins, Esq. and informing him that a representation would be made to the Postmaster General; he treated it with indifference, and said he "puts all the Bucktail rascals at defiance."

It is high time that a radical reform should take place in some of the Post Offices of this state. There is no longer any safety in the mail, when Postmasters retain and open letters addressed to citizens—these affairs grow too serious for common patience. The Post Office of Canandaigua is huxtered about among politicians. John C. Spencer acts as Postmaster General in dispensing office, and the revenue is thus frittered away. If there is no other remedy than an appeal to Congress, it must be made; that body will listen to the voice of thousands, and put things on a different footing. The following are the affidavits on the subject:

Gideon J. Jenkins, being duly sworn, deposeseth and saith, that he resides in the village of Moscow, in the county of Genesee, and on the 16th day of August, he called at the Post Office in said village, of which Samuel M. Hopkins, Esq. is Postmaster, and called for a letter, and was answered by the assistant Postmaster, that there was no letter for him, and on the third day after, and before another mail had arrived, was at the post office and was informed by the assistant postmaster that there was a letter for him, & on examination of said letter, believed it had been turned and read—and further saith, that said letter was a political circular, from the Republican General Committee of New-York, and a short time after, a copy of said letter appeared in the Moscow Advertiser, printed by one Hezekiah Ripley, an active agent in the post-office concerns, and immediately after the copy appeared as above stated, deponent went to the Post-Office and stated to the assistant post master, that he believed his letter had been detained and copied at the office, but the assistant postmaster at first very promptly denied having any knowledge of said letter. But before the conversation ended, he acknowledged that he had looked into one end of the letter, and had done wrong in not delivering said letter when called for. And this deponent further saith, that on the same day, at evening the said assistant post-master, and Hezekiah Ripley, the printer, above alluded to called on this deponent at his house, and wished some conversation on the subject, and then they both acknowledged that they saw said letter when they opened the mail, and noticed it as being a printed circular & that it was from N. York. And this deponent further saith,

that the following persons have been active agents in the post-office concerns for the last year, to wit: Jerome Cortis, Channey Watson, Homer Sherwood, Hezekiah Ripley, Augustus Gloria, Geo. A. S. Crocker, and further this deponent saith not.

(Signed) G. J. JENKINS.

I, certify that the above deponent is a man of credibility, and that he took and subscribed the above affidavit before me.

JOHN H. JONES.

First Judge of Genesee Common Pleas, August 31st, 1820.

(Copy.)

Benjamin H. James, being duly sworn deposeseth and saith, that he resides with one Hezekiah Ripley, a printer, in the village of Moscow, and that on the 17th day of August instant, he was at the post office, saw the assistant postmaster take from the table or window a letter, hold it up in his hand and began to read, and this deponent made some enquiry, which put him a little out, and he threw down the letter, then took it up again, and said he would read it, and turned it in such a manner that he could read it, and this deponent further saith, that the letter was directed to Gideon J. Jenkins of this village, and post marked at New-York, and has since seen the letter in possession of the said Gideon J. Jenkins, and is satisfied that it is the same which he saw the assistant postmaster read at the post office. And this deponent further saith, that while at the ordinary business in the printing office, he saw a copy of said letter, and it was of a political nature, and was published from that office. And this deponent further saith, that he is well acquainted with the hand writing of the assistant postmaster, by having often seen him write, and finally believes the copy so furnished at the printing office, was the hand writing of the said postmaster, and further this deponent saith not.

[From the National Advocate.]

Post Office Tricks.—It will be remembered that one of the Circulars addressed by the Corresponding Committee from this city, has found its way into a Clintonian paper. After considerable research and enquiry, as to the manner of obtaining this Circular, we have at last got possession of facts, by which it appears that the Circular was directed to G. J. Jenkins, of Moscow; that Mr. Jenkins called for his letters at the Post Office, and he was told that there was no letter to his address. It further appears by affidavit, that the Assistant Postmaster took the Circular, opened and copied it, and had it printed in the Moscow Advertiser; and, afterwards, before another mail arrived, sent word to Mr. Jenkins, that he could have his letter. Upon protesting against this dishonest course to the Postmaster, S. M. Hopkins, Esq. and informing him that a representation would be made to the Postmaster General; he treated it with indifference, and said he "puts all the Bucktail rascals at defiance."

[From the National Advocate.]

It is high time that a radical reform should take place in some of the Post Offices of this state. There is no longer any safety in the mail, when Postmasters retain and open letters addressed to citizens—these affairs grow too serious for common patience. The Post Office of Canandaigua is huxtered about among politicians. John C. Spencer acts as Postmaster General in dispensing office, and the revenue is thus frittered away. If there is no other remedy than an appeal to Congress, it must be made; that body will listen to the voice of thousands, and put things on a different footing. The following are the affidavits on the subject:

Gideon J. Jenkins, being duly sworn, deposeseth and saith, that he resides in the village of Moscow, in the county of Genesee, and on the 16th day of August, he called at the Post Office in said village, of which Samuel M. Hopkins, Esq. is Postmaster, and called for a letter, and was answered by the assistant Postmaster, that there was no letter for him, and on the third day after, and before another mail had arrived, was at the post office and was informed by the assistant postmaster that there was a letter for him, & on examination of said letter, believed it had been turned and read—and further saith, that said letter was a political circular, from the Republican General Committee of New-York, and a short time after, a copy of said letter appeared in the Moscow Advertiser, printed by one Hezekiah Ripley, an active agent in the post-office concerns, and immediately after the copy appeared as above stated, deponent went to the Post-Office and stated to the assistant post master, that he believed his letter had been detained and copied at the office, but the assistant postmaster at first very promptly denied having any knowledge of said letter. But before the conversation ended, he acknowledged that he had looked into one end of the letter, and had done wrong in not delivering said letter when called for. And this deponent further saith, that on the same day, at evening the said assistant post-master, and Hezekiah Ripley, the printer, above alluded to called on this deponent at his house, and wished some conversation on the subject, and then they both acknowledged that they saw said letter when they opened the mail, and noticed it as being a printed circular & that it was from N. York. And this deponent further saith,

that the following persons have been active agents in the post-office concerns for the last year, to wit: Jerome Cortis, Channey Watson, Homer Sherwood, Hezekiah Ripley, Augustus Gloria, Geo. A. S. Crocker, and further this deponent saith not.

Agricultural Societies.—This being the season of the Annual Agricultural Fairs, we have heard with high gratification, of the increased spirit of emula-

tion which has every where prevailed. It affords an assurance of the utility and permanency of these societies—while we hope may be fully realized, as little good can be expected to result from them, without they are long continued, and supported with zeal and the unchanging good sense of community.—They are worse than useless, if

“Like bubbles on a sea of matter borne, They rise, they sink, & to that sea return.” before the public know how to appreciate their usefulness—inasmuch as it would be exhibiting a want of intelligence, and a fickleness of character discreditable to the wisdom of our country. But there is no reason to apprehend such a result—these institutions are based upon an unshakable foundation—the selfishness, “the satelless love of gold” of the human heart, than which a stronger motive for their support cannot be suggested. The Competitors for fame, are also the competitors for profit—& he whose efforts are crowned with success is not only sure of the applause of his fellow-citizens, but of enhancing his comfort and his wealth—while he who is not so fortunate as to obtain a premium, has sufficient to stimulate to new exertions in the benefits which those exertions confer. Thus honor and profit, in this instance, are happily connected.

We can scarcely imagine a fact more interesting than we find in the spectacle of such a man as James Madison, who after having received the highest honors from the nation, & retired to private life, devoted the last efforts of his talents to the instruction of his fellow citizens in the true sources of his country's greatness. Thus his Agriculture gained an important triumph—triumph over public indifference and fashionable prejudice.—But what other people there, who see their rulers, after having bid farewell to all the honors, the blandishments and the bustle of public life, devote to the humble pursuits of Agriculture, the best days of those talents, which may have gained the Sup of state through a peripatetic's orator. He who loves what is genuine in Republicanism will see more that is truly admirable in the example of this excellent man, than in all the exploits of mighty conquerors from Julius Caesar to Napoleon Bonaparte.—It throws a bright and fadeless glory over our free institutions.

There is less experimental husbandry—that is, fewer attempts at improvement than in any other business. This fact may be the consequence of the too generally received opinion, that a knowledge of the science, or even education of any kind, is quite unnecessary to make a good farmer. If a man has physical force to do a great days work, he is set down at once, as being well qualified to manage a farm! And the worst system if sanctioned by time, has been tenaciously adhered to till accident or blind chance forced the conviction of their error irresistably upon their minds. But these useful societies have excited a spirit of enquiry and emulation which promise to be extensively beneficial, and to place the Agriculturists of the country first in point of intelligence, as they are now in usefulness.

The Fair held at Canandaigua was highly creditable to the Managers, and sustained the reputation of the county. One premium was received for raising 62 bushels of Wheat on an acre of land.—The Hon. Gideon Granger, delivered an Address, &c.

While we look with such heart felt satisfaction upon these proceedings, it is not without a feeling of regret and of mortified pride, that we see ourselves excluded by our remote situation, from a participation in these joyous Festivals. The number and wealth of the inhabitants of this section of the county, entitle them to act a conspicuous part—but the narrow minded policy of a few men has prevented it, by keeping us in spite of ourselves and the claims of justice, without any inducement to engage with zeal in the promotion of these institutions.

During the heavy rains which fell last week, one of the banks of the Canal at Wood Creek gave way, and the navigation at that place was interrupted for a few days. The injury was promptly repaired, so that boats passed as usual on Saturday.—*Utica Gaz.*

Yesterday morning a coroner's inquest was called to view the body of Mr. Jonathan Townsend, a respectable inhabitant of the town of Deerfield, who was pursued and killed on Sunday evening by a furious bull. His body was most shockingly mangled.—*Id.*

It is reported, we know not on what authority, that the following appointments had been made at Washington:—
Smith Thompson, of New-York, to be Collector of the port of New-York, vice David Gelston.
Nathan Sanford of New-York, to be Secretary of the Navy, vice S. Thompson.
Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, to be Post-Master-General, vice Return J. Meigs, resigned.
[In remarking on the above rumored appointments, the editors of the National Intelligencer say, that they should not be surprised if the two first mentioned were fact, though they have no other authority than mere rumor for support.]

ing so. They also add, that Mr. Briggs had not resigned as Post-Master-General; but that it is a mere rumor, and at the same time, that he was desirous to resign the office.]

The Elephant which fell from the bridge at Bellows' Falls is dead. His back and several of his ribs were broken by the fall. He was purchased by his late owners for \$10,000.

A young man lately fell from the Southwark shot tower, in Philadelphia, a distance of more than 200 feet, & was instantly killed.

Congress.—Monday the 13th of November next is appointed by law for the meeting of Congress.

Legislature.—The Legislature of this State meet at Albany on the 7th of Nov. for the purpose of choosing Electors of President and Vice President of the United-States.

Missouri.—The first election in the new state of Missouri has resulted in the choice of Alexander M'Nair as governor of the state, and John Scott as representative in Congress, by large majorities.

The Baltimore Patriot states that the election in Maryland, as far as ascertained, has resulted in the choice of 40 Republicans and 16 Federal delegates to the assembly—6 counties doubtful. The Senate, consisting of 15 members, is Federal. John Montgomery, Esq. a Republican, is chosen Mayor of Baltimore, in opposition to Edward Johnson, the late Mayor.

During last winter, a person of this village, filled a bakery in the vicinity of Black Rock, which, upon being split for use, discovered several strokes of an axe, the blade of which was about the size of the French hunter's axes; and one hundred and seventy three grains of the tree had grown since those strokes were given: consequently those blows were inflicted in the year 1647. In the year 1688 or '10 Quebec was settled by the French.—*Buffalo Pat.*

The Providence Board of Health report only one case of the yellow fever between the 15 and 30 of September and one case on the 2d October.

The situation of Savannah, is very distressing. The remaining white population is very small, and out of that there died, within the two last days of which we have any account, thirty-five persons.—*Nat. Intel.*

Mr. Charles Sprague, a native of Boston, and master-painter in the navy yard Gosport, on Friday afternoon last, in a fit of despondency, threw himself off the bow-stage of the 74 building there, and was instantly killed by falling on some timbers below. The cause of this rash act was pecuniary embarrassment.

Bonaparte.—A brig arrived at Boston, touched at St. Helena. Bonaparte enjoyed good health, but had no intercourse with the principal British officers. The officers appeared irritated and mortified at being compelled to remain there as a guard to his august personage.

HIBERNICUS.

“The editor of the Argus declares that he has ‘demonstrative evidence,’ that the numbers of Hibernicus were written by the governor. Let him bring his evidence before the public.”—*Statesman, 15th October, 1820.*

We repeat again, we have demonstrative evidence that the numbers of Hibernicus are from the pen of the governor. Let the editor of the Statesman deny this if he dare, and we will prove the fact by evidence that cannot be evaded. And what we would ask, ought the public to think of a governor turning newspaper scribbler, and, under an assumed name, abusing his political opponents, and trumpeting his own fame in a most fulsome and disgusting manner? *Argus.*

It appears from the Columbian, that Watty Cox announces a new publication, to be called the Auctioneer. This is the identical Mr. Watty Cox, who wrote to his friends, that he would rather return to Ireland and be hanged, than remain in this detestible country and sweat to death with yellow fever, between American blankets. His new publication must, of course, be worth encouraging.—*National Advocate.*

“Here we go up, up, up,
“And here we go down, down, down.”
Lullaby, or Broker's Melody.

By Turner's New-York price Current of stocks, &c. we find that U. S. Bank Stock is again at 103 1-2. Just one week ago, it was almost at the freezing point; it is already at temperate; this time next week, it will probably be at 105, or even higher, until they get another letter from a Philadelphia correspondent. The market for this stock is almost as fluctuating as our climate; two weeks ago we had frost; for two days past, we have had summer heat; and in two days more, in all likelihood, we shall have frost again.—*Nat. Intel.*

The Albany “Statesman,” a paper devoted to the support of De Witt Clin-

ton, in denouncing the recent election in this state, says: “In Rhode Island, Job Press, in place of a dough-face. The other two rival candidates were Messrs. Bridgman and Eddy, neither of which has been elected.” The term of dough-face here made use of, was applied by that restless spirit, John Randolph, in one of his speeches, to those members of congress, who voted in favor of the compromise on the Missouri question: and was considered so very witty, that the whole Federal pack, (including Clintonians, and all others, who would rejoice in the division and destruction of the republican party), in their illiberal and unmanly animadversions on that question, have tossed about this witty expression, with as much eagerness as little boys will bandy about a foot ball. Be that as it may—our present object is to correct the error of the “Statesman” editor. Mr. Hazard is the present member, who was opposed by Mr. Durfee—the latter gentleman received all the federal votes and a part of the republican votes, was consequently elected. No one ever pretended to say Mr. Hazard voted for the compromise. Mr. Eddy, who did vote for the compromise, was opposed by Mr. Bridgman, a federalist, and Mr. Eddy is elected. The “Statesman,” it is presumed, will correct its error.—*R. Island Rep.*

Daring robbery.—Between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, on Saturday evening the house of a Mr. Mann, residing in south Third street, between Shippen and Plum-streets, next door to Mr. John Floyd's Distillery, was robbed by a gang of villains in a very daring manner.—Upon Mrs. Mann's opening the street door, at which they had previously knocked, they rushed in and having seized her, they stopped her mouth, blindfolded her, tied cords round her arms & ankles, carried her into the back kitchen and laid her on the hearth. They then proceeded to ransack the house & found six kegs containing Spanish dollars, all of which they carried off and the remaining four they left in the yard. The two kegs carried off contained about \$2000. We understand that part of the gang were secured the same evening.—*Philad. Freeman's Journal.*

From the Jackson (Missouri) Herald.
Horrid Murder!—It is our painful duty to state, that Mrs. Jane Burns, was murdered on Wednesday evening the 15th ult. at his residence, about one and a half mile from this place, by a Shawnee Indian named Little George. Pursuit has been made after the murderer, but he is not taken.

European Monarchs.—Of all the reigning monarchs in Europe, says a London paper, not one, Charles John (Bernadotte) of Sweden excepted, has yet been crowned.

The waters of the Ohio have fallen so low, as to put a stop to much of its navigation. This circumstance, and the dullness of the times, have occasioned the hauling up of 18 steam-boats, at Shippingsport and Portland.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

U. S. Bank notes not payable in New-York,	1-2 p. c. dis.
New-York city banks—Albany—Troy—Lansingburgh and Schenectady	par
Notes of all other banks payable at either of the city banks	do
Newburg bank, old emission	do
Do. do. filled with red ink	1-2 dis
Do. Branch at Ithaca	1 dis
Auburn Bank	3-4 dis
Aqueduct at Catskill	1 dis
Barker's Exchange, payable in N. York	87 1-2 dis
Catskill Bank	1-2 dis
Central Bank at Cherry-Valley	3-4 dis
Chenango Bank	2 dis
Columbia Bank, at Hudson	1-2 dis
Geneva Bank	3-4 dis
Hudson Bank	90 dis
Jefferson County Bank	40 dis
Middle District Bank	1-2 dis
Niagara Bank	85 dis
Ontario Bank	5-4 dis
Orange County Bank	1-2 dis
Plattsburgh Bank	1 1-4 dis
Utica bank and branch	3-4 dis
Washington and Warren Bank	60 dis
Notes of the Bank of Montreal, not payable in the city	8 dis
Bank of Canada	3 dis
Bank of Upper Canada	7 dis
Connecticut banks payable in New-York at par—all other at 1 per cent dis.	
Boston banks at 1 per cent. and Massachusetts generally from 1 to 2 1-2 per cent dis.	
New-Hampshire banks 2 1-2 pr. ct. dis.	
New-Jersey banks at par, except the state banks at Trenton and Camden, the Mount Holly and Cumberland banks, which are at 4 a 5 per ct. dis	
Philadelphia banks, par—but a good deal of uncertainty about the Pennsylvania country banks,	

DIED.—In Brighton on the 15th ult. Miss Rachel Clark, aged 15.

MARRIED.—In Mendon Mr. John Woodbury, to Miss Elizabeth Braman. In Henrietta, Mr. Palmer Corban to Miss Maria Pierson.—Mr. Amos Corban to Miss Sybbel Perkins.—Mr. Ambrose Wells to Miss Esther Roberts. In Rush, Mr. Alfred Palmer to Miss Deborah Warden. In Avon, Mr. James Bradshaw to Miss Esther Jones.—Mr. ——— Hamilton to Miss Maria Dunn.

Notice.
A meeting of the members of the Rochester MECHANICS' SOCIETY, will be held at the Mansion House on Wednesday the 25th inst. at 6 o'clock P. M.—Mechanics who are not members of the society, are respectfully invited to attend.
W. COBB, Pres't.
Oct. 17th, 1820

NEW STORE.

Alexander Root & Co.
ARE now opening at their Store, (one door south of Fraser & Sheldon's Hardware Store,) a general assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, and Crockery—

which were purchased at Auction in New-York, and will be sold low for Cash, at wholesale or retail—some of which are the following:—

- Broadcloths,
- Cassimeres,
- Satinets,
- Flannels,
- Bombazettes,
- Rattinotts,
- Canton Crape,
- Lustrings,
- Calicoes,
- Shirtings,
- Shawls, Handkerchiefs, &c.
- Jamaica, St. Croix, and N. E. RUM,
- Cogniac Brandy,
- Holland Gin,
- Wines,
- Hyson, & Hyson Skin TEA,
- Lump & Brown SUGAR,
- Coffee, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Rochester, Oct. 17th 1820. 50tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, and particularly the inhabitants of Henrietta, that he has lately taken lodgings at Capt. Stephen's in said town where he proffers his services as

Physician and Surgeon, and will punctually attend to all calls in the line of his profession.

PHINEHAS A. ROYCE.
Henrietta, Oct. 17, 1820. 5w

Cheaper than Ever.
G. P. SMYTH,

HAS recently commenced the Tailoring Business, in the village of Rochester, opposite the Post Office—where he offers his services to the citizens of the village and the public. He hopes to receive a share of patronage.

CUTTING,
Clothes of all kinds will be done on short notice. Pains will be taken to fit them so that they may be made without any difficulty.

Military Dresses,
made on the shortest notice and according to the late law. Sept. 5, 1820. 44tf

Gentlemen's Clothes.
LATEST FASHIONS, JUST RECEIVED FROM N. YORK.

THE Subscriber has just received patterns of the latest fashions from one of the first shops in the city of New-York, and is ready, at his old stand in Buffalo-street, near the bridge, to execute all kinds of work in the Tailoring business in the most fashionable and workmanlike manner, on short notice, and at unusually low prices—especially so for Cash. He presumes that from the experience he has had in his business in the first shops in New-York, and Philadelphia, that he will be able to give general satisfaction. At any rate gentlemen who want clothes Cut or Made in style will do well to call.

Military Work
made according to the late regulations. Garments cut on short notice. A small assortment of Domestic Manufactured Cloths, of various colours and of good quality, for sale very cheap for cash.

ELISHA TAYLOR.
Rochester, July 21, 1820. 38tf

FLAXSEED.
CASH paid for Flaxseed at the Oil Mill at the east end of the Bridge

WILLIAM ATKINSON.
Rochester, Aug. 23. 49tf

CASH for WHEAT.

THE Subscribers will pay Cash for Wheat delivered at their Mills in Clyde.

STRONG & ALBRIGHT.
Clyde, Sept. 8, 1820. 45tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wants 25 journeyman Coopers for the fall's work, four to continue a year. Two industrious boys as Apprentices to the Coopering Business. Apply at my shop a few rods South of the Red Mill's

BENJ. JAMES.
Rochester, August 8, 1820. 40tf.

Rochester Hardware Store
FRASER & SHELDON

ARE now receiving and intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete and general assortment of

- HARDWARE, CUTLERY, Plated and Common Saddlery.
- 10 Tons Russia & Swedes Iron.
- 5 “ Band and Hoop Iron.
- 1 “ Share Moulds and Landsides.
- 1 “ German (L.) Swedes & Cast Stee
- 5 “ Cut Nails assorted from 3 to 20dl
- 12 doz. English Spades and Shovels.

Dutch Bolting Cloths,
Tobacco, Snuff and Segars.

They also carry on the manufacturing of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron; such as Copper Stills and Worms, Dyers' and Batters' Kettles, Copper Tea Kettles Copper, and Sheet Iron Boilers, Cylinders, Heaters, &c. &c.

The above articles will be sold very low for Cash, wholesale and retail.
Rochester, June 27, 1820. 36tf

DYE STUFF, PAINT AND OIL STORE.

S. MELANCTON SMITH

KEEPS on hand a constant supply of Dye-Stuffs of all kinds—Paints and Oils, which will be sold very low for Cash. Clothiers are respectfully invited to call. The articles are selected by gentlemen long acquainted with the business and are warranted good.

—ALSO—

Iron, Nails—White and Tarr'd Rope all sizes. Blocks, Shoe, Whitewash, Clothiers and Paint Brushes, Seine and wrapping Twine. Factory and Tow Cloth. Tobacco, Pipes, Snuff, Powder Lead and Shot. Shaving and Bar Soap.

Albany Stone Ware, consisting of a variety of Jugs & Pots. A constant supply of common and basket Salt.—North Carolina Tar and Rosin, by the bbl. or less. A few Cow Bells, from 5 to 4s. each. Salmon of a superior quality by the bbl. or less, which will be exchanged for Produce or Whiskey.—Spermaceti Oil, much used for Wool carding as well as lamps. Confectionary

Also, [July 17,] a constant supply of SALT,

by the hundred barrels, or less, on liberal terms.

FORWARDING.

THE subscriber continues the Forwarding Business on the Genesee River, will take property at either of the Landings above Rochester and deliver the same at either of the Landings below;—will also contract for the Forwarding of Merchandise from Albany to any part of this district on reasonable terms.

S. MELANCTON SMITH.
Rochester, April 18, 1820. 24tf.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Eastern and Western Mails will close on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 o'clock P. M. The Moscow Mail, on the west side of the river, will close every Monday at 9 o'clock P. M. The Avon Mail on the east side of the River will close every Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M. All letters to be forwarded should be delivered at least half an hour before the time fixed for closing the Mail, otherwise they will lay over until the departure of the next mail.

A. REYNOLDS, P. M.
Rochester, June 11th 1820.

TICKETS

For sale in LITERATURE LOTTERY No. 4 at the Post-Office Rochester.

One thousand Flour Barrels

WANTED, for which ready pay will be made, if delivered soon.
WILLIAM ATKINSON.
Rochester, Sept. 1 2w

WANTED,
A GIRL to do the work of a small family in this village. Enquire at this office.
Oct. 10. 49

JUSTICES' BLANK

For Sale at this Office

Trial of the Queen.

Examination of Theodore Majocchi.

In what situation was Bergami when in the service of General Pino? He was there a servant, a valet de chambre. What situation did you yourself hold at that period?—I was a postillion, or rider. Do you know what was the condition of Bergami at that time in point of finances?—He was rather poor than rich. What wages did he receive?—Three livres of Milan a day. Do you know whether he was possessed of any property besides the wages he received?—No. What do you mean by no? Do you mean that you do not know, or that he was not possessed of any separate property?—I do not know more than he received the three livres a day. Did you leave the service of General Pino before Bergami quitted it?—I did. Into what service did you enter?—I went to Vienna, and was in the service of the duke of Kocoumania as his postillion. Did you afterwards enter any service at Naples?—Yes into that of Joachim Murat. Was Murat at that time king of Naples?—I was. Did you then see Partolono Bergami?—Yes, I did. When did you see him there for the first time?—In June, I believe.

Mr. Brougham said he had objections to urge to this course of examination.—He apprehended also that it was competent to him, to state his objection to a question before the answer was received.

The earl of Liverpool rose, and declining any wish to interfere scrupulously against the learned counsel, took occasion to observe, that in his view the more regular course of proceeding on the part of the learned counsel would be first to hear the answer first, and then it would be seen whether that answer was or was not relevant or admissible evidence.

Mr. Brougham observed that he was governed in his interposition by the rules which prevailed in the ordinary courts of Law.

The Lord Chancellor expressed his opinion that the interposition of the learned counsel was quite correct; for if the answer was heard, it might operate to produce an impression, however inadmissible, as evidence.

The Solicitor General resumed his examination. At what time did you meet with Bergami at Naples? About Christmas, 1814. In whose house? In the house of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. In what situation was he at that time? He was courier and, it was reported, equerry. Can you tell us the precise time? At the beginning of the year 1815. Do you recollect how long it was after you had been at Naples that you met Bergami? I remember that he told me that he would make me a present. Did you afterwards enter the service of the Princess? I did.—How long after you had met with Bergami? About a fortnight afterwards.—What was then the situation of Bergami? He was a lacquey, and wore a livery. At what table did he dine?—There were two tables, and he dined at the table of the upper servants.

By Lord Harrowby.—Who were the other persons that dined at that table?—There were, besides Bergami, Mons. Sicard the maitre d'hotel, M. Jeronimus and the waiting-maid of the Princess's dame d'honneur, whose name, as she was an English woman, I forget. Did any other person divide the duty about the person of the Princess? Yes, M. Jeronimus sometimes. Was that by turns?—The upper servants performed the duty by turns. Did any one ever attend out of his turn? Jeronimus often carried in the tray for the morning's dejeuner.—Do you know what was the situation of the sleeping-rooms of the Princess and of Bergami at that time? Yes, I recollect it well. Describe it.—The rooms of the Princess and of Bergami led to each other by a corridor, in which there was a small cabinet. Bergami's bedroom was situated to the left. Are we to understand that there was no space between the two rooms, except what was taken up by the corridor and the small cabinet that you mention?—There was nothing else; and it was necessary to pass through the corridor to go from one room to the other. What was there on the other side of Bergami's bedroom? A saloon. Who usually slept in the cabinet? Nobody; it was free. Did the rest of the family sleep in that part of the house or at a distance? Their rooms were separated. Do you recollect any accident happening to Bergami? Yes. What was it, and where did it happen? It was a kick from a horse.—When did it happen? When they went to the lake Aniano. In consequence of it, was he put to bed? Yes.—Did you see the Princess in his room during his sickness? Yes; I saw her Royal Highness there on one occasion with Jeronimus and Doctor Holland, who was dressing Bergami's foot. Did you carry any broth to him? Yes.—Were any directions given to you as to where you were to sleep after this accident? Yes, I remember. Where was it? On the sofa in the cabinet, and near the fire place. Was that the cabinet which you have been speaking of?—Yes. How long did you continue there? Five or six nights.—

...was a fire always in the room for five or six nights during which time the witness slept on a sofa in the cabinet. Did any one pass through the cabinet while the witness slept there? Yes. Who was that person? Her Royal Highness.—Did she pass through towards the corridor, and in the direction of Bergami's apartment? She did. How often did she so pass? Twice. At what time did she pass on the first occasion? At half an hour past midnight. How long did she remain in Bergami's room on that night? About ten or fifteen minutes. In what appearance did she pass the witness? She passed slowly and softly, and after looking at witness, who appeared to be asleep, passed on. After the Princess had gone into Bergami's room did witness hear what passed there, whether there was any conversation or what else? He heard some whispering.—Witness had said that the Princess went a second time into Bergami's room. How long did she remain there on that occasion? About fifteen or eighteen minutes. It might be some minutes more or less. How long did the Princess remain at Naples after the witness entered into her service? About a month, or 40 or 50 days. Did he accompany the Princess after she left Naples? He did. Before the Princess left Naples, did any of her English servants quit her? Yes, some of them left her.—Did he remember who were the English attendants that left her Majesty?—He remembered M. Sicard, maitre d'hotel, Capt. Hesse Her Royal Highness's Equerry, and her Chamberlains. He could not tell how the Chamberlains were called. Was the name of Gell among them? I believe it was. Was he the chamberlain? I do not know; he wore small mustachios. (A laugh) Did he remember whether Keppel Craven was the name of another of those chamberlains? He did not recollect such a name, such a name he could not recollect. He the interpreter said that he translated the witness literally. Did he remember any other name? Did he remember that any English lady left her Majesty on that occasion? Yes, a small lady, and rather thin, but did not remember her name. She was Lady—Lady—something. Was it the name of Lady Charlotte Forbes? He did not remember. Witness had stated that he had been at Naples and Rome.—Whether did he go with the Princess from Rome? To Civita Vecchia. Did they ever go on board of the vessel at Civita Vecchia? Yes the Clorinde frigate. Where did the frigate go? To sea. It passed Leghorn; it stopped there a little time. Did any thing particular happen on board the ship? He did not remember. Whither did the ship go from Leghorn? To Genoa.—Did any English person join the Princess at Genoa? Yes, Captain Owen.—Did any one else? Yes, Lady Charlotte Campbell, who was a tall fat woman, joined her Royal Highness, with her two daughters. How long did the Princess remain at Genoa? About forty or fifty days. Where did the Princess reside while at Genoa? In a palace at the end of the city, on the Milan road. Did he recollect the situation of the rooms in which the Princess & Bergami slept in that palace? There was a room between their apartments, in which room trunks and packages were kept; it was a baggage or luggage room. Did any one sleep there? No one.—Were there doors opening from this luggage room into the apartments of the Princess and Bergami? Yes, there were. Might any one pass thro' this room from the apartment of the Princess to that of Bergami? Yes, any one might pass. Was there any particular apartment in this palace in which Bergami generally breakfasted? Yes.—Where was that apartment? It was a small room at the top of the grand saloon. Did witness ever see any person breakfast with Bergami in that room?—Yes, he saw the Princess breakfast with Bergami in the room one morning. Did he remember his having one night knocked at the sleeping room door of Bergami, in order to awake him? Yes. On what occasion did he so knock?—One night when people came to the house. For what purpose did he knock at the door of Bergami? Because people came into the room, and they wanted to see Bergami. At what time did he so knock at the door of Bergami?—At about half past one o'clock in the morning. Did Bergami give any answer when witness so knocked? No. Did not witness knock so loudly that Bergami must have heard him? Yes, Bergami might of heard. Did the Princess ride or drive out in any way while she was at Genoa? Yes. In what way? She rode out in a donkey. Did witness observe any thing that took place between the Princess and Bergami at any time that she so rode out? Yes. What was it that passed? Bergami took the Prince round the waist and put her upon the ass. Did he observe any thing farther? Yes; Bergami took her Royal Highness by the hand to prevent her from falling off the ass. To what place did you proceed on leaving Genoa? To Milan. Where did the Princess's establishment first reside at Milan? At Cosa Carcana, Porta Nuova. At what house? At a house belonging to the family of

Parona. Do you recollect, before the Princess was taken into her relations of Bergami were taken into her Royal Highness's service? Yes, I remember some. What name? One was a female; Faustina. Was she married or single?—I do not know whether she was single or married; she came to the house without a husband. Was there a child brought into the house? Yes.—What was the child's name? Victorine. About what age did the child appear? About three years old when she came. Did the mother of the child come with her? No. Did any body else come of the Bergami family? Yes, Lewis Bergami. How was Bergami's room situated as to the Princess's? The rooms were separated by a wall. How were the doors of the two rooms placed as to each other? At first there was an ante-room, on the right, left for Mr. Williams, and Bergami's was the room at the near side next the Princess's. Was there a door or a wall separating Bergami's from the Princess room, or a stair-case? Yes, there was a landing place, which had a door opening into it. Where was this landing place? Between both rooms.—Did the door of each open into it? Yes; each door of the Princess's apartment and of Bergami's opened into it. The distance between the doors was about two brace, or about seven or eight feet. Mr. Brougham here observed, that he trusted the Solicitor-Gen. would take care that no other witness remained present while a witness was under examination. This was a practice in all other Courts, and he had no doubt from its propriety, would be adopted by their Lordships. The Solicitor-General could have no possible objection to the removal and separation of the witnesses. He was not aware that any witness for the Bill was present, except the one under examination. The Lord Chancellor said, the rule of course embraced all the witnesses, both by and against, always of course excepting those whose duty it was to remain present. The examination of the business was resumed by the Solicitor-General. Were the stair-case and landing place you allude to private, or did any other door open into them? The stair case and landing place were private; the stair case led into a small apartment, which was unfrequented. Did any body sleep in that small apartment? Yes; sometimes the brother of Bergami.—During the period of the general residence of the Princess at Milan, did she take a journey to Venice? Yes. Before she went, had Lady Charlotte Campbell joined her? I think not. Where did she join her Royal Highness with her daughters? I think at Genoa. Did Lady Charlotte stay long with her Royal Highness? No. Do you remember when she quitted? I think about five or six days before the Princess set out for Venice. Did any English Lady of Honour remain in the suite of the Princess after Lady Charlotte left? I recollect none. Did a person called the Countess of Oldi join the Princess? She did. When? About two or three days after Lady Charlotte Campbell left. Do you know whether she was any relation of Bergami's? It was reported in the house she was his sister. How was that known? It was spoken of. Did witness himself know it? Yes. When you arrived at Venice where did you go? To the Great Britain Hotel; they afterwards went to the house next by. How were the bedrooms occupied by the Princess & by Bergami situated in that house? They were next one another. Was there any division between them? Yes, only a grand saloon. (A laugh) Did both doors open into that saloon? Yes, they did. Did witness ever see the Princess walk out with Bergami? Yes. Where? Both at Milan and Venice. In what manner did you see them walk out together? Arm by arm, or arm in arm, they walked out at Milan and Venice. Was this by day or by night? At night. At what time of the night; at what hour? After nine o'clock in the evening; between nine and ten o'clock. Thursday, Aug. 24. The first witness called, this morning, was Visenza Guerguille. This witness being sworn. The Solicitor General then proceeded to examine the witness. The witness was owner of a Polacre called the Industry. That vessel had been engaged to convey the Princess of Wales from Augusta to Greece. The weather became very warm after they left Jaffa, and the Princess had her bed placed under a tent on deck. She slept upon a sofa; Bergami slept under the same tent. The tent used to be closed all around during the night like a pavillion. Witness was the person whose office it was to close up the tent. It was made quite close, impervious to the observation of those on deck. About eight in the morning the tent used to be opened. Witness often saw the Princess when the tent was opened. She used sometimes to be sitting, and sometimes in bed. Witness has seen the Princess and Bergami on their beds at these times; Bergami used to be lying on his back upon the smaller bed. Remembers on one occasion particularly, when having seen Bergami in this situation he was ordered by the Princess to close the tent. In about a quarter of an

hour afterwards Bergami came out. The princess used to take a bath on board very often. Bergami accompanied her as he did on every other occasion when she went below. He had seen the Princess and Bergami sitting on deck together frequently. Has seen her sitting on his knee, and each kissing the other. This kissing he has seen more than once; very frequently. Examined by Mr. Williams. Remembered once to have ordered the mate away when he saw the Queen and Bergami on the bed, that he might not see that which was indecent. Was once ordered to put down the curtains of the tent when the Queen and Bergami were sitting on the gun. Wednesday, August 30. Paolo Oggione was then sworn. The witness was a man of decent appearance, and about 30 years of age. Examined by the Attorney General. Was there any internal communication between the rooms of the Princess and of Bergami? There was one. Does the witness remember ever seeing Bergami in the passage of which she has made mention, at night? I do remember. Where was her Royal Highness then?—In her bedroom. Was her Royal Highness dressed or undressed, or how? Her Royal Highness was undressed. Where was witness standing? I was near her Royal Highness's bed. Where was Bergami when the witness saw him? I have seen Bergami come out of his room and come thro' the passage. In what direction was Bergami moving: towards the Princess's room, or how?—He was going towards the room of her Royal Highness. What was the state of Bergami's dress when the witness saw him? He was not dressed. When the witness said he was not dressed, what did she mean? What had he on? He was not dressed at all. (A laugh.) What was there on his feet? Slippers. Did the witness observe whether he had any stockings on? I saw no stockings. Had he any thing on but his shirt?—No more. The witness has said that the Princess was undressed; had she got into her bed or not? She was not in bed. When the witness saw Bergami in the manner she has described, what did witness do? I ran away; I escaped by a little door near me out of the apartment of the Princess. It appears that Majocchi, the non ricordo witness who swore at the beginning of his examination that he did not understand a word of English, has been living at Gloucester as a servant last year. The following letter has been addressed to a person in London, and by him transmitted to Albernham Wood, and thence to the Queen's counsel. Gloucester, Aug. 23.—I know you to be a well wisher of the Queen. The first witness called against her I have every reason to believe is a man who lived with Mr. Adams Hyatt, who brought him over from Italy. He always spoke in the highest terms of her majesty, and said he had been offered a considerable sum of money, and a place for life, if he would appear against her. I can find very credible people of Gloucester to whom he told this. I request you will make known these circumstances to Alderman Wood; and some person may then be sent from London to make the necessary inquiries here. JOHN MARSH. [From the National Intelligencer.] DUELLISTS IN THE FIELD. FROM THE ANTIQUARY. Two young men and their seconds had met, pursuant to appointment, to settle, by shooting each other, a trifling dispute which arose on the preceding day. 'It was a beautiful summer evening, and the shadow of the solitary thorn-tree was lengthened upon the short greensward of the narrow valley, which was skirted by the woods that closed around the ruins of St. Ruth.' When they arrived on the ground, they found there Edie Ochiltree, a mendicant and pensioner.—They endeavoured to induce him to leave the ground, by persuasion, and at last by menace, which he resented, old and feeble as he was. And here the following scene opens: 'Well, well, I was wrong—I was wrong,' said McIntyre, 'here's a crown for you,—go your ways—what's the matter now?' The old man drew himself up to the full advantage of his uncommon height, and in despite of his dress, which indeed had more of the pilgrim than the ordinary beggar, looked, from height, manner, and emphasis of voice and gesture, rather like a grey palmer, or eremite preacher, the ghostly counsellor of the young men who were round him, than the object of their charity. His speech, indeed, was as homely as his habit, but as bold and unceremonious as his erect and dignified demeanour. 'What are ye come here for, young men?' he said, addressing himself to the surprised audience: 'are ye come amongst the most lovely works of God to break his laws?

Have ye left the works of man, the houses and the cities, that are but clay and dust, like those that built them; and are ye come here among the peaceful hills, and by the quiet waters that will last whiles aught earthly shall endure, to destroy each other's lives, that will have but an unco short time by the course of nature, to make up a long account at the close of it? O Sirs, hae ye brothers, sisters, fathers, that hae tended ye, and mothers that hae travailed for ye, friends that hae ca' ye like a piece of their ain heart? And is this the way ye tak to make them childless, and brotherless, and friendless? Obon! it's an ill fight whar he that wins has the worst o't. Think on't bairns—I'm a pair man—but I'm an auld man too, and whar my poverty takes awa' frae the weight of my counsel, grey hairs and a truthful heart should akk it twenty times—gang hame, gang hame, like gude lads—the French will be ower to hary us ane o' thae days, and ye'll hae fighting aneugh and may be auld Edie will hirple out himself, if he can get a feal-dike to lay his gun ower, and may live to tell you whilk o' ye does the best where there's a good cause afore ye?' There was something in the undaunted and independent manner, hardy sentiments, and manly, rude elocution of the old man, that had its effect upon the party, and particularly upon the seconds, whose pride was uninterested in bringing the dispute to a bloody arbitrament, and who, on the contrary, eagerly watched for an opportunity to recommend conciliation. 'Upon my word, Mr. Lesley,' said Taffril, 'old Akam speaks like an oracle—our friends here were very angry yesterday, and, of course, very foolish—to-day they should be cool, or at least we must be so in their behalf. I think he word should be, forget and forgive, on both sides, that we should all shake hands, fire these foolish crackers in the air, and go home to sup in a body at the Graemes' arms.' 'I would heartily recommend it,' said Lesley; 'for, with a great deal of heat and irritation on both sides, I confess myself unable to discover any rational ground of quarrel.' 'Gentlemen,' said McIntyre, very coolly, 'all this should have been tho't of before. In my opinion, persons that have done, and who should part without carrying it any farther, might go to supper at the Graemes' arms very joyously but would rise the next morning with reputations as ragged as our friend here, who has obliged us with a rather unnecessary display of his oratory. I speak for myself, that I find myself bound to call upon you to proceed without more delay.' 'An ill,' said Lovel, 'as I never desired any, have also to request these gentlemen to arrange preliminaries as fast as possible.' 'Bairns, bairns,' cried old Ochiltree; but perceiving he was no longer attended to, 'madmen I should say, but your blood be on your heads!' And the old man drew off from the ground, which was now measured out by the seconds, and continued muttering and talking to himself in sullen indignation mixed with anxiety, and with a strong feeling of painful curiosity. Without paying further attention to his presence or remonstrances, Mr. Lesley and the Lieutenant made the necessary arrangements for the duel; and it was agreed that both parties should fire when Mr. Lesley dropped his handkerchief. The fatal sign was given, and both fired almost in the same moment. Capt. McIntyre's ball grazed the side of his opponent, but did not draw blood. That of Lovel was more true to the aim, McIntyre reeled and fell. Raising himself on his arm, his first exclamation was, 'it is nothing—it is nothing—give us the other pistols.' But in an instant he said in a lower tone, 'I believe I have enough, and what's worse I fear I deserve it. Mr. Lovel, or whatever your name is, fly & save yourself—bear all witness I provoked this matter. Then raising himself again on his arm, he added, 'shake hands, Lovel—I believe you to be a gentleman—forgive my rudeness, and I forgive you my death—poor sister!' The surgeon came up to perform his part of the tragedy, and Lovel stood gazing on the evil of which he had been the active, though unwilling cause, with a dizzy and bewildered eye. He was roused from his trance by the grasp of the mendicant—'Why stand gazing on your deed? What's doomed is doomed, what's done is past recalling. But awa', awa', if ye would save your young blood from a shameful death, I see the men out bye yonder that are come ower soon to drag ye to prison.' 'He is right, he is right,' exclaimed Taffril, 'you must not attempt to get on the Highroad, get into the wood till night. My brig will be under sail by that time, and at three in the morning, when the tide will serve, I shall have the boat waiting for you at the Mussel-Crag. Away, away, for heaven's sake!' 'O yes, fly, fly!' repeated the wounded man, his words faltering with convulsive sobs. 'Come with me,' said the mendicant almost dragging him off, 'the Captain's plain is the best, I'll carry ye to a place where he might be concealed in the mean time, were they to seek ye with sluth-bounds.'

FOREIGN NEWS.

[From the New York Lib. Adv. Oct. 10.]
LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival at Boston of the ship Herald, Capt. Fox, from Liverpool, we have received from our very attentive and obliging correspondent at Liverpool the London Courier of the 1st and 3d of September, and a Liverpool paper of Saturday the 4th of September, the Courier being an evening paper, brings us, of course, the intelligence of the 2d. The papers are, as usual, devoted in a great measure to the proceedings in the Queen's trial. A female of the name of Louisa Dumont had occupied the house three days. On her principal examination, her testimony was perhaps more strongly presumptive against the queen, than any of the preceding witnesses.— Upon her cross-examination, however, with much difficulty, some pretty material circumstances were drawn from her, which were calculated to shake her credit. Among the rest, were produced several letters, written by this witness, after she had left the service of the Princess of Wales, which she finally acknowledged to be written by her, from which the following passages were read: "If the princess could read my heart, she would be convinced of the infinite respect, the unlimited attachment, and the perfect affection I entertain for her august person." "How often to numerous circles have I enumerated her rare talents, her mildness, her piety, her charity, in short all those perfections which she possesses in so eminent a degree?" "I have been delighted in looking over my journal, for you know I say in it a great deal of the best and the most amiable princess in the world; I relate in detail all the traits of sensibility and generosity which she has shown, and the manner in which she has been received, applauded, and cherished, in all the places which we have visited." "You know when the princess is my subject, I am not barren.— Consequently my journal is embellished with the effusions of my heart, my greatest desire having always been, that the princess should always appear what she really is, and that full justice should be rendered to her." After reading the letters, the witness explained their contents by saying, that when she was writing them, she was anxious to secure a place in her service for her sister.

When first inquired of respecting the Baron Ompteda, she frequently said she knew nothing except having frequently seen him at the Villa Villani when he visited the princess. In her cross-examination, being asked whether she had ever heard any complaints made about locks and keys, she answered that she remembered the princess making a complaint, but she did not recollect what the complaint was about, though she acknowledged the Baron Ompteda was in the house of the Princess at the time. On being interrogated she denied that she ever took any part in the complaint, or that she wrote a challenge on that occasion. The examining counsel asked her, "Did you not write a letter to Mr. Hannman?" She answered, "I do not recollect." "Did not he desire you to write a letter for him to the Baron Ompteda?" She again answered, "I recollect nothing about it." Parts of the letter were then shown to her, and she was asked if it was her hand writing, but she would give no decisive answer: The question was put direct, "Is it your hand writing?" Her answer was, "It does not seem exactly like it." "Do you believe it to be yours or not?" She replied, "I cannot tell whether it is my hand writing, because it is not exactly the hand writing as I write."

The same witness had written to her sister to the following effect: "I had almost forgotten to confide to you a thing which will surprise you as much as it has me. On the 25th of last month, I was taking some refreshment at my aunt Clair's, when I was informed that there was a person desired to deliver me a letter, and that he would trust it to no one else but me. I went down stairs, and desired him to come up into my room; and, to my astonishment, when I broke the seal I found a proposal was made to me to set off to London, under the protection of government. I was promised protection, and an opulent fortune in a short time. The letter was without signature; but to assure me of the truth of it, I was informed that I might draw on a Banker for as much money as I wished. The attorney general now interposed, the witness was ordered to withdraw, when a debate commenced with regard to the propriety of the course adopted by the Queen's counsel in reading detached parts of letters, &c. The witness subsequently acknowledged the letters produced to have been written by her.

The cross examination of this witness was conducted by Mr. Williams, one of the Queen's counsel, who displayed in the course of it, the talents peculiarly characteristic of the name among the profession. The Queen's party exulted in the result of this witness' examination. And the Courier is obviously somewhat chagrined at it.

New-York, Oct. 18.
By the arrival of the ship Cortes, Captain De Cost, in 35 days from Liverpool we have received from our attentive cor-

respondents complete lists of subscribers, and Lloyd's List, and the London Courier of the 10th, and Liverpool papers and Prices current to Sept. 11th, all inclusive. In the Courier we have a regular account from our last date of the proceedings in the Queen's trial to Saturday evening, Sept. 9th, the last accounts that could be brought by this vessel.

The speech of the Solicitor-General, in summing up the evidence in support of the Bill of Pains and Penalties, occupies more than eight closely printed columns in the Courier. On the 6th, the counsel for the crown gave notice that they would move for the postponement of the proceedings against the Queen for a few days, until he could produce certain witnesses whom he expected from the continent. The consideration of the matter was postponed until the next day, that the Attorney-General might introduce his affidavit in support of the motion. On the morning of the 7th, he gave notice, that he had received dispatches from Italy, from which it appeared, that the witnesses could not arrive in London within the time mentioned, and he therefore withdrew his application.

On the 7th of September, the evidence in support of the Bill of Pains and Penalties having closed, the Solicitor-general summed up on the same side, in a very long and elaborate argument. The counsel on the part of the queen were informed, that on the following day they would be called upon to state in what manner they proposed to proceed in the queen's defence. The rest of the day was taken up in discussing various subjects; and on the 9th the queen's counsel informed the House that a short time would be necessary to prepare her defence. The House ordered the trial to be postponed till the 3d of October, at which time the hearing on the part of the queen was to commence.

Our last intelligence brought the trial down to the reading of the letters of the witness Louisa Dumont—these letters are contained in the Courier of the 4th. After the reading of the letters the witness underwent a further examination by the Solicitor-General, Peers, &c.

On Monday Sept. 4th, a fresh witness was examined by the name of Luigi Cardilli. He was examined by Mr. Park.

Alessandre Pinelli was the next witness. He is an ornamental painter.— After him came Antonio Bianchi, Giovanni Lucini, Francesco Jossino, Giuseppe Galli, Giuseppe Gourgianli, and Juseppi Sacchi, who occupied the House of Lords until the evening of the seventh, when the attorney general closed his case by summing up in support of the Bill.

Here the Evidence on the part of the Crown closed. After the witness on the part of the crown had been gone thro' Theodore Majocchi underwent another cross-examination by Mr. Brougham.— After he had finished the Attorney General said, "Am I to understand that the Queen's Attorney General does not contemplate any further cross-examination at any time?" To which Mr. Brougham answered "at no time."

London, Sept. 10.
The House of Lords on Friday, refused Mr. Brougham's request that he might be permitted to open his case for the defence, & subsequently postponed the hearing of evidence for some time; and also his farther request that he might be allowed to comment upon the evidence produced for the prosecution, without touching upon that which he might hereafter find it necessary to bring forward. The learned gentleman yesterday apprised the House that he should be ready to commence his case for the defence in three weeks, and desired an adjournment of the proceedings for that length of time. This application was made in the hope of obviating as much as possible, the evil consequences to the queen which might be expected to arise from the case of the prosecution dwelling upon the public mind for a considerable time without answer or comment; but it is impossible to believe that her majesty can be fully prepared within three weeks for undertaking her defence with the same effect as she might hope for, had a longer time been taken by the counsel; but she is placed in the sad alternative of either prematurely undertaking her defence without sufficient means, or of submitting to the great evil of suffering the public mind to receive an impression injurious to her fame, which a future triumph in the House of Lords might not be able effectually to remove.

[From the Hudson Whig.]
For the curious.—We learn from the postmaster of this city, that the number of letters which have arrived at this office by the steam boats, from the 23d day of March last, to the 30th September, was 5,508—and the number of newspapers which have arrived in the same time, by the same conveyance, is 11,716. It may be well to mention that we have, independent of the steam boat mails, three land mails every week from New-York, three from Albany, one from Hartford, and one from New-Milford, and that the letters and newspapers bro't by these several mails, are not included in the above numbers.

published, it appears that the whole number of inhabitants residing in the town of New-York, does not exceed 2400.

Buffalo, Oct. 17.
Gale.—We last week experienced a severe gale at this place. The schr. Commodore Perry, was driven on shore above the new Pier, and we learn she has received some injury. The schooner, Wolf, which lay at the Pier, for want of care was permitted to wear off her cable, and was beached. Other vessels rode out the gale in safety. The Pier was not in the least injured.

St. Johns, [N. B.] Sept. 26.

The Fire in Nova-Scotia.—Since our last we have received corroborating accounts of an extensive and calamitous fire, which has spread its ravages for nearly 100 miles in extent over the most fertile portion of the North and Western parts of Nova-Scotia, from the neighbourhood of Yarmouth to the county of Annapolis. The fire continued burning for the space of three days, and such was its intensity that the very potatoes were burnt in the earth; houses, barns, fences, fields of grain, stock of all kinds, whole villages and settlements, fell a prey to the devouring element, and not a vestige of vegetation or herbage remains: several lives are also lost. From among several statements we select the following as containing a simple, but affecting representation of the awful scene; and if what this writer relates of the distress which happened to his family, and his immediate neighbourhood within his observation, be true, what must have been the general calamity? The space of our country said to be laid waste, we have travelled, and the greatest place between the extremes without a house, is between Yarmouth and Salmon river, 17 miles—the settlement at Montegan alone contains several thousand souls.

Horrible Murder!—On Saturday evening, information reached the Police Office in this city, that on Thursday night last, about eleven o'clock, in New Kent county, Mr. Daniel Ford and his wife were inhumanly murdered by two Negro men. A slave, named Sam, who belonged to the deceased, was arrested in this place on the same night, on a charge of being concerned in the murder, and is ordered on to New Kent for trial. The principal, Jack, a slave, belonging to a Mr. Robinson of said county, has fled. It is supposed that the murder was committed in consequence of Mr. Ford's having confined his negro woman, the wife of Jack, who to rescue her, entered the house, and after beating Mr. Ford very severely, took a gun and shot him, and then commenced with the gun on Mrs. Ford, until he had accomplished his diabolical purpose.— Mr. Ford was a respectable gentleman, and son of the Rev. Reuben Ford of Hanover.—Rich. Comp

Burlington, [Vt.] Sept. 8.

Melancholy.—On the 15th inst. Mr. Calvin Eaton, of this place, was drowned in Onion river. In passing from the shore to an island a little below the falls, on horseback, which he had frequently done before, in some part of which distance the horse was obliged to swim, he was thrown off, and, being himself unable to swim, he soon sunk for the last time, in water more than 20 feet deep. Some persons at a little distance saw him when he fell from his horse, and ran to his assistance; but the depth of water prevented the recovery of the body until an hour after its descent, when there was no longer a possibility of restoring life.

"Truth is confirmed by investigation and delay."

THE PAMPHLET
I promised to publish, is not yet printed. It has not been delayed without reason. A point of time for its appearance will be announced, as soon as one can safely be set.

JOHN CLEVES SYMMES.
Newport, Ky. Sept. 21, 1820.

Dwarf.—Under the head of "extreme novelty," a dwarf advertises himself in the last Liverpool papers. His name is Simon Paap, a native of Zandvoort, near Haarlem, in Holland. His height is only 28 inches, and weight 27 pounds. He writes in French, Dutch and English converses with perfect ease, and performs the manual and platoon exercise with a grace and manner peculiar to himself.

The Stock Market.—Our correspondents at New-York inform us, that the Stock of the Bank of the United States is up to 105; and that large investments were made in the course of the week at 104 1/2, and from that to 105 per cent. U. S. Six per cent. Stock varies from 106 to 108, according to the time at which it is redeemable. This proves two things: that money is abundant, and that the credit of the government is good.—National Intelligencer.

The Census of Portland (Maine) presents a population of 8531, being an increase, since 1810, of 1412 souls. The

chief by creating dissensions among the republicans—but in this, as in every other political manœuvre, they will meet with defeat, and reap a plentiful harvest of mortification. It will be recollected that immediately after the late election, and before the result of it was fully known, the Clintonians were 'infected almost to explosion,' with anticipated triumph, and boasted of the "clean work" they intended should be done—the appointment of a Senator to supply the place of Mr. Sanford, was not the least of the advantages they fancied they had gained. But, who can credit the metamorphosis! these 'clean sweepers' no sooner find themselves in a minority, and without power, than they become the friends of the man, who they had in a moment of fancied success, determined to sacrifice! The most obtuse vision can penetrate this flimsy veil of hypocrisy, and discover the smothered feelings of impotent vengeance. It is not that they hate Mr. Sanford less, but Mr. Van Buren more, that they have graciously condescended to yield their objections to the former—nay more, impertinently to place Mr. Van Buren in opposition to Mr. Sanford. We extract the following from an article written on this subject from the Oneida Observer, and fully concur with the writer "that the two gentlemen whom the 'Coalition' have pleased to put in opposition to each other, are both deservedly favorites with the republican party, and the party is justly proud of both. It is probable that the service of one or the other of them will be called for in the Senate of the United States. But the project of putting them in opposition to each other is absurd and ridiculous. The republican party is the common friend to both. It is not for me to say on whom the choice will fall, but I am safe in giving an opinion, that the republicans in the next legislature will be unanimous in the choice of a Senator to the U. States."

St. Louis, Aug. 30.
Mammoth Radish.—A few days since a radish was brought to our market, measuring 21 inches and a half in circumference. There were many others in the same garden which this was taken from, that would measure from 14 to 20 inches.

THE GAZETTE.
TUESDAY OCTOBER 24, 1820.

It will be perceived by an Advertisement in to-days paper, that Mr. Adams intends giving a Concert of Sacred Music, on Sunday evening next, at the church. The lovers of music will now have an opportunity of gratifying themselves and of extending their patronage to a very meritorious young gentleman. No objection, we presume, will be made to the evening—it was selected, we understand, to accommodate the citizens. An Address will be delivered. We hope not "to hear a beggarly account of empty boxes," on this occasion.

Samuel M. Hopkins, Esq. has published a statement of the Post Office affair, which goes to invalidate the truth of the publication, we last week copied from the National Advocate. He expressly disavows any participation in the improper conduct therein mentioned, & says the copy of the Circular published in the Moscow Advertiser, came from another county. We state these facts cheerfully, being unwilling that any individual, especially one of Mr. Hopkins high respectability, should be subjected to unjust imputations by any agency of ours. *Justitia fat*, is our motto. Mr. Hopkins has commenced a suit against Mr. Noah, which will bring all the facts on the subject, to light.

The Commissioner.—Mr. Holley has seen fit to make a formal reply to the article from Phocion, printed in this paper. With the controversy between these gentlemen we have no concern. They must fight their own battles. We have never been disposed to enquire into the particular manner in which Mr. H. has discharged his official duties; whether well or ill, we do not deem it material, at present, to know. If he be wrongly accused, we shall be happy if he can remove the grounds of suspicion. To the man we mean not the slightest personal disrespect. But there is one truth which must not be denied—Mr. Holley is a party man and a Clintonian. He holds an important office, which had better be in the hands of a republican. Our course, as it regards this business, is political, and we give a political reason for it. We have no secrets on this subject—we give our opinion distinctly that Mr. Holley should be removed, and we publicly avow the reason for it, that while republicans have the administration of affairs, they owe a duty to themselves which they cannot discharge, by feeding their political enemies with fat things, or by yielding to them important offices—thereby increasing an influence which is to be exerted for the destruction of the very party that grants the favor. If such abuses exist as Phocion describes, they call for removal. If not we are happy for Mr. H's sake. But the political reason which we assign for his removal, is quite sufficient, and calls for that measure, not to inflict pain upon him, but to do an act of justice to ourselves.

The following character from the Oneida Observer, of the materials of the Clintonian party, is correctly drawn, and the distinction made should be carefully observed, so that the "d—i may have his due," without doing injustice to those who have unwittingly got into "bad company."

A clear and manifest distinction has been taken between the late supporters of the "Coalition." They consisted partly of Republicans, of honest views and fair intentions, who incautiously and prematurely committed themselves on the question, before the character and object of the coalition was fully developed—others entered fully into the measure, under the erroneous belief that Mr. Clinton was a Republican, and the candidate of the Republican party. Most of the above description of persons have been convinced of their error, and have declared a wish and intention to unite with the great Republican family. Another description of the supporters of the "Coalition" is made up of Mr. Clinton, his Swiss allies, his personal adherents, who originally joined the "Coalition" with a full knowledge of its materials, views, and objects; and who still cling to their patron, notwithstanding the clear expression of the voice of the Republican party, as manifested at the late election.

"Divide and conquer" is now the maxim of Clintonians. Despairing of regaining by fair and honest efforts, the power they have lost, they yet hope by their cunning devices to do a little mis-

chief by creating dissensions among the republicans—but in this, as in every other political manœuvre, they will meet with defeat, and reap a plentiful harvest of mortification. It will be recollected that immediately after the late election, and before the result of it was fully known, the Clintonians were 'infected almost to explosion,' with anticipated triumph, and boasted of the "clean work" they intended should be done—the appointment of a Senator to supply the place of Mr. Sanford, was not the least of the advantages they fancied they had gained. But, who can credit the metamorphosis! these 'clean sweepers' no sooner find themselves in a minority, and without power, than they become the friends of the man, who they had in a moment of fancied success, determined to sacrifice! The most obtuse vision can penetrate this flimsy veil of hypocrisy, and discover the smothered feelings of impotent vengeance. It is not that they hate Mr. Sanford less, but Mr. Van Buren more, that they have graciously condescended to yield their objections to the former—nay more, impertinently to place Mr. Van Buren in opposition to Mr. Sanford. We extract the following from an article written on this subject from the Oneida Observer, and fully concur with the writer "that the two gentlemen whom the 'Coalition' have pleased to put in opposition to each other, are both deservedly favorites with the republican party, and the party is justly proud of both. It is probable that the service of one or the other of them will be called for in the Senate of the United States. But the project of putting them in opposition to each other is absurd and ridiculous. The republican party is the common friend to both. It is not for me to say on whom the choice will fall, but I am safe in giving an opinion, that the republicans in the next legislature will be unanimous in the choice of a Senator to the U. States."

The Clintonians have had much to say of late about the "good feelings" subsisting between them and the Federalists; and they are not ignorant that the union and concert of the Republican party was never more sincere and perfect than as the present moment. It is the knowledge of this fact which disturbs them. Distracted as the Clintonians are, by the feuds and dissensions in their own ranks, they cannot see with unconcern the harmony of the republican party; and they have undertaken the unprofitable task of endeavoring to disturb it. With this object in view, they have pretended to give up their objections to Mr. Sanford, and have avowed that his re-appointment will be acceptable to them. So far so good; but these generous Clintonians have gone much further in this business, and have kindly undertaken on behalf of the republicans not only to bring forward Mr. Sanford as the candidate for the Senate of the United States, but have generously condescended to nominate Mr. Van Buren in opposition to Mr. Sanford. This they consider a master stroke—they claim it as a plan, which, of all others, must surely beget disunion among the republicans, and will at the same time afford "the Coalition" the best possible opportunity of shewing their "deadly hate" to Mr. Van Buren. Next to creating dissensions in the republican ranks, the great object of the Coalition is to blast the growing popularity of Mr. Van Buren; and many of them no doubt believe, and some of them have fully admitted, that if they can put him down, the great obstacle to their views would be removed. To prevent the advancement of this distinguished individual; to pluck the feathers from his ascending wing, and place a perpetual bar to his promotion, is a darling object of the whole Coalition; but of all objects the nearest the hearts of "the Swiss" allies. For many years past they have been held in check by his talents, to which they have been compelled to pay an involuntary and reluctant deference. He, of all other men, knows them best, and, as is perfectly natural, they, of all other men, envy and hate him most. While the "Swiss leaders" have lost the confidence of all honest men, of all parties, and by strict alliance with De Witt Clinton, and by that alone, are barely kept from oblivion, although not from detestation, Mr. Van Buren has risen, step by step, into the first rank of the republicans of this state and the Union. The "Swiss" Junto to this day stand as 'a reproach' to their friends, and 'a by-word' to their enemies, while Mr. Van Buren, both in his professional and political career, has risen to a "proud pre-eminence." Mr. Van Buren came into life during the best days of Judge William W. Van Ness and Elisha Williams—their talents were justly admitted to be great—they had a numerous chain of connexions at their back—a Bank at their control—the political power of the county at their devotion—and the proprietors of the manor of Livingston in their interest. In short, they were in the full tide of po-

popularity and power. It was under these circumstances that Mr. Van Buren opened an office in Hudson. His politics and profession soon brought him in collision with Judge Van Ness and Elisha Williams. Accustomed as they had been to lord it over the land, they could not brook the opposition of a young man of modest pretensions, without the advantages of a public education, without friends, without patronage, without fortune and without fame. Few who foresee the difficulties which were gathering around Mr. Van Buren at that period, could have calculated on the result which has followed. The man who should have predicted that Mr. Van Buren, circumstanced as he then was, could have withstood the powerful combination which was organized against him, would have been pronounced a madman. It was certainly no ordinary trial he had to undergo; it was a fiery furnace through which he had to pass—it was the severest test to which any individual in this state has at any time been subjected. Had he been cast in an ordinary mould, he must have sunk under the weight which was brought to bear against him. This "stripping," blinded, friendless and alone, brested himself to the storm which burst upon him, with unrelenting fury; he stood the shock; he gained ground; he gathered strength as he advanced, and he constantly and uniformly rose in proportion to the pressure upon him. The result is in the history of this state. These facts will account for the Swiss opposition to Mr. Van Buren.

Mr. Stone has been of late so conversant with English affairs, that he applies their party distinctions (without much discrimination, as might be expected to our politics, and calls the Republican party the "Opposition," while he no longer considers himself as one of the "Ministry" of the state. In a certain extent the distinction is correct, as the quarrelers in both countries are almost equally honest and incorrupt, but the opposition in England seldom happens to possess the power as they have here, although we believe in both countries they have a majority of the people with them. Perhaps he puts principle and right out of the question, and takes the common expression of "ins" & "outs" as the only distinction of party. In that case we must be well reminded to change our name after the Legislature assembles, and in the meantime advise him to make the most of the short period he is ever likely to be on the ministerial side, unless he should emigrate to England, and claim his reward for having taken both sides in the question of her majesty.—*Alb. Argus.*

The African Colony.—A letter written on board the U. Stateship Hornet, and dated at the island of Bonavia, August 27, gives the melancholy intelligence that all our rascals, at Sherbro, with the exception of one man, have fallen victims to the unwholesomeness of the climate. The Cyane was at Teneriffe; she left a small schooner off Sherbro, during her absence, commanded by midshipman Townsend; and to complete the melancholy tale, himself and all his crew have shared the fate of the colony. This probably, terminates a plan for ameliorating the people of colour, which originated in the breast of motives, and which could not have failed had this experiment proved successful of extending the blessings of civilization and independence to that ignorant and oppressed race.—*Cattskill Recorder.*

The treasurer of the American Bible Society acknowledges the receipt of \$837 1/2, during the last month. During the same month there were issued from the depository of the society 1074 bibles and 974 testaments.

The Canal Loan.—Lately advertised was taken yesterday, by the New-York Savings Bank, at a premium of seven and half per cent. There were two other offers for this loan; one by the State Bank and Mechanics and Farmers Bank in this city, at a premium of seven percent; and the other by the New-York Manufacturing Company, at a premium of a fraction more than 6 per cent. This loan is for \$112,500. *Alb. Gaz.*

At the late court of oyer and terminer, held at Albany, James Hamilton, Daniel Smith, Shubael Westcott, Edward Cheesman, and Adam Sargent, were solemnly convicted of possessing or having in their possession counterfeit money, with an intention to pass it, and sentenced to the state prison for the first 14 years, and the four last for 7 years each.

At the late circuit held at Schoharie, before his honour Judge Van Ness, the cause of John Richer against Ambron Cutler and Ralph Traas, for an assault and battery on the plaintiff's wife, came to trial, and the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff of one thousand dollars.

Assessment of lands in Virginia.—By an assessment lately made of the lands in this state, the grand total of the valuation is two hundred and six million eight hundred and ninety-eight thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight dollars;

and the average value per acre, exclusive of taxes, is \$10.00, or ten dollars and eighteen cents.

There is a report, on the authority of a letter from Leghorn, of that dreadful revolution had taken place at Constantinople; it is added that one fifth of the population had fallen victims in the contest which had taken place.

A writer in the Kentucky Reporter proposes to establish a communication between the E. Indies and the mouth of the river Columbia. He proposes to apply the General Government, not for the loan of Money, for that is not wanted but to incorporate an American fur company, "with leave to form a port of entry at the mouth of the Columbia, and to establish a chain of posts, and trading stations, from thence to the upper navigable waters of the Missouri." He asserts "that, within two years, they would have this plan in operation, and would begin a revolution in commerce, that would check the drain of gold and silver in the United States."

The island of St. Lucia is to be closed against all kinds of American produce on the 21st of the present month, (October.)

The price of the newspapers in London containing the proceedings of the trial of the queen, were from half a crown to a pound note each, and increasing in value each day, as the trial progressed.

By the schr. Commodore Perry, (arrived yesterday) the editor received a letter from Green Bay, which states that two murders had recently been committed by the Indians in that quarter. A Frenchman by the name Ulrick was stabbed near Camp Smith, and another, named Pierre Grignon, was murdered near the Postage at the Ouisconsin. The Indian (a Menomonee) who murdered Ulrick made his escape, but several warriors of the tribe had gone in pursuit of him. The particulars of the murder of Grignon had not reached Green Bay when the Com. Perry sailed. *Detroit Gazette of Oct. 6th.*

The Augusta Chronicle of the 23d instant, says, "Our boarding houses have been thronged for a few days past with citizens of Savannah, who have left that ill-fated place, to seek a refuge, amongst us, from a pestilential disease of a character more fatal and extensive than has before afflicted this section of the union."

More large apples.—The Foughleaps Journal mentions that an apple was recently taken from a tree in the orchard of Mr. Henry Lyles, at Staatsburgh, Dutchess county, which weighed 22 ounces, and measured 14 and a half inches in circumference; and that a barrel of these apples had been sent to N. York, and that 100 filled the barrel.

An apple weighing twenty-four ounces and a half, and measuring sixteen inches and a half in circumference, has been this season taken from the garden of Col. Edgar, at Greenbush, Westchester county, N. Y.

Some ladies walking in the fields, met a laborer with a little kid, which he was carrying to market. "See, see," said one of them, "what a pretty little goat, this he has no horns." The rustic replied, "Ladies do not married."

NOTICE.

A meeting of the ship Owners, ship Masters, Merchants, Flour Merchants, Forwarding Merchants, and all others who may feel an interest in the subject, is requested to be held at A. Ensworth & Son's Inn, on Wednesday the 25th inst. at 7 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of consulting on suitable measures for the improvement of the navigation and harbour of Genesee—by deepening the channel—the most eligible site for a Light House—and whether the expenses of improving the channel had better be obtained by subscription, or by an application to the state Legislature, for a donation.

The Lake has been until there is but six or seven feet of water on the outer sand-bar, and vessels often have to lighten or lighten.

A meeting of the members of the Rochester Merchants' Society, will be held at the Mission House on Wednesday the 25th inst. at 6 o'clock P. M.—Members who are not members of the society, are respectfully invited to attend.

W. COBB, Pres't.

Oct. 17th, 1820

DROWNED.—On the 14th instant, near Markham's Bluffs, Genesee River, Mr. Wm. Shaw, a boatman in the employ of Mr. S. Melancton Smith, of this village. Descending the river with a loaded boat, it struck on a shoal in the middle of the river, and being deep water on both sides, he found it necessary to swim ashore with the painter several times. The third time, he sunk, and before he could be found, the vital spark had fled. Mr. Shaw was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and has left a wife and two children in this village.

MARRIED.—At the Court of Sessions, on the 10th inst. Edward C. Porter of this village, to Miss CALOE PORTER of the former place.

Marine List.

ARRIVED—Oct. 7, Woolsey, Reed, Ogdensburgh.

8, Levantia, Stoneburner, Oswego; Ontario, Huguenon, do.; Atlas, Mosely, Ogdensburgh; Mary-ann, Trowbridge, do.

12, Steam-boat Ontario, Vaughan, S. Harbor.

14, Traveller, Carr, Lewiston.

15, Genesee-packet, Pease, Ogdensburgh; Lady Washington, Reed, S. Harbor; Arcadia, Ingals, do.

16, Mary, Vorce, Ogdensburgh; Woolsey, Reed, S. Harbor.

17, Commodore Perry, Lisley, do.; Sandy-creek, Hollister, Kingston; Clarissa, Briggs, Ogdensburgh; Julia, Whitney, York.

SAILED—Oct. 9th, Sandy-creek, Hollister, Kingston; Woolsey, Reed, Ogdensburgh; Clarissa, Briggs, do.; Atlas, Mosely, Paltnevville.

10, Julia, York, Ogdensburgh.

13, Levantia, Stoneburner, Oswego; Mary-ann, Trowbridge, Ogdensburgh.

14, Sachem, Rounds, Ogdensburgh.

17, Black-bird, Stone, Cape Vincent.

19, Woolsey, Reed, Ogdensburgh; Ontario, Huguenon, do.; Steam-boat Ontario, Vaughan, S. Harbor.

20, Java, Cushman, Kingston.

21, Triumph, Davis, Ogdensburgh; Traveller, Carr, Oswego; Lady Washington, Reed, Lewiston; Julia, Whitney, Oswego; Sandy-creek, Hollister, Ogdensburgh; Woolcut, Stutson, Lewiston.

CONCERT.

A CONCERT of Vocal Music, will be given at the Meeting House in this village, on Sunday evening the 29th inst. consisting of Anthems, Solos, Duets, Choruses, &c. &c. The Piano Forte is expected to accompany the music.

Performance to commence at 6 o'clock. Doors closed at half past 7.

TICKETS 25 cts. to be had at the Book-Store of E. Peck & Co. October 24th, 1820.

NEW STORE.

Stephen Charles, RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Grocery store over our east of the Post office, where he offers for sale for Cash, wholesale or retail

Cognac and Spanish BRANDY, Holland and Anchor GIN, Jamaica, St. Croix, and N. E. RUM, Tenerife, Madeira, Corsica and Malaga WINES, Molasses, Lump and Brown SUGARS, Old Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin TEAS, Spanish and American SEGARS, Tobacco, Snuff, and Chocolate, Raisins, Filberts, Pea-Nuts, Almonds and Almond Pits, Windsor and Bar SOAP, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Pepper, Allspice, Coffee, Ginger, Stoughton Bitters, Cod-Fish, Shad, Smoked Salmon, Tar, Cordage, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

50 Boxes assorted WINDOW GLASS.

N. B. Tavern keepers or private families, wishing to be supplied with pure and unadulterated liquors, will do well to call.

Rochester, Oct. 17, 1820: 51tf.

Doctors Elwood & Coleman HAVE removed to their new Brick Office two doors south of the meeting house [Carroll street.]

N. B. Those indebted to us either by note or book account must call and settle without delay, as we are determined to have a general settlement before the 25th of November next.

Rochester, Oct. 23, 1820.

CASH for WHEAT.

THE Subscribers will pay Cash for Wheat delivered at their Mills in Clyde.

STRONG & ALBRIGHT.

Clyde, Sept. 8, 1820. 43tf.

NEW CASH STORE.

Alexander Root & Co. ARE now opening at their Store, (one door south of Fraser & Sheldon's Hardware Store,) a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, and Crockery—

which were purchased at Auction in New-York, and will be sold low for Cash, at wholesale or retail—some of which are the following:—

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Flannels, Bombazetts, Rattinets, Canton Crapes, Lustrings, Calicoes, Shirtings, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, &c. Jamaica, St. Croix, and N. E. RUM, Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin, Wines, Hyson, & Hyson Skin TEA, Lump & Brown SUGAR, Coffee, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Rochester, Oct. 17th 1820. 50tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY informs the public, and particularly the inhabitants of Henrietta, that he has lately taken lodgings at Capt. Stephen's in said town where he professes his services as

Physician and Surgeon, and will punctually attend to all calls in the line of his profession.

PHINEAS A. ROYCE.

Henrietta, Oct. 17, 1820. 5w

Stimulus for the Nose, OR a CORRIDIAL for the Olfactory Nerves, being a certain cure for Catarrh and Head-ache, Prepared by J. P. Whitwell, Boston.

More than seven years have elapsed since this fashionable and fragrant Stenatory was first prepared, during which time it has undergone many improvements, and continues to gain ground in public estimation, and there is scarce a town or village in the U. S. where it is unknown.

Judges, Lawyers and Divines, when "laboring in their vocation," have acknowledged its refreshing qualities, both to the mind and body; for in all cases of lassitude and ennui, arising from much sitting or speaking, nothing at the time can be so conveniently resorted to, or is more grateful than the "Aromatic Snuff."

This snuff is moreover extremely pleasant to people in general. It opens and purges the head, removes drowsiness, and sensibly stimulates the spirits. The Scotch snuff is certainly destitute of fine flavor, and is without any apparent effect except that of injuring the complexion; & the coarse black snuffs, instead of clearing and refreshing the olfactory nerves, serves but to obstruct and deaden them, and in process of time has an evident effect upon the speech.

The Aromatic Snuff will certainly cure a Catarrh of recent standing, and most generally relieve a head-ache.—Dr. Waterhouse, in his certificate, which accompanies each bottle, acknowledges this fact, and adds "the articles are also innocent in their quality."

CORN SALVE.—The effect of this composition has been frequently approved. It is acknowledged to be superior to any other remedy for the cure of corns.

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.—When any thing short of extracting the tooth, will afford relief, this specific will always accomplish it.

The above articles are for sale at F. P. Backus Druggist Store in this village.

Rochester, Oct. 23, 1820. 51 1/2y.

Rochester Hardware Store. FRASER & SHELDON ARE now receiving and intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete and general assortment of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, Plated and Common Saddlery.

10 Tons Russia & Swedes Iron.

5 " Band and Hoop Iron.

1 " Share Moulds and Landsides.

1 " German (L) Swedes & Cast Steel

5 " Cut Nails assorted from 3 to 20d

12 doz. English Spades and Shovels.

Dutch Bolting Cloths, Tobacco, Snuff and Segars.

They also carry on the manufacturing of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron; such as Copper Stills and Worms, Dyers' and Potters' Kettles, Copper Tea Kettles, Copper, and Sheet Iron Boilers, Cylinders, Heaters, &c. &c.

The above articles will be sold very low for Cash, wholesale and retail.

Rochester, June 27, 1820. 36tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wants 25 journey-man Coopers for the fall's work, four to continue a year. Two industrious boys as Apprentices to the Coopering Business. Apply at my shop a few rods South of the Red Mill's

BENJ. JAMES.

Rochester, August 8, 1820. 40tf.

DYE STUFF, PAINT AND OIL STORE.

S. MELANCTON SMITH

KEEPS on hand a constant supply of Dye-Staffs of all kinds—Paints and Oils, which will be sold very low for Cash. Clothiers are respectfully invited to call. The articles are selected by gentlemen long acquainted with the business and are warranted good.

—ALSO—

Iron, Nails—White and Tarred Rope all sizes. Blocks, Shoe, Whitewash, Clothings and Paint Brushes, Scine and wrapping Twine. Factory and Tow Cloth. Tobacco, Pipes, Snuff, Powder Lead and Shot. Shaving and Bar Soap.

Albany Stone Ware, consisting of a variety of Jugs & Pots. A constant supply of common and basket Salt.—North Carolina Tar and Rosin, by the bbl. or less. A few Cow Bells, from 3 to 4s. each. Salmon of a superior quality by the bbl. or less, which will be exchanged for Produce or Whiskey.—Spermaceti Oil, much used for Wool carding as well as lamps. Confectionary

Also, [July 17,] a constant supply of SALT,

by the hundred barrels, or less, on liberal terms.

FORWARDING.

THE subscriber continues the Forwarding Business on the Genesee River, will take property at either of the Landings above Rochester and deliver the same at either of the Landings below;—will also contract for the Forwarding of Merchandise from Albany to any part of this district on reasonable terms.

S. MELANCTON SMITH.

Rochester, April 18, 1820. 24tf.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Eastern and Western Mails, will close on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 o'clock P. M. The Moscow Mail, on the west side of the river, will close every Monday at 9 o'clock P. M. The Avon Mail on the east side of the River will close every Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M. All letters to be forwarded should be delivered at least half an hour before the time fixed for closing the Mail, otherwise they will lay over until the departure of the next mail.

A. REYNOLDS, P. M.

Rochester, June 11th 1820.

Gentlemen's Clothes.

LATEST FASHIONS, JUST RECEIVED FROM N. YORK.

THE Subscriber has just received patterns of the latest fashions from one of the first shops in the city of New-York, and is ready, at his old stand in Buffalo-street, near the bridge, to execute all kinds of work in the Tailoring business in the most fashionable and workmanlike manner, on short notice, and at unusually low prices—especially so for Cash. He presumes that from the experience he has had in his business in the first shops in New-York, and Philadelphia, that he will be able to give general satisfaction. At any rate gentlemen who want clothes Cut or Made in style will do well to call.

Military Work made according to the late regulations. Garments cut on short notice. A small assortment of Domestic Manufactured Cloths, of various colours and of good quality, for sale very cheap for cash.

ELISHA TAYLOR.

Rochester, July 21, 1820. 38tf.

Cheaper than Ever.

G. P. SMITH, HAS recently commenced the Tailoring Business, in the village of Rochester, opposite the Post Office—where he offers his services to the citizens of the village and the public. He hopes to receive a share of patronage

CUTTING, Clothes of all kinds will be done on short notice. Pains will be taken to fit them so that they may be made without any difficulty.

Military Dresses, made on the shortest notice and according to the late law. Sept. 5, 1820. 44tf.

FLAXSEED.

CASH paid for Flaxseed at the Oil Mill at the east end of the Bridge

WILLIAM ATKINSON.

Rochester, Aug. 28. 43tf.

TICKETS For sale in LITERATURE LOT at the Post-Office Rochester

[Spain—Every thing that relates to this country has become doubly interesting since the recent happy revolution. The history of Greece and Rome, and that of Great Britain, is pretty well understood by Americans generally; but very little is known of the history of Italy, France, Spain, Germany, &c. We have extracted from the *Travel's of Mr. Noah*, the following important part of Spanish history—comprising the reign of Moslem power in that country—a period, more glorious, prosperous and enlightening, than has succeeded the expulsion of infidel authority.] *Ed. Gaz.*

"The establishment of the Arab power in Asia, and its rapid progress in Europe and Africa, form decidedly the most interesting epochs in history; but to view these people in all their glory & refinement, they must be seen in Spain and under the reign of the Caliphs. After the second Punic war, which drove the Carthaginians from Spain, the Romans held it peaceably for six hundred years. Undisturbed by foreign powers unused to the science of arms, their helmets laid aside, and their spears corroded with rust, they degenerated from the valor and worth of their ancestors, and fell an easy prey to those barbarians, whose hardy enterprise led them thro' Europe and Africa. Alaric led the Goths to Rome, while the Vandals, after scouring the provinces of Gaul and Germany, rushed like a torrent thro' Spain, and desolated that fine country with fire and sword. History is somewhat confused, in affording dates to the destruction of important cities and provinces in Spain. We find it difficult to decide, who destroyed Carthage; although it is known that Gonderic, in the four hundred and twenty-fifth year of the Christian era, destroyed all the important towns in Andalusia, and put the inhabitants of Seville to the sword. Genseric, who was in Mauritania Tingitania, passed over to Spain with an army, and landed near where Carthage stood; that is, on the banks of the Gaudalquivir. I saw the spot from where I was seated; here he had a battle with the Sueves & overcame them; but being compelled to return to Africa, he had no time to improve his victory. In 438, Ricchilus, one of the Barbarian kings, made a dash at Andalusia, beat the Romans completely, laid every thing waste, and then held the ruined province. The Romans, however, found means to throw succours into Spain, and, for a length of time that country was the scene of battles and skirmishes between them and the Goths, Vandals, Alans, Sueves, and Silings.—In 614 Sigibert attempted to recover for the Imperialists, all that tract of country on the Mediterranean, reaching from the Fretum Herculanum to Valencia; which he succeeded in obtaining, after a contest of four years. The Romans severely felt the loss of their possessions in Spain; it was a loss of power, a decay of national strength; & they made another effort to turn the tide of affairs in that quarter. On the arrival of the Roman forces, they found Sigibert, king of the Goths, already in the field, with a powerful and well equipped army, against which the Romans did not dare march. Finding the power of the Goths increase, the Romans surrendered on good conditions, without hazarding a battle; and for the first time, the Goths were entire masters of Spain.

"From the contiguity of the two continents, the power of the Goths in Spain, extended also to Mauritania, over which they long exercised an unimpeded jurisdiction. This country was regarded by the Arabs with great interest. The Moors who had resided there from the most early periods, had led a wandering but peaceable life; their spirit was broken by the variety of masters which the chance of war placed over them. The Greeks, Romans, Carthaginians, and Vandals, had each by turns exercised unlimited jurisdiction. In the reign of the Caliph Othman, in 647, the Arabs made a descent in Africa, and conquered Mauritania. The junction formed between the Moors and Arabs, their common origin, similarity of habits, manners, and religion, tended to awaken in the minds of the Moors a desire for independence, and of ridding their country of those barbarous Goths, who were daily committing the greatest excesses.—This disposition produced an activity in these allies which led to very important results; and in 708 Moussa, a celebrated and most successful general, arrived from Egypt with 100,000 men, and added to the Arab and Moorish forces already in that country; he passed through Mauritania, drove the Goths from Tangier, & found himself a conqueror, with immense resources at his disposal. Then, for the first time, was an eye of jealousy and desire cast on the fine and fruitful provinces of Spain. The Moors, from their mountains, saw the Spanish valleys, their numerous cities and rich commerce, & in a moment of enthusiasm, they formed the vast design of conquering that country. They carried their design with promptness into effect, and in three years, all Spain was in their possession. They commenced the reign of the Caliphs, but the causes which led to this were equally strange and interesting.

where they died neglected. The son of Moussa, who had espoused Egilona, the wife of king Roderic, and who was left in command of Spain, dying shortly after, Alabor, a warlike chief, succeeded him, who scourged the country, and even crossed the Pyrenees into France. A rebellion broke out in the north which was headed by Pelagus, a descendant of the Gothic princes, and who was so successful in his predatory warfare, as to induce the Caliph Omar II. to send Elzemagh, a very distinguished officer, to take command in Spain. The Caliph, with a discernment worthy an enlightened prince, soon discovered, that Spain would never be tranquil, without efforts were made to soften the habits, & ameliorate the condition of the people; and this he determined to effect by the introduction of arts and sciences, and which laid the foundation of that glory which was so conspicuous during the government of the Moors in Spain.—Cordova was erected into a capital, and embellished with splendid palaces. Men of talents were invited to court, and Elzemagh himself, setting the example, wrote a topographical history of Spain, with a detailed account of its resources, mines, minerals, forests, and rivers. The brave Pelagus, and his partizan followers, still held the Asturias, and could not be dislodged; in fact, the Moors, disregarding his rebellion, seemed desirous of conquering Gaul, and Elzemagh was killed in one of the battles near Narbonne. Spain still changed her rulers, until the year 731, when Abderrame, a Moorish chief of the highest acquirements, ambition, and bravery, took command in Spain. He formed an alliance with the French Duke of Aquitaine, who had quarrelled with his sovereign, Charles Martel, and married his daughter; marched instantly against Muniza, Governor of Catalonia, whose forces he destroyed, and whose wife, a lady of exquisite beauty, he sent to the Caliph Backman. Urged by his ambitious views, Abderrame was disposed to show how firm his power was fixed in Spain; he crossed the Pyrenees; captured Bourdeaux; scourged the French provinces, and came suddenly in sight of Charles Martel, who, with all the forces of France and Germany united, had pitched his camp at Tours. All Europe was interested in the result, and the Christian forces were to make one great, and probably last effort, for dominion. The battle was fought near Tours; 300,000 men were destroyed, and Abderrame was killed, which secured the Victory to the French. This was in 733, and the defeat of the Moors gave rise to a variety of factions in Spain, which for many years, rendered their power uncertain and precarious. In Asia, the utmost confusion existed between the rival tribes of the Omiades, & the Abbassides; which gave rise to innumerable revolutions, which even Harounal Rachid could not subdue, and which eventually, destroyed all belonging to the tribe of the Omiades, except one, called Abderrame. This adventurer, possessing talents of the highest order, concealed himself in the deserts of Arabia, and finally found means to get to Africa. The Moors in Spain, although governed by a chief favorable to the tribe of the Abbassides, were still attached to the Omiades; and on hearing of the arrival of Abderrame in Africa, they invited him to accept the crown. One strong link has consolidated the chain of Mahometan power, and given so much strength and vigour to their operation, that is, the eligibility of any Musselman to the crown. The successful chief wielded the sceptre, and this stimulated every adventurer to deeds of heroism.—Abderrame accepted the invitation; and in 755, he landed in Spain, on the banks of the Guadalete, where he assembled an army. For four years, the Abbassides, under the command of Yusuf, disputed the possession of Spain; at length the arms of Abderrame were crowned with success. He conquered Cordova, and every important city; tranquillized the contentions between the tribes; was crowned king of Spain, and the first Caliph of the Moors; thus cutting asunder the ligament which bound the Arabs of Asia, and the Moors of Spain. That fine country, for the first time, had a monarch worthy of reigning; he was the most brave and accomplished man of his age; he patronized the fine arts; established at Cordova, schools for the study of Astronomy, Mathematics, Medicine, Poetry, Languages, Music and Painting. He erected the superb Mosque, now used as a Cathedral, and a number of noble palaces and gardens; he encouraged marriages between the Moors and Spaniards, and tolerated all religions. The Jews, in his time, erected an extensive university at Cordova, and possessed an equality of rights. That city was the seat of science, and the abode of distinguished men; happiness and content were seen in every face. The riches of Abderrame have never been equalled. He governed Portugal and all the fine provinces of Spain; and historians assure us, that 12,000 villages were built on the borders of the Guadalquivir. He owned eighty important cities, and three hundred large towns.—Cordova contained 200,000 houses, and 900 public baths. The revenue was calculated at the immense sum of twelve

millions, forty-five thousand dinars of gold, near five hundred millions of dollars. Commerce, at that period, poured its riches in the lap of Spain.—Oil, silk, sugar cochineal, iron, wool, amber, ambergris, loadstone, antimony, sulphur, ginger, spices, coral, pearls, and the produce of the mines, found their way to Asia and Africa. Cordova was the focus of arts and sciences; chemistry and astronomy were at their acme; every thing denoted splendour, peace, talents, and happiness. Spain, Spain! if misfortunes, brought on by ignorance and fanaticism, by indolence and tyranny, have not deadened your sensibilities; if damned custom has not brazed it so, that it be proof and bulwark against sense; the recollection of what you were a thousand years ago, in barbarous ages, must drive you mad! the comparison must be agony! Arouse yourself! shake off your indolence! and give your prejudices to the winds! Raze your inquisitions to the ground; turn your monasteries into seminaries of learning; place your priests within the handles of a plough; tolerable all religions; call back the Moors and the Jews, who gave you character and wealth; declare your provinces in South America sovereign and independent; and establish a profitable commerce with them, founded on equal and exact justice; invite to your court the learned of every clime; let industry, science, and the arts be encouraged; let honour and good faith prevail; and you may yet obtain a distinguished rank among the governments of the earth. Abderrame died in 788, after a reign of thirty years, full of glory; and the crown devolved on his third son, Hackem. Family disputes, and contested claims among numerous children, arising from the Moslem custom of polygamy, kept Spain in eternal dissensions, and Hackem died, full of trouble, in the year 822, and was succeeded by his son Abderrame II. The Normans invaded Spain, Arragon and Navarre became separate kingdoms; the Christians still continued to confederate against the Moors; but Abderrame was always fortunate; he was a prince yet greater than his grandfather; and in his time, arts and sciences flourished triumphantly.—Mousali, the great Moorish musician, lived during his reign; his execution on the lute has never been surpassed. Abderrame died after a reign of 30 years, and left his crown to the eldest of his forty-five sons, Mahomet; and for the space of sixty years, Spain was a scene of troubles, of wars and conquests, so that the dominion of the Caliphs was verging to a close, when Abderrame III, in 912, mounted the throne. He was a warrior and a politician; and in a short time, every thing flourished. He subdued his enemies; restored peace to Spain; lavished gifts with profusion, on the seminaries of learning; was the richest sovereign in Europe; and after a reign of 50 years, he died leaving a written paper, in which he stated, that with all his wealth, conquests, glory, and honor, he had enjoyed but *fourteen happy days!* The successor of Abderrame III, was his eldest son, Hackem.—Without possessing the splendid talents of his father, he was a wise and politic prince; liberal, just and humane. He established a code of laws, and continued to patronize the arts; but it was not Hackem that reigned; he was in infancy when he ascended the throne; it was his prime minister, the justly celebrated and illustrious Almanzor, the pride and glory of the Moslem race; and who, for twenty-six years, reigned, under the nominal sway of Hackem. Never had the Christian powers in Spain an enemy to contend with so fierce and inflexible, so commanding and successful, as Almanzor. He fought fifty-two battles in Castile, the Asturias, and Leon; and razed to the earth the famous chapel of St. James, of Compostella, a splendid monument of weakness; but this fierce zeal against the Christians, this impolitic war against faith, laid the foundation of his ruin. The Spaniards were driven to desperation; they assembled all their forces; and, at Medina Cordi, in 998, they totally overcame the Moors, in a desperate battle, and the hitherto victorious Almanzor, being able to sustain the shock, died with grief at the reverse of fortune, and with him perished the glory of the Caliphs. Hackem, in the midst of civil dissensions, was taken prisoner by a relative of the Caliphs, but was rescued by forces from Africa, and reinstated on the throne. The important victory, achieved by the Spaniards at Medina Cordi, gave them new energies. Spain was distracted with contentions; the Moors were divided into small parties, headed by several pretenders to the crown, and were cut up in detail. Hackem abdicated; and, in 1027, terminated the reign of the Omiades in Spain, after possessing that country, with glory, for three hundred years. Then arose a long list of usurpers; who for 2 centuries, held that country in confusion and disorder. The Christians themselves were divided by jealousy and suspicion; crimes were committed with impunity; and licentiousness reigned throughout the kingdoms. Anarchy & confusion would have destroyed both Christian and Moslem power, when at length, a bright star of glory arose in Spain—a hero, which that country cannot too often boast of; this was *Cid*,—

the illustrious and brave *Cid*, the Flower of chivalry, the most amiable and estimable of men, whom history has immortalized, and romance represented in brilliant and true colours. [To be concluded in our next.]

[From the *Ladies' Miscellany.*]
GARRICK AND CERVETTO.
When Garrick returned from Italy, he prepared an Address to the audience, which he delivered, previous to the first play he appeared in. When he came upon the stage, he was welcomed with three loud plaudits, each finishing with a huzza. As soon as this unprecedented applause had subsided, he used every art, of which he was so completely master, to lull the tumult into a profound silence; and just as he had succeeded, and all was hushed, and anxious expectation sat on every face—old Cervetto, who was better known by the name of *Noxy*, anticipated the first line of the Address—by—aw—(a tremendous yawn)—A convulsion of laughter ensued, and it was some minutes before the wished for silence could be again restored. That, however obtained, Garrick delivered his Address in the irresistible manner, by which he was always sure to captivate his audience; and he retired with such applause as was never before given, nor ever better deserved. But the affair did not rest here—the moment he came off the stage, he flew like lightning to the music room, where, coloring the astonished *Noxy*, he began to abuse him vociferously. "Wha—why—you old scoundrel, you must be the most infernal!" "Oh! Mr. Garrick, (cried poor Cervetto) vat is de matter? Vat I haf don?" "Why you old eternal, senseless, idiot, with no more brains than your bass-viol, just at the moment I had played with the audience, tickled them like a trout, and brought them to the most accommodating silence; so pat to my purpose; so perfect, that it was, as one may say, a companion for Milton's visible darkness!" "Indeed, Mr. Garrick, it was no darkness!" "Darkness, stupid fool; but how should a man of my reading make himself understood by it; answer me, was not the whole house, pit, box, and gallery, very still?" "Yes, sir, indeed, still as a mouse." "Well, then, just at that very moment, did you not, with your jaws extended wide enough to swallow a sixpenny loaf—Yaw?—Oh! I wish you had never shut them again." "Sare—Mr. Garrick—only, if you please, hear me one word—it is always the way—it is, indeed, Mr. Garrick—always the way I go, when I haf the greatest rapture, Mr. Garrick." The little great man's anger instantly cooled; the cunning readiness of this Italian flatterer, not only procured *Noxy's* pardon, but forced a declaration from his patron, that it ought to be forgiven for the wit of the offence.

GOSSIPING.

There is nothing more contemptible, than that gossiping disposition, which delights in hearing and repeating little tales of slander and ill-nature. What is wonderful is, that persons of any sense should give credence to the ridiculous stories in circulation. For my own part I make it a standing rule never to believe any report to the disadvantage of a friend or acquaintance, upon the mere assertion of an indifferent person. I have always found, on examination, that the story is either entirely false, or else so disguised and exaggerated, as to be widely distant from the real truth. Ned Worthy is one of the best fellows in the world. Whenever he enters, there is a suite of satisfaction on every face in the room. As he is in easy circumstances, he once paid the tax of a wealthy bachelor, in being called on to maintain a child not his own. Ned immediately gained the reputation, particularly among his female friends, of being a man of gallantry. It was no sooner known that Ned was engaged to a fine woman, than the children began to multiply; and the future Mrs. Worthy is actually threatened, on her marriage, to be presented with no less than *twelve illegitimate children!* The story of the black crows is no longer a fable. It was recently reported, and at last confidently affirmed, that Will Carless was caught in bed with Mrs. B. The whole Exchange was alive, and every insurance office electrified with the intelligence. You would have thought that some important news had arrived from Europe. On enquiry, it was discovered, that Mrs. B. was on that day in the country with her family, and that will had not yet returned from Philadelphia, whether he had gone sometime since on business. A certain Bishop had a Biscayan man servant, whom he ordered one festival to go to a butches who was called David for a piece of meat; and then to come to church where he was to preach. The preacher in his sermon, bringing authorities from Scripture in this manner:—"Isiah says thus, Jeremiah says thus," at last happening to turn towards the door as his servant came in, went on—"and what says David?" Upon which the Biscayan roared out, "He says by all his ancestors, that if you do not pay your bill you need never and to his shop again."

TERMS OF THE
ROCHESTER GAZETTE.

Subscribers who receive their papers by mail, the price will be Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance. To village subscribers, and those who call for their papers, Two Dollars, payable at the end of six months. To companies of ten, or more, who receive their papers at the Office, One Dollar and Fifty Cents. All subscriptions for less than a year, must be paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued till all arrears are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Sole Agents Notice, 30 cents for the first insertion, and 15 cts. for every subsequent insertion of 72 words.

Advertisements not exceeding a square conspicuously inserted three weeks, for One Dollar; & Twenty Five cents for every subsequent insertion.

PRINTING.

Pamphlets, Blank, Handbills, Cards &c. executed with neatness and accuracy.

Legal Advertisements.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money and the interest thereon, secured by mortgage of mortgage, executed by Thomas Mendenhall to William H. Hanford, bearing date the twenty third day of March, eighteen hundred and eighteen. Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power in said mortgage contained, & pursuant to the statute in that case made and provided, all that certain piece of parcel of land, lying and being in township No. one, first range of townships west of Genesee River, now included in the town of Caledonia, beginning at the southeast corner of land formerly owned by Jordan Cocks, now owned by Levi Cocks, on the line of lot No. ninety five, running thence westerly one half across the lot, and parallel to the east line of lots No. ninety five and ninety six, so that a line from thence to the said east line, and from thence north, in the place of beginning, will contain one hundred and fifty acres, will be sold at public auction at the house now occupied by Axel Kosworth in the village of Rochester, county of Genesee, on the nineteenth day of December next at one o'clock P. M. of that day. Dated June 20th 1820. WILLIAM H. HANFORD, By H. R. Hendon, his Atty.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a part of a certain sum of money secured by an indenture of mortgage executed by Joshua C. Taylor to Am. Rowe, bearing date the sixteenth day of February eighteen hundred and eighteen. Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, will be sold at public auction at the house of Amos Knapp in the village of Rochester, Genesee county, on Thursday the twenty third day of November next at two o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, all that certain piece or parcel of land lying in the town of Gates in the county of Genesee, containing forty three acres, being the westerly part of the easterly part of lot No. forty nine, bounded northerly on part of lot No. 67y four, and southerly on lot No. forty six, said easterly part of the westerly part of lot No. forty nine, and westerly by a lot of one hundred and twenty seven acres. Together with the hereditaments and appurtenances to the said premises. Dated May 16, 1820.

ZOETH ELDRIDGE, AME. ELDRIDGE, By Russell Babbin, their Atty.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, and the interest thereon secured by mortgage of mortgage executed by Jedediah Sanford and J. Sanborn, his wife, to Andrew V. T. Lovvitt and Charles J. Hill, bearing date the thirty first day of August A. D. one thousand eight hundred and nineteen. Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the town of Gates in the county of Genesee and State of New York, and being a part of the village of Rochester, beginning at the southeast corner of land formerly owned by Benjamin Weston, as lot number ninety seven, being six feet front and rear, and two hundred feet deep, will be sold at public auction at the house now kept by A. Lovvitt and J. Hill in the village of Rochester, at one o'clock in the afternoon. Dated September 1, 1820.

ANDREW V. T. LOVVITT, CHARLES J. HILL, By Eliza Peck, their Atty.

A Good Bargain.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Y. HOUSE & LOT. Terms of sale liberal, accommodating, and an indulgent title given to the purchaser.

HAMLET SCRANTON, Rochester, September 5, 1820.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers and their associates, will petition the Legislature of the state of New-York, at their next meeting for a law to establish a New County from parts of Ontario and Genesee counties, to include the towns of Brighton, Henrietta, Rush, Mendon, Pittsford, Perrinton, Penfield, Ontario and the west township of the town of Palmyra in Ontario county, and the towns of Gates, Riga, Panna, Ogden, Murray, Clarkson, Sweden, that part of Bergen lying east of the westerly line of the Triangle, and that part of Caledonia lying north of the northerly line of the forty thousand acre tract so called, in Genesee county.

MATTHEW BROWN, Jr.
ELISHA LLY.
NATHANIEL ROCHESTER.
September 18, 1820.

National Work.

By Joseph M. Sanderson of Philadelphia, for publishing by subscription, A BIOGRAPHY OF THE HEROES TO THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, embellished with upwards of 50 portraits and the Declaration itself, with fac-simile engraving of the signatures.—By John Sanderson.

TO THE PUBLIC.
When we consider the personal qualities of the statesmen, who were associated in the first Congress of the United States, and whose names are affixed to the Declaration of Independence, the perilous occasion which demanded the exercise of their wisdom and deliberation, and the influence of their councils on the interests of mankind, we must acknowledge that very rarely a more imposing and magnificent spectacle has been exhibited to the world, and we still seek in vain, in the annals of nations, for an event more worthy of commemoration, or of being cherished forever in the hearts of a grateful and generous people.—The love of independence is interwoven with the frame and constitution of the human mind. It is almost the first sentiment that animates the infant's features in the cradle; and amongst all the passions and enterprises of man, none has awakened into activity a greater exertion of the virtuous energies of his nature, none has excited a greater warmth of veneration, and has more impetuous claims upon our gratitude, than resistance to tyranny and oppression.

In those republican states which have been the admiration of the world, the first tribute of genius was paid to the patriot of the hero who promoted the cause of liberty and maintained the independence and dignity of man. The animated canvas, the breathing marble snatched his features from the grasp of death, and the historian inscribed his name and achievements in the imperishable records of fame. It would indeed be no favorable presage of the perpetuity of our republican institutions to discover an insensibility to the obligations we owe the memory of the illustrious patrons of American freedom. They advanced us by their magnanimity from the inglorious state of colonial subjection and from the arbitrary dominion of a foreign power, to the distinguished elevation of a sovereign and independent people; they asserted and maintained the imprescriptible rights of humanity by the "mutual pledge of their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor;" & as long as Virtue holds her empire in the hearts of their successors, the example of these generous benefactors will not be lost to the world; their names will not pass away nor be forgotten, or their glorious deeds be confounded in the common and casual transactions of life. Gratitude is a vice that in nations as well as individuals, indicates the last degree of degeneracy and corruption. It is a vice that implies the absence of every virtue; it was in the age of Caligula that the name of Scipio was proscribed, and the statue of Brutus brought down on its pedestal.

"The glory of our ancestors is the light of posterity;" and the homage of the living cannot be offered to the illustrious dead with an official or sterile admiration.—Great and splendid actions will seldom be achieved by an individual who has humble or ordinary objects in prospect. It is by contemplating the lives and characters of those who are marked out from the multitude by their eminent qualities that we become enamored their virtues and their renown. It is by reading the history of their generous and noble actions that sympathetic emotions are excited in the heart, and by a recollection of such feelings, a regard of sentiment, dignity and elevation of character, & habits of virtue are generated & confirmed. Forgive us, clad in armor the statues of the gods, that even in their elevations the citizens of Sparta might have the image of war before their eyes; observing well that a disposition of the mind, like a limb of the body, was exercised by exercise and activity. "He who loves," says Plutarch, "the praise of virtue and the contempt of vice in all their pursuits and recreations, and by these acts they were possessed with a thirst of honor, an enthusiasm bordering on insanity, and had not a wish but for their country." The trophies of Minerva interrupted the sleep of Thestorides, and Thestorides, in the epirous of Heracles was fired with his spirit and became the successful rival of his fame. The mutilated savage catches the flame of emulation from the deeds of his ancestors, and hangs he-lut with the emblem of his father's valor.

More need not be said by evidence the utility of the publications we have undertaken, and which we now submit to the patronage of our fellow citizens, with the hope, that from the liberality of their encouragement, we shall be able to present it to the public, worthy of their approbation. We

must depend for the illustration of many of the characters of our biography, upon the generosity of their surviving relatives and friends, to furnish us with whatever interesting materials may be in their possession; for which, with our grateful acknowledgements, we promise a copy of the entire work as a compensation.

CONDITIONS.

1. The work will be published in numbers or half volumes of 200 pages octavo, and will be completed in ten numbers. It will contain upwards of 50 portraits engraved by Mr. J. B. Conger, whose style has not been exceeded by any other artist in the United States. Specimens of the paper and printing may be seen at this office.

2. To the first number will be prefixed an appropriate frontispiece, designed by Mr. Le Senr, and a vignette title to each volume, which, with the portraits and other engravings, will at least be equivalent to the price of subscription.

3. The first number (now in press) will be published in February next—the remainder in succession as the work will permit, and delivered to subscribers at two dollars and fifty cents per number—payable on delivery.

Any person procuring ten subscribers and forwarding their names to the publisher shall receive a copy of the work for their trouble.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office at Rochester, N. Y. on the 30th day of September, 1820.

- Orry Adams, Catherine Bartlet, Isaac Barris, Calvin Butler, James Bates, 2, William Butler, Hazard Blackmer, Maria Brown, Joseph Boyce, Judson Booth, John Bowie, Huldah Bissel, Jabez Beach, John Brown, Roger Branson, Joseph Barker, Orin Brooks, Amos Chipman, Lucy Clark, Benjamin Cluff, John Colburn, 4, Jesse Case, J. G. Christopher, S. Chadwick, Cynthia Clark, Joseph Chadwick, Gardner Conant, Curtis W. Cherry, Francis Craig, Moses Clark, George P. Elliott, Sam'l Danforth, P. P. Dickinson, Amasa Dutton, James Fosley, James Fowl, John Filkins, Eliphalet Gallet, Civi P. Gordey, Jonathan Godard, Ganger & Graves, Thomas Grilith, Maria Hall, 2, Mr. Hannalis, Daniel Harris, Levi Hoyt, William Harvey, Luther Hutchinson, John Histed, Moses Hill, Jacob Harman, 2, Mercy Hill, 4, Charles Johnson, David Jeffords, Daniel Jackson, Wm. T. Jeffery, Stephen Johnson, George Knapp, Pamela Kniffin, 2, Bradford King, Alex. Kynyon, Joseph Kellogg, Daniel Loomis, 3, Sam'l Larnard, Philip Lyell, William Lerget, David Lyons, Levi Ludden, Leah Lane, Barnabas Moss, jr., Wm. Meddleton, 2, Benajah Malory, Sam'l Meserve, 2, Lucius Manning, Betsey Murray, Gregor McGregor, Jaimus McClure, Lester Nelson, Joseph A. Norton, Hannah Phelps, Josse D. Post, Seth Pope, Filaum Perry, Asher Parmenter, 2, Elisha Phinny, Daniel Patterson, George Remoreck, Wm. Richardson, Dan Rowe, Joseph Roberts, Ira Stowel, Isaac Smith, 2, Sally Smith, Luther Smith, E. Spalding, David Secor, John Southard, Henry Swift, Benj. Simmons, John Smith, Ira Stimson, Stephen Sparks, John Sheridan, Annis Stilson, John Sherman, William Stevens, H. J. Seymour, W. Salsbree, Gideon Smith, J. Smith, W. Salsbree, Alvan Tyler, Aaron Tutill, Nathan Tubbs, Alanson Uley, Wm. A. Williams, Olive White, Chester Warnerer, Geo. Whitmore, John West, 2, M. G. Warden, Joel Wheeler.

Persons calling for the above letters, will please say they are advertised, as they are kept separate from other letters.

A. REYNOLDS, P. M. Rochester, Sept. 30th 1820.

Shaving & Hair-Dressing.

WM. REYNOLDS, RESPECTFULLY informs the gentlemen of Rochester, that he has commenced the above business in the new shop opposite A. Plumb & Co's Store, Carroll street, where he will attend to all calls in his line at a cheap rate, viz: \$1.50 cts. per quarter for shaving twice a week, and \$2 for 3 times.

N. B. Liquid and Paste Blacking kept constantly on hand for sale. August 1st 1820. 39c.

HAT STORE.



WM. HAYWOOD, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the Hatting business in this village one door, south of Messrs. Abm. Plumb & Co's Store where he will keep on hand a good assortment of well finished Hats, warranted equal in style and quality, to any manufactured in this state.

He flatters himself that by industry and attention to business, he shall merit and receive a share of public patronage. CASH paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs. Rochester, April 13, 1820. 24c

TRANSPORTATION.

THE subscribers will receive produce of every description at the Ware Houses of Messrs. Gurnsey & Bushnell, and A. & C. Hanford, and transport the same to Montreal, on terms as favourable as any other Forwarding House will do it. HUBBELL, WHITING & Co. Ogdensburg, 5d August 1820. 6w

GROUND PLASTER,

BY the Pbl. or smaller quantity for Sale, also, a few Bbls. Bennet's (Manlius) superior Ale, by S. MELANCTON SMITH. August 2, 1820

FLAX-SEED WANTED.

THE Subscriber will pay the highest price in Cash, or will exchange Salt for Flax-seed, delivered at the Oil Mill in Clyde. H. HOOKER. Clyde, Sept. 6, 1820. 45tf.

For Sale Cheap. A SECOND hand Chaise and Harness. H. H.

ECONOMY IN DRESS.

Bingham & Cameron. HAVE formed a Co-partnership in the Tailoring Business, and are ready, at their shop opposite A. Ensworth's Inn, Carroll-street, to do all kinds of work in their line at the cheapest rates. They feel confident that no fault will be found with the durability or style of their work. All kinds of cutting done on the shortest notice.

Ladies Habits

made in the most fashionable manner—also, MILITARY DRESSES. They return the public thanks for the liberal patronage they have heretofore received, and solicit a continuance of their favors. No exertions shall be wanting to merit it. Rochester, July 25, 1820. 38tf

CASH!

OR PRODUCE, WILL BUY GOODS AT THE STORE OF A. HAMLIN,

as cheap as they have ever been bought in this country. He is now receiving a general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, & GLASSWARE, &c.

which he offers for ready pay only—but at Prices which will satisfy the most scrupulous. Call and see. Rochester, 25th July 1820. 28tf

Old Accounts and Notes.

To all concerned this timely note I send, Bring in your pay, & help a needy friend; Bring what you have, a little cash will do, He who pays I'll discharge, who fails I'll sue. S. B. BARTLETT.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Eastern and Western Mails, will close on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 o'clock P. M. The Moscow Mail, on the west side of the river, will close every Monday at 9 o'clock P. M. The Avon Mail on the east side of the River will close every Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M. All letters to be forwarded should be delivered at least half an hour before the time fixed for closing the Mail, otherwise they will lay over until the departure of the next mail.

A. REYNOLDS, P. M. Rochester, June 11th 1820. The highest price in Cash paid for RAGS.

[FROM THE PLOUGH BOY.]
POSTHUMOUS.

In looking over some old manuscripts, we found the following lines, which were written by CATHARINE B. THOMPSON formerly of the city of Albany. The ham from which they flowed so warily, are now clogs of the valley. But if nothing else were left, this little relic would be sufficient to bear down upon the tide of time, a name dear to genius and philosophy; to friendship and affection.—Our readers who love poetry, and we hope their are many among them—for the love of poetry is the love of virtue—will, we are certain, be pleased that we have drawn forth from its obscurity this elegant morceau. It does honor to the genius of the author; it exalts the lyre, whilst it conveys a severe but just rebuke of the sordid passions which degrade human nature, and "freeze the genial current of the soul."

TO A VERY YOUNG POET.

Mistaken youth! while yet 'tis time,
From Fancy fly, forsake the lyre;
Restrain each thought that soars sublime,
And quench each spark of feeling's fire.

From fancy's sweet seducing smile
Turn thy enamored eyes away—
Oh she is lovely to beguile,
And bright to lead the soul astray!

Heed not the lyre—a fatal spell
It breathes in each melodious strain;
It bids such rapturous feelings swell!
But heed them not, for all is vain.

Vain, as the memory of a dream,
Is rapture's bright, bewildering blaze;
And false, than a meteor's gleam,
The shadowy scenes that hope displays.

Each generous, elevated thought
Must meanly bend at Mammon's shrine!
And every spark from feeling caught,
Be buried in his dirty mine.

Oh then, in time, forsake the lyre;
Forget to think, and cease to feel;
To all that Genius would inspire,
Be dull and blind, or else prepare
For sorrow, poverty and care,
And every ill the soul abhors to bear.
May, 18, 1817. G. B. T.

TO HAPPINESS.

[BY R. LOVELL.]
Say, lovely fugitive, where dost thou dwell?
Desir'd of all, and sought through every scene,

In pomp of courts, and in the rural green,
Life's public walk, and hermit's lone cell,
Thee, goddess! sought of all, but found by few,

We seek in vain, bewilder'd as we go,
Tir'd of the chase, man ceases to pursue,
And sighing, says "thou dwellest not below."

Does he not after fairy shadows run?
Follows he not some wild illusive dream?
As children who would catch the radiant sun,
Grasp at its image in the glittering stream!
If right he sought, then Man would meet success,
For surely "Virtue leads to Happiness."

A TRUE NARRATIVE,

Of the extraordinary presence of mind of a Russian Officer—Concluded.

that his kind hostess should partake of it with him. He concealed his suspicions beneath the disguise of affability. After supper, he ordered a servant to bring a box that was still in his carriage. "There is not much in it," said he to the host. "It contains perhaps, two hundred rubles, that are to carry me to Petersburg. I should wish good to be taken of them, and where can that be safer than in your hands? In eight weeks, when I return, I hope it will be heavier with gold than it is now with silver. Then I shall certainly call here again, and if, as I hope my little god has found his way into the world, I will bring a present of at least fifty rubles for him." This declaration called for a thousand thanks, and the landlord promised to keep the box all night in his pillow.

He immediately prepared to bed, and the landlord to light his chamber. "Do you know, Master Tottleben, laughing to his wit this lightning is a job which rather you should perform, aside, I am so superstitious that I always sleep in a handsome wooden bed, as when a

tion of the Council of Appointment may be confidently expected. That the odious and improper restrictions upon the elective franchise will also be dispensed with there can be no reasonable doubt. The republican party stand decidedly opposed to that feature of the Constitution; and its adversaries will not date, whatever may be their wishes on the subject, to urge its being retained. As to the expediency, however, of modifying or expunging the article establishing the Council of Revision there appears to be some doubt in the minds of the most intelligent men. Nor is this to be wondered at, seeing that a respect for established judicial authorities, and high judicial characters has been most judiciously inculcated upon the minds of our people, even since the establishment of our present government. It is a subject, however, that may be called up for the consideration of the Legislature, or of the Convention when met, and it cannot be improper, therefore, for individuals of the community to give their opinions upon it. It is to be hoped, also, that the people will, at their public meetings, take the subject into their consideration, and speak their sentiments upon it without equivocation or reserve. The reason given in the Constitution for establishing the Council of Revision is, that sometimes laws inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution, or with the public good may be hastily and unadvisedly passed. Had the powers of this Council been so defined & limited as to allow force to its objection only when these objections went upon constitutional grounds, the reasons for finding fault with this article would, unquestionably, be less. But when it proceeds further to allow equal force to its objections when these objections are grounded merely upon the supposed inexpediency of the passage of any law, I cannot but think such a disposition of power to be highly improper. Both houses of the Legislature are chosen immediately by the people, and in either house the representatives of the people are supposed to further the views, and to advocate and support the interests of their constituents. If one house may be supposed to pass any law inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution, or with the public good, may we not in all cases safely enquire upon its arrest or modification in the other? But if not, and we suppose further that such a law is to be permitted to find its way through both houses of the Legislature, what security have we in the organization of this Council that the final passage of the law will be prevented? If we can suppose the Legislature to be at any time so far governed by partialities or antipathies, or so blinded by party feeling as to consent to the passage of acts which are inexpedient or inconsistent with the public good, what sufficient reason can there be why the individual members of this Council should not be actuated by like prejudices or feelings? As members of the same community they have an equal stake with the members of the Legislature in the public prosperity; and experience teaches us that they are apt to feel as strongly, and to act as precipitately as their fellow citizens in the Legislature. But whilst the power thus conferred in the Council of Revision can, in the nature of things, be but seldom employed in the manner contemplated by the framers of the Constitution, it may, often be used to thwart the views and to defeat the measures of the immediate representatives of the people. The majority of the members of the Council hold their places during good behavior; cannot be removed but upon impeachment, and are, consequently, beyond any direct control of the people. Holding in their hands the power to object to laws passed by the Legislature, merely upon the ground of a difference in opinion with that body as to the expediency of their passage, they in effect, when persons in the state are nearly equally divided, control the united voice of both Houses of the Legislature, and so things never remain for they are not responsible to the people in any manner for their opinions, nor are they inclined to them for their continuance in office. It is certainly an anomalous feature in our system of government that a branch of that government should be allowed to interfere in the making of laws for the people, when its members are in no wise responsible to that people for the proper exercise of their powers. The framers of our constitution thought justly, that our judges would always be men of the best standing in community for talents, learning and integrity; that they would always, both collectively and individually, have a true eye to the proper discharge of their official duties; and that they would always be found aloof from the scenes of party strife, and equally unconnected with those who possess, and those who seek political power. We have lived long enough, however, to know, and to realize that our judges are still but men, and some of them of weak men too—that they may be debilitated for their places to foreign services—that they may still suffer the spirit of the partisan to break from the judgment seat, & that they may still march to the political contest. A struggle in the strife for political power.

entire satisfaction with the present Constitution of the United States, and in favor of the Council of Appointment; and it is therefore his will and pleasure, that no Convention shall assemble with unlimited powers. He will learn on the 7th of November who rules the day. —Nat. Ado.

Elections.—In Maryland, the republicans have a majority of two in joint ballot, which secures the Governor and Council, and all the subordinate officers in the state. The Senate is federal. The election was conducted on the old party distinctions, in fact there are none other after all that has been said about "the era of good feelings."

In Delaware, Mr. Collins the republican candidate is elected Governor. The legislature is federal.

Pennsylvania is convulsed by faction, not unlike New-York. Findlay and Heister are the rival candidates for Governor—it is feared the latter is elected, who is the republican candidate about as much as De Witt Clinton was in this state. Federalism is upon the whole gaining ground in the different states—a clever comment upon the fact, that "federalism is extinct"—it is a momentary triumph however. The presidential electors of Pennsylvania will support Monroe and Tompkins.—Batavia Times.

The Spanish Cortes have decreed a salary of \$2,000,000 to the king, and sums proportionally liberal to the other members of the royal family. The salary of the king of Great Britain is something like five million dollars!

A three year old bull, the property of Mr. Eggleston, of Avon, Ontario county was weighed at Canandaigua, after the late fair in that county, and his weight was 1872 pounds.

Mr. William Tukesbury, of Deer Island, in Boston bay, at the great risk of his own life, on several occasions, has, within three months past, saved the lives of twenty-one persons wrecked in his neighborhood. His meritorious exertions have excited much feeling at Boston, and to enable him to pursue his noble course with greater safety, a proper boat is to be built & presented to him.

The ship of the line, building at Norfolk, and to have been launched on this day, as ascertained by lot and according to law, is to be called the "Delaware."

Murder.—A child was lately killed at Lancaster, Pa. by a quack, who gave an injection of Tobacco juice to cure a rupture. The child was called in from play and in fifteen minutes was dead.

Balloon.—Mr. Guille ascended in a balloon at Philadelphia, on Saturday last, at 4 o'clock, and one hour thereafter safely landed in New-Jersey, about forty miles distant from his starting place! He passed through a cloud, which discharged rain below him, and for a considerable time he could not see the earth. By the help of a barometer, he calculated that his greatest height was 35,000 feet.

Speaking of the election in Pennsylvania, Major Russell quotes as evidence of the inaction of parties and of the "era of good feelings," that the *Aurora* & *Democratic Press*, both support the federal list of candidates!—A compliment, indeed, for the opposers of Governor Findlay.

Buenos Ayres.—Accounts received at Providence represent that city as being in great commotion, in consequence of an army of mountaineers, consisting of 3000 men having been in that vicinity for more than three weeks, cutting off supplies, and threatening to invade the capital, if the citizens would not unite in the appointment of suitable persons to represent them in the general Congress. For the five months preceding the date of this intelligence, there had been no less than fourteen different factions in power at Buenos Ayres, during which persons of property had shut themselves up in their houses, armed for self defence and many families had embarked on board the foreign vessels. It was reported that Artigas had entirely destroyed the army of Ramirez at L duque Rios.

Mount Pleasant Oct. 10.—The Commissioners appointed under the act of April last, to examine the marble quarries in the counties of Westchester and N. York, and to fix on some one of them, which shall appear to be the most suitable site for a state prison, and to report thereon to the legislature, have examined the quarry at this place, and we understand were unanimously of opinion, that the superior quality of the marble, and the advantages of situation, give to this place a decided preference over every other which they have examined, and render it the most suitable site whereon to erect the new state prison.

Mail Robberies.—Thomas Gunnett, a young man who had the care of the Post Office at Bedford, Pa. is arrested and committed to prison charged with having taken money out of letters at various times. He acknowledged his guilt after being committed.

ny, in the 30th year of his age; a native of New-York, where he was much esteemed, and has many friends and connections.

On the 8th instant at his residence on Shelter Island, New-York, General Sylvester Dering, in the 62d year of his age.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.
U. S. Bank notes not payable in New-York, 1-2 p. c. dis.
New-York city banks—Albany—Troy—Lansingburgh and Schenectady par
Notes of all other banks payable at either of the city banks do
Newburg bank, old emission do
Do. do. filled with red ink 1-2 dis
Do. Branch at Ithaca 1 dis
Auburn Bank 8-4 dis
Aqueduct at Catskill 1 dis
Barker's Exchange, payable in N. York \$7 1-2 dis
Catskill Bank 1-2 dis
Central Bank at Cherry-Valley 3-4 dis
Chenango Bank 2 dis
Columbia Bank, at Hudson 1-2 dis
Geneva Bank 3-4 dis
Hudson Bank 90 dis
Jefferson County Bank 40 dis
Middle District Bank 1-2 dis
Niagara Bank 85 dis
Ontario Bank 3-4 dis
Orange County Bank 1-2 dis
Plattsburgh Bank 1 1-4 dis
Utica bank and branch 3-4 dis
Washington and Warren Bank 60 dis
Notes of the Bank of Montreal, not payable in the city 3 dis
Bank of Canada 3 dis
Bank of Upper Canada 7 dis
Connecticut banks payable in New-York at par—all other at 1 per cent dis.
Boston banks at 1 per cent. and Massachusetts generally from 1 to 2 1-2 per cent dis.
New-Hampshire banks 2 1-2 pr. ct. dis.
New-Jersey banks at par, except the state banks at Trenton and Camden the Mount Holly and Cumberland banks, which are at 4 a 5 per ct. dis
Philadelphia banks, par—but a good deal of uncertainty about the Pennsylvania country banks.

POSTPONEMENT.
THE CONCERT which was to have been holden at the Meeting House on Sunday evening last, is postponed until next Sunday evening. The Piano Forte is expected to accompany the music.
TICKETS for admission, to be had at E. Peck & Co's Book-Store.—Price 25 cents.
Oct. 31st 1820.

NEW STORE.
Stephen Charles, RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Grocery Store one door east of the Post office, where he offers for sale low for Cash, wholesale or retail

Cogniac and Spanish BRANDY, Holland and Anchor GIN, Jamaica, St. Croix, and N. E. RUM, Teneriffe, Madeira, Corsica and Malaga WINES, Molasses, Lump and Brown SUGARS, Old Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin TEAS, Spanish and American SEGARS, Tobacco, Snuff, and Chocolate, Raisins, Filberts, Pea-Nuts, Almonds and Almond Pits, Windsor and Bar SOAP, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Pepper, Allspice, Coffee, Ginger, Stoughton Bitters, Cod-Fish, Shad, Smoked Salmon, Tar, Cordage, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—
50 Boxes assorted WINDOW GLASS.
N. B. Tavern keepers or private families, wishing to be supplied with pure and unadulterated liquors, will do well to call.
Rochester, Oct. 17, 1820: 51tf.

Attorney's and Justice's Blanks for sale,

Coopers Wanted.
THE subscriber wishes to employ FOUR journeymen Coopers, to whom good encouragement will be given. Apply at my shop near S. Cleveland & Co's Mills.
—ALSO—
FIFTY THOUSAND Flour Barrel Staves and Heading wanted immediately. Apply as above.
WM. M. HALL.
Brighton, Oct. 31st 1820. 52tf

Doctors Elwood & Coleman
HAVE removed to their new Brick Office two doors south of the meeting house [Carroll street.]
N. B. Those indebted to us either by note or book account must call and settle without delay, as we are determined to have a general settlement before the 25th of November next.
Rochester, Oct. 23, 1820.

CASH for WHEAT.
THE Subscribers will pay Cash for Wheat delivered at their Mills in Clyde.
STRONG & ALBRIGHT.
Clyde, Sept. 8, 1820. 45tf

NEW CASH STORE.
Alexander Root & Co.
ARE now opening at their Store, (one door south of Fraser & Sheldon's Hardware Store,) a general assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, and Crockery—
which were purchased at Auction in New-York, and will be sold low for Cash, at wholesale or retail—some of which are the following:—
Broadcloths,
Cassimeres,
Sattinets,
Flannels,
Bombazetts,
Rattinets,
Canton Crapes,
Lustrings,
Calicoes,
Shirtings,
Shawls, Handkerchiefs, &c.
Jamaica, St. Croix, and N. E. RUM,
Cogniac Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Wines,
Hyson, & Hyson Skin TEA,
Lump & Brown SUGAR,
Coffee, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
Rochester, Oct. 17th 1820. 50tf.

DYE STUFF, PAINT AND OIL SORE.
S. MELANCTON SMITH
KEEPS on hand a constant supply of Dye-Staffs of all kinds—Paints and Oils, which will be sold very low for Cash. Clothiers are respectfully invited to call. The articles are selected by gentlemen long acquainted with the business and are warranted good.
—ALSO—
Iron, Nails—White and Tarred Rope all sizes. Blocks, Shoe, Whitewash, Clothers and Paint Brushes, Seine and wrapping Twine. Factory and Tow Cloth. Tobacco, Pipes, Snuff, Powder Lead and Shot. Shaving and Bar Soap.
Albany Stone Ware, consisting of a variety of Jugs & Pots. A constant supply of common and basket Salt.—North Carolina Tar and Rosin, by the bbl. or less. A few Cow Bells, from 3 to 4s. each. Salmon of a superior quality by the bbl. or less, which will be exchanged for Produce or Whiskey.—Spermaceti Oil, much used for Wool carding as well as lamps. Confectionary
Also, [July 17,] a constant supply of
SALT,
by the hundred barrels, or less, on liberal terms.
FORWARDING.
THE subscriber continues the Forwarding Business on the Genesee River, will take property at either of the Landings above Rochester and deliver the same at either of the Landings below;—will also contract for the Forwarding of Merchandise from Albany to any part of this district on reasonable terms.
S. MELANCTON SMITH.
Rochester, April 18, 1820. 24tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, and particularly the inhabitants of Henrietta, that he has lately taken lodgings at Capt. Stephen's in said town where he profits his services as
Physician and Surgeon,
and will punctually attend to all calls in the line of his profession.
PHINEAS A. ROYCE.
Henrietta, Oct. 17, 1820. 3w

TICKETS
FOR sale in LITERATURE LOTTERY No. 4. at the Post-Office Rochester.

Stimulus for the Nose,
OR a CORDIAL for the Olfactory Nerves, being a certain cure for Catarrh and Head-ache, Prepared by J. P. Whitwell, Boston.
More than seven years have elapsed since this fashionable and fragrant Ster-natory was first prepared, during which time it has undergone many improvements, and continues to gain ground in public estimation, and there is scarce a town or village in the U. S. where it is unknown.
Judges, Lawyers and Divines, when "laboring in their vocation," have acknowledged its refreshing qualities, both to the mind and body; for in all cases of lassitude and ennui, arising from much sitting or speaking, nothing at the time can be so conveniently resorted to, or is more grateful than the "Aromatic Snuff."
This snuff is moreover extremely pleasant to people in general. It opens and purges the head, removes drowsiness, and sensibly stimulates the spirits. The Scotch snuff is certainly destitute of fine flavor, and is without any apparent effect except that of injuring the complexion; & the coarse black snuffs, instead of clearing and refreshing the ol-factory nerves, serves but to obstruct and deaden them, and in process of time has an evident effect upon the speech.
The Aromatic Snuff will certainly cure a Catarrh of recent standing, and most generally relieve a head-ache.—Dr. Waterhouse, in his certificate, which accompanies each bottle, acknowledges this fact, and adds "the articles are also innocent in their quality."
CORN SALVE.—The effect of this composition has been frequently approved. It is acknowledged to be superior to any other remedy for the cure of corns.
TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.—When any thing short of extracting the tooth, will afford relief, this specific will always accomplish it.
The above articles are for sale at F. F. Backus Druggist Store in this vil-lage.
Rochester, Oct. 23, 1820. 51 1/2y.

Rochester Hardware Store.
FRASER & SHELDON
ARE now receiving and intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete and general assortment of
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
Plated and Common Saddlery.
10 Tons Russia & Swedes Iron.
5 " Band and Hoop Iron.
1 " Share Moulds and Landsides.
1 " German (L) Swedes & Cast Steel.
5 " Cut Nails assorted from 3 to 20d
12 doz. English Spades and Shovels.
Dutch Bolting Cloths,
Tobacco, Snuff and Segars.
They also carry on the manufacture of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron such as Copper Stills and Worms, Dyers' and Hatters' Kettles, Copper Tea Kettles Copper, and Sheet Iron Boiler Cylinders, Heaters, &c. &c.
The above articles will be sold very low for Cash, wholesale and retail.
Rochester, June 27, 1820. 36f

Gentlemen's Clothes.
LATEST FASHIONS, JUST RECEIVED FROM N. YORK.
THE Subscriber has just received patterns of the latest fashions in one of the first shops in the city of New York, and is ready, at his old stand 1 Buffalo-street, near the bridge, to execute all kinds of work in the Tailoring business in the most fashionable and workmanlike manner, on short notice and at unusually low prices—especially so for Cash. He presumes that the experience he has had in his business in the first shops in New-York, and Philadelphia, that he will be able to give general satisfaction. At any rate gentlemen who want clothes Cut or Made in style will do well to call.
Military Work
made according to the late regulation.
Garments cut on short notice.
A small assortment of Domestic Manufactured Cloth of various colours and of good quality for sale very cheap for cash.
ELISHA TAYLOR
Rochester, July 21, 1820.

Cheaper than Ever
G. P. SMITH,
HAS recently commenced the Tailoring Business, in the village of Rochester, opposite the Post Office, where he offers his services to the citizens of the village and the public, hopes to receive a share of patronage.
CUTTING,
Clothes of all kinds will be done on notice. Pains will be taken to fit so that they may be made without difficulty.
Military Dresses
made on the shortest notice according to the late law. Sept. 3

FLANSEY
CASH paid for Flour at the Mill at the WILLIAM
Rochester,

At New-York, on the 17th
Governor Clinton has expressed his

At New-York, on the 17th
John R. Shaw, Purser in the Na-

At New-York, on the 17th
John R. Shaw, Purser in the Na-

At New-York, on the 17th
John R. Shaw, Purser in the Na-

At New-York, on the 17th
John R. Shaw, Purser in the Na-

[From Noah's Travels.]

SPAIN.

This cavalier was called Rodrigo Di ar de Biva; but was surnamed the Cid, or Chief; and first commenced his operations by gathering and heading a species of Guerillas. He had fought in the Moorish ranks, when they were allied in Castile, of which crown he was a subject. Banished by his sovereign, he forgot not his allegiance to his country; he fought against the Moors, and sent his prisoners to Alphonso, who had banished him. His mind rose superior to petty or grovelling animosities; he felt no anger against his enemies; cherished no sentiments of revenge against his oppressors. At length his services produced his recall, and restoration to favour. His frankness, and open manly conduct joined to his love of truth, once more offended Alphonso, and Cid was once more banished. He marched with his troops forthwith, and took Valencia by storm; for banishment to him was the signal for new acts of valor. He could have wrested the crown from the king of Castile, and held it without fear; but he was a patriot, and he died at an advanced age, crowned with glory. He left only one son; who, in a duel for a paltry cause, lost his life. His two daughters were wedded to the princess of the house of Navarre. These were the ancestors of the Bourbon race, of Ferdinand VII, and Louis XVIII: and it is the brightest jewel in their crowns, that the Cid, the gallant Cid, who was not a sovereign, and who had no ambition for a sceptre, was their ancestor.

With the death of the Cid, once more rose the power of the Mussulmen. The disputes of the various tribes in Africa, gave rise to the power of the Almoravides, originally from Egypt. Joseph, or as he was commonly called, Jusef ben Tessefin, of that race, reigned for a while in Barbary; he possessed himself of Mauritania, and founded the empire of Morocco; and, in a moment of tranquility, like the Caliph Valid, he cast his eye towards Spain, which, at that period, was jointly in the power of Christians and Moors; and, in 1097, he crossed the Mediterranean, stormed Seville, captured Cordova, and threatened the annihilation of Christian power in that country. Religion, or holy zeal, that powerful link in the chain of confederacies, that potent charm, which, in that particular age, whetted the sabre, and aroused the energies of Christendom, come to their relief; and Alphonso of Castile, joined by the Duke of Burgundy, and other chiefs, drove Jusef back to Africa; and, shortly afterwards, the kingdom of Arragon was wrested from the Moors, by Alphonso, surnamed the Brave. The Arab power began to decline; they despaired of their cause & a blow, the most severe that was ever given, was felt in the capture of Lisbon, and the emancipation of Portugal, which weighed down their power almost beyond the hope of recovery. This was effected in 1144, by Alphonso, the first son of the Duke of Burgundy, who was proclaimed king.

After this period, the powers of Navarre and Castile, for the first time in their conquering progress, encroached on Andalusia; when the Moors, alarmed for the safety of the remnant of their possessions, took refuge under the banners of an adventurer by the name Tomrut, a man of depraved character of impious zeal, and who, after a series of troubles, schemes, and battles, died at the age of fifty; and in the year 1149, the race of Almohades came into power. Cordova, at this period, had lost great part of that bright, literary, and scientific character, which it possessed under the reign of Abderrame III. The Schools were abolished, and the arts could no longer flourish amidst the rebellion and carnage. Those schools, however, produced some distinguished men, particularly Abenxour, the chemist and physician and Averroes, the poet and civilian, both of whom shed a lustre on the character of Mussulmen. The Almohades partially governed in Spain, and territory disputed with them, inch by inch, Portugal became the seat of war: Arragon and Castile, united with the king of Navarre, defeated the Arabs, and killed Akoub, at the siege of Santarem. Then that the Mussulmen in Africa, remembered the glorious reign of aliphs, and dwelt with enthusiasm on their power, riches and noble character possessed. An effort must be made to retrieve their lost fortunes, and must be a great effort. Accordingly, Mahomet el Nazor, the son of Akoub, went over to Africa, erected the standard of the Prophet, and proclaimed crusade. All ranks and ages flock to it, preparations were made with vigour and spirit. Alphonso, king of Castile, saw these preparations with great concern; he treated assistance from Innocent III, a pontiff of France, aided him greatly. Italy and Germany sent many partizans to the Christian cause. Every thing was placed on foot, and the Straits with six hundred galleys, a number allowed by the treaty, were still admitted by the Moors. In the month of May, 1212, they joined their forces with Alphonso.

equal the splendor of Grenada, in the first century. The best troops that Spain and Portugal could produce, joined by sixty thousand French and Italians, were in the field. The Moors had the advantage in numbers, the Christians in arms and discipline. They met near the Sierra Morena, at a place called Tolosa. The Arab chief possessed himself, as he thought, of all the defiles and passes. A Spanish guide led the army through rocks and difficult passages across the mountains, when the whole force appeared before the astonished Arabs. A battle was now unavoidable, & two days were spent by the allies in prayers and confessions.

"I have ever considered the battle of Tolosa the greatest that ever was fought in Spain; and one in which they acquired more glory than in any subsequent campaign. The Mussulmen, from the heights, saw all the movements. In the display of their force, they exhibit the same defect of judgement, which even at this day, has not deserted them. They had one hundred thousand chosen men well armed, and the plain was covered with troops; but no order, no concentration of force, no discipline or system. Most of them were thinly clad, and armed with spears. They were a host of ill-organized troops, left to fight their way in the Arab fashion, and overcome discipline by numbers. Mahomet occupied a height, from which he was seen by his troops, which was barricaded by a strong chain, and surrounded by a body guard. The Christians descended the valley in admirable order; they were formed in three divisions; Sancho commanding the right, Peter the left, and Alphonso the centre, headed by the Archbishop of Toledo, with the Grand Cross. This admirable prelate set an unparalleled example of bravery; he dashed into the midst of the Moorish ranks, and led Alphonso to attack the height where Mahomet was stationed. The battle became general, and raged with fury: the plain was soon condensed and brought against the height. Sancho broke through the Mussulmen's ranks, and bore down the chain by which Mahomet and his troops were surrounded. The carnage grew horrible; and at length, the Arabs took to flight in every direction. The Christians remained perfect masters of the field of battle, and the Archbishop of Toledo, celebrated the victory by a Te Deum on the plains. The consequences of this battle were of immense importance to the Spaniards, who represented that the Mussulmen in their flight retired with a loss of 200,000 men, whilst the Christians lost only 1500. This was a severe blow to the Moors, and they never ceased to deplore the issue of this crusade. Mahomet retired to some small town in Spain, from which he was soon dislodged—he passed over to Africa, and died neglected: and with him perished the last of the race of Almohades. The African princes, divided in their interests, at length separated, and established the regencies and governments of Algiers, Tunis, Fez, and Tripoli.

"The Moors still possessed many rich and fertile provinces in Spain, and the Christians gained strength and confidence from repeated successes. At length two soldiers arose, whose bravery and talents paved the way for great victories. These were James I, king of Arragon, and Ferdinand III, king of Castile and Leon. The latter, after a series of victories, obtained possession of Majorca; and after a long siege, Cordova, the glory of the Mussulmen, fell into his hands by capitulation in 1236, after being in possession of the Moors 520 years. The Spaniards had yet to learn that mercy was a bright plume in the helmet of valour. They drove the unfortunate Mahometans from that city, which they left with streaming eyes and broken hearts—they despoiled them of their wealth, razed their palaces, schools and gardens, and turned the magnificent mosque of Abderrame into a cathedral. The Moors had one consolation left; Valencia was still in their power. They had recaptured that fine province after the death of the Cid; but this consolation was short-lived. James of Arragon, after a long siege, captured the principal towns, and thus Andalusia and Valencia, with the exception of Seville, fell into the hands of the Christians.

"This was a fatal blow to the power of the Mussulmen; yet they had hope and courage, which their superstition kept alive, and one effort was made, this was, the establishment of the kingdom, and building the city of Grenada. A chieftain, named Mahomet Abousaid, from the borders of the Red Sea, endowed with courage and perseverance, collected all the scattered tribes, and established the capital of Grenada. This city, embellished with the most splendid palaces, and built on a plain, the most fruitful and rich that imagination can possibly conceive, was a rival of Cordova. This fertile plain for ages was the seat of war; the soil was covered with bones, and drenched with blood; alternate successes, of Christian and Moorish arms, rendered it the theatre of bloody scenes, sieges, and conquests. Ferdinand concluded a treaty with the king of Grenada, and marched with his troops to invest Seville, which, after a siege of six months, and several gallant actions, capitulated in 1243. Nothing could e-

qual the splendor of Grenada, in the first century. The best troops that Spain and Portugal could produce, joined by sixty thousand French and Italians, were in the field. The Moors had the advantage in numbers, the Christians in arms and discipline. They met near the Sierra Morena, at a place called Tolosa. The Arab chief possessed himself, as he thought, of all the defiles and passes. A Spanish guide led the army through rocks and difficult passages across the mountains, when the whole force appeared before the astonished Arabs. A battle was now unavoidable, & two days were spent by the allies in prayers and confessions.

"From 1248, to 1358 the Mussulmen power in Spain was supported by occasional successes and victories. The reverses which their arms sustained, they repaired by constant activity & perseverance; they were still superior in talents & policy, to the Spaniards; & more mild, tolerant, and humane. At length the famous siege of Algeciras took place, in 1343. The Moors had defended the place, which was open to the sea, and they received succours from Africa. As far as my eye could reach, from the summit of an eminence where I was seated, the soldiers of Alphonso the eleventh, king of Castile, were placed. His camp was pitched on the surrounding hills, and his cordon of troops was strong and effective. It was in the numerous sallies made by the Moors and Christians, that thousands were killed on both sides, whose bones were now bleaching in my sight. The Moors within the walls, ever active and enterprising, invented and used cannon, which, for the first time, as conceded by several historians, were used at this siege. Notwithstanding the advantages resulting from these wonderful engines, Algeciras was taken in 1344; and Joseph, king of Grenada, was murdered by his own subjects. Mahomet VI, an old warrior, succeeded Joseph; and the Moorish crown was, for a length of time, disputed between him and the Farydau, until the latter, desirous of ending this civil strife, voluntarily entered the camp of Peter, king of Castile, justly surnamed the cruel, and submitted his rights to arbitration. Peter received him with honours, feasted him at his table, and afterwards conducted him to an open plain, where his followers were put to the sword, and Peter himself struck the old Moorish king to the ground with a lance, who only said, in tones bitter and piercing, Oh! Peter! Peter!!! what an exploit for a soldier!!!!

It was the crimes, the unheard of cruelties, which stained the conduct of the Spanish king in Spain, that kept alive the power of the Mussulmen. They were incapable of enjoying temperately the fruits of victory; they had no mercy for a fallen foe, no policy towards a gallant and unfortunate people. In addition to Peter of Castile, the Nero of the age, others equally ferocious arose—Peter IV. of Arragon, Peter I. of Portugal, and Charles, the Wicked, of Navarre. It was the oppressive sway of these sovereigns that kept the Moors together in harmony and concert. Grenada continued the garden of Spain; arts and science were still encouraged; belles lettres and history flourished.—That delicate and romantic gallantry, which has rendered the history of the Moors so deeply interesting to the world still existed in all its vigour; the Alhambra, and the splendid gardens of the Generalif, were the abode of the learned and the brave, the gay and the accomplished. The ferocity of the Moors yielded to a suavity of disposition, and softness of character, which education tempered, and science fixed. Their women were beautiful, modest, and engaging. "Their principal charms," said a Moorish Historian, arose from "their graceful and genteel deportment; their genius refined and penetrating." From 1362, until 1502, the Moors governed Grenada, under Mahomet VI. Jusef II. Mahomet IX. Joseph III. and Ismael II. At length the kingdom became convulsed by internal discord, arising from the clashing jurisdictions of Mulec, Hassan, Bobadel, and Zagau, when Ferdinand and Isabella laid siege to Grenada. This city had been fortified with the utmost care; it was walled and strongly flanked by a thousand towers, and contained two hundred thousand men. The Spaniards were commanded by the most gallant officers that ever Spain produced, particularly by the renowned Gonsalvo of Cordova. Isabella encouraged the troops by her presence, and partook of all the fatigues of a camp. At length Grenada capitulated, and on the 2d of January, 1492, Ferdinand and Isabella made their triumphal entry into Grenada, and terminated the Moorish power in Spain, which had existed 782 years.—The unfortunate Mussulmen, oppressed by the Spaniards, separated; some went to Africa, others to Asia; but all regretting, with bitter reflections, the fine country they had lost, the happy hours they had spent.

"The causes of the decline and fall of the Moorish power in Spain, are easily accounted for; always active and unsettled, they covered, in their character, the germs of sedition and rebellion; and the facility with which any adventurer could obtain the crown, gave an impulse to this unstable character, and rendered them ever ready for novelty and change. Without laws, except transitory forms of custom; extravagant in their expenditures; fond of gaiety and pleasure; they weakened their power by yielding to its blandishments. Their armies were numerous and brave, but less disciplined than the Christians; and their religious zeal gave a ferocious character to their warlike operations. They had, however, virtues of the highest order; no nation on earth, even unto this day, took such delight in the exercise of charity.

the Moors. They distributed to the poor, bread, money, and part of their agricultural and commercial products; built hospital for the sick, and carefully protected and nourished the stranger.

"Had the Mussulmen in Spain established a government of laws, divested themselves of a portion of their religious zeal, disciplined their troops, and economised their expenditures, the Mahomedan religion, at this day, would have spread itself over all Europe, as it now does over Asia. Whatever benefits other parts of Europe may have experienced from mild and beneficial governments, it is certain that the reign of the Moors in Spain was more glorious, prosperous, and enlightened, than the present dynasty that now wields the sceptre.

"I arose from my seat, and slowly retraced my steps towards Algeciras, pondering on the mutations of life, and that variety and change that 'flesh is heir to.' The sun was gradually sinking behind the Mons Abyla, in Africa, and its last rays shed a melancholy gloom on the surrounding objects. Opposite the bay, rising in majestic height, and frowning with age, stood the Calpe of antiquity. No blooming orange groves, or fruitful gardens, embellished the Rock of Gibraltar, as in the reign of the Caliph Valid. The ruins of Carte lay at the bottom of the beach; Algeciras, now one fourth the size and splendour of former times, was on the right; the Convent bell was chiming the *Ooricio-nea*; and the lazy peasant, following his mule, laden with charcoal and brushwood, was retiring to his home, after a day of unprofitable listlessness. Every thing around me gave tokens of decaying power; of a retrograde of national strength, and national character; the fields looked green; nature had remained true to her general course—man only had changed."

[From the Record.]

AN ODD SERMON.

"Among all your gettings, get understanding."

Proverbs.

If Nebuchanezzar had lived in our day, he would have found even in this Christian land, a pretty numerous congregation to bow down and worship the Golden Image, which he had set up. If worship consists in actions springing from the heart, gold is the god among us the most devoutly revered and most profoundly adored.

Money! MONEY!! MONEY!!! is the object of universal pursuit. "Place a bag of Coffee at the mouth of Hell!" said a West Indian, "and those Yankees would snatch it away!" It is the object of our waking thoughts and our nightly dreams. If you haven't money borrow—dash into business like your neighbors on a fictitious capital of 100,000 dollars. Go largely into trade, build upon fortune—make or break—splendour or ruin!

Where are we?—Just where we always shall be, at the winding up of such a scene—or to please the learned—at the denouement of such a comic tragedy. Nine hundred and fifty of the thousand who set out together—their dreams of millions vanished—their hopes of fortune destroyed—almost unfit for the common concerns of life by the intoxicating, bewildering draughts of exhilarating gas which they have quaffed—are left as much more wretched than the common lot of their fellow men, as they hoped to be successful beyond them.

"We jump at stars & fasten in the mud." And what is to be much deplored, among this thousand a great many are high spirited—noblely ambitious—liberal, generous, enterprising fellows—whose chief fault is that they have suffered their imaginations to soar away with them; that in pursuit of happiness they have mistaken the track.

In short they have split on a rock which it is owing more to our circumstances, gentle reader, than to our wisdom, that we too have not been dashed upon.

TOBIT.

It was a remark of Dr. Johnson "that if a man talks of his misfortunes, there is something in them that is not disagreeable to him, for where there is nothing but pure misery, there is never any objection to the mention of it."

[From the Lady's Miscellany.]

A TRUE NARRATIVE
Of the Extraordinary presence of mind of a Russian Officer.

Count Tottleben, so celebrated in the history of Germany for his numerous adventures, and the strange vicissitudes of his fortune, was once, while a general in the Russian service, on a journey from Warsaw to Petersburg. Travelling in a light open chaise, accompanied by a single servant, he was one day overtaken by a violent storm, in the province of Livonia, twelve or fifteen miles from the town where he had intended to pass the night. The season was cold, the evening advanced, and he was himself wet to the skin; the rain continued to render it still darker. A decent public house, that stood detached by the road side, very opportunely presented itself to our traveller. He alighted and entered, resolving to set out so much earlier the next morning.

The people of the house seemed very attentive and obliging. He was shewn into a room up stairs that was clean and neat, was promised a good supper; in short, Tottleben had every reason to be satisfied with his accommodations. Accustomed from his youth to a wandering life, he used when in houses of public entertainment, to pass very little time in his own apartment, but to associate with the other guests in the public room. There he entered into conversation with every one, whether a foreigner or a native, was affable, and even humorous; knew how to give and take a joke; told stories and listened to those of others; and to this sociable disposition he joined prepossessing manners, and a figure distinguished for many beauty. He seldom met with a man who was not pleased with his company; and still more rarely with a female who was not, at least secretly, interested in his favour. If she betrayed her sentiments for him, he was ready to take the slightest hint, and to avail himself of every advantage.

On the present occasion he adhered to his usual custom, and passed an hour or more below in the tap-room. He conversed with the host, who had formerly been in the military service, and still more with the hostess, a young, extremely pretty woman, but now pregnant, and near her time. He offered to stand godfather for her first born; jocosely enquired how her husband behaved; asked how she liked the married state, and predicted that she should have a son, or perhaps two at a birth. In a word, he indulged in that kind of chit chat, which young females of that condition, and under such circumstances are fond of hearing, though they may pretend that, from modesty, they cannot raise their eyes from off the floor.

During this conversation, a young servant maid was frequently backward and forward in the same room. The Count might possibly not have observed her, but she had taken so much the more notice of him. His handsome figure, the vivacity of his conversation, and even the foreign uniform which he wore, delighted her. She could have listened to him for a day together, but would have been still better pleased to converse with him herself. She was besides acquainted with a subject that very nearly concerned him; of which it was necessary that he should soon be informed, otherwise it would be too late. His ignorance, his security afflicted her; at the same time, her conference was likely to cost her dear. Nevertheless, as often as she looked at him, she thought within herself—No; he is too amiable! At length she could refrain no longer, and as she passed him, she pulled him by the coat.

Tottleben perceived it. He looked at the girl, and observed her wink to him, but for what reason he knew not. From the usual vanity of his sex, he was not long, however, before he ascribed her conduct to one, which seemed as though it might have admitted a little farther delay. However, the girl was young, and in his opinion, not a bad figure, there could be no harm in looking at her, and hearing what she had to say. Accordingly, when she had gone away again, he withdrew, under the pretext of taking a little fresh air. She was already waiting for him at the door of the kitchen; she beckoned him to go into the yard; followed him in haste and agitation, and thus addressed him:

"For God's sake, sir, take care of yourself! you are not among such honest people as you imagine. They know that you have money with you. They intend to-night to rob you not only of that, but also of your life, and for this purpose they have already sent for assistance. Be upon your guard; but for God's sake, do not betray me! If they perceive that I have given you information, it will cost me my life, that I am sure of; but yet I could not, for my soul, suffer such a brave officer, and so fine a gentleman to be cut off in his sins."

This address, as may easily be conceived, made a deep impression on Tottleben. A man of ordinary understanding would immediately have sought the means of escape by flight. He, thought he had but a moment for reflection, was instantly convinced, that every attempt to fly in the night, and in a country to which he was an utter stranger, would be attended with equal, if not greater danger, than he would incur by quietly remaining where he was. A presence of mind, almost incredible, inspired him on the spot with a very different idea.—The maid was about to retire, when he quickly drew her back by the arm.—"One word more, my girl," said he, "does your master live on good terms with his wife?" "Yes, on the best, was the reply. "Does he really and truly love her?" "Almost as much as his own life." "Very well! very well! Now you may go. If I escape, your fortune shall be made. If I die, your warning shall die with me. I will never betray you. But mention not a single word even to my servant."

The girl flew to the kitchen, and the Count returned to the public room. Not a look betrayed him; his tone and temper were just the same as before, or at least so they appeared. He even ordered supper to be laid below, and would not sit down to it except on condition

[Continued on the first page.]

ROCHESTER GAZETTE.

Published by Augustine G. Dauby, at his Printing Office in Rochester, Genesee County, State of New-York.

No. 1, Vol. V.]

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1820.

[Whole No. 209.

TERMS OF THE ROCHESTER GAZETTE.

Subscribers who receive their papers by mail, the price will be Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance. Village subscribers, and those who call for their papers, Two Dollars, payable at the end of six months. Continues of ten, or more, who receive their papers at the Office, One Dollar and fifty Cents. All subscribers for less than a year, must pay in advance. No paper will be discontinued till all arrearages be paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Single Notice, 50 cents for the first, and 15 cts. for every subsequent insertion of 72 words.

Advertisements not exceeding a month, and inserted three weeks, for One Dollar; & Twenty Five Cents for every subsequent insertion.

PRINTING.

Pamphlets, Blanks, Landbills, Cards &c. executed with neatness and accuracy.

Legal Advertisements.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, and the interest thereon, secured by indenture of mortgage, executed by Thomas Mentz to William H. Hanford, bearing date the twenty-third day of March, eighteen hundred and eighteen. Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power in said mortgage contained, & pursuant to the statute in such case made, and provided, all that certain piece or parcel of land, being in township No. one, first range of townships west of Genesee River, now included in the town of Caledonia, beginning at the south-east corner of land formerly owned by Jonathan Cook, now owned by Levi Cook, on the line of lot No. ninety five, running thence westerly one half across the lot, and parallel to the east line of lot No. ninety five and ninety six, one so far that a line from thence to the east line, and from thence south to the place of beginning, will contain one hundred and fifty acres, will be sold at public auction at the house now occupied by Axel Esworth in the village of Rochester, Genesee county, on Thursday the twenty-third day of November, next, at two o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, all that certain piece or parcel of land lying in the town of Gates, in the county of Genesee, containing forty three acres, being the westerly part of the easterly part of Lot No. forty one, bounded easterly on part of lot No. thirty four, and southerly on lot No. forty one, and westerly by the westerly part of lot No. forty nine; and westerly by a lot of one hundred and twenty seven acres. Together with the hereditaments and appurtenances belonging to the said premises, dated May 16, 1820.

ZOETH FLURDIGE,
AME FLURDIGE,
Pro Executors of the said mortgage.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, and the interest thereon, secured by indenture of mortgage, executed by Jonathan Safford and Maria, his wife, to Andrew V. T. Leavitt and Charles J. Hill, bearing date the thirty-first day of August A. D. one thousand eight hundred and nineteen. Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to a statute in such case made, and provided, all that certain piece or parcel of land lying in the town of Gates, in the county of Genesee, and state of New-York, and in the town of the village of the best interest, bounded easterly on the westerly part of lot No. one hundred and thirty seven, being thirty six feet front and rear, and two hundred feet deep, will be sold at public auction at the house now kept by A. Esworth, in the village of Rochester, Genesee county, on Thursday the eighth day of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon. Dated September 3, 1820.

ANDREW V. T. LEAVITT,
CHARLES J. HILL,
Pro Executors of the said mortgage.

A Good Bargain.

THE subscriber offers for sale his HOUSE & LOT. Terms of sale will be accommodating, and an indisputable title given to the purchaser.
HAMLET SCRANTON,
Rochester, September 5, 1820.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers and their associates, will petition the Legislature of the state of New-York, at their next meeting for a law to establish a New County from parts of Ontario and Genesee counties, to include the towns of Brighton, Henrietta, Rush, Mendon, Pittsford, Ferrisburgh, Penfield, Ontario and the west township of the town of Palmyra in Ontario county, and the towns of Gates, Riga, Farm, Ogden, Murray, Clarkson, Sweden, that part of Bergen lying east of the westerly line of the Triangle, and that part of Caledonia lying north of the northerly line of the forty thousand acre tract so called in Genesee county.

MATTHEW BROWN, Jr.
ELISHA ELY,
NATHANIEL ROCHESTER,
September 18, 1820.

National Work.

PROPOSALS

By Joseph M. Sanderson of Philadelphia, for publishing by subscription, A BIOGRAPHY OF THE SIGNERS TO THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, embellished with upwards of 50 portraits and the Declaration itself, with fac-simile engravings of the signatures.—By John Sanderson.

TO THE PUBLIC.

When we consider the personal qualities of the statesmen, who were associated in the first Congress of the United States, and whose names are adjoined to the Declaration of Independence, the glorious occasion which demanded the exercise of their wisdom and deliberation, and the influence of their councils on the interests of mankind, we must acknowledge that very rarely a more imposing and magnificent spectacle has been exhibited to the world, and we shall seek in vain, in the annals of nations, for an event more worthy of commemoration, or of being cherished forever in the hearts of a grateful and generous people.—The love of independence is interwoven with the frame and constitution of the human mind. It is almost the first sentiment that animates the infant's features in the cradle; and amongst all the actions and enterprises of man, none has awakened into activity a greater exertion of the virtuous energies of his nature, none has excited a greater warmth of veneration, and has more impetuous claims upon our gratitude, than resistance to tyranny and oppression.

In those republican states which have been the admiration of the world, the first tribute of genius was paid to the patriot or the hero who promoted the cause of liberty and maintained the independence and dignity of man.—The animated canvas, the breathing marble snatched his features from the grasp of death, and the historian inscribed his name and achievements in the imperishable records of fame. It would indeed be no favorable presage of the perpetuity of our republican institutions to discover an insensibility to the obligations we owe the memory of the illustrious patrons of American freedom. They advanced us by their magnanimity from the inglorious state of colonial subjection and from the arbitrary dominion of a foreign power, to the distinguished elevation of a sovereign and independent people; they asserted and maintained the imprescribable rights of humanity by the mutual pledge of their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor; and as long as Virtue holds her empire in the hearts of their successors, the example of these generous benefactors will not be lost to the world, their names will not pass away nor be forgotten, or their glorious deeds be confounded in the common and casual transactions of life. Ingratitude is a vice that in nations as well as in individuals, indicates the last degree of degeneracy and corruption. It is a vice that implies the absence of every virtue; it is in the age of Scipio that the name of Scipio was proscribed, and the statue of Brutus brought down on its possessor.

"The glory of our ancestors is the light of posterity," and the homage of the living cannot be refused to the illustrious dead with an effectual or sterile admiration.—Great and splendid actions will seldom be achieved by men who have humble or ordinary objects in prospect. It is by contemplating the lives and characters of those who are marked out from the multitude by their eminent qualities, that we become emulous of their virtues and their renown. At the perusal of the history of their generous and noble actions, that sympathetic emotion are excited in the heart, and by a recollection of such feelings, grandeur of sentiment, dignity and elevation of character, & habits of virtue are generated & confirmed. George's clad in armor the statutes of the gods, that even in their devotedness the citizens of Sparta might have the image of war before their eyes; observing well that a disposition of the mind, like a limb of the body, was invigorated by exercise and activity. "He who works," says Plutarch, "in the praise of virtue and the contempt of vice in all their pursuits and recreations, and by these arts they were possessed with a thirst of honor, an enthusiasm bordering on insanity, and had not a wish but for their country." The trophies of Miltiades interrupted the sleep of Themistocles, and Thebes in listening to the exploits of Hercules was fired with his spirit and became the successful rival of his fame. The uncultivated savage catches the flame of emulation from the deeds of his ancestors, and hangs his hat with the emblem of his father's valor.

More need not be said to enforce the utility of the publications we have undertaken, and which we now submit to the patronage of our fellow citizens, with the hope, that from the liberality of their encouragement, we shall be able to present it to the public, worthy of their approbation. We

must depend for the illustration of many of the characters of our biography, upon the generosity of their surviving relatives or friends, to furnish us with whatever interesting materials may be in their possession, for which, with our grateful acknowledgments, we promise a copy of the entire work as a compensation.

CONDITIONS.

1. The work will be published in numbers or half volumes of 200 pages octavo, and will be completed in ten numbers. It will contain upwards of 50 portraits engraved by Mr. J. B. Conzere, whose style has not been exceeded by any other artist in the United States. Specimens of the paper and printing may be seen at this office.

2. To the first number will be prefixed an appropriate frontispiece, designated by M. Le Senz, and a vignette title to each volume, which, with the portraits and other engravings, will at least be equivalent to the price of subscription.

3. The first number (now in press) will be published in February next—the remainder in succession as the work will permit, and delivered to subscribers at two dollars and fifty cents per number—payable on delivery.

Any person procuring ten subscribers and forwarding their names to the publisher, shall receive a copy of the work free of charge.

HAT STORE.



WM. HAYWOOD,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and the public, that he carries on the Hating business in this village one door, south of Messrs. Abm. Plumb & Co's Store where he will keep on hand a good assortment of well finished Hats, warranted equal in style and quality, to any manufactured in this state.

He flatters himself that by industry and attention to business, he shall merit and receive a share of public patronage.

CASH paid for all kinds of Hating and Shipping Furs.
Rochester, April 18, 1820. 24tf

GROUND PLASTER,

BY the Bbl. or smaller quantity for Sale, also, a few Bbls. Bennett's (Marius) superior Ale, by
S. MELANCTON SMITH.
August 2, 1820

FLAX-SEED WANTED.

THE Subscriber will pay the highest price in Cash, or will exchange Salt for Flax-seed, delivered at the Oil Mill in Clyde.

H. HOOKER,
Clyde, Sept. 6, 1820. 45tf.

For Sale Cheap.

A SECOND hand Chase and Harness.
H. H.

CASH!

OR PRODUCE, WILL BUY GOODS AT THE STORE OF
A. HAMLIN,
as cheap as they have ever been bought in this country. He is now receiving a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY, &

GLASSWARE,

HARDWARE, &c.

which he offers for ready pay only—but at Prices which will satisfy the most scrupulous. Call and see.
Rochester, 25th July 1820. 28tf

Old Accounts and Notes.

To all concerned this timely note I send, Bring in your pay, & help a needy friend; Bring what you have, a little cash will do, He who pays I'll discharge, who fails I'll sue.
S. B. BARTLETT.

NOTICE

I hereby given that the Eastern and Western Mails, will close on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 o'clock P. M. The Moscow Mail, on the west side of the river, will close every Monday at 9 o'clock P. M. The Avon Mail on the east side of the River will close every Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M. All letters to be forwarded should be delivered at least half an hour before the time fixed for closing the Mail, otherwise they will lay over until the departure of the next mail.
A. REYNOLDS, P. M.
Rochester, June 11th 1820.

The highest price in Cash paid for RAGS.

Stimulus for the Nose,

OR A CORDIAL for the Olfactory Nerves, being a certain cure for Catarrh and Head-ache, Prepared by J. P. Whitwell, Boston.

More than seven years have elapsed since this fashionable and fragrant Ster-natory was first prepared, during which time it has undergone many improvements, and continues to gain ground in public estimation, and there is scarce a town or village in the U. S. where it is unknown.

Judges, Lawyers and Divines, when "laboring in their vocation," have acknowledged its refreshing qualities, both to the mind and body; for in all cases of lassitude and ennui, arising from much sitting or speaking, nothing at the time can be so conveniently resorted to, or is more grateful than the "Aromatic Snuff."

This snuff is moreover extremely pleasant to people in general. It opens and purges the head, removes drowsiness, and sensibly stimulates the spirits. The Scotch snuff is certainly destitute of fine flavor, and is without any apparent effect except that of injuring the complexion; & the coarse black snuffs, instead of clearing and refreshing the olfactory nerves, serves but to obstruct and deaden them, and in process of time has an evident effect upon the speech.

The Aromatic Snuff will certainly cure a Catarrh of recent standing, and most generally relieve a head-ache.—Dr. Waterhouse, in his certificate, which accompanies each bottle, acknowledges this fact, and adds "the articles are also innocent in their quality."

CORN SALVE.—The effect of this composition has been frequently approved. It is acknowledged to be superior to any other remedy for the cure of corns.

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.—When any thing short of extracting the tooth, will afford relief, this specific will always accomplish it.

The above articles are for sale at F. F. Backus Druggist Store in this village.
Rochester, Oct. 23, 1820. 51 ty.

Rochester Hardware Store.

FRASER & SHELDON

ARE now receiving and intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete and general assortment of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Plated and Common Saddlery.

10 Tons Russia & Swedes Iron.

5 " Band and Hoop Iron.

1 " Share Moulds and Landsides.

1 " German (L) Swedes & Cast Stee

5 " Cut Nails assorted from 3 to 20d

12 doz. English Spades and Shovels.

Dutch Bolting Cloths,

Tobacco, Snuff and Segars.

They also carry on the manufacturing of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron; such as Copper Stills and Worms, Dyers' and Hatters' Kettles, Copper Tea Kettles, Copper, and Sheet Iron Boilers, Cylinders, Heaters, &c. &c.

The above articles will be sold very low for Cash, wholesale and retail.
Rochester, June 27, 1820. 36tf

Coopers Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to employ FOUR journeymen Coopers, to whom good encouragement will be given. Apply at my shop near S. Cleveland & Co's Mills.

—ALSO—

FIFTY THOUSAND Flour Barrel Staves and Heading wanted immediately. Apply as above.

WM. M. HALL,
Brighton, Oct. 31st 1820. 52tf

Doctors Elwood & Coleman

HAVE removed to their new Brick Office two doors south of the meeting house [Carroll street.]

N. B. Those indebted to us either by note or book account must call and settle without delay, as we are determined to have a general settlement before the 25th of November next.
Rochester, Oct. 23, 1820.

CASH for WHEAT.

THE Subscribers will pay Cash for Wheat delivered at their Mills in Clyde.
*STRONG & ALBRIGHT.
Clyde, Sept. 8, 1820. 45tf

FLAXSEED.

CASH paid for Flaxseed at the Oil Mill at the east end of the Bridge
WILLIAM ATKINSON.
Rochester, Aug. 28. 43tf

Attorney's and Justice's Blanks

for sale.

SONG.

O, youth beloved, to distant glades,
New friends, new hopes, new joys to find,
And sometimes deign, mid fairer maids,
To think of her thou leavest behind,
Wert thou like me in life's low vale,
With thee how blest that lot I'd share;
With thee I'd fly wherever gate
Could waft, or bounding galleys bear.

But parted by severe decree,

Fair different must our fortunes prove;
Mine be the joy—enough for me.
To weep and pray for him I love.
Thy love, thy fate, dear youth to share,
Must never be my happy lot.
Yet thou may'st grant this humble prayer,
Forget me not, forget me not.

The pangs this foolish heart must feel,

When hope shall be forever flown,
No gloomy sorrow shall reveal,
No selfish murmur ever own,
Nor will I through life's weary years
Like a pale drooping mourner move,
While I can think my secret tears
Will wound the heart of him I love.

And should the thoughts of my distress

Too painful to thy feelings be,
Heed not a wish I may express,
Nor even deign to think on me,
But O, if grief thy steps attend,
If want, if sickness be thy lot,
And thou requir'st an humble friend,—
To get me not, forget me not.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Ann Maria, which arrived at N. York, after a passage of only 22 days from Liverpool, has brought intelligence from England as late as the 24th of September. The Evening Post contains the following extract from an English paper (Probably the Courier) which shews the present state of the trial of the Queen:

The house of commons met according to adjournment on Monday the 18th instant, & the proceedings against the queen gave rise to another animated debate, if that can be called debate where the speakers are nearly all on one side. The motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the appointment of a select committee to search the Journals of the Lords to ascertain the state of the Bill for degrading and divorcing the Queen, was met by an amendment moved by Mr. Hobhouse, and seconded by Mr. Bennett to the effect that an address should be presented to his majesty praying him to prorogue parliament, with the view of extricating the senate and nation from the embarrassing situation in which they were placed by his measure. All the speakers assumed a confident tone.— They represented her Majesty as a much injured and insulted woman, and averred with great confidence, that the evidence produced against her was the effect of a deep laid and profligate conspiracy. The impolicy of introducing the subject to the consideration of Parliament was insisted upon in strong language, and the quaint but an important inquiry of cui bono was pressed upon Ministers with a degree of zeal and energy that has scarcely ever been exceeded. The King, the Queen, and the country, it was held, were all scandalized by this proceeding. The King's wife was defamed, the most valuable part of his own character was brought into discussion, and the monarchy itself suffered degradation. To increase the evil, an idea had been broached by the Earl of Lonsdale, one of the staunch supporters of Ministers, that the Queen, though degraded, was not to be divorced; and the Prime Minister had received the proposal with a certain degree of favour, thereby driving a sort of bargain with Parliament, and taking not what was asked but what could be had. The injury inflicted upon the Queen it was said, consisted in congregating a number of needy adventurers from Italy to represent this lady of high honour, and an illustrious ancestry, as sunk in moral character below the most degraded of her sex, and as acting in a manner more shamelessly vicious than any woman of the town would act, if placed in the elevated situation of consort to the heir apparent to the crown of England. As to the country, its tranquillity it is said, was endangered; its morals contaminated, and its constitutional rights infringed by the proceeding against the Queen; and the question again recurred—who is the benefitted party? Not the state, certainly, for there is no such thing as State distinct from the Sovereign people of a nation. These were of the most prominent grounds of the amendment for getting rid of Bill of Pains and Penalties from the proposal had to encounter the

le opposition of Ministers and of a number of the Queen's friends; the former of whom argued that if a conspiracy against the Queen's honour existed, it was proper to proceed with the inquiry, that the conspirators might be dragged to light; and the latter, that the Queen's reputation ought not to be suffered to bear the reproach and calumny which had been cast upon it, without any opportunity being afforded to her to repel the slander. Against such an union of force it was of course impossible to make head, and Mr. Hobhouse's amendment was rejected by a majority of 66 to 12 voices. The House adjourned to the 17th October. The sum already drawn by the Queen for her defence, is upwards of 90,000 dollars.

The Queen continues to receive and answer addresses from different parts of the Kingdom. Upwards of 100 have been received and many more are ready. "On the 12th Sept. the captains, mates, and seamen of the British merchant vessels at London, went in a body with an address to the Queen. The procession amounted to about 5000.—The first flag was inscribed, "Heaven protect the innocent"—The second, "God save the Queen," and the third, "Non Mi Ricordo." "Several naval flags were also displayed in the procession. The streets were filled, and the windows were crowded with ladies, who waved their handkerchiefs as the procession passed.

"Some of the French papers speak of the proceedings against the Queen, as a disgusting prosecution; which, for the interest of morality and royalty, should have been buried in eternal silence. An anti-ministerial paper says, that the answer to the addresses to the Queen, have been written for her, and their style will do her majesty much injury."

Alderman Wood presented a likeness of her majesty to the common council of London on the 22d of Sept. which was received and a committee appointed to decide on the most proper place of suspending it.

Affairs of Portugal.—[The London papers give numerous details of the Revolution in Portugal, the beginning of which was announced here some time since.]

The Revolution began about the end of August in the armed force at Oporto, by whom Proclamations were issued, calling on the people to rise and demand a new Constitution, and the assembly of the Cortes;—at the same time, acknowledging allegiance to the King of Portugal, &c. A Provisional Junta was formed at Oporto, and the troops at Coimbra, Leira, &c. with the Count d'Ambrante at their head, soon declared themselves for the Oporto Junta. The public moneys were seized upon, and an armed force was organized to disseminate the principles of the revolution; and it was added, that the advance guard of this force was on its way to Lisbon.

When the news of these events reached Lisbon, it created much alarm. The Governors of the Kingdom immediately made preparations for embarking for Brazil, on board three frigates. The panic, however, soon subsided; and the Regency issued Proclamations denouncing the "Rebellion," and calling on the loyal part of the army and the kingdom to rally round the standard of laws. What the effect of these measures was, does not appear. They, however, gave place to others more conciliatory; and the Regency [10th September] ordered the meeting of the Cortes on the 15th November; but were silent on the subject of a Constitution. They also issued Proclamations of amnesty to the officers and persons connected with the Oporto measures. Of the Regency are Count Fumella, and Count Feira. The Oporto Junta are dissatisfied with the proceedings of the Lisbon Regency, in not promising a Constitution, and have demanded their dissolution; and, on the other hand, the Regency are taking measures to procure the dissolution of the Oporto Junta.

No blood had been shed, but the war of Proclamations had been very active. No attempts had been made to destroy the public credit, or to confiscate foreign property.

It was reported in England, that troops were to be sent to Portugal, under the Duke of Wellington; but this was pointedly contradicted.—The Courier (of the 26th Sept.) however, says, "There is every appearance that the cause of military freedom—the Legislation of camps and bayonets—of an insubordinate soldiery—will not be so triumphant as some eager worshippers of Revolution in any shape, have anticipated."

The King was at Cowes (Isle of Wight) on the 25th of Sept. and intended to spend some time on an aquatic excursion. He walked arm in arm with the Duke of York to the yacht in which he embarked, from which circumstance it would appear they have made up to each other, if one ever existed between them.

Gore's Liverpool paper of the 21st of Sept. states that "American vessels are expected at British Outports, and goes intended for France, have permitted by the lords of his majesty's treasury, to land their cargoes at the Outports under the watehouse at Southampton, in consequence of the

heavy tonnage duty in France having caused the parties to suspend their original intention as to destination." The intelligence from France is unimportant. Every thing remained quiet. Paris papers mention that the Chamber of Peers are still occupied in examinations preparatory to the trial of the parties who were implicated in the late conspiracy.

Alexander appears to have receded from the high ground, which he took in the famous Russian memorial. He has made a friendly explanation to Ferdinand, in which he disavows any intention to intermeddle with the affairs of Spain. Similar explanations have been made to the other courts of Europe. He is not, as has been stated, to meet the Emperor of Austria at Pest, and has given assurances to the Austrian government that he will not interfere in the Neapolitan revolution. Alexander was chagrined at the effect of his hasty and ill-adviced measures with regard to the Spanish revolution, and now seems anxious to retrace his steps, and conciliate the good will of the several European sovereigns.

Affairs of Spain.—It appears by the last advices from Spain, that her internal tranquillity has been threatened; but that the Government and Cortes had the means and resolution to preserve order, and the pre-eminence of the civil arm. It will be recollected that Colonel [now General] Riego was one of the Commanders of the Spanish army which effected the late revolution; and was loaded with popular and royal honors, for his heroic and patriotic conduct. His recent conduct has been the subject of much discussion; and he has been ordered into military exile at Oviedo.—The following facts are given in the Spanish papers. When the revolution was effected, RIEGO was promoted to the command of the Constitutional Army; and took a position in a strong hold near Cadix. Recently, the Government found it expedient to order this army to quit their position to prevent the plague being introduced into it.—General Riego, thinking that the object of the Government was merely the dislocation of his army, refused to obey the order; and was encouraged in this opposition to the authorities of the realm by the populace of Cadix. The order was repeated, and a second time disobeyed.—After this RIEGO repaired, incognito, to Madrid; and two audiences of the King and the Ministry;—attempted to justify his conduct; accused the Ministers of mal-administration; and protested, that his sole object still was to support the new Constitutional institutions, the prosperity of his fellow citizens, the army, and Spain. He, however, visited all the popular Societies, and the Theatre;—where he repeatedly sang the revolutionary song made in Cadix in 1813, having the chorus of "Traga la perro." ["Gulph it down, dog;"] and which is full of anarchical abuse, and fury. The King then intererred, and ordered RIEGO to repair to Oviedo; and his staff, and aids, to other places. Finding himself accused, Riego demanded (Sept. 5) to be admitted to the bar of the Cortes, to make his defence. The Cortes resolved, that he was amenable to the Executive Power, and refused to admit him.—He then submitted like a soldier to the order. These events created much popular excitement. The audience at the Theatre called for the song of "Traga la perro;" but the police forbade its being sung; and a riot ensued. The same night, large bodies paraded the streets with torches:—Some crying "Long live the King;" and "Down with Traga la perro;" and others, "Long live the Constitution, the King, and Riego." The latter demanded the recall of Riego, as did the patriotic Associations, [alias Jacobin Clubs] who vented their rage against the Government and Cortes. The Cortes immediately adopted spirited resolutions to preserve law and order. They interdicted by an almost unanimous vote the popular Associations; and ordered the Ministers to preserve the public tranquillity, "peaceably if they could, forcibly if they must." In consequence, the whole garrison, 10,000 men, were placed under arms; and the peace of the city was preserved, without bloodshed. The Cortes, too, called the Ministers before them to give an account of the origin of the tumult. One of them remarked, "that the real character of this event was hidden under a thick veil; and that verily and hypocrisy rendered it impossible to ascertain the real nature of the occurrence." Riego's army is disbanded.

The Governor of Madrid, Gen. VELASCO, has been sent to Valladolid. The decree for the extinction of the Jesuits has been confirmed by the King.

New-York, Oct. 30.
VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.
Yesterday morning the brig White Oak, capt. Fowler, arrived from Liverpool, after a passage of 22 days, furnishing Liverpool dates of the 4th of October. In the afternoon the regular trading ship Importer, capt. Lee, arrived from the same port in 21 days. By this arrival the editors of the Commercial Advertiser, have received from their Correspondents, the London Courier to be evening of the 4th of October in-

clusive; Lloyd's list to the 3d; Liverpool Trade List and papers to the 6th. The House of Lords met on the 3d of October, pursuant to adjournment. The London papers say that the interest excited on the trial of the Queen increases as it progresses. The crowd which filled the streets, and who were pressing towards the House of Lords, was greater than on any former occasion. Between 10 and 11 o'clock, it seemed "as if all the populace of London and the vicinity had collected between Black Friar's Bridge and Millbank, covering not only the Strand, and the space from White Hall southward, but Black Friars, Waterloo, and Westminster Bridges, and every intermediate street from which a view of the river could be had or hoped for. At eleven o'clock, although a great part of the procession had passed, it was impossible to get nearer to Waterloo Bridge than the houses on the north side of the Strand opposite to it. The number of boats far exceeded that collected by any of the annual shows on the water. Among these, three large steam vessels, filled with passengers, made a conspicuous figure. A very large barge, with flags and a band of Music, contained the chiefs of the procession, and many females."

After some preliminary business, the Queen's council were called in, and Mr. Brougham commenced his speech, which was not concluded until the next day at half past twelve. This speech occupied fifteen columns of the Courier. At 20 minutes past one, Mr. W. advanced to the bar, and was proceeding to address the house, when the Lord Chancellor observed, "that as it appeared to be the intention of Mr. Williams to follow Mr. Brougham in a second address he must remind their lordships, that it was at their discretion whether to admit the course contemplated by the counsel for the defence; but he was sure the house would agree with him, that in important cases, it would be best exercised by permitting it." The suggestion was unanimously acceded to and Mr. Williams commenced.

The Paris dates are to the first of October. The Moniteur of the 30th of September, is nearly filled with an official account of the birth of the young Prince, the son of the Duchess of Berry. The Prince has been named Henri Charles Ferdinand Dieu-donne, (God's gift.)

The following is an extract of a letter from Paris, dated September 29: "Some important arrests have taken place within the last 24 hours; public rumor cites several of the most celebrated revolutionary characters in France. I am only able positively to announce the names of col. Fabvier, M. Corelles son of the Deputy of Lyons, and M. Combes Sieyes, a Prefect during the hundred days, and nephew of the constitution-making Abbe Sieyes."

Alderman Thorp has been elected lord mayor of London. A London paper of the 3d, mentions that despatches have been received from Persia, which announce to Ministers the intrigues of the Russian Agents in that country, and indicate the designs of the court of Petersburg. The regular army of Russia now in Georgia, and on the line of the Caucasus, is upwards of 100,000 men, and the Russians have taken possession of a place on the Caspian sea, near Asterabad."

Naples.—The intelligence from Naples is to the 12th of September. A letter of that date states, "accounts have been received from Sicily of a sanguinary battle between the Royalists and Parliamentarians in which the latter were defeated with the loss of the greater part of their force."

SEPT. 26.—The Queen has received about 100 addresses, one of them in poetry, from the females of Bristol. Her answers continue as novel as they are pungent. The following is her answer to one from the Seamen of London &c.:

"A British seaman is another name for downright sincerity and plain spoken truth. A British seaman always says what he thinks, and is what he seems.—A British seaman never deserts his flag, and never abandons his companion in distress.

"A British seaman is generous to his enemy, but he is never faithless to his friend. His heart is not fickle and inconsistent, like the element on which he moves, or the wind which fills the sail of his ship. The word of a British seaman is as sure as his bond. His veracity is incorruptable.

"In the late examination before the House of Lords, let the evidence of the two British naval officers who were brought forward by my accusers, be compared with the misrepresentations, ambiguities, and equivocating injuries of the other witnesses, and the honest character of a British sailor will be truly resplendent in the contrast with that mass of infamy.

"A British sailor is generous to excess, and brave even to a fault. There is no extremity of distress in which he will not share his last shilling with his friend, and often even with his own foe; nor are there any circumstances in which he will not prefer death to disgrace; and every evil to cowardice.

"When I had long been convinced

that these are the ordinary characteristics of British seamen, it may be easily conceived that I was in the highest degree gratified by an Address so loyal, and so warm hearted, from such a respectable assemblage of British seamen, in the county of Middlesex.

"I am not surprised the British seamen, who are as compassionate as they are brave, should feel for my sufferings, and should be indignant at my wrongs. The wrongs and sufferings of a woman, a Queen, must make a deep impression on their generous hearts.

"It is only the base and the cowardly that can tamely acquiesce in injustice and inhumanity; and I am fully convinced that insulted greatness or depressed rank, can no where find a surer refuge, or more steady protection than in the sailors and soldiers of this country.

"As the Consort of England, my sphere of usefulness is small, and my means of benefitting the community very circumscribed; but, as far as my power or my influence extend, all classes will ever find in me a sincere friend to their liberties, and a zealous advocate for their rights."

THE GAZETTE.

TUESDAY NOVEMBER 7, 1820.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

An adjourned meeting of the Republicans of Genesee county, will be held at Wm. Keyes' Inn in the village of Batavia on Wednesday the 15th of November next at 6 o'clock P. M. It is hoped and expected that a general attendance will be given, or at least that a number will attend from each town in the county; as it is expected that business of importance to the Republican party will be submitted for the consideration of the meeting. By order of the Republican Central Committee.

J. Z. ROSS, Secretary.
October 28th, 1820.

At a meeting of the Republicans, of the county of Genesee, held at H. Gibb's Hall, in the village of Batavia, on Saturday the 28th October, 1820, to take into consideration the expediency of recommending a state convention, to alter the Constitution; and for other purposes, agreeable to previous notice. The hon. Ebenezer Wilson, was chosen chairman, and Heman J. Redfield, appointed Secretary.

The objects of the meeting being announced, and the sentiments of the members generally expressed, and ascertained—it was

Resolved, That Messrs. E. Mix, J. Z. Ross, W. H. Tisdale, D. Canfield and P. Daw, be a committee to draft and report resolutions expressive of the feelings of this meeting, on the subject of Amending the Constitution of this state.

Whereupon the committee retired, & after a short absence returned and reported the following recitals and resolutions:

Whereas it is inconsistent with the true spirit of freedom, that any class of citizens in a republican government should possess rights and privileges, not common to all who equally assist in sustaining and supporting that government and who are equally amenable to its laws—Therefore,

Resolved—That that clause in the constitution of this state, which gives to persons owning a freehold property worth a certain amount, the exclusive right of electing the governor and senators, is aristocratic in form, unjust in principle, and oppressive in its operation, & should be expunged from the character of rights of a free people.

And Whereas, experience has proven that the council of Appointment is an irresponsible body, well calculated to second the views, and serve the purposes of ambitious and corrupt men—Therefore,

Resolved, That that part of the constitution, instituting and giving powers to that body, should be abrogated, & some other mode for the appointment of officers instituted in its stead.

And whereas, most of the members of the Council of Revision, are not chosen by the people, and act in the two-fold capacity of legislators and judges, a union hostile to the genius of a republican government—Therefore

Resolved, That the council of Revision, is not only a useless, but a dangerous branch of our government, & should be abolished.

And whereas the Constitution of this state, is silent as to the mode by which it is to be altered or amended—Therefore,

Resolved, That the Legislature be requested to make provisions at the next meeting of that honorable body, for assembling a convention of Delegates to alter and amend that instrument, and prescribe the mode of making future amendments of the same.

The report of the committee being read and the several recitals and resolutions separately taken into consideration and approved—

Resolved unanimously, That the report be accepted, and the substance thereof incorporated in a petition to the Legislature of this state, to be circulated for subscription among the republicans of this county.

Resolved, That Messrs. O. Follett, C.

Carpenter, E. Mix and S. Mallock Smith be a committee to superintend the publication of the report of the Committee and such other proceedings of the meeting as they shall deem proper in all the republican newspapers in the county.

Resolved, that this meeting be adjourned to Wm. Keyes' Inn, in the village of Batavia, on Wednesday the 15th of November next at 6 o'clock P. M.: and that the Central Committee be requested to give general notice thereof to the republicans of this county.

EBENEZER WILSON, Ch'n.
HEMAN J. REDFIELD, Sec'y.

Taking it for granted that Mr. Holey will be removed, the important inquiry arises, who shall be his successor? Without pretending to recommend any individual, we may be permitted to say, that the selection should fall upon some person in this part of the state—and upon one, and there are many such, who is every way qualified to discharge the duties of the office, who is well acquainted with the people, and himself well known to them. Such a selection would place the Canal beyond the reach of party demagogues. Should some individual be selected in the middle or eastern part of the state, the object of Mr. H's removal would in a great measure be defeated—the Clintonians in that quarter would be able to keep up the delusion which sits like the incubus upon the minds of the people. It is expected and hoped that the successor of Mr. Clinton will be made an acting Commissioner, and that the Canal will be prosecuted with increased vigour, by an increased appropriation of funds. Why not appropriate double the amount of monies? It can be obtained on very advantageous terms, and in that case, the services of four Commissioners might be required.

Clintonian opposition to the General Government.—It has long been well understood by Republicans, that Mr. Clinton and his Swiss allies were hostile to the administration of Mr. Monroe—but this fact has always been stoutly denied—they probably thinking that a lie well stuck to would promote the accomplishment of "their ulterior objects" better than the truth. Since the election, however, some murmurings of dissatisfaction have been heard—before which time they dared not speak out—and even now they seem to hesitate as though they were "tremblingly alive" to the difficulties and dangers in prospective—and like Antony in his speech over the dead body of Caesar, while he endeavored to excite the resentment of the people against his murderers, fearing the consequences of their popularity and resentment should he openly condemn them, acknowledged that they were all "honorable men." We would like to have Mr. Clinton's party speak out—"do!" the "lion's hide" and shew us the long earred object of their affections.—Why should they not be as honest and bold as their friends in Pennsylvania; where they have fearlessly (and foolishly) erected the standard of opposition—which fortunately for the reputation of the state has rallied but a contemptible number of her citizens to its support. An attempt is now making in Philadelphia, to get up a ticket for electors of President and Vice President in opposition to Mr. Monroe and Mr. Tompkins. Should they succeed, Mr. Clinton will be their candidate. Mr. Carter exults at the prospect, and in speaking (rather erroneously) of the success of Mr. Clinton's party, he has, not for the first time, betrayed his hostility to the general government. "Had the election" says Mr. Carter, "of the four great states that have been mentioned, [New-York, Kentucky, South-Carolina and Pennsylvania] submitted to the dictation which has so notoriously been attempted, there would certainly have been an end at once of every thing like state independence. The aspiring politician would have been taught by experience, that he had nothing to do but pull the proper strings, to make the puppets in the several states dance to whatever tune he chose. But the cords, which were intended to move the machinery, have been suddenly snapped; and the unskillful magicians who imprudently drew them too tight, are now staggering with the recoil. A few more tricks of this kind would prostrate the political jugglers, who should attempt to play them off upon the people, and leave them stripped of their influence, and exposed to the contempt and ridicule of the nation."

In a late Congressional election in Maryland, Gen. Read, and Mr. Goslen, had each 3349 votes. The Executive

Maryland has decided, by lot, in favor of the latter; but the House of Representatives of Congress, we think, are only competent to untie the knot.

Vermont.—The Legislature of this State, reported, that the Honourable Richard Skinner had 13,152 out of 14,800 votes for Governor; the Hon. William Canaan, 12,097 out of 13,104; and that Benjamin Swan had all the votes of 24 in the State, for Treasurer. The *Councillors* are, the Hon. David Fay, Charles Phelps, J. H. Andrews, Joseph Waver, Aaron Lehaud, Henry Olin, John H. Cotton, Truman Chittenden, Ezra Buder, Timothy Stanley, Seth V. Moore and Joseph Berry.

Members of Congress.—Hon. Rollin C. Miller, John Mattocks, and Samuel C. Crafts.

The last only belongs to the present Congress.
Gov. Skinner's speech was delivered on the 13th October. It is principally confined to State subjects. He, however, calls the attention of the Legislature to the interesting subject of the restriction of slavery.

The Hon. Benjamin Cornum, has been nominated by the federal electors of the town of Boston, to represent that town in Congress.

PROCLAMATION,
By DE WITT CLINTON, Governor of the State of New-York.

WHEREAS public demonstrations of gratitude to Almighty God, especially for signal and unexampled blessings are deemed by the most impressive considerations of patriotism, and the most solemn obligations of religion—And whereas it hath been his Divine pleasure to continue his manifestations of great goodness to the people of this state, in averting the ravages of pestilence multiplying the fruit of the earth, promoting the diffusion of religion, advancing the interests of knowledge, prospering internal improvements, and vouchsafing the enjoyment of liberty, peace, and plenty.

NOW, THEREFORE, under a grateful sense of these indulgent dispensations, a solemn conviction that private happiness & public prosperity are indissolubly connected with the cultivation of religion, and a deep solicitude to endeavor to merit the favor of Divine Providence, I do hereby recommend to the good people of this State, the observance of **WEDNESDAY the sixth day of December next, as a day of public Prayer and Thanksgiving.**

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the Privy Seal of the State, at the City of New-York, this 25th day of Oct. Anno Domini, 1820.
DE WITT CLINTON.

Bald Eagle.—On Saturday last Mr. T. Powell's son, Thomas, a lad about 12 years old, went out with a gun on the farm of his father, about 3 miles east of this city. He had not proceeded far before he espied a bald eagle, perched on a small tree—the lad crawled up under cover of a brush fence, where he rested his piece, fired and brought the eagle to the ground; but, not being otherwise than slightly wounded in his wings, as soon as he reached the ground he made towards the boy with the fury of a tiger. The boy not being alarmed at the menacing attitude of the eagle crawled over the brush fence, as soon as possible, and seized a stake (being unable to get his gun over) which proved insufficient; he at length procured a stake with which he beat the eagle sometime before he was able to level him. The eagle measured seven and a half feet from the tip of the tail to his talons, and about 2 inches long, and he weighs about 10 or 12 pounds.—*Schenectady Cabinet.*

Most claimant victory.—In the Royal Chapel of Whitehall, London, among the trophies of victory hung around the wall, are three flags taken from the Americans during the late war, one with Niagara, and two with New-Orleans written on them.

Badly arranged.—The steam-boat Richmond, on a late passage between that city and Norfolk, made a distance of about three hundred miles in twenty or more hours.

Strange traffic.—Certain British agents are deeply engaged in the purchase of human beings on the continent, and many of the oldest burying grounds have been dug up, to support this new commerce. What they are used for does not seem to be determined upon. The French are beginning to buy of the British in this trade. Vessels, laden with human beings, are at Marseilles.

Abolition.—The country of Anson contains 12,344 souls—of which 9,055 are slaves. It produced last year nearly four millions and a half pounds of ginned cotton, 140 cotton gins, 20 gins, 2000 spindles, 6000 yards, &c. &c. **Sheep.**—In the present winter, prices of wool, the increasing of sheep is recommended as a more profitable pursuit for the farmer, inasmuch as the wool will bear the cost of transportation; which, in many cases, consumes nearly the whole product of grain and flour.

Internal improvement.—The citizens of New-York have just completed a bridge connecting Moose Island with the Main

land at the westerly out-let of the St. Croix, in the town of Perry. It is 1200 feet in length. The depth of water in the channel is 15 feet at low, and 43 feet in high water; length of posts, 61 feet, cost 9600 dollars, exclusive of tollhouse, &c. It is called *Eastport bridge.*

Leopard Wood.—The "Farmers Register" printed at Troy, N. Y. tells a laughable story about a person who had resolved to have a costly piece of furniture made out of what the cabinet makers called "Leopard Wood," until he found out that it was only "bird's-eye maple," and grew wild in the neighbouring forests! He supposed it must have been imported from Japan, Kamchatka, or England; and lost all his relish for it when he discovered that it was common and American! Yet it is one of the most beautiful woods that is known in any part of the world, for cabinet work.

Oil of Cotton seed is selling at Providence, R. I. at 80 cts. per gallon. The French chemists say that two gallons of a half of oil may be made from 100 lbs. of seed. The cotton seed was hitherto thrown away as useless.

Squirrels.—The N. W. Gazette, published at Wheeling, on the 31st ult. says, "For some time past we have had an astonishing emigration of black and grey squirrels, from the opposite side of the Ohio. The number which have swam the river is almost inconceivable. They are easily caught as they come out of the water, owing to their exhaustion.—It is supposed there have been as many as 1500 brought into town in one day.—So far as we are informed they are all going towards the east. A similar emigration took place about fourteen years ago, as also at some former periods.—Have any of our naturalists found out the cause?—*Niles' Reg.*

A gentleman standing by the side of a rapid river, asked a country fellow what he called that river? "There's no need of calling o'ou, an it please your honor," says the man; he comes fast enow without calling."

Said a Dutchman to a Yankee, as they were walking on the banks of the Hudson. "How dit man we read in de bible, make iron swim?" "It was thro' faith," answered his comrade;—and, rejoined he "If you can have faith too, you may make make your axe swim."—After repeating assurances, the Dutchman said, "Vel I do have faith vonce," and deliberately tossed it into the river, and saw it go to the bottom; when turning to his laughing comrade, he hastily exclaimed, "Dare now, I know it would sink." "That's the very reason," said the Yankee, "you did not believe."—Now I see it, as plain as day," said the Dutchman; but it was cone right yankee trick."

The Governor of the new state of Maine has appointed the 13th day of Nov. next, to be observed as a day of thanksgiving and prayer throughout that state.

Longevity.—Mary Arbogust, widow, aged one hundred and three years and seven months, a native of Germany, was buried in the cemetery of St. James' Church, in Kussgeest, the 3d of October.—*PHIL. PAPER.*

[FOR THE GAZETTE.]

To the *Magnus Apollo*, Gov. P. & C. of 40 learned societies, M.D. gen. Can. Com. L. L. D.—*Q.U.I.D.*

Humbly I draw, with tottering steps & slow And but pressed close beneath my shrivelled arm.

Into thy fearful presence—ah, the glow Of honest pride, that keeps my spirit warm.

Within my time worn breast, when, without harm, To pierce a silver thread upon my brow, I may approach thee—ill, indeed, at ease— And be allowed to clasp your godship's knees!

And yet, I fear, I've made a horrid blunder Alone to bustle up to thee so boldly; Of lowly fat and humble worth; no wonder, The Minus should entreat poor *SENEX* endly.

Tho' better days I've seen; yet it were well, Had better sense possessed my feeble brain;

Had I appeared to Secretary P.H. Or made my suit to thee, thro' Colonel H. me;

But age has priviled; though for one, Ed never abuse them, to annoy another; Yet as I'd lately met your sandy brother, And paid my best respects to nephew John, It struck me I might now; if you'd dispense With idle ceremony, and forego

The pride of state's etiquette and show; Do I may meet but to you, without offence; But hold! I've seen that princely job before—

Yes, by the gods! an old acquaintance—tho'.

To meet you once again, delights me more. Pray, at your quondam, wondrous wit and lore—

Your name I think was then, HINEMINIUS!

I can't mistake it; and, besides, to change Is accident to gods, and their diseases; And mortals need not think it very strange. That our *APOLLO* takes what shape he pleases.

But this aside, my business now with you, Depend, is urgent in the last extreme; But first, 'tis fitting, I confess it true, That I have been a back-tail; it would seem,

The Devil, or To-ple—surely did possess me.

When I could leave De Witt—But I'd a dream.

As in my cabin sleeping, 't'other night, I lay, which shedding its inspiring light On my dark soul—the' it did much distress me.

Like the crest night-mare—Set my senses right— I thought; a blessed thing it is to think!

A being like yourself: 'twas you: appeared; A horrid scowl was fixed, just on the brink, Of that wide socket, where the eye ball veer'd.

Infixed, as 'twere, a fathom deep, or more; And this sent its faint light along the line Of the deep concave, seeming to explore.

At once, the hidden recess inward, and To cast a wary look behind; in fine, 'Twas quite terrific; and there seemed a band

Of little Furies dancing on your brow, Whilst, just around your ghastly lips, below.

As if condemned by fate to linger there, Reluctant sat a scold of nameless scorn; And Fancy told me it was Hope forlorn, Languishing with cold contempt, at bias

Despair! Hear me, you said, "why persecute me longer. My name is Cain; for oh! my punishment

I past endurance; see me—and relent! See what an Arab guard, fierce and stout—

Even than they, surround my chair of state And capital; you call them legislators— "I had a hope; 'tis past; for William's sweats

That too! all Hudson Bank were silver plate, And owned by him and me in equal shares. I would not suffice to change their Black tail notes.

My reign, at home, is evidently ended, The people are grown mad: a strange defection! Your suffrage too, this year, will be extended.

And Spencer says, I've had my last election. One elect then remains, and only one: Time wears away, and I must make a stir—

I tell you, sir, I look to... WASHINGTON And if I fail, I fall like LUCIFER! I want your utmost aid, your last exertion: The notions of the West must be regarded;

Make, in my favor there, a grand diversion: Your services, I swear, shall be rewarded."

'Tis done; 't'm yours; who doubts of your success; Encouraged now; for dreams are common.

I make my suit to thee; grant my petition, Indeed I cannot doubt it: Nothing less, Than Secretary, sir, of State, for us, When you are President! The best condition

This that I can offer; "You'll get no other; For when you're one, I'm sure, I shall be *TOTHER*." *LOGAN.*

NOTICE.

THE Meeting of the inhabitants of Rochester and Brighton, to receive the report of the committee, concerning the establishing of a Lancasterian School, is postponed till Friday evening next, 6 o'clock, at A. Ensworth & Son's Inn. The attendance of all those who feel interested is requested. Nov. 7. 1820.

DIED.—In Henrietta, on Thursday the 2d ult. Mrs. Rachel Gilbert, consort of Joseph Gilbert, aged 61 years.

In Brighton, Ont. co. on Saturday the 4th ult. Mr. Braham Fitch.

In Brighton on the 29th ult. a son of Mr. Loomis.

Post Rider's Notice.

THE printer must be paid, and the Post Rider must be paid, or my "occupation's gone"—therefore, this is kindly to inform all those who have taken the Gazette, and are indebted to me for one quarter or more, that immediate payment must be made to me, or to the Printer. Every individual must be sensible of the difficulty of my calling upon them for the collection of the small but numerous demands, and the absolute necessity of paying them promptly. The amount due from each individual is small, but a mountain is made of the smallest particles—so the aggregate sum due me is quite considerable—enough if paid to keep me the faithful "herald of a noisy word."

S. B. BARTLETT.
Rochester, Nov. 7. 1820.

RUFUS BEACH,
(Attorney at Law.)

HAS opened an Office at ELISHA JOHNSON'S Land Office, in the village of Brighton. Persons who will oblige him with business in his profession, may be assured that their interests shall not suffer for want of attention on his part. Brighton, Nov. 4, 1820. 1tf

Strayed or Stolen

FROM this village, on Wednesday the 18th of October last, a large red COW, 3 years old last spring, with some white on her back and hind quarters, and small piked horns. Whoever will return said Cow to the subscriber, or give information where she may be found shall be liberally rewarded, and all reasonable charges paid.

ROBERT KING.
Rochester, Nov. 7. 1820.

CASH paid for RAGS at this Office.

SELECT SCHOOL.

MR FAIRCHILD informs the inhabitants of Rochester and Brighton, that he has commenced a Select School, in the building two doors west of A. Ensworth & Son's Tavern, for the instruction of Youth in the common branches of an English education. Rochester Nov. 7. 1820.

NOTICE.

J. N. STEBBINS, having recently purchased of Mr. THADDEUS SPENCER, his stock in trade, and now taken him into co-partnership, they will transact business in the name and under the firm of *Stebbins and Spencer*, at the store formerly occupied by said Spencer. J. N. STEBBINS. THADDEUS SPENCER. Rochester, Oct 23, 1820. 21tf

All persons indebted to T. Spencer, either by note or account, are earnestly called upon to make immediate payment. STEBBINS & SPENCER.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Eastern Mail will close on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 11 o'clock A. M. The Western Mail will close on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock. The Moscow Mail, on the west side of the river, will close every Monday at 9 o'clock P. M. The Avon Mail on the east side of the River will close every Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M. All letters to be forwarded should be delivered at least half an hour before the same fixed for closing the Mail, otherwise they will lie over until the departure of the next mail. A. REYNOLDS, P. M. Rochester, Nov. 7th 1820.

NEW CASH STORE.

Alexander Root & Co.

ARE now opening at their Store, (one door south of Fraser & Sheldon's Hardware Store,) a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Crockery—

which were purchased at Auction in New-York, and will be sold low for Cash, at wholesale or retail—some of which are the following:— Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Flannels, Bombazettes, Rattinets, Canton Crapes, Lustrings, Calicoes, Shirtings, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, &c. Jamaica, St. Croix, and N. E. RUM, Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin, Wines, Hyson, & Hyson Skin TEA, Lump & Brown SUGAR, Coffee, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. Rochester, Oct. 17th 1820. 50tf.

DYE STUFF, PAINT AND OIL SORE.

S. MELANCTON SMITH

KEEPS on hand a constant supply of Dye-Staffs of all kinds—Paints and Oils, which will be sold very low for Cash. Clothiers are respectfully invited to call. The articles are selected by gentlemen long acquainted with the business and are warranted good.

—ALSO—

Iron, Nails—White and Tarred Rope all sizes. Blocks, Shoe, Whitewash, Clothings and Paint Brushes, Scine and wrapping Twine. Factory and Tow Cloth. Tobacco, Pipes, Snuff, Powder Lead and Shot. Shaving and Bar Soap. Albany Stone Ware, consisting of a variety of Jugs & Pots. A constant supply of common and basket Salt.—North Carolina Tar and Rosin, by the bbl. or less. A few Cow Bells, from 3 to 4s. each. Salmon of a superior quality by the bbl. or less, which will be exchanged for Produce or Whiskey.—Spermaceti Oil, much used for Wool carding as well as lamps. Confectionary Also, [July 17.] a constant supply of

SALT,

by the hundred barrels, or less, on liberal terms.

FORWARDING.

THE subscriber continues the Forwarding Business on the Genesee River, will take property at either of the Landings above Rochester and deliver the same at either of the Landings below—will also contract for the Forwarding of Merchandise from Albany to any part of this district on reasonable terms. S. MELANCTON SMITH. Rochester, April 18, 1820. 24tf.

JUSTICES'S BLANKS for sale at this Office.

NEW STORE.

Stephen Charles, RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Grocery Store one door east of the Post office, where he offers for sale low for Cash, wholesale or retail

Cogniac and Spanish BRANDY, Holland and Anchor GIN, Jamaica, St. Croix, and N. E. RUM, Teneriffe, Madeira, Corsica and Malaga WINES, Molasses, Lump and Brown SUGARS, Old Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin TEAS, Spanish and American SEGARS, Tobacco, Snuff, and Chocolate, Raisins, Filberts, Pea-Nuts, Almonds and Almond Pits, Windsor and Bar SOAP, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Pepper, Allspice, Coffee, Ginger, Stoughton Bitters, Cod-Fish, Shad, Smoked Salmon, Tar, Cordage, &c. &c. &c. —ALSO— 50 Boxes assorted WINDOW GLASS.

N. B. Tavern keepers or private families, wishing to be supplied with pure and unadulterated liquors, will do well to call. Rochester, Oct. 17, 1820: 51tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, and particularly the inhabitants of Henrietta, that he has lately taken lodgings at Capt. Stephen's in said town where he proffers his services as Physician and Surgeon, and will punctually attend to all calls in the line of his profession. PHINEHAS A. ROYCE. Henrietta, Oct. 17, 1820. 3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wants 25 journey-man Coopers for the fall's work, four to continue a year. Two industrious boys as Apprentices to the Coopering-Business. Apply at my shop a few rods South of the Red Mill's BENJ. JAMES. Rochester, August 8, 1820. 40tf.

TICKETS

For sale in LITTLEBELL'S LOTTERY No. at the Post-Office Rochester.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

U. S. Bank notes not payable in New-York, 1-2 p. c. dis New-York city banks—Albany—Troy—Lansingburgh and Schenectady par Notes of all other banks payable at either of the city banks do Newburg bank, old emission do Do. do. filled with red ink 1-2 dis Do. Branch at Ithaca 1 dis Auburn Bank 3-4 dis Aqueduct at Catskill 1 dis Barker's Exchange, payable in N. York 87 1-2 dis Catskill Bank 1-2 dis Central Bank at Cherry-Valley 3-4 dis Chenango Bank 2 dis Columbia Bank, at Hudson 1-2 dis Geneva Bank 3-4 dis Hudson Bank 90 dis Jefferson County Bank 40 dis Middle District Bank 1-2 dis Niagara Bank 85 dis Ontario Bank 3-4 dis Orange County Bank 1-2 dis Plattsburgh Bank 1 1-4 dis Utica bank and branch 3-4 dis Washington and Warren Bank 60 dis Notes of the Bank of Montreal, not payable in the city 3 dis Bank of Canada 3 dis Bank of Upper Canada 7 dis Connecticut banks payable in New-York at par—all other at 1 per cent dis Boston banks at 1 per cent. and Massachusetts generally from 1 to 2 1-2 per cent dis New-Hampshire banks 2 1-2 pr. ct. dis New-Jersey banks at par, except the state banks at Trenton and Camden the Mount Holly and Cumberland banks, which are at 4 a 5 per cent Philadelphia banks, par—but a deal of uncertainty about the Pennsylvania country banks.

THE IRISH REVOLUTION.

Doubtless many of our readers will remember the exactions, deprivations & indignities which the people of Ireland endured, sometimes peaceably, but oftener with restless and complaining tempers, under their most oppressive government, previous to the revolution of 1798. The blind security of the government, under all the appalling circumstances which announced the near approach of a revolution; and the disastrous termination of that revolution; are not the least of the phenomena in the history of a tyrannical government, and a suffering people. The rebels, as they were termed, were utterly routed; and the lives of 70,000 men purchased a brief and troubled triumph to the government. "The vengeance, of the law," (says the last Edinburgh Review, in an article on the Life of the celebrated Curran, written by his son) followed the havoc of the sword. The first trial excited peculiar commiseration. It was that of two brothers of the name of Shearers—both members of the Irish bar—both very respectably connected, and in private life of most amiable characters. The Judge, before whom they were tried, had been the intimate friend of their family. Their counsel and several of their Jury had often met them in the intercourse of private society.—The trial lasted till late in the morning. When the verdict of guilty was at length returned, the unfortunate young men clasped each other in their arms,—there was a dead silence, and the Court was filled with tears. One brother was married, and when brought up the same day for judgment, attempted to say something, but was choked by his emotions. The other rose with greater firmness—and, after stating that he was resigned and ready to die, spoke as follows:

"But, my lords, I have a favor to request of the court that does not relate to myself. I have a brother, whom I have ever loved dearer than myself; but it is not from any affection for him alone that I am induced to make the request;—he is a man, and therefore I hope, prepared to die, if he stood as I do—though I do not stand unconnected;—but he stands more dearly connected. In short, my lords, to spare your feelings & my own, I do not pray that I should not die; but that the husband, the father, the brother & the son, all comprised in one person, holding these relations, dearer in life to him than any man I know; for such a man I do not pray a pardon, for that is not in the power of the court; but I pray a respite for such time as the court, in its humanity and discretion, shall think proper.—You have heard, my lords, that his private affairs require arrangement. I have a further reason for asking it.—If immediately both of us be taken off, an aged and revered mother, a dear sister, and the most affectionate wife that ever lived, and six children, will be left without protection or provision of any kind. When I address myself to your lordships, it is with the knowledge you will have of all the sons of our aged mother being gone: two perished in the service of the king, one very recently. I only request that, disposing of me with what wisdom either the public mind or justice requires, a respite may be given to my brother, that the family may acquire strength to bear it all. That is all I wish. I shall remember it to my last breath; and I will offer up my prayers for you to that Being, who has endowed us all with sensibility to feel. This is all I ask."

The prayer was unavailing, both brothers were executed the following day.

ROBERT EMMET.

This young gentleman, it is well known, was of a very respectable family; was ardently attached to his country; and was possessed of talent and wealth, an amiable disposition and engaging manners. But it is not, we believe, as well known, that he had been a frequent visitor in the family of Mr. Curran, and had, without his knowledge, formed an attachment to his daughter. The unfortunate termination of young Emmet's life, and the incurable melancholy which ever afterwards preyed upon the mind of Miss Curran, form one of Mr. Irving's most beautiful sketches. And it is stated in the "Life of Curran," that Emmet even owed his apprehension and death to the ardency of his attachment. On the detection of the second conspiracy in 1803, of which he was the mover, the means of his escape were abundantly in his power; but he lingered near the abode of his lover, and was at length discovered and apprehended. A few moments before his execution he addressed a letter to the son of Mr. Curran, of which the following is an extract:

"If there was any one in the world in whose breast my death might be supposed not to stifle every spark of resentment, it might be you—I have deeply injured you—I have injured the happiness of a sister, that you love, and was formed to give happiness to one about her, instead of having my mind a prey to affliction. Oh! I have no excuse to offer, but I meant the reverse; I intended as a recompense for Sarah as the most

ardent love could have given her. I never did tell you how much I idolized her;—it was not with a wild or unfounded passion, but it was an attachment increasing every hour, from an admiration of the purity of her mind, and respect for her talents. I did dwell in secret upon the prospect of our union. I did hope that success while it afforded the opportunity of our union, might be the means of confirming an attachment which misfortune had called forth. I did not look to honours for myself—praise I would have asked from the lips of no man; but would have wished to read in the glow of Sarah's countenance that her husband was respected. My love Sarah! it was not thus that I thought to have requited your affection. I had hoped to be a propound which your affections might have clung, and which would never have been shaken; but a rude blast has snapped it, and they have fallen over a grave.

"This is no time for affliction. I have had public motives to sustain my mind, and I have not suffered it to sink; but there have been moments in my imprisonment when my mind was so sunk by grief on her account, that death would have been a refuge. God bless you my dearest Richard. I am obliged to leave off immediately.

ROBERT EMMET.

[From the National Advocate.]
DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

I had lately an illustration of two pictures of domestic arrangement and economy, and the contrast struck me forcibly. A very respectable citizen invited me to dine with him on Sunday; he was an industrious man, with a large family, which he supported by his daily exertions, and contrived to live very well & maintain an apprentice; his house was furnished with great neatness and simplicity, his table plainly yet plentifully served; he gave me no Madeira wine, but substituted a glass or two of sparkling cider; he had several daughters, modest and well informed, but I was particularly struck with his four sons, the oldest about twenty. My family, said he is large on Sunday: I take particular pleasure in having them around me on that day; my eldest son is a ship carpenter, my second is a baker, my third is a mason, and the youngest is just intended to a cabinet maker. I have thus given them their fortunes—and when their time has expired, and their industry brings them in the interest of their fortunes, I hope to share it with them—I have labored long to bring them up respectably, and hereafter they must reciprocate. This was prudent, this was proper; the young men had each an intelligent look; their faces were somewhat tanned by working in the sun, and their hands probably hard but they were healthy, lively and modest—they appeared like the pillars of the house, the sure, the safe reliance of their parents in adversity; they were worth a score of dandies. Such men are looked up to in the hour of peril, to defend their country. Industry can have no higher eulogy.

The reverse of this picture was a family equally, as large, and a father equally poor and industrious. He had no fortune to give his children, and even their education had been, as plain as possible: the sons had neither trade nor profession, neither talent nor industry, neither modesty nor enterprise; the eldest did nothing but lull about in indolence, dress himself in a dandy coat, look in the glass half a day, and have a neckcloth so tight that (as Knickerbocker says) "his eyes and mouth stood a jar" the other had an equal aversion to labor and the father has not only to toil daily for the support of a large family, but also to dress the gentlemen—each of whom should have a pair of canvass trowsers on and be working at some useful trade; the consequence of their neglect can always be foreseen: such young men will ever be a dead weight upon their parents—of no possible use or profit to themselves or to the world, but led gradually into vice and extravagance—they eventually become mere vagabonds on the community. How easily this can be avoided by proper system and firmness. When a father cannot give a fortune or profession to his sons, let him when his son has attained a suitable age, send him forth to select a trade for himself, and make it obligatory upon him to choose his trade; and when his selection is made, bind him to it for a term of years, and see that his son learns this mechanical art, works daily, and serves his time out faithfully; keep him to it forcibly—let him encounter some hardships and difficulties when young, and turn a deaf ear to his complaints, if they result in indolent habits. Such a course if generally pursued, would give us a hardy and useful race of young men, & would enable parents to live comfortably in their declining years. I have heard a young man say that such a trade was not genteel! Nonsense. It is in the power of a young man, by his correct deportment, to make any trade genteel. Look at Benjamin Franklin and David Rittenhouse, and let all such scruples vanish.

When a young man is employed at a useful branch of business, the day glides swiftly and happily on, labor gives him an appetite for his simple fare, & brings repose at night to his wearied limbs—his

system is braced by toil, and his health is maintained by occupation; and in time he becomes a useful & very probably a wealthy member of the community and above all, he is ever independent.

HOWARD.

[The following interesting story is from Ollier's Literary Miscellany, a periodical work, which has lately made its appearance in London.]

THE CONVICT.

Robert Wilson was a market gardener. Early in life he married a deserving young woman whom he loved with entire tenderness, and by whom he had several children. No man on earth could be fonder of his little offspring than Wilson; and they on the other hand almost worshipped their father, taking delight in nothing so much as in doing what he wished. Wilson was not very wise, nor was he at all learned; but his heart which as I have said was all of tenderness, told him with unerring instinct that his children would be governed more perfectly, and with more wholesome cheer under the dominion of love than under that of fear; and his was indeed a happy family, where affection, pleasure, obedience and faith, (faith in each other) went hand in hand. Wilson was well situated for passing his life comfortably and rationally, his garden being just far enough out of London, to render inconvenient his mixing in the scallid profanities of town (had he been so inclined); and yet he was not so entirely in the country as to harden him into the robust callousness and ignorant vices of village life, could just bear enough of the "stir of the great Babel," to interest him in it, and to keep his faculties alive and awake to the value of his own quiet, and to the unaffected caresses of his dear wife and children, which always appeared more and more precious after he had been hearing, in his weekly visits to town, some instances of mercenary hypocrisy and false heartedness.

I lodged two years at his house, and having often seen him on a summer's evening sitting in an open part of his garden surrounded by his family, in unconscious enjoyment of the still and rich sun-set. I was his guest the last time I saw him poor fellow, in this placid happiness. We drank tea in the open air and amused ourselves afterwards, I recollect with reading the preceding day's newspaper, which Wilson used to hire for the evening. We sat, out of doors later than usual owing to the deliciousness of the night, which instead of deepening into darkness, kept up a mellow golden radiance sweeter than the searchlight; for before the colours of the sun had entirely faded in the west, the moon came up over the eastern horizon, and the effect was divine. My poor host, however did not seem so happy as usual. He had been thoughtful all the whole evening, and now became more pensive; and nothing roused him even into momentary cheer, except the playfulness of his eldest daughter, a merry little girl of about four or five years of age. It was sad to see him, with his dejected face, striving to laugh and romp with the child, who in a short time began to perceive the alteration in her father's manner, and to reflect in her smooth face the uneasiness of his. But their pastime was of short continuance. It was a melancholy pretence. There was nothing hearty in it, except the dance of the child's forehead looks tossed to & fro in the clear moonshine.

I soon found out the cause of this depression. He was beginning to be pinched under an ugly coalition—an increasing family, decreasing business, & times taxed to the uttermost. The gentle folks living about the great squares did not spend so much money as formerly in decking their windows & balconies with early flowers and rare exotics; and this was an important source of Wilson's revenue. He bore up, however, with sad patience, for a long time, till hunger thinned and stretched the round faces of his children, and his wife's endearments, instead of coming with hope and encouragement, seemed like tokens of love growing more spiritual & devoted under despair; they were embraces halcyon and made sublime by fame. All this was more than the poor man could bear. The failing voices of his unconscious children were like madness-bringing sounds in his ears; and one night, losing in the tumult of thoughts all distinction between right and wrong, he rushed forth and committed a robbery.

I shall never forget, as long as I live, the hour when he was apprehended by the officers of justice.

A knock was heard at the outer gate, and on Mrs. Wilson's going to open it, two men rushed by her into the house, and seized her pale and trembling husband; who although he expected and dreaded such an event, was so staggered by it as to lose for a few moments his consciousness of all about him.—The first thing he saw on coming to himself was his wife stretched at his feet in a fearful swoon; and as he was hurried off, he turned his eye towards her with heart-broken expression, calling out in a tone half raving and half imploring, "look here, look there!"

It would be vain to attempt a description of the wretched hours passed by him & his wife in the interval which elapsed

between this period and the time of his trial. The madness of utter despair, perhaps, was less intolerable than the sickening agitation produced in her mind by the air-built hopes she dared to entertain in weary succession, and which were only to be soon stricken back into nothing. This is indeed a ghastly and withering conflict. The poor woman, after enduring it for three weeks, could not be easily recognized by her old acquaintances. There were no traces left of the happy, bustling wife. She moved silently among her children, her face was emaciated, and hectic; and her eyes were red with the constant swell of tears. It was a mighty change.

The day of trial at length came on—Wilson was found guilty, and sentence of death was passed on him. The laws in their justice condemned him to be hanged—and the laws in their justice had enforced the taxation, and the hard pressure of which had so mainly assisted to drive him into the crime. But the world is inexplicable.

His wife did not survive this news many hours. She died in the night without a struggle. It was of no use to let the condemned man know this. I knew he would never ask to see her again; for their meetings in the prison had already been tormenting beyond endurance.

I visited him in his cell two days before the time appointed for his execution. He was silent for many minutes after I entered, and I did not attempt to rouse him. At length, with a voice quivering under an effort to be composed he said—"Although Mr. Saville, I do not request (I was going to say I did not wish, but God knows how false that would be) to behold my wife again in this bitter, bitter world; because such a dreary meeting would drive her mad, yet I think it would do me good if I could see my child, my eldest girl, my little Betsy. I know not why it is, but I have an idea that her soft prattle, ignorant as she is of my fate, would take something away from the dismal sufferings I am to undergo on Wednesday. Therefore bring her, will you, this afternoon; and frame some postponing excuse for my poor wife. These, dear sir, are melancholy troubles, but I know you are very good.

In the afternoon accordingly, I took the child, who asked me several times on the road why her father did not come. As we walked along the gloomy passages to his cell she clung close to me, and did not say a word. It was very different, poor thing, to the open and gay garden about which she used to run.

The door of her father's miserable dungeon was soon opened, and the child rushed into his arms. "I do not like you to live in this dark place father," she cried, "come home with me and Mr. Saville, and see mother who is in bed."

"I cannot come just now, my child," he answered; "you must stay a little with me, and throw your arms around my neck, and lean your face upon mine."

The child did as she was bidden, and the poor man, straining her to him, sobbed bitterly and convulsively. After a few minutes, he looked with yearning eyes in her face, saying, "Come, my dear, sing your poor father that pretty song which you know you used to sing to him when he was tired on an evening. I am not well now. Look at me my child, and sing."

How sad it was to hear the child's voice warbling in that dolorous place! I could scarcely hear it; but it seemed to have a contrary effect upon the father. His eyes were lighted up, and a smile appeared on his countenance.—The song was of love, and woody retirement, and domestic repose, and the baffled frowns of fortune. While the child was singing, I left the cell to make some arrangements with the gaoler, who was walking close to the door. I had not however, been thus engaged for five minutes, before I heard something fall heavily, accompanied by a violent scream; and rushing into the cell, and saw the unhappy convict lying on the floor, and his little girl clinging round his neck.—The gaoler and I lifted him up, and alarmed at the hue of his face, called in the medical attendant of the prison, who soon told us that the poor old man was dead.

The account given by the child was, that after she had done singing her father started, then looked sharply in her face, and with a strange and short laugh fell from his chair. I suppose she had sung him into a temporary forgetfulness of his situation; that she had conjured into his mind with her innocent voice, a blessed dream of past days and enjoyments, and that the spell ceasing when her melody ceased, the truth of things had beat upon his heart with too stunning a contrast, and that it had burst.

M. L. C.

*In my Cottage near a wood.

CAVES.

Extract of a letter from an officer who accompanied Gen. Sir Charles Colville on his tour and inspection of the Deccan, containing a description of the memorable Hindu Caves at Ellore, 1st March, 1820.

These caves are 18 miles from Arrangabad, and consisted of more than 20 excavations in a rocky mountain, which

forms a semi-circle of about 2000 yards. The largest of the caves is called Khylass, or Paradise. It is cut through the solid rock, and no other material is used. The chisel seems to have been the only tool employed. A most beautiful stone temple is formed, adorned both inside and outside with figures of the most exact symmetry; representing all the Hindu Gods, their conquest of Ceylon, &c. There is a space between the scarp rock and the temples with galleries, and a verandah under the former, in which there are 50 gigantic figures, with symbols of their history, &c. forming the whole of the Hindu mythology. The dimensions of this cave are 240 feet in length, 140 in breadth, and the scarp 90 feet in height. The temple has a moveable appearance, from elephants, tigers, &c. being cut underneath the floor, which appear to support the whole building; the heads and part of their bodies only being exposed on the outside. Many of the other caves are equally extraordinary. There are flying figures, women, and all the fanciful talents of the Hindus, admirably depicted in stone. There is a naiser, about ten feet in height, with his mother, wife and children clinging to his legs, whilst a thief is taking off his treasure. It is a group that might be placed near the Laocoon, and our sculptors might take lessons by a visit to these wonderful caves. There are no natives now in existence equal to any thing of the kind. Some thousands must have been employed; their origin is involved in obscurity. The general report is, that they were made about 1000 years ago, when the Boodh, or the Brahmin religion was in the greatest splendour, and that they were used for schools, religious rites, &c. and the residence of the priests. There is a profusion and minuteness, elegance and lightness in the figures beyond description.—The whole of the orders are displayed on the pillars, which are cut out as if to support the rooms inside. No chuman (lime) is used. There is some account of these caves in Col. Fitzclarence's travels, and some beautiful and correct views of them by Daniels. They are thought by some superior in magnificence, though in another way, to the pyramids of Egypt.

'Manners,' says Burke, are of more importance than laws. In a great measure the laws depend upon them. The law touches here and there, and now and then. Manners are what vex or soothe, corrupt or purify, exalt or debase, barbarize or refine us, by a constant, steady, uniform, insensible operation, like that of the air we breathe in. They give their whole form and colour to their lives. According to their quality they aid morals, they supply them, or they totally destroy them.'

Right views of things.—The witty and convivial Lord Killy being in his early years much addicted to dissipation his mother advised him to take example of a gentleman whose constant food was herbs, and his drink water. 'What madam,' said he, 'would have me imitate a man who eats like a beast, and drinks like a fish?'

[From Thompson's Annals.]

EXTRAORDINARY SURGICAL OPERATION.

[Performed in London, July 1820.]

The most surprising and most honorable operation of surgery ever performed, is without any contradiction, that executed by M. Richerand, by taking away part of the ribs and of the pleura. The patient was himself a medical man and not ignorant of the danger he ran in this operation being had recourse to, but also knew that his disorder was incurable. He was attacked with a cancer on the internal surface of the ribs and of the pleura, which continually produced enormous fungosities, that had been in vain attempted to be repressed by the actual cautery—M. Richerand was obliged to lay the ribs, to saw away two, to detach them from the pleura, and to cut away all the cancerous part of that membrane. As soon as he had made the opening, the air rushing into the chest occasioned the first day great suffering and distressing shortness of breath; the surgeon could touch and see the heart through the pericardium which was as transparent as glass, and could assure himself of the total insensibility of both. Much serious fluid flowed from the wound, as long as it remained open but it filled up slowly by means of the adhesion of the lungs with the pericardium, and the fleshy granulations that were formed in it. At length he got so well, that on the 27th day after the operation, he could not resist the desire of going to the medicinal school, to see the fragments of the ribs that had been taken from him, and in three or four days afterwards he returned home, and went about his ordinary business. The success of M. Richerand is the more important, because it will authorize in other cases enterprises, which, according to received opinions, would appear impossible; and we shall be less afraid of penetrating into the interior of the chest.—M. Richerand even hopes, that by opening the pericardium itself, and using proper injections, we may cure a disease that his hitherto been fatal, the dropsy of that cavity.

TERMS OF THE
ROCHESTER GAZETTE.

To subscribers who receive their papers by mail, the price will be Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance. To village subscribers, and those who call for their papers, Two Dollars, payable at the end of six months. To companies of ten, or more, who receive their papers at the Office, One Dollar and Fifty Cents. All subscriptions for less than a year, must be paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued till all arrearages are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Surrogate's Notice, } 30 cents for the first, and 15 cts. for every subsequent insertion of 72 words.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, conspicuously inserted three weeks, for One Dollar; & Twenty Five-Cents for every subsequent insertion.

PRINTING.

Pamphlets, Blanks, Miscellanea, Cards, &c. executed with neatness and accuracy.

TRIAL OF THE QUEEN.

HOUSE OF LORDS, OCT. 3.

Counsel were called in. They consisted of the same Learned Gentlemen whose names were enumerated at the commencement of the proceedings. The confusion created by their entrance having subsided.

Mr. BROUGHAM commenced his speech to the House in a low tone of voice. He spoke, as well as we could collect him, as follows: "My Lords, the time has now arrived when it becomes my duty to address your Lordships upon the most momentous of all momentous cases. It is not the august presence of this assembly which impresses me; for I have often met & experienced its intelligence nor is it the novelty of this proceeding that perplexes me, for the mind gradually gets reconciled to the most extraordinary deviations from the common course of things—neither is it the magnitude of this case that oppresses me, for I am borne upon my feet by the conviction of its justice, and by the approval of all mankind; but, my Lords, it is the force of that conviction—it is the knowledge of the sentiments which are universally entertained by all parties of the innocence of my illustrious client, that now distresses me, with the persuasion that my unworthy mode of advocating her cause may for the first time occasion doubts in her case, and induce your Lordships to pass that judgement which the charges that have been preferred are calculated to elicit from you. I feel in the faintest sense, the great importance of the situation in which I am placed; and in defiance of the negligence which I anticipate at your Lordships' hands, I am still weighed down by the heavy responsibility which I have undertaken. It is no light matter to this feeling to foresee, that before this proceeding shall be brought to a close, it may be my unhappy lot, in the discharge of my duty, and which no legal and good subject can contemplate without the most painful reflections, to make charges of a nature as serious as it is possible for any individual to stand implicated with. My Lords, the Princess Charlotte of Brunswick arrived in this country in the year 1795. She was the niece of our Sovereign, and the intended Consort of the Prince of Wales, and not permitted to return to her native country until she was sixteen years of age. I believe to that age she was only for the purpose of preparing to be married, which elapsed without her actually to her departure in 1800.

I believe that the most faithful discharge of my duty will allow me to present to your Lordships the facts, but I cannot do so without pausing to recall to your Lordships' remembrance, in which I may not be generally received, by reciting the evidence against the Queen, not only does not call for recollection in the present state of these proceedings, but does not call for me to utter any such words, of rank or remuneration, but for that my duty would not be discharged in the discretion of your Lordships, which I am prepared to feel that I have on the right which I have, and which from the use of my own mind, I feel more. And let me be remembered, that if I have not found the case, I feel upon that, I shall not be able to present to your Lordships, and let me be remembered, under such circumstances, that I, the youngest member of that

profession to which I belong, would hesitate to enter upon the discharge of the painful duty. I have stated on a former occasion, but to your Lordships it was unnecessary, that an advocate, in the discharge of his duty, knows but one person in all the world—his client, and no other. To save that client by all expedient means, is his duty, and that at all risks, inconveniences, and costs to other persons, and to himself among them;—and he is not to regard the alarm, the tortures, or the destruction which the discharge of his office may bring upon others, but he must boldly go on, reckless of consequences even though it should be his unhappy fate to throw his country into confusion for a season. But, my Lords, at present this painful duty is not imposed on me. I feel that I ought not to touch on that case, which, under different circumstances, would be mine. If before failure, in that which I feel confident I shall not fail in, I were to take the course, to which I have alluded, I should feel that I gave up the higher ground which I have right to claim. I should give up the ground of innocence, which it is my duty to take, and seem to confine myself to the extenuation of errors, and the palliation of levities, which I stand here to deny. For that which has been said is false and it is as foul as false on the part of those who say, that their duty to God has dictated to them the part which they have taken on this occasion, and which has proved them ignorant of their first duty towards their fellow-creatures, it is foul and false, and scandalous I say, and they know it is, to assert that improprieties have been admitted on the part of the Queen. I deny the admission of any improprieties on the part of her Majesty; I deny that any have been proved in evidence, and I will disprove the assertion by evidence.—One admission I do make on the part of the Queen, and let the learned counsel for the Bill make all they can of it, for it is the only one I can acknowledge—I admit that the Queen left this country and went to reside in Italy—in the society of persons chiefly foreigners, and in society inferior to that which she once enjoyed in England. I admit that while she was here and happy, not indeed in her own family, but in the society of your Lordships and your Lordships families, that the Queen moved in more choice, more dignified society than she has since known.—It is charged against her that she went to Italy and instead of associating with Peers and Princesses of England, took to her society the Italian nobility and commoner persons in that country. But who are they that bring this charge against her Majesty? Others may blame her choice—others may blame her for going abroad—others may blame her for not having associated with women of her own, or at least of her adopted country—others may urge these things against her, but your Lordships can have no right to do it. You cannot find this at her Majesty; you are the last that ought to do it, you who now presume to sit as judges on her case, for you are the witnesses whom she has a right to call for the vindication of her conduct. You are the last that can reproach her for leaving England and forsaken British society; for you, her judges, being as well the witnesses that may be called in her behalf, are also the instigators of this her only admitted crime. While her Majesty resided here, she courteously opened her house to your Lordships. She graciously condescended to admit you to most exalted society. She condescended to court you to avoid yourselves of the honor, and so long as interests (not her's) attracted some of those she courted, so long as she could be made subservient to the ambitious views of others she did not court in vain. But when circumstances were changed;—when the lust of power and place to which she was doomed to fall a victim had been satisfied, her doors were opened to your Lordships and your families to no purpose. She could no longer enjoy the society of British Peers. She could only lower herself by courting it. She had no alternative but to do this, to court society as a favor, and to see it, if not refused, unwillingly conceded, or leave the country. Such being the facts, I say it is not here that the Queen will be reproached for leaving England. It is not in the presence of your Lordships that she will be condemned for having established her residence in Italy, which she would not, which perhaps she ought not to have done if less unfortunately situated.

Admitted by those considerations which could not but press heavily on an ingenious mind, her Majesty went to Italy. During the period of which I have spoken, and up to the time of her departure, she had enjoyed, not indeed the society of her daughter, but the affectionate and grateful respect of her

only child. An event, of all others most interesting to a mother's feelings, was about to take place in the marriage of the Princess Charlotte. No announcement was made to her Majesty. It was made known to all England; but no intimation on the subject was conveyed to her. To England it was formally announced; to Europe it was formally announced; but there was one person to whom it was not announced, and that person was the mother of the intended bride. And why was this? All she had done amounted to this, that having offended one party, her conduct had been arraigned, and she had been proved innocent; and she was no longer favoured and protected by those who had formerly made her their tool. The marriage was solemnized.—Still no news of the event was transmitted to her Majesty; she heard of it merely by accident from the courier who was going to announce it to the Pope, that ancient and much respected ally of this protestant country. During this period, if but a slight communication took place between the mother and the daughter, it was because powerful authority on the one hand was opposed to sincere affection on the other. An event now occurred which plunged all England in the deepest sorrow, and in which even all foreign nations sympathized—the lamented death of the late beloved Princess. With due regard to the feelings of our allies, the mournful circumstance was communicated to them as speedily as possible by messengers sent for that purpose. The person who of all the world was most deeply interested in the mournful event—who was most likely to be overwhelmed by the shock, was left to be overwhelmed by the dismal tidings of hearing from them by accident, as she had heard of the marriage of her daughter by accident. But if she had not heard of her daughter's death by accident, ere long she would have felt that that mournful event had taken place, as the dissolution of the Princess Charlotte was announced to her by the issuing of the Milan Commission, and the opening of the present proceedings.

Look at the sad fate of this Princess. It has always been her unhappy lot to lose her best protectors by the hand of death; and by a mournful coincidence hardly one of them has been withdrawn whose death has not been the signal for a new attack on her honour. Mr. Pitt was her earliest and constant friend from the period of his arrival in this country up to the time of his death. He died in 1806, and but a few weeks afterwards the first inquiry into the conduct of her Royal Highness was commenced. He left her Royal Highness as a legacy to Mr. Perceval, her firm, dauntless and able advocate in that occasion, and no sooner had the melancholy event which laid him low in the hand of an assassin taken place than that attack was resumed, which his gallantry and skill, and invincible fidelity had till then prevented. Mr. Whitbread then took up her defence, and when that mournful event had occurred, which all good men had united to deplore, without any distinction of party, the grumbling storm was again heard, but it was happily then kept from approaching her Majesty, for her daughter then survived, and all were willing to worship the rising sun.

I now call your Lordships attention to that which has resulted from the proceedings against her Majesty, and to comment upon the peculiar features of the story which has been got up on this occasion. I have now to remind your Lordships of that which has not been brought to your recollection, but which has rather been obliterated from your memory by the evidence, the statement of the Attorney General. In the words of my learned friend himself I will bring before you the plan of his opening speech. This will be found of material importance. My learned friend did not make that general speech without book or instruction, but it was transcribed for him (and in what way it was transcribed for him, I will leave your Lordships to judge) from the mouths of the witnesses. He believed his learned friend (the Attorney General) as every one must who knew his honourable nature, when he said, 'I will not state any fact against her Majesty which I do not believe in conscience I shall be able to establish by proof; but at the same time in the discharge of my duty, I shall withhold nothing which can be so established.' I know that he spoke most conscientiously. Now that he had failed to prove what he had stated, I know equally, and there can be but one cause for this failure.

My Learned Friend has failed, because he told you what had been copied into his brief from the mouths of those witnesses, who had sworn as falsely before, as they have done since they were brought to your Lordships' bar. I will now call your Lordships' attention to

one or two samples of the evidence given, which will enable your Lordships to judge pretty accurately of the value of the whole of the testimony of the witnesses, comparing what has been stated in evidence, with the facts set forth in the speech of the Attorney General.—For this purpose, I shall select but one or two leading witnesses. In the first place, it was stated by my learned friend that the improprieties imputed to the Queen extended almost down to the present time. Now it so happened that the facts sworn to by the witnesses, extended but to within three years of the present time, that is over just half of the period which they were said to have filed up. I pray you to look my Lords in the first place, at the way in which the Attorney General opened his case, and at the manner in which he attempted to prove it. I will show you, says my learned friend the Attorney General, the clear and decisive marks of two persons having slept in her Majesty's bed in Naples. I will show you that this occurred when she came home early & unexpectedly from the Opera on the second night after her arrival in Naples—I will show you that she went to Bergami's bed room, where he then was, and that she was not visible to the nobility, who flocked to see her until a late hour on the following day. These were the expressions used by my learned friend in his opening speech.

They contained assertions rising one above another in regular succession and each succeeding the other in momentous aggravation. But when my learned friend came to his proofs, every one of his assertions not only failed him, but is negatived, we may say, by the very witnesses called to substantiate the statement. De Mont is asked, "Did she know where the Princess went on that night?" No she, she unequivocally says she knew not the fact. Did she know where the Queen went when she came home that night? No, she knew not where. Did she know where Bergami was that night? No, she knew not where he went to bed, or where he slept. Did she know when the Princess got up the following morning? No, she did not recollect that fact. Did she recollect the crowding of visitors to pay their respects that morning? No, she recollect not that. So that instead of giving an affirmative to the Attorney General, she gave him an actual negative in the particular question, which she unequivocally answered; for she said that to her recollection, she rather thought the Princess was up at her usual early hour on this morning, when it was his object to show that she had remained until a late hour in her bed room. And she did not say one word about the visitors of rank, who thronged to pay their respects, on the morning after the Princess's arrival at Naples as known to the nobility.—There is one observation I must beg leave to make respecting the allusions made by learned friends, the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, to the manners of Italy.

They doubtless act according to the tenor of their instructions, for it is quite clear they have never been in Italy themselves and know little or nothing of the practice of the country. They, in fact, show no symptoms of knowledge upon the local customs of Italy. They seem to express astonishment at the Princess's appearing out of her common dress at a masquerade; they are surprised at her going to such a place disguised; they wonder that instead of going there in disguise and through a private door, she had not gone with the eyes of all the world upon her, in a state coach, with her coachman gorgeously bedizened out, her laqueys plastered from head to foot! Astonishing, that instead of all this, she went in a private and a hired coach out of a back door! They who expected all this, knew little of the royal recreations of Murat's court, or of any continental circle. In allusion to this trip of the Queen to the masquerade, the Attorney General, using the term "And I am instructed," adds, that he shall prove the dress then worn by the Queen was "indecent and disgusting." He afterwards says "that it was of the most indecent description," and that for wearing it she was actually hooted out of the public theatre. Now, when he came to the proof, what turned out the fact? Why according to De Mont, that her (the Princess's) dress was 'extremely ugly'—that she wore 'ugly masks.' It was very strange that she should wear a mask, and that at a masquerade.

Now, in my opinion, this astonishment ought not to be of long duration, for if she did not wear a mask, she had no business there. I should, in fact, my Lords, fatigue your Lordships unnecessarily, were I to go through in detail all the glaring variations between my learned friend's statement and his attempt to prove his assertions by evidence at

your bar. At Messina he said he should prove that Bergami and the Princess were locked up in a room together. At Sardinia, on the 12th of April, for he was always precise as to dates, he was to prove that while one of the servants was in bed in the anti-room, the Princess passed through it into Bergami's room where he was in bed, and remained there saluting him for a considerable time—what was the witness's story when he came to tell it—why that Majocchi saw the Princess go into Bergami's room, and remain there on one occasion for ten minutes, and on another for fifteen—and heard them salute—no—but only whisper.

Then again look at the proof as given in Sacchi's story, and the statement of it in my Learned Friend's speech.—Sacchi says, that one night when the courier returned late from a message to Milan, (and which courier by the way, Sacchi himself, he did not find Bergami in his own bed-room, but coming out from that of the Princess—that Bergami seemed anxious to explain away the reason of this extraordinary appearance, by saying he had heard his child cry, and had gone to see what was the matter. Did the witness give this account of the alleged transaction? No for this repeatedly urged to relate the anecdote in a particular manner, so as to suit the description of it by Counsel, he replied that he had no recollection of this conversation about Bergami's child. Afterwards came the narrative of the disgraceful scene at the Barona, so disgraceful and disgusting as stated by the Attorney General, that it gave the house more the character of a brothel than that of a palace. It was this licentious conduct which even shocked her servants and drove from her circle, all society of rank. And yet singular as it was, after this conduct became publickly known through all the servants, that Lady Charlotte Lindsay renewed her visits to the Princess. The servants of Lady Charlotte must doubtless have conversed with those of the Princess, there was no step taken to keep this grave-like secret, and yet, from first to last, we hear nothing of its blasting operation upon the minds of visitors of unquestionable honour, for such were Lady Charlotte Lindsay, Lord and Lady Glenbervie, Lady C. Campbell, and the other honourable personages in her Royal Highness's suite. These joined her Royal Highness after the scenes at the Barona; some met the Princess at Naples, some joined at Rome, others at Leghorn. Aye, at even much later periods her Majesty was attended by illustrious company. She was received by such after the long voyage; she was courteously received by the legitimate Sovereign of Baden, and the still more legitimate Bourbon of Palermo. She was courteously treated by the legitimate Stuarts of Sardinia, whose legitimacy stands contra-distinguished from the illegitimacy of the family whose possession of the throne of these realms stands upon the basis of public liberty and public rights. She was received even by a Prince who ranks higher in point of legitimacy—the Bey of Tunis (a laugh.) She was also received with the same respect by the Representative of the King at Constantinople. In fact, in all those countries she met with that that reception which was due to her rank and consideration.

Here the Learned Counsel again called the attention of their Lordships to the variance between the statement of Attorney-Gen. and the proof of the witnesses, which he pronounced to be a marvellous discrepancy. There never was he said, a case brought into Court under such marvellous circumstances. The very two witnesses that in ordinary cases can hardly ever be obtained, were here adduced, viz. the man's body servant, and the lady's female attendant.—The very parties who must know of the adulterous intercourse if ever it had taken place. They had these witnesses in this case. They had also, for the purpose of making their testimony more conclusive, two principals to dwell with, who threw off every thing like disguise, and joined, if the story be true, as if in all the vigor of blood, in the heyday of youth, and where the indulgence of the passions, when sanctioned by solemn forms, partakes more of the nature of a virtue than a crime. These principles threw off all the trammels which decorous prudence suggested in ordinary minds; step by step, they went on inviting and countenancing witnesses to every act, in greater numbers as that act became of more aggravated immorality. They were found sitting together in familiar proximity, with the doors open, in a house full of servants and visitors. Their conduct, as they ascended in the scale of moral guilt, became less reserved and more open to the eyes of all about them. They could not salute each other

From Albany. "We have met the enemy and they are ours." The Legislature met on the 7th and the strength of the parties was tested in the choice of Speaker—the Republican candidate, Mr. Sharpe, was elected by 17 majority over Mr. Spencer—the Clintonian candidate. This is more than we expected, and must prove quite disheartening to the Clintonians. In fact, those about us, (we mean those who have been smacking their chops in the joyful hope of picking the "ribble goose" a little longer) look very like the knight of the useful Countenance. The gov's speech is in town—we have not seen it but it is said to be vastly more patriotic than any of his addresses during the war—to be full of the benign influences of the Canal—and the glories of his own reign.—No wonder the Governor's speech is a good one—the well disciplined pen of Hinckley could write no other. We shall next week lay it before the public—in the meantime we congratulate the Republican party on their again possessing complete ascendancy in both Houses of the Legislature.

* Thus has the prediction of that wag, Logan, been verified—
—'no more thy pigmy haunch shall sit
Upon the Speaker's splendid velvet cushion.'

Snow Storm.—Snow fell in this village on Saturday night and Sunday about 12 inches deep—ever since the sleigh bells have rung merrily, & a scene of constant bustle and activity give to the cheerless aspect of winter more than ordinary interest.

We have devoted most of our paper to the publication of the eloquent and spirited speech of Mr. Brougham. It will be continued in our next. The testimony of the Italian witnesses, is so gross and contradictory, that it leaves not a reasonable doubt but what their stories are the fabrications of the Ministers—"learned and conned" by these perjured wretches.

The Clintonians have begun to accuse Republicans of attempting to make themselves appear the exclusive friends of the calling of a state Convention for the purpose of amending the Constitution. This like all the rest of their accusations, is without the shadow of evidence to support it, and evidently is the effect of a disquiet, which already anticipates public sentiment on the subject. Republicans do not pretend to be the exclusive friends of the proposition for calling a Convention, tho' they have reasons for distrusting the sincerity of any favorable professions made by their political opponents—since they have had the power and declined using it. It is true, that in measures which have been taken by the Republican party to accomplish their wishes on this subject, they have not thought proper to consult Clintonians—but while they feel and act independently and with a single eye to public good, they are perfectly willing that their political opponents should act as to them "seemeth good." We are not tenacious of connection on this subject—the line between the two parties is distinctly drawn and we hope to see it maintained. The Republican party has suffered enough from the amalgamating system—the delusive 'era of good feelings' had well nigh cost them their political existence—the danger was discovered only in time to save their locks from the artful Delilah's, and to preserve almost 'nobod' from desperate strife the power of the state. There are always many ambitions, unprincipled men who are constantly intriguing for connection, who have been proscribed by all parties, cry peace, peace, in the hope that in a political calm their political peccadilloes and more glaring tergiversations will be forgotten. This has been the case with Clinton; he for a time breathed nothing but harmony, the honeyed accents of good will flowed from his lips, till he was seen seated in the gubernatorial chair, when he who so strongly and so feelingly lamented and deprecated the evils of party spirit, awoke its factions slanders by the proclamation of old Republicans—who dared be honest in the worst of times and there by sowed the seeds of discord not only among former political opponents, but among 'the brethren of the same principle.' He has been justly discarded by Republicans as a political heretic, and he has now become the very nucleus of that party he once declared "had rather rule in hell than serve in heaven." How worthy is he of his party, and how worthy is his party of him!

If the Clintonians have really been anxious that a Convention should be called, why have they not followed the example of

er, except, in the presence of Majocchi or another servant. They could not make the darkness of the night, or the secrecy of those vile and infamous places where in silence and darkness they might have gratified their passions—no, they must, on the deck of the ship, in the presence of the captain and crew, display all their unseemly and insane familiarities. Mr. Brougham then at considerable length, pointed out the impossibility that the Queen would have rejected all the offers of wealth, and security rendered to her, if there was any foundation for the accusation against her.

The Learned Gentleman proceeded in his comments, and at one o'clock requested permission, from fatigue to retire. The application was immediately heard to amid loud cries of (hear! hear!)

Mr. Brougham again recommenced: My Lords, I do not intend to say, I have no interest in saying that a conspiracy has been formed against her majesty by the person who conducted these proceedings; but I do say, that if such a conspiracy had been formed, a more direct course could not possibly have been taken to carry it into effect. Let it be supposed, that a plot were actually laid against the domestic peace of an individual, and that evidence were to be produced of circumstances which never took place. To whom would the fabricators have recourse to give the colour of truth and consistency to their tale?—First of all, they would get the servants who lived in the house; without them it would be almost impossible to succeed; with them, there would be the most brilliant prospect of a favourable result. Without them, indeed, it would be almost impossible to succeed, with them, you would have the most brilliant prospect of your design terminating in the projected result. Her servants, even in this country, would be the persons to whom you would resort, as most likely to ensure your end; but, if those servants were foreigners, who are to be well tutored abroad, and then to deliver their story at the bar of a tribunal where they are unknown—if they are to be brought to a place, to which, after their departure, they will not return, where we can know no more of them, and whose worth we cannot ascertain, whose character we cannot find out, how much better are they adapted to the intended purpose. These are just the kind of servants to whom such conspirators would resort; because they are foreigners. All foreigners, however are not made of the same materials; there are no more bad men foreigners than, perhaps, there are at home; but, if there be a place on earth where, in modern times, perfidy may be had for money, or indulged in thro' the medium of interest or spite, it is among the lower class of Italy; and this is a proposition which I think even respectable Italians would themselves allow me to state. But there are there, as there are every where else, most respectable individuals. I have the happiness to know many in whose hands my life or honour would be safe as they would be in your lordships'. But I speak of those who have not been brought over here; those who have been brought over here are of the former description, drugs from the very sink of society.— "Sunt in illo numero multiboni, docit proceres, qui ad hoc judicium deducti non sunt; multi impudens, illiterati leves, quos variis de causis video cecitatos." quibus jurandum jocus est; testimonium luddus; existimatio vestra tenebrae; lous merces, gratia, gratulatio proposita est omnis in impudens mercedis." These are the men suited for such a conspiracy, and money is accordingly given to them with a liberality almost unbounded; and according to their own account, they have been enlisted partly by bounty. In order, therefore, to see the irreconcilable tendency of their testimony, I have determined to take the leading facts one by one, and I have made an arrangement of them with the assistance of some of my co-adjutors. We see with what regularity they have been drilled previous then coming to the foreign office here, and we may rationally suppose there have been special ministers whose attention has been devoted to this particular employment, and it clearly appears, that while this investigation has been going on, some of the persons, themselves meant to be employed as witnesses, have been engaged in teaching to others less acute, a due recollection of their lesson. For observe, my Lords, what the effect of this system of drilling must be, effected on as it was, not for a day, or weeks, or months, but for more than a year. For more than that period did the Milan Board sit at the receipt of perjury. I do not say consciously, but I mention these facts to show how exposed that Board was by such conduct to be misled by false statements; for by so long sitting the facility for imposition was increased—a monition was given to this sluice of perjury which was opened upon them. Every Milan reward was distributed in the same manner as the reward of every witness from his examination, and it became the proof apparent of one thousand other stories, equally well paid as they were equally entitled to credit. There has not been a witness examined, from the Italian witnesses, in support of this Bill, that has not passed under the Milan drill; indeed, so very essential

was this preparation considered, that the name of the polacre, Paturzo, who was first applied to for his testimony since these proceedings were instituted, and who only arrived in this country the day before he made his appearance at this bar was first carried to Milan in order there to pass his previous examination. Nay, the master of the polacre, though in December, 1819, he had been examined at Milan, is made, immediately previously to his appearance before your Lordships to undergo a repetition of that same drill in which he had been disciplined eight months before. When at length these witnesses were safely landed, they were placed under the same superintendent, all consolidated in one mass, though coming from different quarters, and thus transported, after a few days residence, to the foreign depot for perjury. Brought back again to the country under the same superintendants who had so well earned their money, they are still kept together in masses, no doubt for the convenience of mutual communication. Thus have these most creditable witnesses, after all the previous tutoring, been living together in brotherly and sisterly affection; and, by a refinement even in this refined system of drilling, assorted together in the respective suites of their residence, not according to their different countries, previous acquaintance, or similarity of stations or habits, but according to the parts of the story which they were each to sustain. It is in evidence, that two of the witnesses, Piedmontese, are not assorted together, but kept in the same section with others who were called upon to tell the same tale.

It is under circumstances such as these that these prisoners of the Bill, ignorant of every thing else save the statements they were to make, were brought before your Lordships to make their appearance at this Bar. I think, my lords, I foresee that I am supposed by some of you to undervalue the character of Italian testimony. Suffer me to fortify myself against such a conclusion. It is of importance to the duty I have to discharge, and will probably relieve your lordships from the tedium of those comments on the statements of the witnesses in support of the Bill which I am bound to enforce, if I may be allowed to call back, your attention to a period of our history not very different in its character and spirit from the present day, and where the transactions were not very dissimilar, at least, in point of severity. Your lordships, I perceive, anticipate me. I naturally go back to the reign of Harry the Eighth, and to the proceedings against Catharine of Arragon. In what view Italian testimony, though proceeding from sources calculated to establish impressions very different from the statements of discarded servants was then held, you will be able to learn from some very curious documents in Rymer's Fœdera. The great purpose of the promoters of that measure, as they alleged, was to obtain the free and unbiased opinions of the Italian Jurists relative to the divorce. With that object they applied to the Learned Doctors for their conclusions; and, as these Learned Divines and Doctors, by a strange coincidence, delivered them in almost the same words, I shall limit myself to the reading of one—that of Bologna—"Censemus, Judicamus, Dicimus, constantissime Testamur, et indubie Affirmamus, hujusmodi matrimonium, lates nuptias, late conjugium horrendum fore execrabile detestandum, vitioque Christiano immo etiam cultu huiusmodi infideli, prorsus abominabile, esse que a Jure nature Divinus et Humano diris penis Prohibitum." &c. In these conclusions they all state that they had sited the question, but all agree in this, that Harry the Eighth had a right to be divorced from Catharine of Arragon.—And thence it appears, from a similarity of the reasons, and the concert of opinions, that even these learned Jurists had been also subjected to a previous drilling. Indeed, by a singular coincidence, these *Dacissimi Doctores* of the sixteenth century were directed to swear that they never had any communication with each other, in the same manner that the *impudens* of the present proceeding swore, that they never talked to each other as to what each had to swear. The Doctors and Divines of Italy swore on the Holy Gospel, that neither eye signs or words had they ever communicated their sentiments to any other. All this appeared *prima facie* a very sound and specious case, as every security had been taken to guard against any captious objection. With that character it would have passed down to posterity, had there not been an honest historian to give the true statement of the facts. The historian was Bishop Burnett, who, though disposed to favor Harry VIII, in consequence of his exertions in support of the Reformation, has placed those transactions upon record. It was also a most strange coincidence, that the agent who conducted the subject for Harry, was described by the Bishop almost in the same terms as were used by my Learned Friend, the Solicitor-General, in describing the merits of the Gentleman who was sent out to preside over the Milan Board. The agent of Harry the Eighth is described to be a man of great probity, & singularly skilled in the laws of the country. A still more curious coincidence, that Harry's

agent's name was Cook [laughing].—Of his proceedings the Bishop says "that as he (Cook) wet up and down procuring hands, he told those he came to, "he desired they would write their conclusions according to learning and conscience, without any prospect or favour, as they, would answer it at the last day, and promised he never gave nor promised any Divine any thing till he had freely written his mind, and that what he then gave, was rather an honourable present than a reward."—These facts concealed, at the time, of what passed in that country, have thus come down to us; and who knows but that, in the course of 200 years, our posterity will be in possession of the secret correspondence of the Milan Board? There is a letter of Cook's, dated the 1st of July, 1530, in which he states that he is bound by duty to advise his Highness, Harry the Eighth, that all the Lutherans were against him in the cause of the divorce, out of mere malice. "But I doubt not," writes Cook, "that all the Christian Universities," Christian Universities distinguished from Lutheran! "if well handled, will conclude with your Highness." To show what he meant by the well-handling of the Christian Universities, which should lead them to conclude with Harry, he explains in the following letter to his Master: "Albeit, gracious Lord, if that I had in time been sufficiently furnished with money; albeit, I have, besides this seal, procured into your Highness an hundred and ten subscriptions, yet it had been nothing in comparison of that I might easily and would have done." "And herein inclose a Bill specifying by whom and to whom I directed my said letters, in most humble wise beseeching your most Royal clemency to ponder my true, sure, and good endeavours, and not to suffer me to be destitute of money to my undoing, and utter loss of your most High causes here."—This is undoubtedly the outward history of these transactions, as described by Burnett, the Doctors of Italy, and Cook. But happily the Italian agent employed in this divorce of Harry's, Peter a Ghinnois, left behind him a letter, by which it is ascertained the Tariff by which the value of these learned Italian Doctors and Divines conclusions was estimated. In that the we find the following: "Item to a Servite Friar, when he subscribed one crown; to the Doctor of the Seraites, two crowns; to the Observant Friars, two crowns; to the Prior of St. John and St. Paul's, who wrote for the King's cause, fifteen crowns, (for it so happened in this as in other cases, that the Author was better paid than the Advocate); to that Convent four crowns.—Item, given to John Maria for his expense of going to Milan from Venice, and for rewarding the Doctors there, thirty crowns.—Item to John Marino, Minister of the Franciscans, who wrote a book for the King's cause." There is a letter also from the Bishop of Worcester to Cook, desiring him not to promise rewards to those civilians who lived by their opinions, but an honorable compensation. Bishop Burnett, with the native simplicity and honesty of his character, concludes his opinion of these transactions, with remarking that these Italian doctors "must have had very prostituted consciences, when they could be hired so cheap. His true, that Cook in many of his letters says, that if he had money enough, he did not doubt but he could get the hands of all the divines in Italy, for he found the greater part of them all mercenary." The discredit in which the character of Italian testimony had fallen, even in that period, has, I fear, much more improved than back-slidden within the interval to the present time; and, accordingly, to bring the tale down to connect with the present question, I beg to read to your lordships a document published in the year 1792, by a celebrated and competent authority on that very subject. It is the very production of a person who, though a native of Great Britain, filled a high ministerial office under the monarchy of Naples. Yet, though thus elevated and distinguished, he had been nearly the victim of a base conspiracy against his honour and his life. (Thus assailed, he published a letter in the Italian language, and that publication, openly made before the world, addressed to the Prime Minister, holding the highest civil and military offices, I have a right to consider as evidence on the proceeding before your lordships. I shall quote my lords, to the case of Gen. Acton.—"To the dishonour of the nation," writes he, "nothing here is more notorious; than that every species and extent of perjury can be procured, suited either to the necessity of those who sell, or the wants of those who require it, for three denars. Whether it be to falsify a voucher, forge a will, or to defame a reputation, you have only to cast away remorse, and open wide your purse, for here the shop of perjury is ever open!" In this bold an open language General Acton made his appeal to Italy, and to the world, and the result was, that both he and his royal master were acquitted of the charges made by the conspirators. This shows you, my lords, how cases of conspiracy may be got up, and the present case serves to show how human ingenuity improves after a lapse of time. I can only proceed, my lords, in that manner which I think best calculated to

illustrate the position I have assumed on the present occasion, and to show you how completely short the evidence falls, of the case as opened by his majesty's attorney-general. You cannot fail to recollect the manner in which the attorney-general opened the circumstance he mentioned with respect to a man named Mahomet. You must recollect he talked of that person as one of a most brutal and depraved nature, adding, that he had made exhibitions of the grossest indecency, and, such, in fact, as could not be more than alluded to. He made according to the attorney-general, the most indecent attitudes to initiate sexual intercourse; &c, in fact, he was a person who deserved not the name of a man. Now, my lords, I select this among other instances of the inconsistency of this case. You saw how anxious my friends were in examining the witnesses to this supposed exhibition. They knew how important a fact it was, if it could be proved, and they lost no endeavour to corroborate the statement which had been put into their briefs. You must have marked too, that when one witness could not swear to it strong enough, another was called. And here it becomes most manifest what the real state of the case was. You observed my friend, the solicitor-general when he was examining Majocchi, as to the dance which had been described as so indecent and disgraceful.—That witness, on being questioned on the subject, said, 'it was only a dance.' 'What, nothing else?' 'The usual answer, non mi ricordo; but if it was other, I have not seen it, and do not know.'—The solicitor-general then asks, 'did he use his dress in any particular way?' evidently showing that it was in his brief, and, of course, he expected an answer in the affirmative, of something like indecency. 'He moved his dress as usual—(moving it upwards and downwards)'—'How?' 'His trousers, they were always in this state; they were as usual.' Here, then, my lords, is a complete failure; here is no earthly shadow of proof of this monstrous indecency which was so boldly opened, and which it was so confidently expected this witness would divulge! as this witness, however, failed to establish his statement, a fresh attempt is made, and, accordingly, we find on the Friday after an interval of two days, and after Majocchi had been allowed to be again cross-examined, which your lordships permitted for reasons best known to yourselves, but which must have proceeded from your justice, and your sound judgment, another witness is called, and examined on this subject. Of course he had had an opportunity of conferring with Majocchi; and he it ever remembered, my lords, that in most important cases it is usual before other tribunals, to prevent the circulation of the evidence until the case has been concluded on both sides, and ultimately decided. In this case, however, your lordships directed the evidence should be printed, and circulated as fast as possible, two days after the commencement of the proceedings. It was so, and it was circulated among the witnesses, as well as among your lordships; and then it is that Birollo is called, after a lapse of two days, and after he had had an opportunity of seeing by the evidence what had, and what had not been sworn to, in order that he might prove this fact, which it was impossible to make Majocchi prove. Then he says, that Mahomet's trousers were like a "roll." An attempt is made to make him give it an delicate and improper construction; but in vain; he will not venture it; he starts; he draws back; he cannot tell what is meant. But, then, another witness swore some few days afterwards, that it had an indecent and an improper signification. In his own wicked mind and depraved heart he gave it that construction; but he swore falsely. He swore falsely, I say, and I have a right to say so. I will prove he swore falsely, because I know, and I will show, that the same dance was witnessed by wives and daughters, as modest and as pure as those of your Lordships, who have the happiness to possess them. It was witnessed, I say too, by wives of your Lordships in that country. Then where is the indecency of it? But another circumstance—You observe that "the non mi ricordo" is regularly dropped by every other witness called after Majocchi, and they substituted, with the greatest care, some other word with the same meaning. The effect that the frequent repetition of that sentence produced on the first day, was quite sufficient to produce such a caution as that a repetition of the same expression should not take place again; and you observed too, an almost similar alteration in the other witnesses, with respect to the sums of money they were to receive, after the captain and mate of the polacre had confessed that they received sums extravagant and monstrous beyond conception for Italians in their walk of life, to recompense them to appear in this case. When the other witnesses were examined on the subject, with one and all of them, the money they had received was suddenly converted and transformed into travelling expenses, and some of them went so far as to say, they only entertained an humble hope, that they should have their expenses paid back again at all; and in no one instance afterwards, was any witness to get any thing, except for his "trouble."

NEW STORE.

Stephen Charles,
RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Grocery store one door east of the Post office, where he offers for sale *low* for Cash, wholesale or retail

Cogniac and Spanish BRANDY,
Holland and Anchor GIN,
Jamaica, St. Croix, and N. E. RUM,
Teneriffe, Madeira, Corsica and Malaga WINES,
Molasses,
Lump and Brown SUGARS,
Old Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin TEAS,
Spanish and American SEGARS,
Tobacco,
Snuff, and Chocolate,
Raisins, Filberts,
Pea-Nuts,
Almonds and Almond Pits,
Windsor and Bar SOAP,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,
Pepper,
Allspice, Coffee,
Ginger,
Stoughton Bitters,
Cod-Fish,
Shad,
Smoked Salmon,
Tar, Cordage, &c. &c. &c.
—ALSO—
50 Boxes assorted WINDOW GLASS.
N. B. Tavern keepers or private families, wishing to be supplied with pure and unadulterated liquors, will do well to call.
Rochester, Oct. 17, 1820: 51tf.

NEW CASH STORE.

Alexander Root & Co.
ARE now opening at their Store, (one door south of Fraser & Sheldon's Hardware Store,) a general assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, and Crockery—
which were purchased at Auction in New-York, and will be sold low for Cash, at wholesale or retail—some of which are the following:—
Broadcloths,
Cassimeres,
Sattinets,
Flannels,
Bombazetts,
Rattinets,
Canton Crapes,
Lustrings,
Calicoes,
Shirtings,
Shawls, Handkerchiefs, &c.
Jamaica, St. Croix, and N. E. RUM,
Cogniac Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Wines,
Hyson, & Hyson Skin TEA,
Lump & Brown SUGAR,
Coffee, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
Rochester, Oct. 17th 1820. 50tf.

DYE STUFF, PAINT AND OIL SORE.

S. MELANCTON SMITH
KEEPS on hand a constant supply of Dye-Staffs of all kinds—Paints and Oils, which will be sold very low for Cash. Clothiers are respectfully invited to call. The articles are selected by gentlemen long acquainted with the business and are warranted good.
—ALSO—
Iron, Nails—White and Tarred Rope all sizes. Blocks, Shoe, Whitewash, Clothiers and Paint Brushes, Scine and wrapping Twine, Factory and Tow Cloth, Tobacco, Pipes, Snuff, Powder Lead and Shot, Shaving and Bar Soap.
Albany Stone Ware, consisting of a variety of Jugs & Pots. A constant supply of common and basket Salt.—North Carolina Tar and Rosin, by the bbl. or less. A few Cane Bells, from 3 to 48, each. Salmon of a superior quality by the bbl. or less, which will be exchanged for Produce or Whiskey.—Spermaceti Oil, much used for Wool carding as well as lamps. Confectionary
Also, [July 17,] a constant supply of

SALT,
by the hundred barrels, or less, on liberal terms.

JUSTICES'S BLANKS for sale at this Office.

THE subscriber continues the Forwarding Business on the Genesee River, will take property at either of the Landings above Rochester and deliver the same at either of the Landings below;—will also contract for the Forwarding of Merchandise from Albany to any part of this district on reasonable terms.
S. MELANCTON SMITH.
Rochester, April 18, 1820. 24tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, and particularly the inhabitants of Henrietta, that he has lately taken lodgings at Capt. Stephen's in said town where he proffers his services as
Physician and Surgeon,
and will punctually attend to all calls in the line of his profession.
PHINEAS A. ROYCE.
Henrietta, Oct. 17, 1820. 3w

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber wants 25 journeyman Coopers for the fall's work, four to continue a year. Two industrious boys as Apprentices to the Coopering-Business. Apply at my shop a few rods South of the Red Mill's
BENJ. JAMES.
Rochester, August 8, 1820. 40tf.

Doctors Elwood & Coleman
HAVE removed to their new Brick Office two doors south of the meeting house [Carroll street.]
N. B. Those indebted to us either by note or book account must call and settle without delay, as we are determined to have a general settlement before the 25th of November next.
Rochester, Oct. 23, 1820.

CASH for WHEAT.
THE Subscribers will pay Cash for Wheat delivered at their Mills in Clyde.
STRONG & ALBRIGHT.
Clyde, Sept. 8, 1820. 45tf

FLAXSEED.
CASH paid for Flaxseed at the Oil Mill at the east end of the Bridge
WILLIAM ATKINSON.
Rochester, Aug. 28. 43tf

GROUND PLASTER,
BY the Bbl. or smaller quantity for Sale, also, a few Bbls. Bennett (Manlius) superior Ale, by
S. MELANCTON SMITH.
August 2, 1820

FLAX-SEED WANTED.
THE Subscriber will pay the highest price in Cash, or will exchange Salt for Flax-seed, delivered at the Oil Mill in Clyde.
H. HOOKER.
Clyde, Sept. 6, 1820. 45tf.
For Sale Cheap.
A SECOND hand Chaise and Harness.
H. H.

CASH!
OR PRODUCE, WILL BUY GOODS AT THE STORE OF
A. HAMLIN,
as cheap as they have ever been bought in this country. He is now receiving a general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY, &
GLASSWARE,
HARDWARE, &c.
which he offers for ready pay only—but at Prices which will satisfy the most scrupulous. Call and see.
Rochester, 25th July 1820. 28tf


Rochester Hardware Store.

FRASER & SHELDON
ARE now receiving and intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete and general assortment of
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, Plated and Common Saddlery.
10 Tons Russia & Swedes Iron.
5 " Band and Hoop Iron.
1 " Share Moulds and Landsides.
1 " German (L) Swedes & Cast Steel
5 " Cut Nails assorted from 3 to 20d
12 doz. English Spades and Shovels.

Dutch Bolting Cloths,
Tobacco, Snuff and Segars.
They also carry on the manufacturing of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron; such as Copper Stills and Worms, Dyers' and Hatters' Kettles, Copper Tea Kettles, Copper, and Sheet Iron Boilers, Cylinders, Heaters, &c. &c.
The above articles will be sold very low for Cash, wholesale and retail.
Rochester, June 27, 1820. 36tf

A Good Bargain.
THE subscriber offers for sale his HOUSE & LOT. Terms of sale will be accommodating, and an indisputable title given to the purchaser.
HAMLET SCRANTON.
Rochester, September 5, 1820.

THE NOSE,
OR a CORIAL for the Olfactory Nerves, being a certain cure for Catarrh and head-ache, Prepared by J. P. Whitwell, Boston.
More than seven years have elapsed since this fashionable and fragrant Stear-natory was first prepared, during which time it has undergone many improvements, and continues to gain ground in public estimation, and there is scarce a town or village in the U. S. where it is unknown.
Judges, Lawyers and Divines, when "laboring in their vocation," have acknowledged its refreshing qualities, both to the mind and body; for in all cases of lassitude and ennui, arising from much sitting or speaking, nothing at the time can be so conveniently resorted to, or is more grateful than the "Aromatic Snuff."
This snuff is moreover extremely pleasant to people in general. It opens and purges the head, removes drowsiness, and sensibly stimulates the spirits. The Scotch snuff is certainly destitute of fine flavor, and is without any apparent effect except that of injuring the complexion; & the coarse black snuffs, instead of clearing and refreshing the olfactory nerves, serves but to obstruct and deaden them, and in process of time has an evident effect upon the speech.
The Aromatic Snuff will certainly cure a Catarrh of recent standing, and most generally relieve a head-ache.—Dr. Waterhouse, in his certificate, which accompanies each bottle, acknowledges this fact, and adds "the articles are also innocent in their quality."
CORN SALVE.—The effect of this composition has been frequently approved. It is acknowledged to be superior to any other remedy for the cure of corns.
TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.—When any thing short of extracting the tooth, will afford relief, this specific will always accomplish it.
The above articles are for sale at F. F. Backus Druggist Store in this village.
Rochester, Oct. 23, 1820. 51 1/2y.

HAT STORE.

WM. HAYWOOD,
RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and the public, that he carries on the Hatting business in this village one door, south of Messrs. Abm. Plumb & Co's Store where he will keep on hand a good assortment of well finished Hats, warranted equal in style and quality, to any manufactured in this state.
He flatters himself that by industry and attention to business, he shall merit and receive a share of public patronage.
CASH paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.
Rochester, April 18, 1820. 24tf

Post Rider's Notice.
THE printer must be paid, and the Post Rider must be paid, or my "occupation's gone"—therefore, this is kindly to inform all those who have taken the Gazette, and are indebted to me for one quarter or more, that immediate payment must be made to me, or to the Printer. Every individual must be sensible of the difficulty of my calling upon them for the collection of the small but numerous demands, and the absolute necessity of paying them promptly. The amount due from each individual is small, but a mountain is made of the smallest particles—so the aggregate sum due me is quite considerable—enough if paid to keep me the faithful "herald of a noisy word."
S. B. BARTLETT.
Rochester, Nov. 7, 1820.

Coopers Wanted.
THE subscriber wishes to employ FOUR journeymen Coopers, to whom good encouragement will be given. Apply at my shop near S. Cleaveland & Co's Mills.
—ALSO—
FIFTY THOUSAND Flour Barrel Staves and Heading wanted immediately. Apply as above.
WM. M. HALL.
Brighton, Oct. 31st 1820. 52tf

NOTICE
IS hereby given that the Western Mail will close on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock A. M. The Eastern Mail will close on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 o'clock. The Moscow Mail, on the west side of the river, will close every Monday at 9 o'clock P. M. The Avon Mail on the east side of the River will close every Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M. All letters to be forwarded should be delivered at least half an hour before the time fixed for closing the Mail, otherwise they will lie over until the departure of the next mail.
A. REYNOLDS, P. M.
Rochester, Nov. 7th 1820.

CASH paid for RAGS at this Office.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

U. S. Bank notes not payable in New-York	1-2 p. c. dis.
New-York city banks—Albany—Troy—Lansingburgh and Schenectady	par
Notes of all other banks payable at either of the city banks	do
Newburg bank, old emission	do
Do. do. filled with red ink	1-2 dis
Do. Branch at Ithaca	1 dis
Auburn Bank	3-4 dis
Aqueduct at Catskill	1 dis
Barker's Exchange, payable in N. York	87 1-2 dis
Catskill Bank	1-2 dis
Central Bank at Cherry-Valley	3-4 dis
Chenango Bank	2 dis
Columbia Bank, at Hudson	1-2 dis
Geneva Bank	3-4 dis
Hudson Bank	90 dis
Jefferson County Bank	40 dis
Middle District Bank	1-2 dis
Niagara Bank	85 dis
Ontario Bank	3-4 dis
Orange County Bank	1-2 dis
Plattsburgh Bank	1 1-4 dis
Utica bank and branch	3-4 dis
Washington and Warren Bank	60 dis
Notes of the Bank of Montreal, not payable in the city	3 dis
Bank of Canada	3 dis
Bank of Upper Canada	7 dis
Connecticut banks payable in New-York at par—all other at 1 per cent dis.	
Boston banks at 1 per cent, and Massachusetts generally from 1 to 2 1-2 per cent dis.	
New-Hampshire banks 2 1-2 pr. ct. dis.	
New-Jersey banks at par, except the state banks at Trenton and Camden the Mount Holly and Cumberland banks, which are at 4 a 5 per ct. dis	
Philadelphia banks, par—but a good deal of uncertainty about the Pennsylvania country banks.	

Legal Advertisements.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money and the interest thereon, secured by indenture of mortgage, executed by Thomas Menteith to William H. Hanford, bearing date the twenty third day of March, eighteen hundred and eighteen—Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power in said mortgage contained, & pursuant to the statute in such case, made and provided, all that certain piece or parcel of land, lying and being in township No. one, first range of townships west of Genesee River, now included in the town of Caledonia, beginning at the southeast corner of land formerly owned by Jordan Cocks, now owned by Levi Cocks, on the line of lot No. ninety five, running thence westwardly one half across the lot, and parallel to the eastline of lots No. ninety five and ninety four so far that a line from thence to the said east line, and from thence north to the place of beginning, will contain one hundred and fifty acres, will be sold at public auction at the house now occupied by Axel Ensworth in the village of Rochesterville, county of Genesee, on the nineteenth day of December next at one o'clock P. M. of that day. Dated June 20th 1820.
WILLIAM H. HANFORD,
By H. R. BENDER, his Att'y.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a part of a certain sum of money secured by an indenture of mortgage executed by Joshua C. Taylor to Amos Rowe, bearing date the sixteenth day of February eighteen hundred and eighteen—Notice, therefore is hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, will be sold at public auction at the house of Axel Ensworth in the village of Rochesterville, Genesee county, on Thursday the twenty-third day of November next at two o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, all that certain piece or parcel of land lying in the town of Gates in the county of Genesee, containing forty three acres, being the westerly part of the easterly part of lot No. forty-nine—bounded northerly on part of Lot No. fifty four, and southerly on Lot No. forty-six; and easterly by the westerly part of Lot No. forty nine; and westerly by a lot of one hundred and twenty seven acres—Together with the hereditaments and appurtenances belonging to the said premises. Dated May 16, 1820.
ZOTH ELDRIDGE,
AME ELDRIDGE.
By Roswell Fabbitt, their Att'y.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money and the interest thereon secured by indenture of mortgage executed by Jedediah Safford and Mahala, his wife, to Andrew V. T. Leavitt and Charles J. Hill, bearing date the thirty first day of August A. D. one thousand eight hundred and nineteen,—Notice is therefore hereby given that by virtue of a power in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to a statute in such case made and provided—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the town of Gates, in the county of Genesee and state of New-York, and in that part of the village of Rochester formerly called Frankfort, which piece or parcel of land is known and distinguished on a map of Frankfort aforesaid, made by Benjamin Wright, as lot number ninety seven, being sixty six feet front and rear, and two hundred feet deep, will be sold at public auction at the house now kept by A. Ensworth and Son in the village of Rochester aforesaid on the eighth day of March next at one o'clock in the afternoon. Dated September 4, 1820.
ANDREW V. T. LEAVITT,
CHARLES J. HILL.
By Enos Pomeroy, their Att'y.

National Work.
PROPOSALS

By Joseph M. Sanderson of Philadelphia for publishing by subscription, A BIOGRAPHY OF THE SIGNERS TO THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, embellished with upwards of 50 portraits, and the Declaration itself, with fac-simile engravings of the signatures—By John Sanderson.

TO THE PUBLIC.

When we consider the personal qualities of the statesmen, who were associated in the first Congress of the United States, and whose names are affixed to the Declaration of Independence, the perilous occasion which demanded the exercise of their wisdom and deliberation, and the influence of their councils on the interests of mankind, we must acknowledge that very rarely more imposing and magnificent spectacle has been exhibited to the world, and we shall seek in vain, in the annals of nations, for an event more worthy of commemoration, or of being cherished forever in the hearts of a grateful and generous people.—The love of independence is interwoven with the frame and constitution of the human mind. It is almost the first sentiment that animates the infant's features in the cradle; and amongst all the actions and enterprises of man, none has awakened so actively a greater exertion of the virtuous energies of his nature, none has excited a greater warmth of veneration, and has more important claims upon our gratitude, than resistance to tyranny and oppression.

In those republican states which have been the admiration of the world, the first tribute of genius was paid to the patriot or the hero who promoted the cause of liberty and maintained the independence and dignity of man. The animated canvases, the breathing marble snatched his features from the grasp of death, and the historian inscribed his name and achievements in the imperishable records of fame. It would indeed be no favorable presage of the perpetuity of our republican institutions to discover an insensibility to the obligations we owe the memory of the illustrious patrons of American freedom. They advanced us by their magnanimity from the inglorious state of colonial subjection and from the arbitrary dominion of a foreign power, to the distinguished elevation of a sovereign and independent people; they asserted and maintained the imprescribable rights of humanity by the "mutual pledge of their lives their fortunes and their sacred honor;" & as long as Virtue holds her empire in the hearts of their successors, the example of these generous benefactors will not be lost to the world, their names will not pass away nor be forgotten, or their glorious deeds be confounded in the common and casual transactions of life. Ingratitude is a vice that in nations as well as individuals, indicates the last degree of degeneracy and corruption. It is a vice that implies the absence of every virtue; it was in the age of Caligula that the name of Scipio was proscribed, and the statue of Brutus brought death on its possessor.

"The glory of our ancestors is the light of posterity," and the homage of the living cannot be offered to the illustrious dead with an effectual or sterile admiration.—Great and splendid actions will seldom be achieved by men who have humble or ordinary objects in prospect. It is by contemplating the lives and characters of those who are marked out from the multitude by their eminent qualities that we become conscious of their virtues and their renown. It is by reading the history of their generous and noble actions that sympathetic emotions are excited in the heart, and by a reiteration of such feelings, grandeur of sentiment, dignity and elevation of character, & habits of virtue are generated & confirmed. Liengus clad in armor the statues of the gods, that even in their devotions the citizens of Sparta might have the image of war before their eyes; observing well that a disposition ethe mind, like a limb of the body, was invigorated by exercise and activity. "He interwove" says Plutarch, "the praise of virtue and the contempt of vice in all their pursuits and recreations, and by these arts they were possessed with a thirst of honor, an enthusiasm bordering on insanity, and had not a wish but for their country." The trophies of Miltiades interrupted the sleep of Themistocles, and Theseus in listening to the exploits of Hercules was fired with his spirit and became the successful rival of his fame. The unextinguished savage catches the flame of emulation from the deeds of his ancestors, and hangs his hut with the emblem of his father's valor.

More need not be said to enforce the utility of the publications we have undertaken, and which we now submit to the patronage of our fellow citizens, with the hope that from the liberality of their encouragement, we shall be able to present it to the public, worthy of their approbation. We must depend for the illustration of many of the characters of our biography, upon the generosity of our surviving relatives and friends, to furnish us with whatever interesting materials may be in their possession, for which, with our grateful acknowledgments, we promise a copy of the entire work as a compensation.

CONDITIONS.

1. The work will be published in numbers or half volumes of 200 pages octavo, and will be completed in ten numbers. It will contain upwards of 50 portraits engraved by Mr. J. B. Congerere, whose style has not been exceeded by any other artist in the United States. Specimens of the paper and printing may be seen at this office.
2. To the first number will be prefixed an appropriate frontispiece, designated by Mr. Le Seur, and a vignette title to each volume, which, with the portraits and other engravings, will at least be equivalent to the price of subscription.
3. The first number (now in press) will be published in February next—the remainder in succession as the work will permit, and delivered to subscribers at two dollars and fifty cents per number—payable on delivery.
Any person procuring ten subscribers and forwarding their names to the publisher shall receive a copy of the work for their trouble.

Published by Augustine G. Dauby, at his Printing Office in Rochester, Genesee County, State of New-York.

No. 3. Vol. V.]

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1820.

[WHOLE No. 211.]

TERMS OF THE
ROCHESTER GAZETTE

To subscribers who receive their papers by mail, the price will be Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance. To village subscribers, and those who call for their papers, Two Dollars, payable at the end of six months. To companies of ten, or more, who receive their papers at the Office, One Dollar and Fifty Cents. All subscriptions for less than a year, must be paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued till all arrearages are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Sole Agent's Notice, 30 cents for the first, and 15 cts. for every subsequent insertion of 72 words.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, to be inserted three weeks, for One Dollar; & Twenty Five-Cents for every subsequent insertion.

PRINTING.

Pamphlets, Blanks, Broadbills, Cards &c. executed with neatness and accuracy.

National Work.

By Joseph M. Sanderson of Philadelphia, for publishing by subscription. A BUCKRAPH OF THE SIGNERS TO THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, embellished with upwards of 50 portraits and the Declaration itself, with fac-simile engravings of the signatures.—By John Sanderson.

TO THE PUBLIC.

When we consider the personal qualities of the statesmen, who were associated in the first Congress of the United States, and whose names are affixed to the Declaration of Independence, the perilous occasion which demanded the exercise of their wisdom and deliberation, and the influence of their councils on the interests of mankind, we must acknowledge that very rarely a more imposing and magnificent spectacle has been exhibited to the world, and we shall seek in vain, in the annals of nations, for an event more worthy of commemoration, or of being cherished forever in the hearts of a grateful and generous people.—The love of independence is interwoven with the frame and constitution of the human mind. It is almost the first sentiment that animates the infant's features in the cradle, and amongst all the actions and enterprises of man, none has awakened into activity a greater exertion of the virtuous energies of his nature, none has excited a greater faith of veneration, and has more imperious claims upon our gratitude, than resistance to tyranny and oppression.

In these republican states which have been the admiration of the world, the first birth of genius was paid to the patriot or the hero who promoted the cause of liberty and maintained the independence and dignity of man. The animated canvas, the breathing marble snatched his features from the grasp of death, and the historian inscribed his name and achievements in the imperishable records of fame. It would indeed be no favorable presage of the perpetuity of our republican institutions, to discover an insensibility to the obligations we owe the memory of the illustrious patriots of American freedom. They advanced us by their magnanimity from the ignominious state of colonial subjection and from the arbitrary dominion of a foreign power, to the distinguished elevation of a sovereign and independent people; they asserted and maintained the imprescriptible rights of humanity by the mutual pledge of their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor; and as well as virtuous bold, her empire in the hearts of their successors, the example of these generous benefactors will not be lost to the world, their names will not pass away nor be forgotten, or their glorious deeds be confounded in the common and casual transactions of life. Ingratitude is, indeed, in nations as well as individuals, usually the last degree of degeneracy and corruption. It is a vice that implies the absence of every virtue; it was in the age of Caligula that the name of Seneca was proscribed, and the statute of Brutus brought down on its possessor.

"The glory of our ancestors is the glory of posterity," and the homage of the living cannot be offered to the illustrious dead with an effeminate or sterile admiration.—Great and splendid actions will seldom be witnessed by men who have humble or enervated objects in prospect. It is by contemplating the lives and characters of those who are marked out from the multitude by their eminent qualities that we become emulous of their virtues and their renown. It is by reading the history of their generous and noble actions that sympathetic emotions are excited in the heart, and by a recollection of such feelings, grandeur of sentiment, dignity and elevation of character, & habits of virtue are generated & confirmed. Learning and in arms the statues of the gods, that even in their depositions the citizens of Sparta might have the image of war before their eyes; observing well that a disposition of mind like a limb of the body, was invigorated by exercise and activity. "He interweaves," says Plutarch, "the praise of virtue and the contempt of vice in all the pursuits and recreations, and those acts they were possessed with

a thirst of honor, an enthusiasm bordering on insanity, and had not a wish but for their country." The trophies of Miltiades interrupted the sleep of Themistocles, and Theseus in listening to the exploits of Hercules was fired with his spirit and became the successful rival of his fame. The uncultivated savage catches the flame of emulation from the deeds of his ancestors, and hangs his hat with the emblem of his father's valor.

More need not be said to enforce the utility of the publications we have undertaken, and which we now submit to the patronage of our fellow citizens, with the hope, that from the liberality of their encouragement, we shall be able to present it to the public worthy of their approbation. We must depend for the illustration of many of the characters of our biography, upon the generosity of their surviving relatives and friends, to furnish us with whatever interesting materials may be in their possession, for which, with our grateful acknowledgments, we promise a copy of the entire work as a compensation.

CONDITIONS.

1. The work will be published in numbers or half volumes of 200 pages octavo, and will be completed in ten numbers. It will contain upwards of 50 portraits engraved by Mr. J. B. Conrard, whose style has not been exceeded by any other artist in the United States. Specimens of the paper and printing may be seen at this office.

2. To the first number will be prefixed an appropriate frontispiece, designed by Mr. Le Secur, and a vignette title to each volume, which, with the portraits and other engravings, will at least be equivalent to the price of subscription.

3. The first number (now in press) will be published in February next—the remainder in succession as the work will permit, and delivered to subscribers at two dollars and fifty cents per number—payable on delivery.

Any person procuring ten subscribers and forwarding their names to the publisher shall receive a copy of the work or their trouble.

Legal Advertisements.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money and the interest thereon secured by indenture of mortgage, executed by Thomas Menteith to William B. Hanford, bearing date the twenty-third day of March, eighteen hundred and eighteen.—Notice is therefore, hereby given, that by virtue of a power in said mortgage contained, & pursuant to the statute in such case, made and provided, all that certain piece or parcel of land, lying and being in township No. one, first range of townships west of Genesee River, now included in the town of Caledonia, beginning at the southeast corner of land formerly owned by Jordan Cooks, now owned by Levi Cooks, on the one of lot No. ninety five, running thence westwardly one half acre, the lot, and parallel to the east line of lots No. ninety five and ninety four so far that a line from thence to the said east line, and from thence north to the place of beginning, will contain one hundred and fifty acres, will be sold at public auction at the house now occupied by Azel Ensworth in the village of Rochester, Genesee county, on Thursday the twenty-third day of November next at two o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, all that certain piece or parcel of land lying in the town of Gates in the county of Genesee, containing forty three acres, being the westerly part of the easterly part of lot No. forty-nine, bounded northerly on part of Lot No. fifty four, and southerly on Lot No. forty-six; and easterly by the westerly part of Lot No. forty nine; and westerly by a lot of one hundred and twenty seven acres.—Together with the hereditaments and appurtenances belonging to the said premises, Dated May 16, 1820.

ZOETH ELDRIDGE, AME ELDRIDGE.

By Roswell Babbitt, their Atty.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money and the interest thereon secured by indenture of mortgage executed by Jedediah Safford and Malissa, his wife, to Andrew V. T. Leavitt and Charles J. Hill, bearing date the thirty-first day of August A. D. one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.—Notice is therefore, hereby given, that by virtue of a power in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to a statute in such case, made and provided:—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the town of Gates, in the county of Genesee and state of New York, and in that part of the village of Rochester formerly called Frackfort, which piece or parcel of land is known and distinguished on a map of Frackfort, and said, n. e. by Benjamin Wright, a lot number ninety seven, being sixty six feet front and rear, and two hundred feet deep, will be sold at public auction at the house now kept by A. Ensworth

and Son in the village of Rochester aforesaid on the eighth day of March next at one o'clock in the afternoon. Dated Septem. 4, 1820.

ANDREW V. T. LEAVITT, CHARLES J. HILL, By Enos Pomroy, their Atty.

HAT STORE.



WM. HAYWOOD,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and the public, that he carries on the Hating business in this village one door, south of Messrs. Abm. Plumb & Co's Store where he will keep on hand a good assortment of well finished Hats, warranted equal in style and quality, to any manufactured in this state.

He flatters himself that by industry and attention to business, he shall merit and receive a share of public patronage.

CASH paid for all kinds of Hating and Shipping Furs. Rochester, April 13, 1820. 24f

Rochester Hardware Store.

FRASER & SHELDON

ARE now receiving and intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete and general assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, Plated and Common Saddlery.

- 10 Tons Russia & Swedes Iron. 5 * Band and Hoop Iron. 1 * Share Moulds and Landslides. 1 * German (S.) Swedes & Cast Stee 5 * Cut Nails assorted from 3 to 20d 12 doz. English Spades and Shovels.

They also carry on the manufacturing of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron: such as Copper Stills and Worms, Dyers' and Hatters' Kettles, Copper Tea Kettles, Copper and Sheet Iron Boilers, Cylinders, Heaters, &c. &c.

The above articles will be sold very low for Cash, wholesale and retail. Rochester, June 27, 1820. 36f

NEW STORE.

Stephen Charles, RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Grocery Store one door east of the Post office, where he offers for sale low for Cash, wholesale or retail.

Cogniac and Spanish BRANDY, Holland and Anchor GIN, Jamaica, St. Croix, and N. E. RUM, Teneriffe, Madeira, Corsica and Malaga WINES, Molasses, Lump and Brown SUGARS, Old Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin TEAS, Spanish and American SEGARS, Tobacco, Snuff, and Chocolate, Raisins, Filberts, Pea-Nuts, Almonds and Almond Pits, Windsor and Bar SOAP, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Pepper, Allspice, Coffee, Ginger, Stoughton Bitters, Cod-Fish, Shad, Smoked Salmon, Tar, Cordage, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

50 Boxes assorted WINDOW GLASS.

N. B. Tavern keepers or private families, wishing to be supplied with pure and unadulterated liquors, will do well to call.

Rochester, Oct. 17, 1820: 51f.

A Good Bargain.

THE subscriber offers for sale his HOUSE & LOT. Terms of sale will be accommodating, and an indisputable title given to the purchaser.

DANIEL SCRANTON, Rochester, September 5, 1820.

NEW CASH STORE.

Alexander Root & Co.

ARE now opening at their Store, one door south of Fraser & Sheldon's Hardware Store, a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, and Crockery—

which were purchased at Auction in New-York, and will be sold low for Cash, at wholesale or retail—some of which are the following:—

- Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Flannels, Bombazets, Ratinetts, Canton Crapes, Lustrings, Calicoes, Shirtings, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, &c. Jamaica, St. Croix, and N. E. RUM, Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin, Wines, Hyson, & Hyson Skin TEA, Lump & Brown SUGAR, Coffee, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. Rochester, Oct. 17th 1820. 50f

DYE STUFF, PAINT AND OIL SORE.

S. MELANCTON SMITH

KEEPS on hand a constant supply of Dye-Stuffs of all kinds—Paints and Oils, which will be sold very low for Cash. Clothiers are respectfully invited to call. The articles are selected by gentlemen long acquainted with the business and are warranted good.

—ALSO—

Iron, Nails—White and Tarred Rope all sizes. Blocks, Shoe, Whitewash, Clothiers and Paint Brushes, Seine and wrapping Twine, Factory and Tow Cloth, Tobacco, Pipes, Snuff, Powder Lead and Shot, Shaving and Bar Soap.

Albany Stone Ware, consisting of a variety of Jugs & Pots. A constant supply of common and basket Salt.—North Carolina Tar and Rosin, by the bbl. or less. A few Cow Bells, from 3 to 4s. each. Salmon of a superior quality by the bbl. or less, which will be exchanged for Produce or Whiskey.—Spermaceti Oil, much used for Wool carding as well as lamps. Confectionary

Also, [July 17.] a constant supply of

SALT,

By the hundred barrels, or less, on liberal terms.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

New-York city banks—Albany—Troy—Lansingburgh and Schenectady par

Notes of all other banks payable at either of the city banks do

Newburg bank, old emission do

Do. do. filled with red ink 1-2 dis

Do. Branch at Ithaca 1 dis

Auburn Bank 3-4 dis

Aqueduct at Catskill 1 dis

Barker's Exchange, payable in N. York 87 1-2 dis

Catskill Bank 1-2 dis

Central Bank at Cherry-Valley 3-4 dis

Chenango Bank 2 dis

Columbia Bank, at Hudson 1-2 dis

Geneva Bank 3-4 dis

Hudson Bank 90 dis

Jefferson County Bank 40 dis

Middle District Bank 1-2 dis

Niagara Bank 85 dis

Ontario Bank 3-4 dis

Orange County Bank 1-2 dis

Plattsburgh Bank 1-4 dis

[From the late London papers.]

TO RUSSIA.

[From a volume of poems lately published by Mr. Robt. Roscoe.]

Thou wide-ruling Queen! whose extended domain Enircles the uttermost Pole, Where the storm and the merciless hurricane reign And the thunders incessantly roll; Of existence unconscious, and dead to renown, While the souls of thy people were cold as thy frost, Content on the seas of oblivion tost To be drifted inglorious down.

Thou' deep were thy slumbers and dark was the night That veil'd thine ineffable blaze, Thou didst burst in an instant, O Russia, to light, And the wide world look'd on with amaze, In splendor majestic, and innocent state, Midst the nations it saw thee triumphantly tower, Thou dost mingle thy voice in the awful debate, The weak gather'd under thy wing, and the great Wither'd up at the sight of thy pow'r.

Ye men of the desert! Brave sons of the North, Who rush like your wolves to the fight, O stretch the dread arm of your puissance forth And awaken your slumbering might? From your regions of darkness and ice fetter'd lands, With the mantle of water for ever embrown'd, Let the oracles of Liberty summon your hands, For the prayer of the righteous shall strengthen your hands, And your blood shall cry out from the ground.

And sweet o'er the moss-covered graves of your dead Shall hymns of thanksgiving arise, And posterity's blessing shall hallow the bed Where the queller of tyranny lies, Like the tempest that buffets the mountainous wave Roll dauntlessly on the fair ranks of your pride, Your array the last hope of the long shackled brave, Your leader the Being who only can save, The Ruler of Battles your guide.

[From late London papers.]

On Miss Woodward's appropriate present to the Queen of two Veils

"Get thee to a nunnery; go, go" Hamlet. Ah! sly Miss Woodward, thou'rt a wit! As random shots will sometimes hit Beyond the range of gunnery; So, by this cunning gift of thine, Thou counsel'st a trait Saint Caroline To get her to a nunnery.

ON THE SAME.

Well hadst thou judged, Sophia, orphan, friend, To thy much-flattered Queen, one veil to send; But why send two? You better judg'd the case, And found one would not hide so bold a face.

plains the reason of his recollecting a circumstance, by the fact of the arrival of the courier Rastelli. Finding himself involved in a gross contradiction, he attempts to shift his ground; he recollects the circumstance, he says, because thieves attacked the house. My lords, you recollect the account this witness gave of his leaving the service of her majesty—an account which contains as much gross and deliberate falsehood as ever polluted the walls of a court of justice; and allow me here, my lords, to observe that where you see one material part of a person's evidence grossly and palpably false, it is not necessary to go more into detail—it is not necessary to prove him a perjurer throughout—the whole of his evidence must be discredited—nothing that falls from the lips of a perjured man ought to be entertained.

My lords, in giving you an account of his leaving the service of the princess, the witness tho't it necessary, in order to raise his character, I suppose to flourish on this point. He told you that he left the service; that he was not discharged, but that he left the service, because he did not like the bad people by whom her royal highness was surrounded. He did this for a double purpose—to raise his own credit, and to debase the queen, and those by whom she was surrounded.

My lords, this story is false—it has been proved false out of the mouth of this very witness. A question was put to him—"Did you not ask to go back?" What was his answer?—"He did not recollect." Here, my lords, you see how he protects himself, for if he had answered no, he would have convicted himself at once. He was asked, "Did you not apply to Schiavini?" He answers, "I did;" but he says more; and here my lords, permit me to say, that if the defects of this part of his evidence

grounded from mere inadvertency, the witness would not have immediately recollected all the circumstances, some of which he thought material for him, and which now became material for your lordships. He says, "Yes, I did make application to Schiavini, but it was in joke—made in a joke." Well this is possible; but if he did not make it in a joke he has perjured himself; if he did not make this application in joke, to what follows he must have answered, no. "Did you not make other applications of a similar kind to Hieronymus?"—You could not have joked several times, you could not have joked with several persons; you could not have joked with Schiavini and with Hieronymus?—"Non mi ricordo." My lords, this is a gross and wilful perjury. He first states that he left the queen in order to avoid the bad people by whom she was surrounded, and then he is obliged to admit that he made application to be admitted back, but he did so in joke. Thus you see, my lords, he makes use of one invention to support another.

My lords, you recollect the way in which he told you that he never wished to go back to his service; he told it with a flourish; he said, "I would rather eat grass than go back to that house." Is this true or false, my lords? Do you believe, my lords, that this man would eat grass before he would go back to the house of the queen? He admits that he made application to be restored to his place, but he made it in joke. My lords you must not forget that he made not one solitary application—he made several applications to several persons.—Are you to suppose that he was joking all the time? My lords, here, I say, is developed the mystery of the answer so frequently given—"Non mi ricordo." My lords, this was his protection and his shelter. My lords, I say that rank falsehood appears on the face of this part of the evidence, take it one way or the other, I care not what branch of the alternative it may rest. My lords, I shall next call your attention only for a moment to the well-paid swearer, the master and the mate of the polacre.

My lords, there is something in the demeanor of a witness which is of more importance than the story he tells. Any person at all acquainted with the courts of justice are aware, that witnesses of a certain kind are extremely flippant—extremely anxious to give explanations which they consider important. The mate of the polacre is precisely a witness of this kind. He was asked, were the guns on deck, and what was his answer? "To be sure they were; they were not in our pockets." My lords, this single answer shows you the demeanor of this witness, who has been held up by the solicitor-general as an important witness, highly deserving of credit. Important, I presume, this witness must have been considered, for he was the best paid witness—better paid than any Italian has been ever paid for any work or labour which has come to our knowledge. He has been paid, my lords, at the rate of £2,000 a year—£2,000 a year to the mate of a vessel trading in the Mediterranean, and a fourth part owner! If this sum has been given to this man for compensation for his losses, it follows that this small trading ship must bring a sum of £8,000 a year; a sum, my lords, equal to an annual income in this country of from 16 to £20,000 a year. My lords, I will venture to say, that there is not one ship owner in Messina, makes half this sum by all the ships he may possess; the thing is unknown. In that country a man of £400 a year is considered a rich man. £1,500 a year, is a property possessed by none save the highest of the noblesse. A man possessing clear £8,000 a year, would make his name resound from one part of Italy to the other; he would be considered the richest of the earth. There is not a man of consideration in this country that would not try to procure letters of introduction to him when visiting that place. The cobbler has famed his place in history, but his distinction would be nothing to the fame of those two witnesses living in their great palaces on £4,000 a year. My lords, the captain of the polacre has been paid a still higher sum than the mate; he has been paid a sum of £2,400 a year; he has been fed, lodged, maintained; every expense has been paid. My lords, this was not by way of compensation for the loss of his profits, for his ship was not here; to make use of his own speech, he did not bring it in his pocket; though the owner came to England, the ship remained in the Mediterranean. My lords, this man, his mate and 20 men, with his ship, had been hired for a sum of about one-fourth part less than he now receives for coming to swear against her majesty. But this is not all. The witness has told you that when he attends on a royal person, he expects a great deal more than the sum named; he looks for much more than the certain sum; his expectations are not limited to what he now gets for coming here to swear against the queen. He had been employed by the royal person against whom he now appears, and he told your lordships, that the ascertained compensation bore no proportion to the voluntary reward which he expected from her majesty—how much less then, has he a right to limit the bounty of her illustrious husband, or of the servants of his

majesty, who has brought him here—My lords, who had made out the case for them—if no accident should happen, what he would then get would be a mere joke, compared to two thousand four hundred a year, the rate at which he tells you he is now paid large as that sum is, and infinitely more than ship owners in his country receive. My lords, independent of the hope of reward, another motive must have operated powerfully on the mind of this witness; his testimony, my lords, is bottomed on revenge; he has sworn that he has had a quarrel with Bergami, the queen's servant, whose business it was to pay away money; and it appears that this witness complained in a memorial to his ambassador, that Bergami refused to pay him a sum of £1,300 which he claimed; and my lords, it was in this way, it was in consequence of this complaint, that the witness became acquainted with certain persons in this country. His minister Count Ludoh, in answer to his memorial, told him he knew nothing of the matter, but desired him to go to London and prefer his complaint for the £1,300. It was then, on account of his claim on the English government, that he first came to be known to persons in this country. His existence—his very name was not known, until he made his complaint against the queen and her chamberlain for not paying him £1,300 and he came to London, amongst other reasons, for the purpose of following up that claim. I warrant you, my lords, he is not likely to see his way less clearly in pursuing this claim, in consequence of the evidence which he has given.

There are other matters in the evidence of the master and the mate of the polacre deserving of your attention. I think, my lords that the Queen, on board a vessel, sitting with her arms intertwined round her menial servant, and sometimes kissing him, was a circumstance not so insignificant as not to be likely to attract the particular attention of the master and the mate; and yet the accounts given by these two men of this transaction materially differ. The master says (page 99) the queen was sitting on a gun, and Bergami was supporting her. The captain says the queen was sitting near the mast on Bergami's knee. My lords, the difference here is most important. If a witness thinks fit to say I will pledge my authority for accuracy and truth on the details I give.—If he goes into details which he need not have gone into, he must do so at his peril.—Well, he does so. The captain swears that the queen was sitting on Bergami's knee near the mast, and that Bergami and the queen were kissing; the mate says the queen was sitting on a gun, but not a word about kissing. And here, my lords, let me say, that there can be no doubt but that both witnesses were swearing to a fact supposed to have been seen by them at the same time; for the captain expressly says, "The mate of the vessel saw it as well as himself."—The mate did not see it; he did not swear it; they did not dare to put the question to him. See, then, my lords, the miserable consequences of not having witnesses completely drilled.

The palpable difference in the story of each shows that the story cannot be true; and yet the master represented himself as a man of such primitive manners, such antediluvian virtue, possessed of virtue such as reigned in Paradise before the fall, that when he saw a lady go near to a man—not to touch the mind—he immediately desires his mate to go away; for his mate was under him; he had the care of his morals; he was, besides his distant relation; by the ties of blood as well as of conscience, he was responsible for the purity of his mate, and therefore he would not allow this youth to remain for one moment near the part of the ship where the queen and Bergami were. Observe, my lords, he never said that the queen desired him to go—there was no order to that effect from Bergami. No; the guilty persons did not desire him to retire; he did not care who saw them; but the provident and virtuous master would not allow his mate to remain for one moment in that part of the vessel which had the misfortune of having such a pair—a pair who came near each other, tho' they did not touch.

My lords, there may be those who may believe all this, but if you do not believe it, then you must believe that what the captain of the polacre swore was not true. Either then he told this story to colour his motives or he gave it as a gratuitous falsehood—he wished to earn his money in the best possible way; he wished to improve the case, an attempt, which in the opinion of some credulous persons, he has possibly succeeded. He intended to do much, in order to make his services the foundation of his claim to that unascertained remuneration which he declares he expects from the bounty of royalty. He expects my lords, to improve his claim; for there is 1,300 which he came over to this country to seek amongst other things. My lords, I shall trouble you with one statement more of those men; it will tend to show the advantage of being well drilled; it might be held up as a model to be followed. No wonder, indeed that the witnesses should have been well paid; the skill of the party should, if possible, be in proportion to the price

he receives. But my lords there are instances in which every other man if there were not, God pity the innocent against the attacks of the perjured.

My lords, these two witnesses were examined immediately after one another; one had no access to the recorded evidence of the other; and there they are in terms the most intimate, living together in the same apartments, supping and breakfasting together, living in all the habits of blood and kindred, in a manner that would do honor to relations and which it would be well if some relations, of much higher stations would have cultivated. My Lords, what these witnesses said was not peculiar to them, but they stated it in a peculiar way.—The captain was asked whether he had communicated with the mate as to the evidence they had to give? and he answers "I am not a man who would speak out of court of any thing that I might deliver there; it would not be decent nor fitting to say to any body the evidence that I might give." He was then asked—"Did you and the mate ever communicate with each other?" He answers, "Oh! never, never." "Did you agree not to speak on the subject?"— "Yes; it would have been improper for one to have mentioned to the other the evidence he had to give." My lords, this brings me to say one word as I pass. In a case so pregnant with every thing offensive to morals and to good taste, it is some comfort that one spot remains on the face of the earth uncontaminated by those details so odious and so disgusting which have become a subject of great alarm to those who felt for the morals of the country; it is, my lords, a consolatory reflection, that never, by any mischance, were those indecent details introduced into this select and sacred spot and strange to say my lords, if you choose to believe this, far be it from me to destroy such a pleasing delusion, for it must be pleasing to your lordships to figure to yourselves such a spot. Believe it, I say, in God's name. But if you do not believe it, you must believe something else, viz. that the witnesses in this depot are perjured again and again.—The course of his observations had now brought him to some personages, even of greater importance than the captain and mate, however pompously introduced by the solicitor-general—he meant Du Mont and Sacchi. He trusted that he should be excused for coupling them, united as they seemed to be by the closest ties, and resembling each other as they did in some of the most material particulars of their history. Both had lived under the roof of the queen, both had enjoyed her bounty, both had been reluctantly dismissed, and both had solicited to be taken back into place and favor. The bonds that originally united them had subsequently continued—they had lived in the greatest intimacy, not less in their native mountains of Switzerland than in England; they had remained here nearly for the same period of time, above twelve months, and those months had been occupied by them in a manner best calculated to fit them for the services of their employers, in obtaining a knowledge of the classic writers of our island, through an accurate study of our language. Incidentally this gave them a great advantage, only incidentally, for, modestly, they did not brag of their proficiency, but availed themselves of the assistance of an interpreter was furnished them with a needless translation.

Concluded next week.

THE GAZETTE.
TUESDAY NOVEMBER 11, 1820.

OUR OWN CONCERNS.
This is the third number of our paper since the expiration of six months—and we would suggest to those who have taken it by mail or otherwise during that period, that our terms require payment for the whole year. Those who live at a distance can remit the sums due by mail and we will, if they think we ought, pay the postage. It is hoped this notice will be immediately attended to, as experience has taught us that prompt payments are necessary for the successful prosecution of our business. Those who have received the Gazette and payed for it in advance, are entitled to our particular thanks—and to those numerous friends who adhered to us "when adverse winds right keenly blew" and fortune mocked our efforts with her frowns, we feel and acknowledge our obligations. Their countenance and cordial support has gladdened our heart, and encouraged us in the discharge of our arduous duties with a collected and resolute discretion. It certainly required no inconsiderable degree of firmness to attempt to resist the almost overwhelming power of the Clintonians in this quarter—confident in their strength and flushed with the hope of annihilating forever the already broken ranks of the Republican party—they seemed determined to "look down all opposition," and their "anathema mahanatha" was denounced against all who dared oppose their wishes and refused to join in their crusade. But oppression always defeats its own ends—there is in human nature an invincible repugnance to dictation—the language of arbitrary command can only be enforced by absolute power, and he who controuls free-

men must learn the art of persuasion, "must rule as though he ruled them not"—the slightest seeming of a disposition to play the tyrant in opinion, will excite in the bosom of conscious rectitude a proud spirit of independence and resentment. At the time we took our stand, the prospect appeared uncommonly forbidding—but whatever difficulties the Republican party might have to encounter, we considered its ultimate triumph as certain—but this expectation has been sooner realized than was anticipated, another proof "that error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it." Our best efforts have been used to re-unite the Republicans in this quarter—and at another election the party will present an unbroken phalanx.

In the management of our paper we have been always governed by honorable motives; to the public good has been our aim. To "improve the genius & to mend the heart" of the reader we have introduced into each of our numbers as much matter of a speculative and generally instructive cast, as was compatible with a faithful detail of the "passing tidings of the times." We have, undoubtedly in some instances, been led into errors (who has not?)—we have in one or two instances, conceded more to the wishes and solicitations of others than in our sober judgment we deemed proper, and the justness of this opinion has uniformly been confirmed by public sentiment. But we have never and we will never submit to any thing like dictation in the management of our paper—nor like the parasite poet be Supple to every wayward mood, strike sail And shift with shifting's humerous, peevish gale;

Nor be a glass with flattering grimace, Still to reflect the tempers of each face. Experience has taught us the impossibility of giving complete satisfaction to every reader—there is such a variety of tastes, such a difference in judgments, that he who should attempt to please all would infallibly displease all—the public might applaud the goodness of his heart, but it would be at the expense of the soundness of his head. We have not unfrequently in the course of our editorial labors, been placed in the unpleasant dilemma of being obliged to admit communications into our columns unworthy of publication, or to incur the displeasure of men to whom we felt under obligations, that a refusal, might by them, be construed into ingratitude—a feeling we know nothing of—and we know that we have in a few instances suffered our disposition to accommodate to lead us into error; but whatever may be the consequences, we are determined in future "to manage our own concerns in our own way," and though we may not be able to look with frigid indifference upon the displeasure of any individual, we shall pursue our determination, confident that the considerate and reflecting part of the community will give us their approbation and support—that they will continue to exercise that lenity of judgment which the fallibility of our best exertions so much and so justly requires.

The Gov's Speech.—We have the alternative of not publishing the whole of the gov's speech of breaking off in the middle of Mr. Brougham's interesting defence of the Queen. Presuming that most of our readers have read his Excellency's speech, we shall continue that of Mr. Brougham's. In reading Mr. Clinton's speech, we were not a little surprised to discover in it so many and so strong indications of hostility to the general government. We thought Mr. Clinton would endeavor to keep up the deception a little longer; but he has "doffed" the mask, & seems determined to vent his long smothered resentments in impotent revilings—a common catholicon of unclastened, disappointed ambition. Mr. Clinton has made the serious charge against the general government of interfering in our state elections. This charge is entirely unsupported—he has not condescended to point out any particular instances of this alleged interference, but has chose to rest the charge on his own bare assertion. We are not disposed to quarrel with Mr. Clinton or his friends on this subject—but we say unhesitatingly, that we do not believe any unwarrantable interference has been exercised. The Postmaster general has removed three or four of Mr. Clinton's friends, which threw the whole party into a violent paroxysm of rage. This may seem to them good ground of complaint, but to those who know the "ulterior objects" of Clinton's party it is matter of surprise, and evidence of uncommon forbearance in the general government, that so few of his partizans have been dismissed from office. There is a point, beyond which forbearance is no longer a virtue, and surely the general government must by this time be fully sensible that they have been cherishing a "scorpion party" in this state, that grows more malignant as increasing efforts are made to conciliate it.

The Ontario Messenger calls the Electoral ticket in favor of Monroe and Hopkins, the SLAVE TICKET. Oh fie! his is too simple an artifice. It will be created by even Mr. Clinton's "rabble"

As we expected, the Clintonian party are doing all they can to defeat our application for a county. It all wan't avail—republicans will do their duty, manage the hollow hearted whinnings of Spencer, Hopkins, Holley and Co. about the "public interest." The petition has been presented in the Senate and will probably pass that body by a handsome majority.

"He who lives in a glass house should not throw stones." Mr. Carter has made an attack upon Judge Skinner for taking his seat in the Senate, at the same time that he holds the office of Judge under the U. S. Mr. C. has not put the Judge hors du combat, as he admits that there is nothing forbidding a discharge of the duties of both the stations occupied by Mr. Skinner, but there is an impropriety, says the learned Professor. Ah! is it so? Why, then, has Mr. Hawley and Mr. Forward, both officers under the U. S. government, been so "bold" as to take their seats in Senate and Assembly?

During the severe autumnal storms, 18 vessels, British and American, have been lost on Lake Ontario.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.
As might have been expected the Clintonian presses throughout the state have renewed their encomiums upon the abilities & acquirements of his excellency, since the appearance of this document, and point to it as a renewed evidence of the comprehensiveness of his views and of the correctness of his judgment.—The usual superlatives are made use of on the occasion, unsparingly, and Mr. Clinton is praised without mercy. It cannot, however, have escaped the observation of discerning men that there is a meaning in much of what is said in this speech, that the writer would, probably, have concealed, had his feelings permitted, but which is still plain not to be mistaken. The Republicans of this state and of the union have here additional evidence, if that were wanting, to convince them of the deep-rooted hostility of Mr. Clinton and of his party to the present administration of the general government. The existence of such hostility has often been asserted by republicans, and as often stoutly denied by the partizans of his excellency. The assertion has been maintained by proofs which ought to have been regarded as conclusive, since they were drawn from the whole tenor of the "state constitution" for the last three years, and from the occasional unguarded declarations of its principal supporters. We have no occasion now, however, to look further than to this single speech for abundant proof of the truth of that assertion.—That Mr. Clinton has been betrayed by his feelings, in this instance, to exhibit what prudence should have taught him to conceal there can be no doubt. The topics which he has selected, and the manner in which he has treated them prove this.

A direct charge is made against the general government and its officers of attempting an interference in our state elections. This is a high charge, and should not have been lightly or inconsiderately made. It is a charge affecting not only the honour of the government, but the character and standing of its subordinate officers. It is not, indeed, directly made, but is more than insinuated, and the intention that it should be distinctly understood is apparent. He says "if the officers under its appointment shall see fit as an organized and disciplined corps to interfere in the state elections, &c." Now if, in the Governor's opinion, no attempt of the kind had been made by the officers of the United States, there could be no propriety in his making such a supposition.—He evidently refers to what he supposes has happened, and thence proceeds to point out the manner in which future attempts of the kind should be received.—What the nature of the interference has been we are not informed; neither are any individual officers, nor is any particular class of officers designated as have been the actors on the occasion.

The subject of slavery and the Missouri question, are here again brought under review and urged upon the attention of the Legislature. What particular purpose this was intended to answer, is not very obvious. It has been supposed that the partizans of Mr. Clinton, are and have been busily employed in preparing the public mind for an united & strenuous opposition to the wishes of the present Republican majority in the Union, at some future time. And, taking all that has recently appeared in the various Clintonian papers in this state and throughout the union in connection with the remarks with which this speech abounds, there can be but little doubt of the correctness of the supposition.—The principal watch-words appear to be "slavery," and "anti-slavery." To these may be added occasional hints about the "usurpations," said to be attempted by the general government. To establish their claim to be the exclusive friends to liberty is evidently their favorite object. For proof of this, look at this introduction of the Missouri question, into this speech—at the inordinate zeal of the leading Clintonians, at the last session of the legislature, on the subject—At the attempt to get up an "anti-slavery"

ticket for electors of President & Vice-president in Pennsylvania, in opposition to Messrs. Moore and Tompkins, and at the recent attempt by John C. Spencer, Editor of the Ontario Messenger, to sign the electoral ticket supported by the republicans in the Legislature at their present session, as the "false" ticket. Look also at the falsehoods of the subject fabricated & most industriously circulated in print and through the mouths of their orators, by the leading clintonians, previous to the late election.—Connected with this scheme of an "anti-slavery" party the clintonians are also endeavoring to get up a "southern" party, that shall be so constituted as always to act in opposition to the republicans of the south. For this purpose, local and sectional prejudices are to be stirred up and sharpened, so that they may be made to assist the political views of these ambitious leaders. It is fortunate that Mr. Clinton has been drawn out by the circumstances in which he was placed, and induced to remove the mask under which he has hitherto attempted to conceal his hostility to Mr. Monroe and his administration. The line between the two parties is now more distinctly drawn, if possible, than in the former term; and republicans, with nothing more to convince them of the dangerous imbecility of the views entertained by the Governor and his friends.

The Gov. in his speech recommends the choice of electors for President in a future, made by a general ticket—recommends the election of a Senator—recommends a system of economy and re-arrangement to the General Government—complains of its interference in our affairs and hopes the people will not tolerate such aggressions on their rights. He calls the attention of the Legislature to the expediency of lowering the rate of interest—speaks in high terms of Agricultural Societies—of the flourishing condition of our seminaries of learning, and recommends the education of public expense of young men of distinguished talents—speaks of the improvement of the discipline of the militia—and again calls the attention of the Legislature to the defects in the present primary system. The following are his remarks on the Canal—

It affords me the highest satisfaction to renew my congratulations on the successful progress of our internal improvements. Upwards of 50 miles of the canal between the Genesee river and Montezuma, including 13 locks, are under contract, and the whole distance of 60 miles and a quarter, with two additional locks, can be easily completed by the first day of Sept. next. The contract made during the last session, under better terms for the state than those on the middle section; and during the present year, they are from \$100,000 per mile, including the mason work. They are also under contract, including 12 locks, and will be completed the next season.

In the progress of these operations, locks have been excavated at the Little Falls in 70 or 80 days, which it was originally supposed would have taken two years. The improvements in the Hudson river, and the canal, to the distance of 25 miles south from Fort Edward, will be effected the next season; and it is hoped that the remaining 13 miles to Watkins, which will finish the whole operation of the inland navigation of the north can also be accomplished within that period. There will then remain about 150 miles of the western, and about 100 of the eastern section, in order to re-arrange our whole system of internal navigation. The limitation of the annual expenditure has had a tendency to protract the completion of this great work; and under a full persuasion that the whole can not only be accomplished, but well accomplished in three years at the most from the present period, I most earnestly recommend the adoption of penny and effectual measures for this purpose. The advantages to be gained by this course will be great and striking.

Albany, Nov. 7.
LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.
On Tuesday the 7th inst. our legislative met. All the members were present except one. Peter Sloope was the spokesman, and John C. Spencer the Opposition candidate for speaker. Mr. Sloope was chosen by a majority of 17. Jereh I. Van Der Heyden had a majority of one for clerk; some of the regular members voted for the old one. When the speaker was chosen a few members were absent. But on Wednesday, on the choice of a council of appointment, all were present except Mr. Van Der Heyden. The republican candidates had 71 votes each, and the democratic candidates 54 each. The members of the new council were: Walter Browne, for the Southern District; John L. More, for the Middle District; Peter Slinger, for the Eastern; and David E. Evans, for the Western. Yesterday the electors for president & vice-president were chosen. The republican ticket had a majority of 10 votes in the assembly, and 9 in the senate. They are: William L. Ford, of the county of Oneida; Henry Hays, of the city of N. York;

Abel Huntington, of the co. of Suffolk; Edward Levey, of the county of Oneida; Isaac Lawrence and John Targee, of the city of New-York. Sacob Odell, of the county of Westchester, Peter Waring, of the county of Putnam, Edward P. Livingston, of the county of Columbia, Peter Millikin, of the county of Orange, David Hammond, of the county of Sullivan, Mark Spencer, of the county of Greene; Benjamin Knower, of the county of Albany, Gilbert Eddy, of the county of Rensselaer, Howell Gardner, of the county of Saratoga, John Garker, of the county of Washington, John Walworth, of the county of Clinton, Daniel O'Donnell, of the county of Schenectady, Seth Winslow, of the county of Montgomery, Latham A. Burrows, of the county of Broome, Carand Stranahan, of the county of Otsego, Henry Wager, of the county of Oneida, Elisha Farnham, of the county of Madison, Jonathan Collins, of the county of Lewis, Samuel Nelson, of the county of Cortlandt, William B. Rochester, of the county of Steuben, Charles Thompson, of the county of Seneca, Philetus Swift, of the county of Ontario, James Brisbane, of the county of Genesee.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH,
Delivered at 2 o'clock this day in the Assembly chamber—Nov. 7.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND OF THE ASSEMBLY—

Another great election is at hand, and you a Buck-tail body are convened. To choose electors; now you know I've leand forever to the people—of the land, I mean, such as—God bless 'em—gave me this High station—But curse on the rabbit crew, That when I'd serv'd them, nothing done amiss, Have sent such goats as *P-t-r S-r-p-e*, and you, To operate this business—and you know, To swing in principle; for if the men Who own the land, and from whose suffrage flow, Leaning elections, should bestow Their votes, like Pennsylvanians—who sure, As true as James Monroe has been de-ferred, In ornate staves, myself had been elec-ted.

Tell you, w-ers, I'm wanted in that place, To regulate the general government, To give my vast ambitious yearnings vent, And stop the ruin that comes on apace! To make 'retrenchments,' preach, 'economy,' Enact 'financial,' laws, wise and explicit; Discharge the Nations 'debt,' taxation free, And meet the enormous 'revenue de-ficit'— To cherish 'industry,' promote 'improvement,' To guard the general safety of the state, Our past 'prosperity' recu-citate, And towards a grand reform, to make a movement— Nay more, I'd raise a Continental storm, To rid the Cabinet of every novice; To prostrate 'slavery's' hated, hydra form, And hurl each southern booby from his office! Gods! that I would—but, gentlemen, I say, Will you allow—nay, Gov'nor *Cl-n-t-n* begs To know, if timely you'll submit, this day, That such a wretch, as that *R-t-r-n J. M-g-s*, [sing] Shall interfere, with what we may be do- Shall make appointments here as ar shall please Without consulting us, and thus with ease, Turn all my plans and prospects into ruin! Again—If all man's 'ingenuity' had been Called to contrive expressly, a machine To eat my head off, in some dismal hour— When I were least aware, by gold in-duced, I... not doubt but he would have pro-duced, The 'Council, with the curst appointing power'— Yet do' it has my proudest hopes de-graded, 'T would cost me some regret, I own, to lose it; But now I find you Tammenites will use it, I therefore recommend it be abolished—

Hydraulic cement, for steam engines, &c. Attention for a time—I would discuss the merits too, of rattle-snakes and coal. But—see my letters signed, *Hibernicus*; And now a lucky thing it is, I thought on't— Tho' when I was a member, I'll agree I could not all its various evils see— But now, I come to something quite im-portant— A 'gambling' spirit, I appeal to you, I've e'er concern'd.—A *duel* is no game OF HAZARD, every body knows; a few Indeed dislike it; but I'm not to blame, For having fought before the ACT was past, Of Autumn, eighteen hundred sixteen last— But *lotteries*—these are most pernicious things— And I insist that we may have no more— They'll spoil our morals—fitter far, for kings, Than plain republicans—and then, before We have abolished them ourselves, you know, We can't expect to strike a fatal blow At *Congress* and the *President*—for what We tolerate—I humbly, therefore pray— Beseech a buck-tail; gods! is this my lot!— That you'll refuse all lottery applica-tions, And join with me, in clamour, night and day, Of 'Congress,' 'slaves,' and 'during assentations!' Done into rhyme, at my humble manufac-tory in the West. LOGAN.

Rochester, Nov. 14, 1820.
E. PECK & CO,
ARE receiving a large addition to their stock of
Books & Stationary,
which will make their assortment very complete. Library Companies will be supplied on the most favourable terms. Merchants and Schools will be furnished with School Books by the dozen at low prices.
A catalogue of books on hand is now preparing and will be ready for delivery, (gratis) in the course of the present week.
ALSO FOR SALE.
Of a superior quality,
Writing, Letter, Printing and Wrapping PAPER,
on good terms, for ready pay.
—ALSO—
Beers' Ontario Genesee ALMANACK, for the Year of our Lord 1821.
for sale by the Thousand, Gross, dozen, or single at low prices. 3m.

DISSOLUTION,
THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Alpheus Bingham and George Cameron, under the firm of Bingham & Cameron, is dissolved by mutual consent.
A. BINGHAM,
G. CAMERON.
Rochester, Nov. 14, 1820.
A. Bingham returns his thanks to those who have heretofore patronized him, and hopes to merit and receive a continuation of their favors. He will continue business at the old stand.
Nov. 13, 1820. 21f

Strayed or Stolen
FROM this village, on Wednesday the 15th of October last, a large COW, 3 years old last spring, with some white on her back and hind quarters, and small piked horns. Whoever will return said Cow to the subscriber, or give information where she may be found shall be liberally rewarded, and all reasonable charges paid.
ROBERT KING.
Rochester, Nov. 7, 1820.

CASH STORE.
THIS DAY received by SILAS SMITH a general assortment of DRY GOODS, EARTHEN & HARD-WARE, BUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS, DRUGS & MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c. &c. Cheap for ready pay only. Rochester, Nov. 20th 1820. 4w.
N. B. The highest price in cash paid for POT & PEARL ASHES.

DANCING SCHOOL.
Charles Lalliet.
WILL open his Dancing School in this village, on the first of December next. The strictest attention will be paid to the manner, and deportment of his pupils. From the long attention to this fashionable branch of education in the cities of Albany, New-York and Philadelphia, Mr. L. flatters himself the pleasure of pleasing those who patronize him. A few more scholars will be received by calling at the Mansion House.
N. B. Madam Lalliet will teach the French language, if pupils offer to make it worthy her attention.
Rochester Nov. 21, 1820 31f.

CAUTION.
THE public are cautioned against purchasing a Note of David Williams, of \$100 payable in Wheat the 1st of January 1821, given by myself June 14th 1819—which note has been paid, and is refused to be given up.
ANTHONY W. ROWLINGSON.
Riga, Nov. 14, 1820. 4w.

FOUND,
ON the 6th inst a roll of Domestic Manufactured CLOTH.—The owner will be informed where he may obtain it by calling at this Office. October 14, 1820.

STOVES.
FRASER & SHELDON
HAVE just received an assortment of Open, Box, Franklin and Sheet-Iron STOVES, Stove-Pipe, &c. &c.
2 Tons Sheet-Iron, assorted.
12 Thermometers.
Butch Bolting Cloths.
They have on hand a general assortment of
Hard-Ware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Copper, Sheet-Iron and Tin Wares, &c.

RUFUS BEACH,
(Attorney at Law.)
HAS opened an Office at ELISHA JOHNSON'S Land Office, in the village of Brighton. Persons who will oblige him with business in his profession, may be assured that their interests shall not suffer for want of attention on his part. Brighton, Nov. 4, 1820. 11f
Rochester, Nov. 14, 1820. 21f.

Rochester, Nov. 14, 1820.
E. PECK & CO,
ARE receiving a large addition to their stock of
Books & Stationary,
which will make their assortment very complete. Library Companies will be supplied on the most favourable terms. Merchants and Schools will be furnished with School Books by the dozen at low prices.
A catalogue of books on hand is now preparing and will be ready for delivery, (gratis) in the course of the present week.
ALSO FOR SALE.
Of a superior quality,
Writing, Letter, Printing and Wrapping PAPER,
on good terms, for ready pay.
—ALSO—
Beers' Ontario Genesee ALMANACK, for the Year of our Lord 1821.
for sale by the Thousand, Gross, dozen, or single at low prices. 3m.

DISSOLUTION,
THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Alpheus Bingham and George Cameron, under the firm of Bingham & Cameron, is dissolved by mutual consent.
A. BINGHAM,
G. CAMERON.
Rochester, Nov. 14, 1820.
A. Bingham returns his thanks to those who have heretofore patronized him, and hopes to merit and receive a continuation of their favors. He will continue business at the old stand.
Nov. 13, 1820. 21f

Strayed or Stolen
FROM this village, on Wednesday the 15th of October last, a large COW, 3 years old last spring, with some white on her back and hind quarters, and small piked horns. Whoever will return said Cow to the subscriber, or give information where she may be found shall be liberally rewarded, and all reasonable charges paid.
ROBERT KING.
Rochester, Nov. 7, 1820.

NOTICE.
J. N. STEBBINS, having recently purchased of Mr. THADDEUS SPENCER, his stock in trade, and now taken him into co-partnership, they will transact business in the name and under the firm of Stebbins and Spencer, at the store formerly occupied by said Spencer.
J. N. STEBBINS,
THADDEUS SPENCER.
Rochester, Oct 23, 1820. 21f
All persons indebted to T. Spencer, either by note or account, are earnestly called upon to make immediate payment.
STEBBINS & SPENCER.

SELECT SCHOOL.
MR FAIRCCHILD informs the inhabitants of Rochester and Brighton, that he has commenced a Select School, in the building two doors west of A. Ensworth & Son's Tavern, for the instruction of Youth in the common branches of an English education.
Rochester Nov. 7, 1820.

FORWARDING.
THE subscriber continues the Forwarding Business on the Genesee River, will take property at either of the Landings above Rochester and deliver the same at either of the Landings below;—will also contract for the Forwarding of Merchandise from Albany to any part of this district on reasonable terms.
S. MELANCTON SMITH.
Rochester, April 18, 1820. 24f.

THE SUBSCRIBER
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, and particularly the inhabitants of Henrietta, that he has lately taken lodgings at Capt. Stephen's in said town where he proffers his services as
Physician and Surgeon,
and will punctually attend to all calls in the line of his profession.
PHINEAS A. ROYCE.
Henrietta, Oct. 17, 1820. 3w

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber wants 25 journey-man Coopers for the fall's work, four to continue a year. Two industrious boys as Apprentices to the Coopering-Business. Apply at my shop a few rods South of the Red Mill's
BENJ. JAMES.
Rochester, August 8, 1820. 40f.

Wanted Immediately,
TWO faithful, active Boys as apprentices to the Coopering Business. Those of the age of 15 or 16 will be preferable. Apply to
WM. M. HALL.
Rochester, Nov. 14, 1820.

Feathers Wanted,
A Fair price will be paid for a quantity of Feathers. Enquire at this Office. Nov. 14, 1820.

CASH for WHEAT.
THE Subscribers will pay Cash for Wheat delivered at their Mills in Clyde.
STRONG & ALRIGHT.
Clyde, Sept. 8, 1820. 45f

FLAXSEED.
CASH paid for Flaxseed at the Off Mill at the east end of the Bridge
WILLIAM ATKINSON.
Rochester, Aug. 28. 43f

FLAX-SEED WANTED.
THE Subscriber will pay the highest price in Cash, or will exchange Saff for Flax-seed, delivered at the Oil Mill in Clyde.
H. HOOKER.
Clyde, Sept. 4, 1820. 45f

For Sale Cheap.
A SECOND hand Chaise and Harness.
H. H.

Stimulus for the Nose,
OR a CORDIAL for the Olfactory Nerves, being a certain cure for Catarrh and Head-ache, Prepared by J. P. Whitwell, Boston.
More than seven years have elapsed since this fashionable and fragrant Stimulatory was first prepared, during which time it has undergone many improvements, and continues to gain ground in public estimation, and there is scarce a town or village in the U. S. where it is unknown.

Judges, Lawyers and Divines, when "laboring in their vocation," have acknowledged its refreshing qualities, both to the mind and body; for in all cases of lassitude and ennui, arising from much sitting or speaking, nothing at the time can be so conveniently resorted to, or is more grateful than the "Aromatic Snuff."
This snuff is moreover extremely pleasant to people in general. It opens and purges the head, removes drowsiness, and sensibly stimulates the spirits. The Scotch snuff is certainly destitute of fine flavor, and is without any apparent effect except that of injuring the complexion; & the coarse black snuffs, instead of clearing and refreshing the olfactory nerves, serves but to obstruct and deaden them, and in process of time has an evident effect upon the speech.
The Aromatic Snuff will certainly cure a Catarrh of recent standing, and most generally relieve a head-ache.—Dr. Waterhouse, in his certificate, which accompanies each bottle, acknowledges this fact, and adds "the articles are also innocent in their quality."
CORN SALVE.—The effect of this composition has been frequently approved. It is acknowledged to be superior to any other remedy for the cure of corns.

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.—When any thing short of extracting the tooth, will afford relief, this specific will always accomplish it.
The above articles are for sale at F. F. Backus Druggist Store in this village.
Rochester, Oct. 23, 1820. 511y.

Coopers Wanted.
THE subscriber wishes to employ FOUR journey-men Coopers, to whom good encouragement will be given. Apply at my shop near S. Cleaveland & Co's Mills.
—ALSO—
FIFTY THOUSAND Flour Barrel Staves and Heading wanted immediately. Apply as above.
WM. M. HALL.
Brighton, Oct. 31st 1820. 52f

NOTICE
I hereby given that the Western Mail will close on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock A. M. The Eastern Mail will close on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 o'clock. The Moscow Mail, on the west side of the river, will close every Monday at 9 o'clock P. M. The Avon Mail on the east side of the River will close every Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M. All letters to be forwarded should be delivered at least half an hour before the time fixed for closing the Mail, otherwise they will lie over until the departure of the next mail.
A. REYNOLDS, P. M.
Rochester, Nov. 7th 1820.

REMOVAL.
W. M. REYNOLDS,
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Rochester and its vicinity that he has removed to his new shop, one door north of J. G. Christophers Mansion House, where he intends carrying on the
Shaving & Hair-Dressing,
business in all its various branches. He hopes by particular attention to merit & receive a share of public patronage.
N. B. He keeps constantly on hand for sale Shaving Soap, Pomatum, Crown Plaster, Tooth-Brushes, Artificial Curle, Liquid Blacking, Blackball, &c.
Rochester, Nov. 20th 1820. 51f
Cash paid for Rags at this Office.

TRIAL OF THE QUEEN

Mr. Brougham's Speech,

(CONTINUED.)

Some had been offered and refused money; others had received none; and you find that Mr. Sacchi was by no means annoyed at being turned off from her royal highness' service, because, he has now a much larger fortune: and to be sure, he has always been in easy circumstances. Well, he must be; you saw his dress, and it seems he must have a servant of his own, to wait upon him. The next of the general observations which I have to submit to your lordships is the fewness of the witnesses adduced on the other side, and the blanks that are left by my friends not calling that evidence, which they have opened, and those witnesses, whom it is their duty to call. I do conjure your lordships to consider, then, is this a proper situation to put us in? Is it right or proper that we should be obliged to call these witnesses that should be called on the other side to establish their case; and can you after having a case so little substantiated and a statement so short of proof, believe that it is in the nature of human beings, to be so rash and foolish as the conduct charged against my illustrious client would impute that she has been. I feel persuaded you can never come to such a conclusion, and the consideration I have last mentioned, must prove fatal to the case on the other side. The attorney general among other charges which have not been proved, alleged that my illustrious client on various occasions had been abandoned by those English ladies, who had formed her suite on her leaving this country, on account of her misconduct. Instead, however, of those ladies leaving her, it turned out that one joined her at Naples, another at Leghorn, a third at Germany. Rumours with respect to her majesty were no doubt not wanting. But were they founded? I say they were not, and I say they were not such as the attorney-general had a right to allude to. There was not the least shadow of foundation among them, and let me ask, why did not the attorney-general call those ladies who as he alleged, quitted the suite of her majesty on account of her misconduct? They are women of high rank and exalted situation in society. They are well known and highly respected in this their own country, and they have been esteemed as much as they have been known, as women whose character could not be touched by the vestige of an improper reproach. They are women of exalted minds and great talents too, and yet my friends on the other side have not ventured to call them. Why are they not produced? Why have not we, as well as your lordships, the benefit of all the testimony that ought to be produced on the other side? That is a proposition which any judge sitting in the old bailey on the trial of a felon would insist on. Surely, then, every one employed by, every one connected with, this illustrious lady, and every creature engaged about her person, ought to be called on the other side. I am not now speaking in a civil action; I am not here in the case of a misdemeanour—I am not here defending the highest crimes known to the laws, which only differ from the crime here charged in a technical distinction; but I am here, my lords, upon a bill of pains and penalties, which your lordships are not bound to pass. It could not but be for you to say "yea" or "nay," to a case of high treason, but here you are not bound to pass this bill. Gracious God! my lords, then, is this a case in which a prosecutor is to be allowed to bring forward half a case, and then say, there are other witnesses that he will not call. "True it is, they are respectable, they are unimpeachable, their reputations are unquestionable, yet I will not call them. I leave them for you. They are not my witnesses, but yours, and so you call them.—They do not belong to cotton-garden, and, therefore, I will not call them: but when you call them, I shall see what they say." What course, in the name of justice, is that? For shame! For shame! That, in this, the highest temple of justice in this country, such a course is to be suffered, and that great principle should be violated, which declares, every one shall be considered innocent until proved guilty. My lords, my lords, if you would preserve the face of impartiality, if you would maintain the symbol of justice, if you do not mean eternally to condemn yourselves, I call upon you immediately to dismiss the case for the reasons which I have already assigned, and not to require me to say another word on the subject.

[It was now one o'clock. Mr. Brougham, being in a state of exhaustion, requested permission of their lordships to retire for a few minutes, which was immediately granted.]

At sixteen minutes to two o'clock, Mr. Brougham, accompanied by the rest of her majesty's counsel, took their places at the bar.

Mr. Brougham, apologizing for the delay which he had caused, proceeded in his speech. "The next point to which I shall draw your lordship's attention is, the evidence laid before you in the course of these proceedings. I intend now, my lords, to allude more

particularly to the evidence of the first witness, who will be long recollected both in this country and abroad. The favourite expression of that witness will be handed down to posterity much in the same manner in which the sayings and short adages of the ancient sages have reached our days; those sayings whose names, indeed, are lost, but whose memories still exist, from the celebrity of their sentences. The witness to whom I allude has distinguished himself by a peculiar sort of expression; an expression which appeared to comprise the practical result of all the experience and wisdom of the art which he appears to have been studying. As long and so often as these words, "I do not remember," shall be known, and repeated in the English language, so long and so often will the image of Majocci forthwith arise before the imagination, without even the name of that individual being pronounced. This person, my lords, is a witness of importance; he was the first person called; he was the last witness examined. His evidence goes nearly the whole length of the case; he deposes to all the facts; he, in fact, deposes to every thing, said to have taken place up to the period of his dismissal, or rather his retiring from the service of her royal highness. After which retiring, however, he was refused to be taken back. This took place about the period when this charge was first got up. Majocci and Demont were separate and apart from the other witnesses; in this they resembled each other, as they both went through the whole statement; they were in fact the witnesses for the bill.—The others were merely confirmatory evidence. These two are at least willing witnesses; partly from gratitude for favours received, partly in expectation for favours to come, they would exert themselves zealously for their employers.—This is my view of the relative importance of these witnesses. I must now entreat your lordships' attention, while I enter a little more into the detail of the evidence itself. I have often heard it said, that the great prevailing feature in Majocci's evidence signified little, because every man was liable to err. Men's memories may differ, as well as their honesties. This I do not deny. But I think I can show your lordships that this man possesses a memory that is totally inconsistent with honesty of any description that can enter into my imagination. But why should I talk of imagination, I have only to refer to the evidence of Majocci himself, to show that there never was more palpable perjury and false swearing, than is evinced in his memorable answer of "I don't remember." I shall not now detain your lordships, by pointing cases where such an answer would be not only innocent, but meritorious—cases in which such an answer would not only not impeach, but support the testimony of a witness; neither shall I adduce any cases in which the reverse would be the fact—where such an answer would be destructive to, and a demolition of, a witness's testimony. I shall content myself with taking the case of Majocci's answers as they stand before me. At once, then to give your lordships proof positive to Majocci's perjury—to show you his mode of forgetting when it suited his convenience I come at once to the manner of his swearing to the position of Bergami's bed room with respect to that of the princess. This was a great object. It was evident that from the opening of my learned friend, the attorney general, that he wished to establish the contiguity of those two bed rooms, and that a communication existed between them.—From the nature of the evidence given, as well as from circumstances which took place before the trial, it was evident that Majocci was concerned in the concoction of this plan. He came forward prepared to prove the relative situations of these bed rooms, as he knew that thereon would rest the foundation of a charge of adulterous intercourse. For this purpose, too, he was ready to prove, that the apartments of the rest of her majesty's suite were shut out and apart. Accordingly the first witness called, the witness who was to go over the whole charge, was better prepared; his statement was to have more the appearance of truth, more length of detail, more accuracy; and he was also prepared against any attempt at detection, by conveniently forgetting what he did not wish to acknowledge. When this witness was asked, "Where did the princess sleep? The ready answer was near the bed room of Bergami." Where the apartments near or remote from each other? This was so good a point, so desirable a thing to be proved, that the question was repeatedly put, and always with the same success. Not so, however, when I examined the witness. "My learned friend (the attorney general) he was ready to say "the rooms of the queen and Bergami were near each other; sometimes there; there was at one time a wall, and at another time a corridor between the apartments." All this was exactly and minutely remembered and related.

The attorney general had attached more importance to the proximity of the chambers at Naples than elsewhere. When the witness was asked where the chambers of the queen and Bergami near or apart from the other

rooms, he said, "The answer was translated, 'apart.' It will not be recollected that the answer of the Witness was 'Lontani,' which means 'distant.' This I remarked at the time. The witness on this occasion meant that the apartments were distant, or he meant nothing.—Here was a distinct & positive swearing to the recollection of a particular fact. There is an end then to this innocent forgetfulness, of which we have heard so much. When I asked this witness a question relative to the situation of the other rooms, he said he did not know; he did not recollect; though he must have known, he must have recollected the circumstance at the time as in his examination in chief he said they were distant and apart. The witness then must have perjured himself in one case or the other: I care not which. It was as palpable and open perjury as if a man were to swear to-day that he saw a particular person at a particular time & place, and to swear to-morrow that he never saw such a person at all. So your lordships will find, if you go thro' the whole of this person's evidence, reasons for coming to the same conclusion in every instance. There is one specimen which I shall quote, to show that this witness does not want memory, when it suits his purpose. When he was under examination of my learned friend, and therefore not afraid of answering, he was asked—

The lord chancellor asked to what page of the minutes the learned counsel alluded?

Mr. Brougham said page 47.

The earl of Liverpool said, when the learned counsel quoted any part of the minutes of evidence, he had better mention the page.

Mr. Brougham proceeded.—When my learned friend asked if the witness found the position of the bed rooms the same on his return to the villa d'Este as it was when he left it he was answered that there had been an alteration. Have you seen the villa d'Este since the time you came back from the long voyage? "I have." "Was the position of the rooms the same as it had been before, with respect to the queen and Bergami? They were not in the situation as before." Was there not a staircase or a landing place of a staircase, on one side of the princess's room on her return? "A small corridor. Was there not a sitting room on the other side of it—not opposite, but on one of the other sides of it? There was a door that led into the room of the princess, which was only locked; and then going a little further on in the corridor, there was on the left hand a small room, and opposite to this small room there was another door which led into the room where they supped in the evening. There was this supping room on the right, there was a door which led into Bergami's and on the right hand of the same room there was a small alcove, where there was the bed of Bartolomeo Bergami—I saw two doors open always, but there was a third door stopped by a picture." Now, my lords, I would ask, can any recollection be made more minute, more exact than this? I made no objection to those answers at the time. I know it is always the case, that persons who invent lies ground and intermix them with truth. This it is that makes falsehood more difficult of detection. If a person were to build the whole fabric of accusation on falsehood, it must fall to the ground. But let gross falsehood be intermixed with truths of themselves indifferent, let the story be well dressed, and by this means the life of an honest man, or the honor and character of an illustrious princess may be placed in jeopardy. I wish your lordships to contrast the accuracy of the witness's recollection, on this and some other points, with his not having the slightest recollection of a whole new wing having been added to the villa d'Este in his absence. On this subject the witness declared that he had not the slightest recollection.—This one circumstance was enough to shew the dishonesty of this person's testimony. As to time, too, the witness had, when it suited him, a most excellent memory. At the celebrated scene at Naples, he, it appears, remembered down to minutes. "On two occasions he saw the Queen go to the bed room of Bergami. On the first occasion she remained from 10 to 15 minutes in the room; on the second occasion she remained from 15 to 18 minutes." The medium is 16 minutes and a half. The witness, it appears, was particular as to the true time. On another occasion a quarter of an hour had elapsed. On another occasion, when witness spoke of being his gun from the window, he was particular in saying that three minutes had elapsed. He was equally accurate in mentioning the periods of a quarter of an hour & three quarters of an hour on two other occasions. All this was during his examination in chief. It served as a sort of garnish to the story and gave the witness's testimony an appearance of accuracy and truth. But when we found that the answers would be of use not to the prosecution, but to the defence, he could not tell whether her majesty travelled all night, whether she travelled for four hours or for eight hours. How was it that he could not recollect this? In truth, "he had no watch,"—he was not capable of telling the length of time." But how does it come about

that he could so minutely recollect the number of minutes on other occasions? Did his knowledge of time, his acquaintance with places and circumstances, only serve him when such recollection was in support of his own side of the case? Was it possible that he could not, as he stated, recollect whether there were two or twenty two sailors on board the polacre; was it possible that he could not tell whether the sailors slept in the hold or not, though he himself slept there during the whole voyage? When I examined this Majocci, he knew nothing of a person named Hughes, a banker's clerk? He knew nothing of that name; he knew nothing of any banker, not he; he never knew or heard of any such person in his life. But when he saw that I had got a letter—before which I suppose he thought I knew nothing of the circumstance, or perhaps he had forgotten that such a letter was in existence—but the moment he saw the letter, and before I asked him a single word respecting it I could see by his demeanour and the expression of his countenance, that he had never forgotten the banker's clerk. "Oh," he said, "I do remember a young man, whom from familiarity, I called my brother banker; I was intimate with his family." Thus it appears that his familiarity which induced him to call Hughes his brother banker, was preposterous as it may seem, the reason why Majocci could not, until the appearance of the letter, recollect even his name. Before I have done with this Majocci, I shall, I trust, convince your lordships that there are many other parts of his evidence equally contradictory and incredible, and I shall leave it to your lordships to decide how far any part of his evidence can be depended upon. Your lordships will recollect the shuffling of that witness in his answers relative to the money given him by lord Steward at Vienna to go to Milan.—First he distinctly stated that he got the money to go to Milan. He next swears that he never got any money at Vienna, and next—but I had better not alter his style. In page 87 of the minutes, he says, "I remember to have received no money at Milan. I do not know—rather no than yes—non mi ricordo." "I can guess what sort of evidence was given by this Majocci when he was laying the foundation of this own fortunes. It was evident that on that occasion no doubt, he stated much more than he has proved in evidence here.

When this man was reminded by the attorney general of the kissing which took place in the closet, he refused to repeat it; he said he only heard "whispering." There are many other points which clearly show that Majocci told one story before his instructors and another here. When questioned here on those points he was staggered; probably he feared, or perhaps was informed, that I could contradict him—or is it probable that, like all such persons, he recollected the facts, but forgot a part of the fiction—the falsehood which he had grafted upon them. This is a sure means of detecting falsehood. As an example of this I take part of the examination of Majocci. The scene was at Augusta or Catania:—"Did any one give any soup or broth to Bergami? Often."—"Did any one come in on those occasions? I don't recollect."—After the princess entered the bed room of Bergami, did you hear any conversation?—This was not enough; it was not exactly a leading question—this would not do. It was not conversation which my learned friend wanted, and therefore he asked, "Did you hear any thing else?" It was clear from the nature of the examination, that my learned friend, the solicitor general, wanted to get out something more, which, however, the witness did not recollect.

If his story were true, why did he not recollect it? But his story was not true and therefore he forgot it; he forgot his own inventions; a situation to which a certain class of men, that I shall not now mention, are often exposed.—The witness could only say, I have only heard some whispers—"Did you not hear any thing but whispers? No, I did not hear any thing but whispers? No, I did not." Now my lords, I mean to show you, that it is manifest that my learned friend, the solicitor general, expected a great deal more than this. It is manifest that he was after something more than whispering; he was by no means satisfied with the answer of Majocci, when he said he only heard whispering—and, therefore, my learned friend proceeds to ask him, "Did any thing else pass at any other time? Did any thing pass pass on the second time?" And what was the answer? "Nothing passed but whispering." My lords, I could give many other instances of this sort to convince you, that the fabricated tales got up by the witness were but in part recollected. I hope, my lords, that I am not tedious in dilating on those points; it is by a minute and narrow examination only that foul conspiracies can be detected, and that innocence can only be protected. My lords, a word as to the story of the Queen riding on an ass at Genoa. A great deal was left behind on Majocci's former examination, much of what he did not choose to recollect. He was asked, did you observe her majesty riding on an ass? Her my learned friend supposed that the witness would recollect something re-

markable. A great deal, of course, would, depend on the manner in which she was held, & why she was held; a great deal would depend on the nature of the tenure; something indecorous, it was hoped, would have been stated to have occurred in the day light. The witness accordingly is questioned;—"What passed when the prin cess was on the ass? Bergami held her."—"Very well; what else? Bergami held her to keep her from falling; he kept his hand on her, lest her royal highness should fall." Oh! that will not do—my learned friend was not at all satisfied with this answer. He held something in his hand which the witness saw somewhere else; he wished to bring it out before your lordships, without considering the great difficulty of making a false witness swear accurately to the entire of the fiction which he put together in the first instance. But had he actually seen what he pretended to relate—had his story been true nothing would have been more easy than to have recollected it all its parts. My learned friend next puts a question to the witness—"Have you made any other observation; No; no other observation; they spoke together; they discoursed." My lords, if the tales of this fellow were not pure inventions, if it were not a part of that false support intended to forward a vile conspiracy, would this witness forget a part of his story, as remarkable, as clear, as obvious as the parts which he recollected? If what he stated were true, would he not have recollected & detailed it the first time he was examined before you? My lords, I might remind you of another part of Majocci's evidence, a part of his evidence which is in itself altogether incredible: he would have you believe, my lords, that the queen having free access to the bedroom of Bergami, through other rooms in which no persons slept, and yet preferred passing through the room in which he (Majocci) slept. He was obliged to admit, on his second examination, that there was access to the place of the supposed guilt through other apartments besides his own; but yet, that her majesty preferred passing through the room in which she knew Majocci slept, in which she knew he slept in a bed without curtains, in a room so small, that it was impossible for any person to go thro' it without touching the bed, in which there was a fire burning which gave light; and still more monstrous than all, he tells you, that her majesty, in order, it would seem, to make her detection inevitable, as she passed through the room she paused for a moment near the bed of Majocci, and looked in his face to ascertain whether he was asleep. This, my lords, is a monstrous tale which defeats itself; it is not credible—you cannot believe it; it carries its own refutation along with it. What! my lords, are you to suppose that her majesty voluntarily passed through a room where she must have been seen, when she might have gone another way where she would not have been seen? She knew, my lords, that Majocci slept in that room—she knew the disposition of his bed—she knew that there was a fire kept in the room—knowing all this, she voluntarily passes through it, stopping on the way to look straight in the face of this witness. The looking in the face was quite improbable; but it was a statement which one was very likely to invent in a country where robbers were not few, and robberies not unfrequent. A robber naturally came to a bed where a lady slept, and looked in her eyes to see if she was asleep. If she was not, he could proceed no farther. It was therefore very wise and prudent in the robber to take this precaution: but for a person going to commit adultery in the next room to look in the face of him whose mistress she was, and that person the princess of Wales—when the very looking condemned, exposed and convicted her—this was the most incredible, the most silly invention that could be made. But it was providentially and most happily ordained, for the detection of guilt and the defence of innocence, that such inventions were often carelessly put together; and here the invention was, in particular, thoughtlessly put together. What, my lords, would not the single fact of having been seen in that room under such circumstances have exposed her? Would not the fact of being detected in looking in the face of Majocci, have of itself condemned her? It is a most monstrous and incredible tale.

What has happened here, has happened in other cases where innocence has been attacked by the perjured and remorseless witness, who involves himself in contradictions which it is impossible for him to explain and relate tales which it is impossible for any one to believe.—My lords, I wish to call your recollection to what this witness has said on another point. He told you that Bergami began to dine at the table of the princess at Genoa, and that he continued ever after to dine at her table; but, my lords, you have it from the other evidence that Bergami never did dine at the table of her majesty, at Genoa. My lords, when this witness, Majocci, speaks of the night scene, he told you, first, that he did not know the courier Rastelli; he did not recollect his arrival at all, but in a subsequent part of his evidence, he ex-

[SEE PAGE FIRST.]

TERMS OF THE ROCHESTER GAZETTE.

To subscribers who receive their papers by mail, the price will be Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, conspicuously inserted three weeks, for One Dollar; & Twenty Five Cents for every subsequent insertion.

PRINTING.

Executed with neatness and accuracy.

National Work.

By Joseph M. Sanderson of Philadelphia, in publishing by subscription, A HISTORY OF THE SIGNERS TO THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

When we consider the personal qualities of the statesmen, who were associated in the first Congress of the United States, and whose names are affixed to the Declaration of Independence, the perilous occasion which demanded the exercise of their wisdom and deliberation, and the influence of their council on the interests of mankind, we must acknowledge that very rare and more imposing and magnificent spectacle has been exhibited to the world.

In these republican states, which have been the admiration of the world, the first tribute of homage was paid to the patriot who first introduced the cause of liberty and maintained the independence and dignity of man. The animated essays, the burning marble scathed his features from the grasp of death, and the historian inscribed his name and achievements in the imperishable records of fame.

The names of our ancestors is the field of glory, and the homage of the living has been offered to the illustrious dead with an off'icial or steady admiration.

a thirst of honor, an enthusiasm bordering on insanity, and had not a wish but for their country." The trophies of Miltiades interrupted the sleep of Themistocles, and Theseus in listening to the exploits of Hercules was fired with his spirit and became the successful rival of his fame.

More need not be said to enforce the utility of the publications we have undertaken, and which we now submit to the patronage of our fellow citizens, with the hope, that from the liberality of their encouragement, we shall be able to present it to the public, worthy of their approbation.

CONDITIONS.

1. The work will be published in numbers or half volumes of 200 pages, octavo, and will be completed in ten numbers.

2. To the first number will be prefixed an appropriate frontispiece, designated by Mr. Le Sueur, and a vignette title to each volume, which, with the portraits and other engravings, will at least be equivalent to the price of subscription.

3. The first number (now in press) will be published in February next—the remainder in succession as the work will permit, and delivered to subscribers at two dollars and fifty cents per number—payable on delivery.

Any person procuring ten subscribers and forwarding their names to the publisher shall receive a copy of the work or their trouble.

Legal Advertisements.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money and the interest thereon secured by indenture of mortgage executed by Jedidiah Safford and Mehala, his wife, to Andrew V. T. Leavitt and Charles K. Hill, bearing date the thirty-first day of August A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

ANDREW V. T. LEAVITT, CHARLES K. HILL, By Foss Pomeroy, their Att'y.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a part of a certain sum of money secured by an indenture of mortgage executed by Joshua C. Taylor to Amie Howe, bearing date the sixteenth day of February eighteen hundred and eighty-two.

ZOETH ELDRIDGE, AME ELDRIDGE, By Powell Rabbit, their Att'y.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money and the interest thereon, secured by indenture of mortgage, executed by Thomas Menthuth to William H. Hammond, bearing date the twenty-third day of March, eighteen hundred and eighteen.

tain one hundred and fifty acres, will be sold at public auction at the house now occupied by Axel Ensworth in the village of Rochester, county of Genesee, on the nineteenth day of December next at one o'clock P. M. of that day.

WILLIAM H. HANFORD, By H. R. BENDER, his Att'y.

NEW CASH STORE.

Alexander Root & Co. ARE now opening at their Store, (one door south of Fraser & Sheldon's Hardware Store,) a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, and Crockery— which were purchased at Auction in New-York, and will be sold low for Cash, at wholesale or retail—some of which are the following:—

- Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Flannels, Bombazetts, Rattinets, Canton Crapes, Lustrings, Calicoes, Shirtings, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, &c. JAMAICA, St. Croix, and N. E. RUM, Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin, Wines, Hyson, & Hyson Skin TEA, Lump & Brown SUGAR, Coffee, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. Rochester, Oct. 17th 1820. 50ct.

HAT STORE.



WM HAYWOOD, RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and the public, that he carries on the Hatting business in this village one door, south of Messrs. Abm. Plumb & Co's Store where he will keep on hand a good assortment of well finished Hats, warranted equal in style and quality, to any manufactured in this state.

He flatters himself that by industry and attention to business, he shall merit and receive a share of public patronage. CASH paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs. Rochester, April 18, 1820. 24ct

DYE STUFF, PAINT AND OIL STORE.

S. MELANCTON SMITH KEEPS on hand a constant supply of Dye-Stuffs of all kinds—Paints and Oils, which will be sold very low for Cash. Customers are respectfully invited to call. The articles are selected by gentlemen long acquainted with the business and are warranted good.

—ALSO— Iron, Nails—White and Tarred Rope all sizes. Blocks, Shoe Whitewash, Clothers and Paint Brushes, Scine and wrapping Twine, Factory and Yarn Cloth, Tobacco, Pipes, Snuff, Powder Lead and Shot, Shaving and Bar Soap, Albany Stone Ware, consisting of a variety of Jugs & Pots. A constant supply of cinnamon and basket Salt—North Carolina Tar and Rosin, by the hbl. or less. A few Corn Bells, from 3 to 4c. each. Salmon of a superior quality by the hbl. or less, which will be exchanged for Produce or Whiskey.—Spermaceti Oil, much used for Wool carding as well as lamps. Confectionary Also, [July 17.] a constant supply of

SALT,

By the hundred barrels, or less, on liberal terms.

Strayed or Stolen

FROM this village, on Wednesday the 18th of October last, a large red COW, 3 years old last spring, with some white on her back and hind quarters, and small piked horns. Whoever will return said Cow to the subscriber, or give information where she may be found shall be liberally rewarded, and all reasonable charges paid.

ROBERT KING, Rochester, Nov. 7. 1820. CASH paid for clean Cotton and Woolen RAGS.

[From the Commercial Advertiser.] MONODY

TO THE MEMORY OF A YOUNG LADY. Insatiate still—again the sullen grave casts its dull crown on hope's deserted flow'r!

Once more the sad yet dreous task is mine, Of eypress green a funeral wreath to weave;

How deep the shades that gather round the heart, When gentle worth resigns life's fleeting breath;

But thou! whose early fate these notes bewail— No deep regrets—no cherish'd woe clogs our

So wot to shine in pleasure's mazy round, And win the homage of each social scene; No more that graceful form and modest mien.

Past is the hour of patience and of pain, And thy cold pillow spread beneath the dust;

From the torn heart, and bids it bleed no more; While weeping friends their bitter anguish pour

Still would ye doubt?—approach your verdant sod, Where purity and truth untimely rest,

Ab then fair form! so late my gentle friend, Let ought of earth invade thy tranquil sleep;

Thou' soon these limbs, at death's repulsive touch, Must press like thee the cold and sable couch!

Whore love's immortal plant no tempest dreads;

Here, Hope can only point that distant shore, Bind up the soul with all her heav'nly lore, And dry the sacred tears, de-pending friendship sheds!

New-York Legislature.

Objections of the Council of Revision to the Bill for calling a Convention to amend the Constitution, and the proceedings thereon in the House of Assembly.

At a meeting of the Council of revision, at the council room in the capitol, in the city of Albany, November 20, 1820: Present, His Excellency De Witt Clinton, governor, president,

Mr. Chancellor Kent, Mr. Chief Justice Spencer, Mr. Justice Yates, Mr. Justice Woodworth.

By the message from the Honorable the Assembly was also received a bill, entitled "an act recommending a convention of the people of this state," which was read and considered. Thereupon,

Mr. Chancellor Kent moved, that the Council adopt the following resolution and objections, viz: Resolved, That it appears improper to the council, that the bill, entitled "an act recommending a convention of the people of this state," should become a law of this state.

1. Because the bill recommends to the citizens of this state, to choose by ballot, on the second Tuesday of February next, delegates to meet in convention, for the purpose of making such alterations in the constitution of this state, as they may deem proper, without having first taken the sense of the people whether such a convention, for a general and unlimited revision and alteration of the constitution, be, in their judgement, necessary and expedient.

There can be no doubt of the great and fundamental truth, that all governments are founded on the authority of the people, and that they have, at all times, an indefeasible right to alter and reform the same, as to their wisdom shall seem meet. The constitution is the will of the people, expressed in their original character, and intended for the permanent protection and happiness of them and their posterity; and it is perfectly consonant with the republican theory, and to the declared sense and practice of this country, that it cannot be altered or changed, in any degree without the expression of the same original will.

It is worthy therefore, of great consideration, & may well be doubted, whether it belongs to the ordinary legislature, chosen only to make laws, in pursuance of the provisions of the existing constitution, to call a convention in the first instance, to revise, alter, and perhaps remodel, the whole fabric of the government, and before they have received a legitimate and full expression of the will of the people, that such charges should be made. The difficulty of acceding to such a measure of reform, without the previous approbation of the constituents of the government, presses with peculiar force, and with painful anxiety, upon the council of revision, which was instituted for the express purpose of guarding the constitution, against the passage of laws "inconsistent with its spirit."

The constitution of this state has been in operation upwards of forty years, and we have but one precedent on this subject, and that is the case of the convention of 1801. But it is to be observed, that the convention in that year was called for two specific objects only, and with no other power or authority whatsoever. One of these objects, was merely to determine the true construction of one of its articles, and was not intended to alter or amend it; and the other was to reduce, and limit the number of senators and members of Assembly. The last was the single alteration proposed, and perhaps even with respect to that point, it would have been more advisable, that the previous sense of the people should have been taken. But there is no analogy between this single and cautious case, and the measure recommended by the present bill, which is not confined to any specific object of alteration or revival, but submits the whole constitutional charter, with all its powers and provisions, however venerable they may have become by time, and valuable by experience, to unlimited revision. The council have no evidence before them, nor does any legitimate and authentic evidence exist, that the people of this state think it either wise or expedient, that the entire constitution should be revised and probed, and perhaps disturbed to its foundation. The council therefore, think it the

most wise and safe course, and most accordant with the performance of the great trust committed to the representatives under the constitution, that the question of a general revision of it, should be submitted to the people in the first instance, to determine whether a convention ought to be convened.

The declared sense of the American people throughout the United States on this very point, cannot but be received with great respect and reverence, and it appears to be the almost universal will expressed in their constitutional charters, that conventions to alter the constitution, shall not be called at the instance of the legislature, without the previous sanction of the people by whom those constitutions were ordained.

The constitution of Massachusetts, was established in 1780, and contains the earliest provision on this subject. It provided, that in the year 1795, the sense of the people should be taken on the necessity or expediency of revising the constitution, and that if two thirds of the votes of the people were in favour of such a revision and amendment, the legislature should provide for calling a convention. The convention now sitting in that state, was called in consequence of a previous submission of such a question to the people. The constitution of South-Carolina was ordained in 1790, and in that it is declared, that no convention should be called, unless by the concurrence of two thirds of the legislature. And the constitution of Georgia, established in 1798, contains the same provision; thus shewing, that though the people be not previously consulted on the question, yet a more than ordinary caution and check upon such a measure was indispensable. The constitution of Delaware, of 1792, declares very emphatically, that no convention shall be called but by the authority of the people, and that their sense shall be taken by a vote for, or against a convention, and that if a majority of all the citizens shall have voted for a convention, the legislature shall make provisions for calling one. The same constitutions provide that no convention shall be called to alter, or amend the constitution, until the sense of the people by vote shall have been previously taken, whether in their opinion, there was a necessity or expediency for a revision of the constitution, has been successively adopted, by the Constitution of New-Hampshire in 1792; by the constitution of Tennessee, in 1796; by the constitution of Kentucky, in 1799; by the constitution of Louisiana, 1812; by the constitution of Indiana, in 1816; by the constitution of Mississippi, in 1817; and by the constitution of Illinois, in 1818.

It would, as the council apprehend, be impossible to produce higher and more respectable authority in favour of such a provision, and of its value and safety.

2. Because the bill contemplates an amended constitution to be submitted to the people, to be adopted or rejected, in toto, without prescribing any mode by which a discrimination may be made between such provisions as shall be deemed salutary, and such as shall be disapproved by the judgment of the people. If the people are competent to pass upon the entire amendments, of which there can be no doubt, they are equally competent to adopt such of them as they approve; and this undoubted right of the people, is the more important if the convention is to be called in the first instance, without a previous consultation of the pure and original source of all legitimate authority. And it is worthy of consideration, and gives additional force to the expediency, and fitness of a previous reference to the people, that time will be hereby given for more mature deliberation upon questions arising upon the constitution, which are always momentous in their nature, and calculated to affect, not the present generation alone, but their distant posterity, and when the legislature may probably have it in their power to avail themselves of a more just and accurate apportionment of the representation in the convention, among the several counties in this state.

A division being called, by Mr. Justice Yates, on the said resolution and objections, the Council was equally divided as follows, to wit:

For the resolution and objections—Mr. Chancellor Kent, Mr. Chief Justice Spencer.

Against the resolution and objections.—Mr. Justice Yates, Mr. Justice Woodworth.

His excellency the Governor thereupon gave the casting vote in favour of the said resolution and objections; and they were accordingly adopted.

Ordered. That the secretary deliver a copy of the preceding resolution and objections, together with the said bill, to the honourable the Assembly.

(Extract from the council minutes—Book No. 5, pages 225, 226, 227, 228, and 229.)

J. V. N. YATES, Secy of State.

IN ASSEMBLY,
21st Nov. 1820.

Mr. Ulshoeffer. He rose, he said, to offer a resolution relating to the objections which the Council of Revision had returned to the bill recommending a convention; before offering that resolution, he wished to submit to the house,

some observations respecting the singular and unexpected objections; he had not heard the public sentiment, in favour of having a convention; or whether they had not seen the evidence of public opinion contained in public journals from one end of the state to the other; or whether they had both heard & seen this evidence, & had designed by disregarding it, was not for him to say, that was a matter resting wholly with themselves: but, added Mr. U. I do hope and trust that there is spirit and independence enough in the people of this state, to make their voice known and respected hereafter.

He was, he said, surprised at the course pursued by the representatives from the county of Genesee. Their constituents had formally expressed their opinion in favour of a convention, on the principles contained in the present bill, and yet they had considered themselves justifiable in opposing it. That the public voice is in favour of a convention, is proved in various ways; it is proved, sir, by a continued discussion for three years past in succession; it is proved by the resolutions of public meetings, which have been held in almost every part of the state; it is proved by the speeches of your Executive, made at the last session, and at this, in both cases, strongly recommending it to us to provide for the calling of a convention; it is proved by a pamphlet written by the private secretary of his Excellency and probably at his instance and by his advice; it is proved by sentiments expressed at the celebration of the last anniversary of our independence, in almost every town and village; and lastly, and most conclusively it is proved, by the unanimous vote of this House in favour of the first section of the bill. He had, he said, heard out door talk that this bill would be returned with objections; but he had not been able to persuade himself that there could be any foundation for these rumors. He had supposed it impossible, that a Council of Revision would reject a bill, drawn conformably to a former precedent—cautiously following the mode recommended by the Executive himself, and generally admitted to be in accordance with public opinion. But he had been deceived; a Council, consisting of five members, had returned the bill with objections—and that by the casting vote of his Excellency. As to the objections themselves, they were of a character, such as had never been made before, and he hoped never would be again: in his opinion, they were disreputable, and unworthy of the high source from whence they proceeded.

Mr. U. concluded by saying, that he regretted that the members had so very generally made up their minds, to return to their homes immediately. By remaining a few days now, they could do justice to the wishes of the people and fulfil their expectations, notwithstanding these objections on the part of the council. But it is necessary to enter further on this subject now; he believed the best course to be pursued, was the one proposed by the resolution he should now offer.

Resolved, That the objections of the hon. the Council of Revision, to the bill, entitled "An act recommending a Convention of the People of this state," be referred to a select committee, to consider and report thereon, at the next meeting of the legislature; and that the reconsideration of the said bill, be postponed until the coming in of such a report.

Gen. Root, rose to second the motion of his honourable friend from N. York. Though the constitution requires, that on the return of objections by the Council of Revision, the Legislature should proceed to consider them; and if two thirds of both houses were in favour of a bill objected to, notwithstanding such objections, then the same would become a law; yet it was not necessary that such objections should be acted upon immediately. This case, he said, required to be maturely considered.—When a Council of Revision disregards the voice of the people, and of their representatives: when a council, all of whom, except the Governor, hold their office independent of the people, and who are in no way responsible to them, undertake to interpose objections of this kind to the passage of a law—objections puerile in the extreme—it was high time to get rid of an evil so dangerous and so alarming. And how ridiculous was it, for such a Council to talk about the fundamental principles of a free government, and referring to the people in the first instance, on an occasion of this kind. He trusted that this case would satisfy the whole community, that it was necessary to have a convention.—We find that a Council of Revision, placed out of the reach of the people, have arrayed themselves in opposition to the public will, and arrested the passage of a law called for by the people, and approved by a large majority of both branches of the legislature. It is time, sir, to have a revision of a constitution recognizing a power so pernicious. In 1801, the constitution was amended by a democratic Assembly: the Governor and the Chief Justice were prominent leaders in the republican party at that day; they were members of the Senate, and had a controlling influence in all legislative measures. This Assembly voted against referring the question, res-

the people: and the Governor and Chief Justice voted having the delegates apportioned agreeably to a census then, as now, about to be taken. The Chancellor at that time was a member of the Council of Revision; but it does not appear that he made any objections, to the law then passed recommending a convention, though they would have been as applicable to that case as to this. But they say, the powers of that convention were limited: and by whom were they limited? Why, sir, by the Governor, and the Chief Justice, then members of the Senate, and the Chancellor, then a member of the Council of Revision. Yet they now talk of leaving the question to the people in their primary assemblies, whether they choose to have a convention. Why, sir, the question has been decided already. You have declared, by your unanimous vote in favour of the first section of this bill, that your constituents wish a convention. If men, who are placed out of the reach of responsibility, will commit such outrages; if they will have temerity to prevent the passage of a just and salutary law, by interposing childish and frivolous objections, it is time that the constitution should be amended, to get rid of such a body. Mr. U's resolution was adopted.

THE GAZETTE.

TUESDAY DECEMBER 5, 1820.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The undersigned having been appointed a corresponding committee for the county of Ontario, for the current year, it becomes our duty to give notice to the town committees to call meetings in their respective towns for the purpose of choosing delegates to constitute a republican Convention for this county for the ensuing year.

We therefore request the said committees to call meetings of the republicans in their respective towns in such a manner as they shall deem proper, and to elect three delegates to meet in County Convention at Washburn's Inn in Canandaigua on the 28th day of December next, at 1 o'clock P. M. of that day, for the transaction of the usual business of such a convention, and such other business as said convention may deem proper.

- TIMOTHY BARNARD,
- HUGH M'NAIR,
- IRA SELBY,
- RICH'D M. WILLIAMS,
- LOTT REW,
- AB'N P. VOSBURGH,
- JOHN MASTICK.

Committee.

November 25th 1820.

John C. Spencer.—This gentleman, it appears, has been engaged, since the adjournment of the Legislature, in writing an address to the people of this state in which he pretends to give his reasons and those of his compeers for opposing the Convention Bill. Was it not enough for him to have strained every nerve, and to have tried every shift, device and expedient to prevent the passage of the bill through the Assembly? Was it not enough that his friends in the Council of Revision had found means to arrest its progress after it had been forced by Republican votes through both houses of the Legislature? All this could not satisfy him—He still has had the hardihood to insult the people, whose wishes he has been instrumental in thwarting, and whose interests he has opposed, by display of specious pretences, and by urging them as a justification for his palpable dereliction of duty. He prates, very prettily no doubt, about the "spirit of conciliation" and the "cordial desire for unanimity" which actuated himself and his colleagues in the Assembly—and hints at the "party spirit" and the "pacification" which distinguished his and their adversaries. This is the usual cant of ambitious and intriguing men when they find themselves deserted and deprived of power. Whilst leading a majority in the Assembly, no man could be more intolerant, overbearing and precipitate than John C. Spencer. His friends must submit to his dictation, and his opponents must yield to his will. Left, now, in the minority, and abandoned by the people, he is all gentleness and good nature, and talks about peace and good will with the simplicity of a Saint. When such men adopt such language, the Republic is out of danger. It may provoke a smile of contempt, but there is no longer ground for apprehension.

Foreign News.—By late arrivals from England, accounts are received of the progress of the trial of the queen, and giving the examination of several witnesses in her behalf. We have not time to give any part of this news to-day; but will remark, that the testimony is very favorable to the queen; the evidence of the Italian witnesses is completely destroyed, and the general good conduct of her majesty fully established. There appear now to be no doubt left of her honorable acquittal of the odious charges which have been preferred against her; and that her trial will result in the exposure and discomfiture of one of the blackest and most profligate conspiracies, ever, formed in any age or country.

—Alb. Argus.

ple of Gotham, the reason of Mr. Clinton's wearing a cockade. Since the first day of the meeting of the Legislature, he has worn an uncommonly large cockade, which has excited not a little notice and enquiry. Some suppose it is in consequence of his having declared war, and commenced hostilities against the general government and the good people of this state. It is considered by others that he intends it as a clanish badge, to be worn by his followers, on account of some misgivings, that there may be numerous desertions from his standard. While many insist that he wears it by virtue of his office, of Admiral of the navy of the state of New-York, and I am fully of this opinion.—I really think Admiral, will sound better than Doctor Clinton. Pray Mr. Carter inform us.—Argus.

A Mill without water. Mr. John M. Tilford of Tennessee, has obtained a patent from the United States, "for an improvement on a verticle wheel, to be worked by the weight and action of a horse or horses, or any other animal which has weight or action—on a plain and simple plan, so that one large horse can grind with a pair of four feet stones, or two can saw equal to any water mill. This is the age of inventions and improvements.

The appointment of Samuel Wilkeson to the office of first Judge of Niagara county, seems to be far from satisfactory to a large portion of the people; and from what we have understood as to his fitness for that station, we should suppose a much better appointment could be made. It would raise Mr. Wilkeson in our estimation, if he would decline accepting the office.—Ontario Repository.

The Massachusetts Convention met on the 15th ult. It consists of about 500 members. The venerable John Adams was almost unanimously elected President; but declined, on account of his old age. Chief Justice Parker was then elected. The Constitution of the state, in several parts, was referred to large committees, composed altogether of 178 members.

A Paris paper of the 2d October, 1820, the "Constitutionnel" contains the following remarkable article.

"The Journal, the Narrator of the Meuse, relates a circumstance highly important for humanity; it states that a young physician has just discovered a method of restoring both hearing and speech to the deaf and dumb, and had tried it with full success upon two individuals of this description. The editor adds, that the two youths who had just experienced the efficacy of the operation, had a finer sense of hearing than persons in general."

CHARITY SERMON.
A sermon will be preached in the Presbyterian Church next Sunday evening by the Rev. Mr. CUMMINS—and a Collection made for the benefit of the Sunday Schools in this village. Service to commence at 6 o'clock.

W.M. PITKIN,
At the store recently occupied by Messrs. Leavitt & Hill, near the Bridge,
Is now opening a general assortment of
Drugs and Medicine,
Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Oils, & Glass,
Crockery & Glass-ware,
Wines, Groceries, &c. &c.
Rochester, Dec. 4, 1820. 41f

ROCHESTER
BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
JUST received from Boston and for sale by the subscriber
50 doz. Morocco and Fancy lining Skins,
200 pr. cowhide Boots—

which for stock and work, are exceeded by none—Also, an additional supply of excellent coarse Shoes—making such a variety as will suit purchasers; at least, as well, as at any other Store in the state west of Albany.

The subscriber begs leave gratefully to acknowledge his obligations for past favors, and the same time to inform his customers that he is constantly adding to the number of his workmen, and that of late he has been very successful in procuring good ones—so that he is able to furnish not only durable work, but as much style and taste as can be found in New-York or Boston. He pledges himself to sell quite as low as at any other place in this part of the country.

JACOB GOULD,
Carroll-st. Rochester, nearly opposite A. Ensworth & Sou's Inn, Decembar 4, 1820.

N. B. Merchants and others who purchase to sell again, supplied on liberal terms. All failures in work done by the subscriber repaired gratis.

CASH paid for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS.

HARD-WARE, CUTLERY, &c. &c.
SMITH & ALLCOTT.
HAVE just received at their new Brick Store an extensive assortment of
HARD-WARE, DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, IRON, STEEL, NAILS, TIN, SHEET-IRON, &c.
They also carry on the manufacturing of
Tin and Sheet-Iron,
all which will be sold at fair prices.
CASH paid for FURS.
Rochester, December 5th 1820. 5tf

NEW STORE.
DRUGS & MEDICINE.
THE subscriber having formed a connexion with Smith & Allcott in the above line, now offers for sale in a part of their new Brick Store, a general assortment of inspected and accounted
Drugs and Medicines,
which will be sold as low as at any place west of Albany. He solicits a share of the patronage of Physicians, and the public in general.
CALEB HAMMOND.
Rochester, Dec. 5th 1820. 5tf

CHEAP CASH STORE.
LEAVITT & HILL
IN the new stone building at the West end of the Bridge, have just received from New-York, a large and well assorted stock of
GOODS,
of almost every description, which they are determined to sell for ready pay, sufficiently low to correspond with the present prices of Produce.
Rochester, Nov. 25th, 1820. 4tf

Doctors Etwood & Coleman
HAVE removed to their new Brick Office two doors south of the meeting house, Carroll street.
N. B. Those indebted to us either by note or book account must call and settle without delay, as we are determined to have a general settlement before the 25th of November next.
Rochester, Oct. 23, 1820.

NEW GOODS,
OFFERED UNUSUALLY cheap for READY PAY, BY
STEBBINS & SPENCER
Rochester, Nov. 27th 1820. 4tf

CASH STORE.
THIS DAY RECEIVED BY
SILAS SMITH;
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, FARTHEN & HARD-WARE, DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS, DRUGS & MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, &c. &c. &c.
Rochester, Nov. 20th 1820. 4w.

Rochester Hardware Store.
FRASER & SHELDON.
ARE now receiving and intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete and general assortment of
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, Plated and Common Saddlery.
30 Tons Russia & Sweden Iron.
2000 Bar and Hoop Iron.
2000 Share Mills and Landisides.
German L. Sweden & Cast Steel.
12000 Can Nails assorted from 7 to 200.
12000 Can Fish Spikes & Shovels.
They also carry on the manufacturing of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron, such as Copper Stills and Wines, Dye and Hoopers Kettles, Copper Tea Kettles, Copper, and Sheet Iron Boilers, Cylinders, Hoopers, &c. &c.
The above articles will be sold very low for Cash, wholesale and retail.
Rochester, June 27, 1820. 36tf

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.
A List of the fines imposed by the Court Martial for the second Battalion of the 17th Regiment, is left with Capt. William Cobb, for Collection. Attention to this notice within ten days will save cost. Oct. 28, 1820.

INFORMATION WANTED.
ANY person who will give information to the subscriber of the names of those who have been in possession here in this vicinity, will confer a favor.
JAMES EASTON.

WILL open his Dancing School in this city, on the 1st of December next. The strictest attention will be paid to the manner, and deportment of his pupils. From the long attention to this fashionable branch of education in the cities of Albany, New-York and Philadelphia, Mr. L. flatters himself the pleasure of pleasing those who patronize him. A few more scholars will be received by calling at the Mansion House.
N. B. Madam Lalliet will teach the French language, if pupils offer to make it worthy her attention.

MR. LALLIET,
RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has arrived in this village, and will commence his school this day for young Ladies at 2 o'clock P. M. and for young Gentlemen at 6 P. M. at the Mansion House Hotel. He desires punctual attendance from those who mean to become scholars. Dec. 5, 1820.

CAUTION.
THE public are cautioned against purchasing a Note of David Williams, of \$100 payable in Heat the 1st of January 1821, given by myself June 14th 1819—which note has been paid and is refused to be given up.
ANTHONY W. ROWLINGSON.
Riga, Nov. 14, 1820. 4w

STOVES.
FRASER & SHELDON
HAVE just received an assortment of Open, Box, Franklin and Sheet-Iron STOVES, Store-Pipe, &c. &c.
2 Tons Sheet-Iron, assorted.
12 Thermometers.
Dutch Bolting Cloths.
They have on hand a general assortment of
Hard-Ware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Copper, Sheet-Iron and Tin Wares, &c.

Wanted Immediately,
TWO faithful, active Boys as apprentices to the Coopering Business. These of the age of 15 or 16 will be preferable. Apply to
WM. M. HALL.
Rochester, Nov. 14, 1820.

NOTICE.
ALL persons having unsettled accounts with the Estate of Jacob Smith deceased, are informed that the Executors will attend at his late residence from Monday, the 11th to the 16th of December inclusive for the purpose of settling the same. Those indebted are requested to make immediate payment. Grain will be received on accounts and Notes specifying the same, if delivered within a few days.
FRANCIS SMITH, Executor.
JAMES SMITH, & Sons.
West-Bloomfield, Nov. 22, 1820.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers and their associates will present a petition to the Legislature of the State of New-York, at their next meeting, for a law to erect north part of Genesee county, to include the towns of Gates, Parma, Clarkson, Murray, Gaines, Rideway, Shelby, Barra, Sweden, Oueden, Riga and Bergen, into a new county.
HEL BROCKWAY.
ABEL BALDWIN.
SYL. ESTER ALVORD.
Nov. 24th, 1820.

BURRELL REED,
TONSOR, FRISSEUR.
RETURNS his most grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Rochester and its vicinity, for the liberal patronage he has received, since first he introduced his Barber's instruments amongst them, and notwithstanding the opposition he has encountered in the various departments of the Shaving time he still continues, like his great prototype, the immortal Reggias to flourish the Parfumer of ascendency—and begs leave to inform the public that he has loved his court of fashion, from the pinnacle on which it was erected, to level with the Bands and Locks of the community, where he is to be found one door South of the new brick Store of Messrs. Smith & Allcott, and where the rich perfume of the genuine Windsor, and the gentle fragrance of his true Balsamic Pomatum will be found alike healthful and delightful—and in his strong desire to promote the interest of the Head department—he is not regardless of that of the Heel, and for this great object has constantly on hand a large supply of the real jet Japan gloss Blacking—He will seize the fair occasion, to attend the commands of the Ladies at their respective residences.
Signed and executed at my court of fashion.
B. REED.
Rochester, Nov. 28, 1820.

FOUND.
ON the 6th inst a roll of Domestic Manufactured CLOTH.—The owner will be informed where he may claim it by calling at this Office. October 14, 1820.

ARE receiving a large addition to their Books & Stationary, which will make their assortment very complete. Library Companies will be supplied on the most favourable terms. Merchants and Schools will be furnished with School Books by the dozen at low prices.
*A catalogue of books on hand is now preparing and will be ready for delivery, (gratis) in the course of the present week.

ALSO FOR SALE.
Of a superior quality,
Writing, Letter, Printing and Wrapping PAPER,
on good terms, for ready pay.
—ALSO—
Beers' Ontario Genesee ALMANACK, for the Year of our Lord
1821.

for sale by the Thousand, Gross, dozen, or single at low prices. 3m.

Stimulus for the Nose,
OR a Cordial for the Nervous System, being a certain cure for Catarrh and Head-ache, Prepared by J. P. Whitwell, Boston.

More than seven years have elapsed since this fashionable and fragrant Eternatory was first prepared, during which time it has undergone many improvements, and continues to gain ground in public estimation, and there is scarce a town or village in the U. S. where it is unknown.
Judges, Lawyers and Divines, when "laboring in their vacation," have acknowledged its refreshing qualities, both to the mind and body; for in all cases of lassitude and ennui, arising from much sitting or speaking, nothing at the time can be so conveniently resorted to, or so more grateful than the "Aromatic Snuff."
This snuff is moreover extremely pleasant to people in general. It opens and purges the head, removes drowsiness, and sensibly stimulates the spirits. The Scotch snuff is certainly destitute of fine flavor, and is without any apparent effect except that of injuring the complexion; & the coarse black snuff, instead of clearing and refreshing the olfactory nerves, serves but to obstruct and deaden them, and in process of time has an evident effect upon the speech.

The Aromatic Snuff will certainly cure a Catarrh of recent standing, and most generally relieve a head-ache.—Dr. Waterhouse, in his certificate, which accompanies each bottle, acknowledges this fact, and adds "the articles are also innocent in their quality."
CORN SALVE.—The effect of this composition has been frequently approved. It is acknowledged to be superior to any other remedy for the cure of corns.
TOOTHACHE DROPS.—When any thing short of extracting the tooth will afford relief, this specific will always accomplish it.
The above articles are for sale at P. F. Backus Druggist Store in this village.
Rochester, Oct. 23, 1820. 54 1/2y.

NOTICE
IS hereby given that the Western Mail will close on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock A. M. The Eastern Mail will close on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 o'clock. The Moscow Mail, on the west side of the river, will close every Monday at 1 o'clock P. M. The Avon Mail on the east side of the River will close every Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M. All letters to be forwarded should be delivered at least half an hour before the time fixed for closing the Mail, otherwise they will be over, until the departure of the next mail.
A. REYNOLDS, P. M.
Rochester, Nov. 7th 1820.

REMOVAL.
WM. REYNOLDS,
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Rochester and its vicinity that he has removed to his new shop, one door north of J. G. Christophers Mansion House, where he intends carrying on the
Shaving & Hair-Dressing,
business in all its various branches. He hopes by particular attention to merit and receive a share of public patronage.
N. B. He keeps constantly on hand for sale Shaving Soap, Pomatum, Court Plaster, Tooth-Brushes, Artificial Curls, Liquid Blacking, Blackball, &c.
Rochester, Nov. 20th 1820. 3tf

FLAX-SEED WANTED.
THE Subscriber will pay the highest price in Cash, or will exchange Salt for Flax-seed, delivered at the Oil Mill in Clyde.
H. HOOKER.
Clyde, Sept. 6, 1820. 45tf

For Sale Cheap.
A SECOND hand Chase and Harness.
H. H.

Friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Grocery Store one door east of the Post office, where he offers for sale low for Cash, wholesale or retail

Cogniac and Spanish BRANDY,
Holland and Anchor GIN,
Jamaica, St. Croix, and N. E. RUM,
Teneriffe, Madeira, Corsica and Malaga WINES,
Molasses,
Lump and Brown SUGARS,
Old Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin TEAS,
Spanish and American SEGARS,
Tobacco,
Snuff, and Chocolate,
Raisins, Filberts,
Peanuts,
Almonds and Almond Pits, Windsor and Bar SOAP,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,
Pepper,
Allspice, Coffee,
Ginger,
Stoughton Bitters,
Cod-Fish,
Shad,
Smoked Salmon,
Tar, Cordage, &c. &c. &c.
—ALSO—
50 Boxes assorted WINDOW GLASS.

N. B. Tavern keepers or private families, wishing to be supplied with pure and undiluted liquors, will do well to call.
Rochester, Oct. 17, 1820: 51tf.

NOTICE.
J. N. STEBBINS, having recently purchased of Mr. THADDEUS SPENCER, his stock in trade, and now taken him into partnership, they will transact business in the name and under the firm of **Stebbins and Spencer,** at the store formerly occupied by said Spencer.
J. N. STEBBINS.
THADDEUS SPENCER.
Rochester, Oct. 23, 1820. 21tf
All persons indebted to T. Spencer, either by note or account, are earnestly called upon to make immediate payment.
STEBBINS & SPENCER.

RUFUS BEACH,
(Attorney at Law.)
HAS opened an Office at ELISHA H. JONSON'S Land Office, in the village of Brighton. Persons who will oblige him with business in his profession, may be assured that their interests shall not suffer for want of attention on his part.—Brighton, Nov. 4, 1820. 1td
Rochester, Nov. 14, 1820. 2tf.

DISSOLUTION,
THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Alpheus Bingham and George Cameron, under the firm of Bingham & Cameron, is dissolved by mutual consent.
A. BINGHAM.
G. CAMERON.
Rochester, Nov. 14, 1820.
A. Bingham returns his thanks to those who have heretofore patronized him, and hopes to merit and receive a continuation of their favors. He will continue business at the old stand.
Nov. 13, 1820. 2tf

SELECT SCHOOL.
MR FAIRCHILD informs the inhabitants of Rochester and Brighton, that he has commenced a Select School, in the building two doors west of A. Ensworth & Son's Tavern, for the instruction of Youth in the common branches of an English education.
Rochester Nov. 7. 1820.

FORWARDING.
THE subscriber continues the Forwarding Business on the Genesee River, will take property at either of the Landings above Rochester and deliver the same at either of the Landings below;—will also contract for the Forwarding of Merchandise from Albany to any part of this district on reasonable terms.
S. MELANCTON SMITH.
Rochester, April 18, 1820. 24tf.

Coopers Wanted.
THE subscriber wishes to employ FOUR journeymen Coopers, to whom good encouragement will be given. Apply at my shop near S. Cleaveland & Co's Mills.
—ALSO—
FIFTY THOUSAND Flour Barrel Staves and Heading wanted immediately. Apply as above.
WM. M. HALL.
Brighton, Oct. 21st 1820. 52tf

COBB & THAYER,
HAVE removed their Scythe & Axe Manufactory, to their new Shop at the west end of the Bridge, where they intend carrying on the manufacturing of
SCYTHES and AXES
in all their various branches. All calls in their line, punctually attended to.
Rochester, Dec. 5th 1820. 5tf

THE SUBSCRIBER
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, and particularly the inhabitants of Henrietta, that he has lately taken lodgings at Capt. Stephen's in said town where he proffers his services as
Physician and Surgeon,
and will punctually attend to all calls in the line of his profession.
PHINEAS A. ROYCE.
Henrietta, Oct. 17, 1820. 8w

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber wants 25 journeymen Coopers for the fall's work four to continue a year. Two industrious boys as Apprentices to the Coopering Business. Apply at my shop a few rods South of the Red Mill's
BENJ. JAMES.
Rochester, August 8, 1820. 40tf.

Post Rider's Notice.
THE printer must be paid, and the Post Rider must be paid, or my "occupation's gone"—therefore, this is kindly to inform all those who have taken the Gazette, and are indebted to me for one quarter or more, that immediate payment must be made to me, or to the Printer. Every individual must be sensible of the difficulty of my calling upon them for the collection of the small but numerous demands, and the absolute necessity of paying them promptly. The amount due from each individual is small, but a mountain is made of the smallest particles—so the aggregate sum due me is quite considerable—enough if paid to keep me the faithful "herald of a noisy word."
S. B. BARTLETT.
Rochester, Nov. 7. 1820.

GROUND PLASTER,
BY the Bbl. or smaller quantity for Sale, also, a few Bbls. Bennett's (Manlius) superior Ale. by
S. MELANCTON SMITH.
August 21820

FLAX-SEED.
CASH paid for Flaxseed at the Oil Mill at the east end of the Bridge
WILLIAM ATKINSON.
Rochester, Aug. 28. 43tf

Feathers Wanted,
A Fair price will be paid for a quantity of Feathers. Enquire at this Office. Nov. 14, 1820.

CASH for WHEAT.
THE Subscribers will pay Cash for Wheat delivered at their Mills in Clyde.
STRONG & ALBRIGHT.
Clyde, Sept. 8, 1820. 54tf

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.
New-York city banks—Albany—Troy—Lansingburgh and Schenectady par
Notes of all other banks payable at either of the city banks do
Newburg bank, old emission do
Do. do. filled with red ink 1-2 dis
Do. Branch at Ithaca 1 dis
Auburn Bank 3-4 dis
Aqueduct at Catskill 1 dis
Barker's Exchange, payable in N. York 87 1-2 dis
Catskill Bank 1-2 dis
Central Bank at Cherry-Valley 3-4 dis
Chenango Bank 2 dis
Columbia Bank, at Hudson 1-2 dis
Geneva Bank 3-4 dis
Hudson Bank 90 dis
Jefferson County Bank 40 dis
Middle District Bank 1-2 dis
Niagara Bank 85 dis
Ontario Bank 3-4 dis
Orange County Bank 1-2 dis
Plattsburgh Bank 1 1-4 dis
Utica bank and branch 3-4 dis
Washington and Warren Bank 60 dis
Notes of the Bank of Montreal, not payable in the city 3 dis
Bank of Canada 3 dis
Bank of Upper Canada 7 dis
Connecticut banks payable in New-York at par—all other at 1 per cent dis.
Boston banks at 1 per cent, and Massachusetts generally from 1 to 2 1-2 per cent dis.
New-Hampshire banks 2 1-2 pr. ct. dis.
New-Jersey banks at par, except the state banks at Trenton and Camden the Mount Holly and Cumberland banks, which are at 4 a 5 per ct. dis.

SPELLING-BOOKS,
For sale at this Office.

[From the "Hornet Star"]
"You can't get the pitch."
When I was about 18 years old, I attended a singing-school. I cannot, indeed, say what was my motive in attending; for I knew no more, and do not now, about flats and sharps and tones & semi-tones, than a parrot. But, possibly I was attracted, as mayhap some now-a-days are, by the blaze of beauty which there flashed upon the heart, and roused to birth the embryo loves that nestle in the youthful bosom. On the whole this must have been the fact. But still I pretend to learn music, and had a seat among the counter, and, in my own opinion at least, could crack and gallop along equal to the best of them, in singing the tunes of Northfield, New-Durham, &c. those very sublime specimens of sacred harmony, so exactly adapted to the sweet voices of the cornfield choir, that "wakes to melody the morn of spring."

Some how or other, one evening, my mind being fixed rather on Miss Hannah, who sat near me, than my tune, I made so singular a sound that the whole school noticed it, and the teacher waving to silence with his hand, and stamping like thunder, vociferously exclaimed, "You can't get the pitch!"

Again the master, with the authority of Chronophotonologists, said—
"Let the singing singers with vocal voices,
In sweet vocalization, out-vocalize
Even sound itself."

He began; and again I began; and again "You can't get the pitch!" doubly thundered in my ears. A third attempt was made, and soon the boys began to laugh, the girls to giggle, the master frowned, and "You can't get the pitch!" reverberated in tenfold peals through my ears. I was at length disconnected, and got away as soon as I could, giving up all hope of ever being able to rival Handel or Haden in the science of music. But I did not give up Miss Hannah; for the very next Sunday night, neatly rigged as I could be, I went to see and sparil it with her.

I found her alone, and only wanted courage to plump the matter to her at once. Soon, however, after a few *quavers* and *semi-quavers*, and a few observations about the pleasantness of the weather, though it happened to be very stormy evening, as well out doors as in my own mind, I mustered courage to put the question to her that so long had choked me. She smiled, adjusted her corset, primmed up, looked a look that I never shall forget, casting a glance from my head to feet, and at length with much complacency drily observed, "You can't get the pitch!" I did not attempt the tune again, but scampered home whistling "Exhortation" by the grave yard, and fully convinced that I never could get the pitch.

From my own sad experience, I was led to notice others, and observe how they succeeded in pitching their tunes; and I must say no small consolation to my wounded pride to find that half the world succeeded no better than myself. Now there was our neighbor's son (John), he, forsooth, must go to college, and then through a course of legal studies, and then—what? why he went to court, began his time, and at the very first sang, "You can't get the pitch," scolded from the bench, blasted by every tone of ever-beating able to acquire a legal reputation. He had pitched the tune too high. His brother John also pitched too high by half, when he took an excellent farm, and set up as a merchant. He got through his time, however, though a short one, and came to a full close—but there was no repeat. I have known dandies of both genders pitch their tunes so egregiously wrong, sometimes clear above the *leger lines*, that they had to step and leap again an eighth lower at least than the rest of the singers. I have known a dandyess in the ball room, exert herself so much in desiring to win the attention of a stupid ruddy, after ogling him a long hour or two, in no purpose, that at length she faltered; the arms of a friend, why her cheeks still glowing in cosmetic pride merely because her coxcomb would not repeat the busy raptations excited by her labor of love. This my cousin Scindree would call a fuge. And the same musical cousin says, that when ministers dabble in politics, the neglect of their sacred calling, they are so far from having the necessary pitch, they had better leave the sacred desk, and go to pitching hay. They pitch too low.

I have known—but, gentle reader, they must all fail to get the pitch. Yet let me hope, that, guided by the precepts of piety and virtue, you will if you have not already, get the pitch, the right pitch; and you can then without any difficulty go through the whole tune; and afterwards be invited to join that choir of singers whose choisters shall be objects of light, whose pitch shall be taken from the *pitch-pipe* of love divine to sing that sublime song, "The song of Moses and the Lamb." That you may all thus happily get the pitch, is the ardent wish of

THE MEDDLER.

[From the Montreal Gaz. of Oct. 25.]
Mad Wolf.—On Friday the 25th of

ser, farmer, at La Beauce, in the Parish of St. Marc, in the Province of Quebec, which was without being able to bark. His master rose and saw a wolf, which appeared about to attack his dog. He opened the door with a loud cry; the wolf retired, and seemed to make towards the parish of St. Marc. In fact, he stopped in the field of a farmer of the last parish, named Joseph Hanfield, and attacked several of his cattle. The dog of the house fell barking. Hanfield opened his door, & the dog became quiet; but he saw his cattle running this way & that way, in the field, & bellowing horribly. He took his fusil and ran to the Park. He perceived an animal which he knew not at first to be a wolf; discharged his fusil, and saw him fall.—Thinking him dead, he ran up to see what animal it was. On coming near he knew it to be a wolf; he touched him with his fusil; but the beast sprang up, flew at his face, and bit it in several places. Hanfield fought with the wolf an hour; at last, his strength failed him he cried loudly, "Ah me! a beast devours me!" His father-in-law, Pierre Desmarais, ran towards him. Hanfield cried to him, "Gain the house as quickly as possible, and leave the door open; I will endeavor to recover the little strength which is left me and save myself." In fact, he found means to get clear from the wolf, fled with all his might, and threw himself into the house. His father-in-law forthwith shut the door; scarcely was it shut when the animal appeared, attempting to penetrate into the house. Poor Hanfield was quite over-bled; he threw himself down, unable to stand any longer on his legs. At day light the wolf went off, & was killed, at a little distance, by Mr. Antoine Baudry. The cattle bitten by the wolf became mad, and are all since dead. The unfortunate Hanfield died the 2d inst. notwithstanding the help of medicine, having shown, during his illness, all the symptoms of hydrophobia. On the day of his disease he said to his two brothers, who came to see him, that he was going to die, and that they would see him no more. The same day, water being presented to him, he shuddered, and uttered, they say, a cry resembling that of a wolf. Soon after, he said, "this is the fourth day; I shall not pass it, for I find myself growing weaker and my strength failing me." About three o'clock he fell into a kind of agony, and died at five, in appearance in great pain. He has left a wife and several young children.

Vercherez, Oct. 4, 1820.

RATTLESNAKES.

Extract from the letters of Hibernicus, published in the Albany Statesman.

Western Region of N. Y. Aug. 1820.
When the rattlesnake intends to bite, he coils himself up like a cable, and then, extending his head, throws his whole body forward with rapidity and fury at the object he intends to strike.— Sometimes he makes a kind of singing noise, and when he rattles he does not mean to wound. All snakes are very irritable when in coition, and the crocalus is very dangerous from this period of the time of his hibernation.

I have already mentioned the failure of an experiment relative to the efficacy of white ash against the approaches of the rattlesnake. I have been told of a rattlesnake that had been kept in a cage eight months without food, and without any apparent diminution of bulk. Although furious when enraged, it is alleged that he would not bite at a white ash stick. And it is asserted that if you enclose this serpent by a circumvallation of white ash leaves and fire, he will retreat to make his retreat through the flames.* It is said that the juice of the leaves of the ash has been found efficacious against the bite of the coluber chersa, the aspring of the Sweden, which, like the prester of Lucan—kills by a horrible swelling of the whole human frame, and which inhabits only a particular district of Sweden among the willows. It is certain that there are districts of country in which rattlesnakes are never seen, while at no great distance they abound. For instance, they have never been known to inhabit the town of New Berlin, in Chenango county; and yet they have been found about ten miles off, towards the mouth of the Unadilla. It is said they avoid land timbered with beech and maple. Whether the cause may be in the timber or the soil which produces it, may be a question. White oak land is preferred by them.— The small species generally live in open swamps, and their bite is not considered so dangerous.

Some negroes killed 515 rattlesnakes, a few springs ago by sucking them out of a den at the south end of Canandaigua lake. There are many about 18 mile creek, in Genesee county, where they inhabit the ledges and fissures in the rocks; and there are dens on the south side of Mohawk river, at a place called the Nare, in Montgomery county. A great den exists on the east side of the Genesee river, near Rochester. In the spring they travel west, (as their heads are found in that direction, ten or twelve miles, and scatter themselves over the low lands; and for this purpose they swim across the river. In autumn their

1816, a monstrous rattlesnake was killed which had eaten a man's leg, and which was the only one seen for several years within many miles of that place; and, some years ago, in the vicinity of Lake George, a whole den of rattlesnakes migrated from one mountain to another. This was in the autumn, and was unquestionably done for a more secure and comfortable residence.

Fagey has assigned to the lordly rattlesnake an attendant, or minister, like the jackall of the king of the quadrupeds. This is a venomous viper with a flat head, and a body coloured like the rattlesnake. It has no crepitaculum, and is called the rattlesnake's pilot.

I have been told, but I have had no opportunity of ascertaining the fact, that the rattlesnake differs from all others, for that, when skinned, the whole body becomes open to the back bone, and that no intestines are visible except the heart. It appears that the rattlesnake is not singular in the selection of his winter quarters. Thumberg speaks of a mountain, or rather a large single rock, in the Cape Colony, in Africa, called Blangenshof, (serpent's head) on one side of it is a large and deep crevice, which makes this rock remarkable, for every autumn the serpents go there and coil together, and come out in summer. The poison of the serpent has most power over those animals whose blood is warmest, and the action of whose heart is the most lively; while on the contrary, it is said not to be a poison to the serpent itself, nor to its fellows, nor, in general, to cold-blooded animals. I have heard this remark contradicted in relation to the bite of a rattlesnake, although I believe it to be true of the viper tribe in general. A person saw two engaged in battle—at last one bit the other, which immediately retreated, and died in a few minutes. It was supposed that it went off rapidly for an antidote.

To show the rapidity of the bite, and the mortality of the venom, the following anecdotes were related to me:—A man in persistence of a common practice of killing snakes, took a rattlesnake by the tail from under a log, and snatched off his head, like the croaking of a whip, he was bit on the thumb, without knowing it, during this rapid operation, and died. Another one killed a rattlesnake, and cut off the head, about five inches long, and ordered a boy to bury it: not obeying the order fast enough, and being hurried in his work, the man took hold of the head, which turned round, in its decapitated state, and bit him so that he died.

The same serpent possesses very different degrees of power in its bite, according to time and circumstances.— This is beautifully intimated by Virgil, when speaking of a serpent common in Italy in his time:

"Est etiam ille malus Calabris in saltibus angus,
Squamæa convolvens sub lato pectore terga,
Atque notis longan maculosus grandibus alvum:
Qui, dum annes ulli rumpuntur fontibus, et dum
Vere madent udo terra, ac pluvialibus Austris,
Stagnæ celis, rarisque habitans, hic piscibus atram
Improbos ingluviem, rarisque loquacibus exhaust,
Postquam exhausta palus, terra que ardore desiccant,
Exsilit in siccam; et flamman tia lamma torquentis,
Sævit agris, asperque siti, atque xterituræ æsti.
Ne mihî tuar molles sub dio carpere somnos,
Nen dorso nemoris libeat jacuisse per herbas:
Gum possit novus exuviis nitidusque juvenca
Vo vitæ aut catalos tectis, aut ova relictis,
Ardens ad solem, et linguis micet ore trisulcis."

I am told that rattlesnakes have been seen on Long Island, and at Snake Hill, near Newburgh. There is a beautiful island, called Diamond Island, containing about an acre of land, near the head of Lake George, and it is said that it was formerly so overrun by rattlesnakes that travellers shipwrecked there were forced to lodge one night in the trees, and that the serpents were extirpated by hogs brought there for that purpose.

On the south side of a mountain west of this lake and at the head of it, there is a large den of rattlesnakes. At the village there lived a professional rattlesnake catcher, who had taken in one season 1,300, and who made a livelihood by selling the oil and the flesh, and by sending living ones for shows. He went out one day, as usual, with a large basket covered with a carpet, and was found dead after an absence of some days. In carrying the basket, it is supposed that the covering fell off, and that one of his serpents bit him in the side, as he was much swollen, and there was found by him a rattlesnake, cut up, which, it is presumed, he had applied to the wound.

*This superstitious idea was related in a note to the last number.

gun on my shoulder, and my dog by my side, I strayed eight or ten miles from my lodgings; and as I was musing on the beauties of the country, and meditating on the various and picturesque scenes which were constantly unfolding, I was roused from my reverie by voices which proceeded from persons at a short distance. In casting my eyes in that direction, I saw two venerable men with fishing rods in their hands angling for trout, in a copious and pellucid stream which rolled at their feet. I was hailed by them, and requested to approach, which I immediately did, and in exchanging salutations, I found that they were men of the world, perfectly acquainted with the courtesies of life. One of them held up a string of fine trout, and asked me in a most obliging manner to go home with them, and partake of the fruits of their amusement. Struck with the appearance of the strangers, and anxious to avail myself of the pleasure of their company, I did not hesitate to accept of this hospitable offer, on condition that they would permit me to add the woodcock, snipe, and wood ducks which were suspended from my gun to their acquisitions. This offer was kindly accepted. A general and desultory conversation ensued, and we arrived, in a short time, to a small village, and on ascending the steps of an elegant house I was congratulated by my new friends on my entry into Olden Barneveld. In the course of an hour, dinner was served up; I sat down and enjoyed a treat worthy to be compared to the Symposium of Plato. I soon found that these venerable friends were emigrants from Holland—that they were men of highly cultivated minds, and polished manners—and that they had selected their habitations in this place, where they enjoyed—

"An elegant sufficiency, content,
Retirement, rural-quiet, friendship,
Ease and alternate labour, useful life,
Progressing virtue & approving Heaven."

The elder of these gentlemen had received the best education which Holland could afford. He was brought up a clergyman, and that at the commencement of the American revolution, he became its enthusiastic and energetic advocate, and wrote an able work in vindication of its character and conduct. In the struggles which subsequently took place in his native country, he sided with the patriots. His friend held a high military office during that commotion, and united the frankness of a soldier and the refinement of a gentleman with the erudition of a scholar.

During their residence in this country they have been attentive to its interests. As far back as 1795, the elder gentleman proposed an Agricultural Society for this district, and addressed it in a luminous speech.

I was penetrated with the most profound respect when I witnessed the various and extensive acquirements of this man. He is a perfect master of all the Greek and Roman authors—skilled in Hebrew, the Syriac, and the other oriental languages—with the German and French he is perfectly acquainted. His mind is a great and inexhaustible storehouse of knowledge; and I could perceive no deficiency, except in his not being perfectly acquainted with the modern discoveries in natural science, which arises in a degree from his sequestered life. He manages an extensive correspondence with many learned men in Europe, as well as America. And altho' I never heard of him before, yet I am happy to understand that his merits are justly appreciated by some of the first men in this country.

He has lately been complimented with a degree of Doctor of Laws by a celebrated university of New-England. He is now employed by the state of N. York in translating its Dutch Records—and through the munificence of David Parish, the great banker, he will be enabled to have transcripts of the records of the Dutch West India Company to fill up an important chasm in the history of this great state.

Thus, my friend, I have made a great discovery. In a secluded, unassuming village, I have discovered the most learned man in America, cultivating like our first Patriot, his beautiful and spacious garden with his own hands—cultivating literature and science—cultivating the virtues which adorn the fire side & the altar—and blessing with the radiations of his illumined and highly gifted mind, all who enjoy his conversation, and who are honoured by his correspondence.

[From the Lady's Miscellany.]

ON ECONOMY IN THE FAIR SEX.

"Ye fail be frugal, if you'd happy prove."
Economy is so important a part of a lady's character, and so essential to her performing the proper duties of a wife and mother, let her circumstances be what they may, that it ought to have the precedence of all other accomplishments, and take its rank next to the first duties of life. It is nevertheless an art as well as a virtue—and many well meaning persons, from ignorance, or from inconsiderateness, are strangely deficient in it. Indeed it is too often wholly neglected in a young lady's education, and she is sent from her parents to govern a family,

edge which should qualify her for it. This is the source of much inconvenience, for though experience and attention may supply, by degrees, the want of instruction, yet this requires time.—The family in the mean time may get into habits, which are very difficult to alter; and, what is worse, the husband's opinion of his wife's incapacity may be fixed too strongly to suffer him ever to think justly of her gradual improvements. The first and greatest point, is to lay out your general plan of living, in a just proportion to your fortune.

If you would enjoy the real comforts of affluence, you should lay your plan considerably within your income, not for the pleasure of amassing wealth, but to provide for contingencies, and to have the power of indulging your choice in the overplus, though where there is a growing family, it is an absolute duty to lay by something every year. Regularity of payments and accounts is essential to economy; your house-keeping should be settled at least once a week, and all bills paid; all other tradesmen should be paid at farthest once a year. You must also endeavour to acquire skill in purchasing.

In your table, as well as dress, aim at propriety and neatness, or if your situation demand it, elegance rather than superfluous figure. Needle-work is a principal part of good housewifery, many young ladies make almost every thing they wear, by which means they can make a genteel figure at a small expense. Early rising and good disposition of your time is requisite, as is the neatness and order of your house and furniture. Those who are continually changing their servants, have often too much reason, to believe it is their own fault. Carefully avoid making a favorite of any, as it will excite envy and hatred in the rest.

* A change in fortune has often happened when it was least expected.

SECRETS OF THE SPANISH INQUISITION.

When general Lasalle entered Toledo, he immediately visited the Palace of the Inquisition. The great number of instruments of torture, especially the instrument to stretch the limbs, the drop baths (already known) which cause a lingering death, excited horror even in the minds of the soldiers hardened in the field of battle. Only one of these instruments, singular in its kind for refined torture, disgraceful to reason and religion in the choice of its object, seems to deserve a particular description. In a subterraneous vault adjoining the Secret Audience Chamber, stood, in a recess in the wall, a wooden statue made by the hands of Monks, representing—who would believe it?—the Virgin Mary. A gilded Glory beamed round her head, and she held a standard in her right hand. It immediately struck the spectator, notwithstanding the ample folds of the silk garment which fell from the shoulders on both sides, that she wore a breast-plate. Upon a closer examination it appeared that the whole front of the body was covered with extremely sharp nails, and small blades of knives, with the points projecting outwards. The arms and hands had joints and their motions were directly by machinery placed behind the partition.— One of the servants of the Inquisition, who was present, was ordered by the General to make the machine *manœuvre*, as he expressed himself. As the statue extended its arms and gradually drew them back, as she would affectionately press somebody to her heart, the well filled knapsack of a Polish grenadier, supplied for this time the place of the poor victim. The statue pressed it closer and closer, and when at the command of the General, the director of the machinery made it open its arms & return to its first position, the knapsack was pierced two or three inches deep, & remained hanging upon the nails and knife blades. It is remarkable that the barbarians had the wickedness to call this instrument of torture *Madre Dolorosa*,—not the deeply afflicted, pain-enduring; but, by a play on words, the pain-giving—Mother of God.

The vanity of being known to be trusted with a secret is generally one of the chief motives to disclose it: for however absurd it may be thought to boast an honor by an act which shows that it was conferred without merit, yet most men seem rather inclined to confess their want of virtue, than importance, and more willingly show their influence, though at the expense of probity, than glide thro' life with no other pleasure than the private consciousness of integrity.

A Spanish gentleman, who had but one eye, used frequently to attend a tennis-court, whenever any match of skill was played there. One day the ball was so violently struck against the other eye, as in a moment to deprive him of the use of it. He bowed to the company; and without apparent emotion, left the court, saying "Buenas noches!" Good night, gentlemen.

It is a true saying, that every man has his whims, but we only see those of others.

ROCHESTER GAZETTE.

Published by Augustine G. Dauby, at his Printing Office in Rochester, Genesee County, State of New-York.

No. 8, Vol. V.]

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1820.

[WHOLE No. 216.]

TERMS OF THE ROCHESTER GAZETTE.

To subscribers who receive their papers by mail, the price will be Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance. To village subscribers, and those who call for their papers, Two Dollars, payable at the end of six months. To companies of ten, or more, who receive their papers at the Office, One Dollar and Fifty Cents. All subscriptions for less than a year, must be paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued till all arrears are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Surrogate's Notice, } 30 cents for the
Mortgages, and } first, and 15 cts.
Sheriff's Sales, } for every subsequent
insertion of 72 words.

Advertisements not exceeding a square conspicuously inserted three weeks, for One Dollar; & Twenty Five Cents for every subsequent insertion.

PRINTING.

Pamphlets, Blanks, Handbills, Cards &c. executed with neatness and accuracy.

National Work.

By Joseph M. Sanderson of Philadelphia. For publishing by subscription, A BIOGRAPHY OF THE SIGNERS TO THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE embellished with upwards of 50 portraits and the Declaration itself, with fac-simile engravings of the signatures.—By John Sanderson.

TO THE PUBLIC.
When we consider the personal qualities of the statesmen, who were associated in the first Congress of the United States, and whose names are affixed to the Declaration of Independence, the perilous occasion which demanded the exercise of their wisdom and deliberation, and the influence of their councils on the interests of mankind, we must acknowledge that very rarely a more imposing and magnificent spectacle has been exhibited to the world, and we shall seek in vain, in the annals of nations, for an event more worthy of commemoration, or of being cherished forever in the hearts of a grateful and generous people.—The love of independence is interwoven with the frame and constitution of the human mind. It is almost the first sentiment that animates the infant's features in the cradle; and amongst all the actions and enterprises of man, none has awakened into activity a greater exertion of the virtuous energies of his nature, none has excited a greater warmth of veneration, and has more imperious claims upon our gratitude, than resistance of tyranny and oppression.

In those republican states which have been the admiration of the world, the first tribute of genius was paid to the patriot or the hero who promoted the cause of liberty and maintained the independence and dignity of man. The animated canvases, the breathing marble snatched his features from the grasp of death, and the historian inscribed his name and achievements in the imperishable records of fame. It would indeed be no favorable presage of the perpetuity of our republican institutions, to discover an insensibility to the obligations we owe the memory of the illustrious patrons of American freedom. They advanced us by their magnanimity from the inglorious state of colonial subjection and from the arbitrary dominion of a foreign power, to the distinguished elevation of a sovereign and independent people; they asserted and maintained the imprescriptible rights of humanity by the mutual pledge of their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor; & as long as virtue holds her empire in the hearts of their successors, the example of these generous benefactors will not be lost to the world, their names will not pass away nor be forgotten, or their glorious deeds be confounded in the common and trivial transactions of life. Ingratitude is a vice that in nations as well as individuals, indicates the last degree of degeneracy and corruption. It is a vice that implies the absence of every virtue; it was in the age of Caligula that the name of Scipio was proscribed, and the statue of Brutus brought death on its possessor.

"The glory of our ancestors is the light of posterity," and the homage of the living cannot be offered to the illustrious dead with an effectual or sterile admiration.—Great and splendid actions will seldom be achieved by men who have humble or ordinary objects in prospect. It is by contemplating the lives and characters of those who are marked out from the multitude by their eminent qualities that we become emulous of their virtue and their renown. It is by reading the history of their generous and noble actions that sympathetic emotions are excited in the heart, and by a re-creation of such feelings, grandeur of sentiment, dignity and elevation of character, & habits of virtue are generated & confirmed. "Largus clat in armis" the statutes of the gods, that even in their devotedness the citizens of Sparta might have the image of war before their eyes; observing well that a disposition of the mind, like a limb of the body was invigorated by exercise and activity. "He interweave" says Plutarch, "the praise of virtue and the contempt of vice in all their pursuits and recreations; and by those arts they were possessed with

a thirst of honor, an enthusiasm bordering on insanity, and had not a wish but for their country." The trophies of Miltiades interrupted the sleep of Themistocles, and Thucydides in listening to the exploits of Hercules was fired with his spirit and became the successful rival of his fame. The uncultivated savage catches the flame of emulation from the deeds of his ancestors, and hangs his hut with the emblem of his father's valor.

More need not be said to enforce the utility of the publications we have undertaken, and which we now submit to the patronage of our fellow citizens, with the hope, that from the liberality of their encouragement, we shall be able to present it to the public, worthy of their approbation. We must depend for the illustration of many of the characters of our biography, upon the generosity of their surviving relatives and friends, to furnish us with whatever interesting materials may be in their possession; for which, with our grateful acknowledgments, we promise a copy of the entire work as a compensation.

CONDITIONS.

1. The work will be published in numbers or half volumes of 200 pages octavo, and will be completed in 50 numbers. It will contain upwards of 50 portraits engraved by Mr. J. B. Converse, whose style has not been exceeded by any other artist in the United States. Specimens of the paper and printing may be seen at this office.
2. To the first number will be prefixed an appropriate frontispiece, designated by Mr. Le Seur, and a vignette title to each volume, which, with the portraits and other engravings, will at least be equivalent to the price of subscription.
3. The first number (now in press) will be published in February or at the remainder in succession as the work will permit, and delivered to subscribers at two dollars and fifty cents per number—payable on delivery.

Any person procuring ten subscribers and forwarding their names to the publisher shall receive a copy of the work or their trouble.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money & the interest thereon secured by indenture of mortgage executed by Jedediah Safford and Mahala, his wife, to Andrew V. T. Leavitt and Charles J. Hill, bearing date the thirty first day of August A. D. one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.—Notice is therefore hereby given that by virtue of a power in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to a statute in such case made and provided:—
"All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the town of Gates, in the county of Genesee and state of New-York, and in that part of the village of Rochester formerly called Frankfort, which piece or parcel of land is known and distinguished on a map of Frankfort aforesaid, made by Benjamin Wright, as lot number ninety seven, being sixty six feet front and rear, and two hundred feet deep," will be sold at public auction at the house now kept by A. Knapp and Son in the village of Rochester aforesaid on the eighth day of March next at one o'clock in the afternoon. Dated September 4, 1820.

ANDREW V. T. LEAVITT,
CHARLES J. HILL,
By Esos Pomeroy, their Attys.

By order of Moses Hayden, Esq. a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Genesee, Counselor &c.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the creditors of Henry Draper, of the town of Gates, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to show cause if any they have before the said judge at his dwelling house in the town of York, in said county on the thirtieth day of March next at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate, should not be made for the benefit of all his creditors, and he be discharged pursuant to the act entitled "an act for giving relief in cases of insolvency," and the act amending the same.—Dated December 11, 1820.
HENRY DRAPER, Insolvent.

HAT STORE.



WM HAYWOOD,
RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and the public, that he carries on the Hatting business in this village one door, south of Messrs. Abm. Plum & Co's Store where he will keep on hand a good assortment of well finished Hats, warranted equal in style and quality, to any manufactured in this state.

He flatters himself that by industry and attention to business, he shall merit and receive a share of public patronage.
CASH paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

FOUND,
ON the 6th inst a roll of Domestic Manufactured CLOTH.—The owner will be informed where he may obtain it by calling at this Office. October 14, 1820.

FLAX-SEED.
CASH paid for Flaxseed at the Oil Mill at the east end of the Bridge
WILLIAM ATKINSON,
Rochester, Aug. 28. 84U

[From the National Advocate.]
EMIGRATION OF EUROPEAN JEWS.

The following remarks on this subject are from the National Advocate, the editor of which is Mr NOAH, the author of the proposition to the Legislature of this state for the purchase of an island for the reception of emigrant Jews:

The application made to the Legislature of this state, for the purchase of Grand Island, has occupied considerable attention and created great interest among the Jews in Europe. The mistake relative to Congress, instead of the state Legislature, was perfectly natural to a people who are but indifferently acquainted with our form of government. It has, however, fixed their attention to one point, namely, the possibility of purchasing and holding property in their own right, and enjoying all the privileges of citizens, which rights they do not possess in any other part of the globe. Whatever difference of opinion may have prevailed, as to the location of Grand Island, yet viewing it as a site for a great commercial city, having the Lakes on the right and left; the Grand Canal in front, and outlets to the sea by the St. Lawrence, and the Hudson, and with a practicable water communication with the Mississippi and New-Orleans, and the fur trade of the north west territory, it presented to enterprising people, certain though remote prospects of great utility and advantage. The Jews in Europe, however, have expressed to me their doubt as to the disposition of their brethren to clear land, make settlements, and cultivate the soil, so incompatible with their present pursuits, and have rather given the preference to commercial places, where all the necessaries of life, and even luxuries, may be purchased; and where immediate and beneficial application may be had for their money and enterprise. In fact, there have been some earnest enquiries as to the advantages of manufacturing establishments of cloth, linens, glass, silks, and other articles, which now languish in Germany and France, and which, if transferred to this country, it is hoped would yield a better profit, while they afforded the proprietors additional rights and privileges. Accordingly, a more central situation has been examined, and the state of Rhode Island appears to combine the greatest advantages.

The town of New-Port has a harbour inferior to none in the Union. The climate is remarkably healthy, expenses of living moderate; it has been the residence of respectable Jewish merchants, and has a very spacious place of worship already erected. The whole state, which is not as large as one county in this state, appears well calculated for manufactures, and the character on subjects of religion is as liberal as could be desired. It follows then, from the most prudent calculations that n. i. is at present the most eligible spot for Jewish emigrants, and will, I trust, occupy their immediate attention.

There is nothing visionary, or even difficult, in promoting an extensive Jewish emigration to this country. Men every where consult their safety and happiness; and when once they are satisfied that their civil and religious liberty will be respected—their health and enterprise preserved and encouraged, they will venture upon an experiment which promises every advantage. I am tired of seeing a nation of seven millions of people, rich and intelligent, wandering about the world, without a home which they can claim as their own, and looking to their restoration to an ancient country, which one eighth would not inhabit if they recovered it to-morrow. Where the Jews can be protected by laws which they will have some agency in enacting, and where they can mingle their voice freely in the councils of the nation, and have the privilege of taking their place in the field and in the cabinet, I do consider that they will possess every temporal blessing which has been promised them. It is not, however, perfectly in order, to make a colony of them in this country. It could not be done. They will spread themselves over the Union, and be amalgamated with other citizens. They may be most numerous in places where their interest is best promoted.

The Jewish bankers at London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Hamburg, Amsterdam, Leghorn, and in Germany, Poland, Russia, and Turkey, can transmit to this country a sum in specie capable of paying the national debt of the United States. They have fifty millions of dollars employed in the commerce of Italy alone, and it is very much the interest of the Union to encourage their emigration and attract a portion of their floating capital. I have not lost sight of this important project; on the contrary, shall not relax in my efforts to promote their prosperity and personal security. My

"opulence" can be of no service to them; they wish correct and fair representations—the means are in their power to avail themselves of the proffered asylum.

Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease:
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

[From the Balt. Federal Republican.]

We are happy to observe about us a rational and steady growth of public opinion in favour of agriculture. It argues well for the prosperity of our country to find men of Education and feeling acting as practical farmers. To agriculture, a nation that has the right ambition of being virtuous and great, will first address itself; and there can be no better proof than the hearty and sound elements of political economy are thoroughly understood in any country, than to see ploughman and corn grower respected and respectable. Nothing, at this moment, so contributes to the durability of China, and her government, with all its regulated system, its world of abuse, ignorance & error, and its overgrown and hungry population—nothing so contributes to the upholding of the huge fabric of its government, as the amazing veneration there shown to farmers and agriculture. The noblest spectacle, among all the parade of war and politics, and all the pageantry and coruscation of imperial government, for the contemplation of the philosopher & the statesman, must be that, in which the great emperor of China, the emperor of a country whose smallest provinces are empires, is seen publicly turning up the earth, in the presence of all his household and household gods—with a plough. Such is the true nobility!—Such is being indeed the father of one's country!

We are in a fair way to feel a like veneration for the tillers of the earth in America. Our farmers begin to feel that there is a greatness as well as goodness and innocence in working in the open air, and trusting to the God of harvests for a blessing upon their labour.—They are losing that idol and childish ambition of seeing their sons lawyers, ministers, doctors and shop keepers.—They begin to regard a gentleman farmer, with a stock of good sense and a good education, with a plenty of sober theory in his brain, and a good practical knowledge of farming and grazing, to temper his experimentalizing, as the true gentleman after all. And they are right. It is a proud name. To be indeed a Farmer—is to be one of God's own children—a good and wise man.

The following ludicrous adventure took place in the state of New-Jersey, not a century ago—a young clergyman went to pay a visit to a senior brother parson, who resided on the sea coast. During his stay, he was invited by his friend to go a fishing; to this the younger gentleman readily acceded and as they were proceeding on their excursion, asked what wish they would be likely to take? His friend replied, that they should probably get some weak fish and some devil fish. After trying for some time they hooked a devil, who immediately ran off and dragged the boat with considerable velocity. The senior parson burst out in a hearty laugh, while his friend, apparently much alarmed, inquired the cause of his laughter. The older gentleman replied, he was laughing at the idea of the devil running away with two parsons.

London, October 21.

Yesterday presented the novel occurrence of not one only, but of two divisions in the House of Lords. In the first the numbers were 159 to 51. The affirmative side of the proposition was, that Sacchi's attempts to suborn witnesses should be extracted from the witness Salvator; but the noes prevailed. Rastelli's wholesale subornation was proved by Carrolini; but Rastelli, when called for to be confronted, was withdrawn.—The next division was of a more, or rather of the most, remarkable kind: it was on the appointment of a Select Committee to examine so much of Powell's correspondence with Brown as relates merely to Rastelli's escape. In this division the chancellor spoke warmly, and divided against Lord Liverpool. The friends of the latter Peer, however, prevailed, the numbers being 120 to 79.—The secret Committee is therefore appointed. The Duke of Wellington is supposed to be the only other Minister who voted with the Chancellor. But now, it is obvious to remark, that the only interest which does or can suffer by the abstraction of Rastelli is that of the Queen; and what equivalent advantage she or her Counsel to derive from the labors of a Secret Committee, it is not easy in this stage of the business to perceive; however thanks to Almighty God,

her case stands in need of no such aid. Yesterday only one witness was examined, but such an one whose clearness defied all cavils, whose station placed him above suspicion, and whose integrity calumny itself dares not assail.—This was Col. Oliviera. He proved distinctly that Sacchi did not travel with her Majesty at all, on that journey from Rome to Sinigaglia, in which the latter swore that, as her Majesty's courier, he had witnessed a most gross indecency! Colonel Oliviera also proved that her Majesty possessed no such cabriolet with an apron as that in which Rastelli swore that he had seen another indecency pass between Bergami & the Queen. We leave the matter here; we cannot render it plainer. The only question which we ask is, why does such a cause go on?

The Austrian Observer, we are told has been desired by Lord Stewart to contradict a statement which appeared in this journal respecting the messenger Krouse. When his Lordship shall be pleased to satisfy the public that his conduct towards his Royal Mistress has been so much that of a gentleman as to make his authority, or any matter of fact which concerns the interests of that injured Lady, worth even the shadow of attention, then, and not till then shall we trouble ourselves with considering what it is that such a person admits or denies. Our intelligence in regard to Krouse was derived from a quarter which we shall not disgrace by any comparison which "has authorized the Austrian Observer to contradict" us.—Times.

Extract of a letter from Brigadier Gen. Atkinson, to the Sec'y. of War.
Franklin, Oct. 18, 1820.

Our crop surpasses my expectation; of corn, we shall no doubt gather more than 10,000 bushels. From the quantity gathered and measured, from an acre, which, I believe, yielded not more than an average, we should count on more than 13,000 bushels. The acre alluded to produced 102 1-2 bushels of shelled corn, but as was not yet quite dry enough, an allowance for shrinking of 22 1-2 per cent would still give us more than the latter quantity. Our potato crop will not be as abundant as expected, nor will the product of turnips; of the former we shall probably gather 4,000 bushels, and 4 to 5,000 of the latter. Grasshoppers appeared in myriads the last week in August, and stripped the turnips of their leaves; they were so well grown, however, as to resuscitate measurably, and will give half a crop. If these destructive visitants had made their appearance six weeks sooner, we should not have made a bushel of corn. They stripped it, even at that late period, of half its leaves. The Pawnee Indians lost their whole crop by their ravages, and I understand that at the earl of Selkirk's establishment, on Red river, the two last crops have been entirely destroyed by them.

If we are not again visited by those insects, there is no doubt but we shall be able, after gathering the next crop, to subsist ourselves in plentiful abundance by our own labours. We have cut and preserved 250 tons of hay, which will be sufficient for our cattle and horses.

The Indian tribes on the Missouri continue friendly towards us. Our opportunity of judging of their dispositions has been greater the present season than at any former period. In September, there was assembled, at one time, at the Bluffs, the chiefs and head men of three bands of Pawnees, of the Kansas, of the Mahas, of the Puncas; of the three bands of Yauketon Sioux, of the Teton Sioux, and of the Sione Sioux, residing above the Great Bend; all of whom professed to be, and are, no doubt, as friendly as could be wished. It is said that the Aracaras, who inhabit the country 150 miles below the Mandans, speak lightly of the coming of the troops; & the friendly disposition of the Mandas is also questioned. In these reports but little confidence should be placed. For my own part, I have not the least doubt but the presence of 400 troops would be quite sufficient to overawe them, and make as favourable an impression as could be desired; and which I must hope will be authorized early in the spring. There certainly is not the least difficulty, with proper management, of carrying the views of government into full effect, in regard to opening a friendly intercourse with the upper tribes.

Whilst the representatives of the above mentioned tribes were at the Bluffs, the brigade was paraded for review, with two pieces of cannon on the right, supplied with horses and mounted artillery. After the troops were reviewed in line, and in passing in common and quick time, they were carried through various evolutions, and the articles

Republican Meeting.

The Republicans of the town of Gates, friendly to the Administration of the General Government and opposed to the measures of De Witt Clinton, are requested to meet at Charles Mellard's Tavern in this village, on Thursday the 28th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. to choose three delegates to represent them in County Convention to be held on the first Wednesday in January next, at the house of Gen. W. L. Churchill, in Stafford, at 4 o'clock P. M.

S. MELANCTON SMITH,
JOHN BOWMAN,
AUGUSTINE G. DAUBY,
Committee.

CHRISTMAS.

The Anniversary of the nativity of our Saviour was celebrated in the new Episcopal Church, which was for the first time opened for public worship on Sunday previous. It was handsomely decorated with evergreens. The sermon which was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Cuming, we shall pass without comment as its merits could not be heightened by our eulogy. There is not in the annals of time a day consecrated by so important an event as that of Christmas. Nations may celebrate the birth day of freedom, the emancipation of millions of human beings from the galling yoke of despotic power, or the achievement of some splendid victory—but they all shrink into insignificance when compared with the Christians' jubilee; the day on which the babe of Bethlehem, encircled by the radiations of divinity, came to comfort, to cheer, and save a ruined world. Such a day, awakens a tone of solemn and sacred feeling and calls into action all the kind and endearing sensibilities of the heart. The expressions of good-will—the kind greetings of friends—the magic of the social circle—the hospitable board, where the sire, like the venerable oak amid a forest of saplings, is surrounded by an animating group of children and grand-children, throwing about the evening of his days, the sunbeams of youth; and warming his aged bosom with tender expressions of love and respect—the little children, their eyes sparkling with hope, and their faces covered with smiles of happiness, striving which shall first salute you with "I wish you a merry Christmas!"—the small presents, tokens of love, which are interchanged among them—the thoughtless gaiety of the crowd and the sober realities of the day, all make this holiday indescribably interesting, carrying the mind rapidly along from subjects gay to grave, from the solemnities of the redemption of man, to the bustling routine of life, where laugh and frolic make up half the scene. How feeling, and how beautifully just, are the remarks of the charming writer of the Sketch Book on the preceding of this holy day. "There is," says he, "something in the very season of the year that gives a charm to the festivity of Christmas. At other times we derive a great portion of our pleasures from the mere beauties of nature. Our feelings sally forth and dissipate themselves over the sunny landscape, and we "live abroad and every where." The song of the bird, the murmur of the stream, the breathing fragrance of spring, the soft voluptuousness of summer, the golden pomp of autumn, earth with its mantle of refreshing green and heaven with its deep delicious blue and cloudy magnificence, all fill us with mute but exquisite delight, and we revel in the luxury of mere sensation. But in the depth of winter, when nature lies despoiled of every charm, and wrapped up in her shroud of sheeted snow, we turn for our gratifications to moral sources. The dreariness and desolation of the landscape, the short gloomy days and darksome nights, while they circumscribe our wanderings, shut in our feelings also from rambling abroad, & make us more keenly disposed for the pleasures of the social circle. Our thoughts are more concentrated, our friendly sympathies more aroused. We feel more sensibly the charm of each other's society, and are brought more closely together by dependence on each other for enjoyment. Heart calleth unto heart, and we draw our pleasures from the deep wells of living kindness which lie in the quiet recesses of our bosoms, and which, when resorted to, furnish forth the pure element of domestic felicity.

The Anniversary of the nativity of our Saviour was celebrated in the new Episcopal Church, which was for the first time opened for public worship on Sunday previous. It was handsomely decorated with evergreens. The sermon which was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Cuming, we shall pass without comment as its merits could not be heightened by our eulogy. There is not in the annals of time a day consecrated by so important an event as that of Christmas. Nations may celebrate the birth day of freedom, the emancipation of millions of human beings from the galling yoke of despotic power, or the achievement of some splendid victory—but they all shrink into insignificance when compared with the Christians' jubilee; the day on which the babe of Bethlehem, encircled by the radiations of divinity, came to comfort, to cheer, and save a ruined world. Such a day, awakens a tone of solemn and sacred feeling and calls into action all the kind and endearing sensibilities of the heart. The expressions of good-will—the kind greetings of friends—the magic of the social circle—the hospitable board, where the sire, like the venerable oak amid a forest of saplings, is surrounded by an animating group of children and grand-children, throwing about the evening of his days, the sunbeams of youth; and warming his aged bosom with tender expressions of love and respect—the little children, their eyes sparkling with hope, and their faces covered with smiles of happiness, striving which shall first salute you with "I wish you a merry Christmas!"—the small presents, tokens of love, which are interchanged among them—the thoughtless gaiety of the crowd and the sober realities of the day, all make this holiday indescribably interesting, carrying the mind rapidly along from subjects gay to grave, from the solemnities of the redemption of man, to the bustling routine of life, where laugh and frolic make up half the scene. How feeling, and how beautifully just, are the remarks of the charming writer of the Sketch Book on the preceding of this holy day. "There is," says he, "something in the very season of the year that gives a charm to the festivity of Christmas. At other times we derive a great portion of our pleasures from the mere beauties of nature. Our feelings sally forth and dissipate themselves over the sunny landscape, and we "live abroad and every where." The song of the bird, the murmur of the stream, the breathing fragrance of spring, the soft voluptuousness of summer, the golden pomp of autumn, earth with its mantle of refreshing green and heaven with its deep delicious blue and cloudy magnificence, all fill us with mute but exquisite delight, and we revel in the luxury of mere sensation. But in the depth of winter, when nature lies despoiled of every charm, and wrapped up in her shroud of sheeted snow, we turn for our gratifications to moral sources. The dreariness and desolation of the landscape, the short gloomy days and darksome nights, while they circumscribe our wanderings, shut in our feelings also from rambling abroad, & make us more keenly disposed for the pleasures of the social circle. Our thoughts are more concentrated, our friendly sympathies more aroused. We feel more sensibly the charm of each other's society, and are brought more closely together by dependence on each other for enjoyment. Heart calleth unto heart, and we draw our pleasures from the deep wells of living kindness which lie in the quiet recesses of our bosoms, and which, when resorted to, furnish forth the pure element of domestic felicity.

The board of officers immediately organized and appointed a committee to select matter and superintend its publication: a committee to enter into contracts for the printing of the work, and a committee of distribution. Thus has this society commenced upon a plan which promises the most extensive usefulness, and which contains principles that will secure its permanence, and extend its operations to posterity. Unlike other institutions, it contains within itself the principles of its own preservation, and while its sphere of action cannot be diminished, it will increase and enlarge with every revolving year. The first publication of the Society will be issued as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

From the Village Record, Nov. 25.

An anecdote has been related to me, of a character so extraordinary that I think it ought to be recorded. It comes from a source entitled to perfect credit. During the revolutionary war, two British soldiers, of the army of Lord Cornwallis, went into a house and abused a young woman in a most cruel and shameful manner. A third soldier, on going into the house, met them coming out and knew them. The girl acquitted him of all blame, but he was imprisoned because he refused to disclose the names of the offenders. Every art was tried, but in vain, he was condemned by a court martial to die. When on the gallows, Lord Cornwallis, surprised at his pertinacity, rode near him.

"Campbell," said he, "what a fool are you to die thus. Disclose the names of the guilty men and you shall be immediately released; otherwise you have not 15 minutes to live."

"You are in an enemy's country, my lord," replied Campbell, "you can better spare one man than two."

Firmly adhering to his purpose, he died. Does history furnish a similar instance of such strange devotion for a mistaken point of honour?

I do not recollect to have seen the fact stated tho' it deserves to be remembered. General Washington had two favourite horses. A large elegant parade horse, of a chesnut colour, high spirited, and of a gallant carriage; this horse had belonged to the British army. His other was smaller, and his colour sorrel; this he used always to ride in time of action, so that whenever the general mounted him, the word ran through the ranks, "We have business on hand." At the battle of Germantown, Gen. Wayne rode his gallant roan, and in charging the enemy his horse received a wound in his head, and fell, as was supposed, dead. Two days after the roan returned to the American camp, not materially injured, and was again fit for service.

Great quantities of dry goods, which were lately sunk in the Hudson, in the sloop Jane, have been restored to their original beauty and value, at the great drying establishment on Staten Island, and some also by Mr. Bryan in New-York.

Sir Joseph.—O Lord, O Lord, captain, come justify yourself. I'll give him the lie, if you'll stand to it.

Senator.—Nay, then, I'll be beforehand with you, to that. (Kicks Sir Joseph.)

Sir Joseph.—Captain, will you see this? won't you pink his soul?

Bluffe.—Hush, 'tis not so convenient now, I shall find a time.

Senator.—What do you mutter about a time, rascal; you were the incendiary. There's to put you in mind of your time, a memorandum. (Kicks Bluffe.)

Bluffe.—Oh, this is your time, Sir, you had best make use of it.

Senator.—Egad, & so I will: There's again for you. (Kicks Bluffe again.)

Bluffe.—You are obliging, Sir, but this is too public a place to thank you in; but in your ear, you are to be seen again.

Senator.—Aye, thou imitable coward, and to be felt—as for example. (Kicks him.) *Excunt omnes.*

A correspondent, in the last Statesman, addressing Mr. Carter, says, "Hibernicus called at Crittenden's to see you."

Humph! Mr. Clinton never calls on his journeymen. If he desires to see his editor, he couches a note thus—"Carter, I have need of you;" and the hiring hustens to the presence of his master. *Argus.*

The following extract from our Legislative Journals is given as a record of the consistency, and political honesty of our Governor and chief Justice.

From the journals of the Senate of 1801. page 70.

"Mr. Foote, from the committee of the whole, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act proposing a Convention for the purpose of reducing the number of senators and members of Assembly," and the bill entitled "An act for taking a census in this state," reported that in proceeding in the second clause of the first bill, the first paragraph was read in the words following, viz:—"That the number of delegates to be chosen shall be the same as the number of Members of Assembly from the respective cities and counties of this state." Mr. Gould thereupon moved to add the following thereto, which was read to wit, "to be apportioned according to the next census taken in this state." Debates arose & the question being put thereon, it was carried in the negative, in manner following, viz:

For the negative—Messrs. Broom, Bruyn Clark, CLINTON, Coles, Denning, Gansevoort, Gordon, Graham, Hatfield, Hathors, Hodgeboon, Hunting Kent, L'Honnemedien, Mathews, Purdy, Russel, Schenk, SPENCER Sutherland, Ten Eyck, Wilkin.

For the affirmative—Messrs. Beckman, Frey, Gettman, Gold, Hitchcock, Myers, Phelps, Sanger, Van Schoonhoven.

"By the Journals of the Assembly for the same year it appears that that house made one amendment to the bill recommending a Convention, which amendment provided that the people at their next annual election for Members of Assembly ballot their wishes on the subject of calling a Convention, by writing "for a Convention" or "against a Convention." This amendment was also rejected by the same Senate."

The following gentlemen have been chosen Directors of the U. S. Naval Fraternal Association for the relief of the families of deceased officers, to serve one year, from the first day of January, 1821:—

Commodore Alex. Murray,
Captain Stephen Cassin,
Lieutenant Jus. Cross,
Hospital Surgeon Edward Cutbush,
Surgeon mate Fred. P. Markham,
Purser Timothy Wynn,
Sailing Master Marnaduke Dove,
Midshipman D. W. McKorie,
Col. Archibald Henderson, of Marine Corps.

A true picture.—The following strongly drawn picture of the dictators who now trample upon the people of this state, is taken from the Columbian: its application is so striking that it can never be mistaken:—

"High party men, with absolute power, with a strong vindictive feeling, needy in purse, and grasping at property, ripe for any course, and bent on the persecution, if not extermination of their opponents—with no power existing any where to thwart their will, embarrass their proceedings, or appeal to against their tyranny, or to call them to account hereafter."

People of this state, behold your situation as truly depicted above. You are in the power of such men, relieve yourselves quickly from the yoke.—N. Y. Ado.

Mr. Stone, of the Commercial, and Mr. Coleman, of the Post, are both engaged on the side of Clinton. It glads us to see these tried and worthy federal editors, so long the enemies of republican principle, coming out boldly in favor of the demagogue. It will sprit up the people to make additional efforts to break their chains.—Ib.

No attempt has been made to explain the Governor's inconsistency in recommending the convention bill, and then rejecting it. He is above explaining such trifles. His friends say a great deal on the subject, and appear to fear the consequences.—Ib.

Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.

The clergy and several members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the western district of this state, have been some time engaged in organizing a So-

made to pass over the plain at the full speed of the horses. The display had the effect on the minds of the Indians, that it was intended to inspire, which was most favourable, as to the appearance and efficiency of the troops, and of the practicability of using cannon with ease and effect. The steam boat "Expedition" was also put in motion to their great astonishment and admiration.

Major O'Fallen has been zealous and indefatigable in the discharge of his duties as Indian agent. His impartial and dignified conduct towards the Indians, has made a very favourable impression on them; and it requires nothing but a similar course of conduct, on the part of the agent of government, to perpetuate their friendship.

With the highest respect, Sir,
I have the honour to be,
Your most obedient servant,
H. ATKINSON,
Brigadier General,
Commanding 9th Military Dept.
The Hon. J. C. Calhoun,
Secretary of War.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

We presume the reader will hardly excuse us if we do not introduce the Queen to view as early as the second paragraph of our summary. The case has closed so far as it relates to the testimony, and the labors of the council for the respective parties. The House of Lords adjourned on Monday the 30th of October, to Thursday the 2d of Nov. On that day the Lord Chancellor delivered an able speech. His Lordship said, that laying aside all the testimony in the case which can even be suspected and all doubtful evidence which has been submitted on both sides, yet there remained testimony enough uncontradicted, to warrant the conclusion that there had been an adulterous intercourse between her Majesty and Bergami.—We shall give it entire.

The Lord Chancellor was followed by Lord Erskine, who was prevented from concluding his speech, by a sudden and severe indisposition. The Courier says that

Lord Erskine had been examining the evidence and conduct of De Mont, and was proceeding (at a quarter past twelve) to speak of the testimony of Majocci, when he suddenly paused. This was not particularly noticed at first, as if his lordship was looking over the minutes placed on the table before him; but after some time had elapsed, without resuming his speech, some of the Peers became alarmed, and rose from their seats to proceed to his lordship. The anxiety of the whole House was then aroused, as the Noble Earl fell forward on the table in a senseless state. There were cries of "Open the windows,"—"Some water." The Lord Chancellor and Lord Liverpool, evinced the greatest concern, and proceeded immediately to Lord Erskine's assistance. They, with the assistance of Earls Grey, and Cavaryon, and Lord Holland, raised his Lordship; but his speech and color were gone. They then became seriously alarmed, and instantly proceeded to convey him out of the House. The attack was so severe, that they were obliged literally to carry his Lordship out of the House, and into an adjoining room.

The proceedings of the house were completely interrupted by this event, & their lordships for some moments, remained in a state of the great anxiety, without knowing what course to pursue.

His lordship, we lament to say, remained in the same inanimate and alarming state. Sir T. Tyrwhitt was in attendance, and sent to procure all possible aid for his lordship.

The Times of Nov. 2, says—"It is said triumphantly, we hear, that Ministers will certainly carry the second reading of this wicked and ominous Bill.—Well, we reply, be it so: what does that signify? Will any man think the worse of the Queen for it?" This being the leading opposition paper, we may suppose that they think the passage of the bill pretty certain.

The Traveller of November 1, says—"When the bill of Pains and Penalties shall have passed, England will have ceased to be under the government of law."

The Prince of Saxe Cobourg has lately visited her Majesty for the first time since her return to England.

Lord Beresford, on his return from the Brazils to Portugal, was refused a landing at Lisbon, under a pretence by the new government, that in the existing state of things his lordship's person might be subject to insult. This is not understood to be the real cause. It was understood at Lisbon that Lord Beresford brought with him, from Rio Janeiro additional powers from the king, which would have given him a control over the whole kingdom, little short of monarchy; and this belief, whether well founded or not, seems to have given decision to the refusal to land and to enter the capital. His lordship, with several of the English officers attached to the Portuguese army, have gone to England.

Advices from Naples are to October 10. There was a contest at Palermo on the 25th September, at which time Gen. Pepe, commander of Neapolitan army, advanced and occupied the suburbs of the city after killing and putting to flight all who defended them. On the 26th a flag of truce was sent in, but not returning, the troops attacked the city and burnt several houses. Negotiations were again commenced, but on a sudden in the afternoon of the 28th, the gates were shut, and the Palermitans recommenced hostilities. On the 2d October General Pepe threw in bombs; on the 5th new negotiations were commenced; and on the 10th a telegraphic dispatch was received at Naples, Dated Palermo, Oct. 6, announcing that all was nearly terminated. The city had surrendered and the troops of Gen. Pepe entered & occupied the forts.

According to letters from Paris, the French Government is about to send an expedition to Madagascar, to found a colony in that island. Two sons of one of the Madagascar Chiefs, who have been educated in France, are to return home with the expedition.

Prince Gustavus, son of the Ex-King of Sweden, has embarked from England for the continent.

The following is the concluding paragraph of Mr. Denman's speech, in defence of the Queen.

"This has been, my Lords, an inquiry unprecedented in the history of the world; the down sitting and up-rising of this illustrious Lady have been sedulously and anxiously watched; she uttered no word that had not to pass thro' a severe ordeal. Her daily looks have been remarked, and scarcely even her thoughts escaped the unparalleled and disgraceful assiduity of her enemies.—It is an inquisition, also of a most solemn kind. I know nothing in the whole race of human affairs, nothing in the whole view of eternity, which can even remotely resemble it; but the great day when the secrets of all hearts shall be disclosed! And if your lordships have been furnished with powers, which I might almost say, scarcely Omniscience itself possesses, to arrive at the secrets of this female, you will think that it is your duty to imitate the justice, beneficence, and wisdom of that benignant Being, who not in a case like this, where innocence is manifest, but when guilt was detected, and vice revealed, said, "If no acuser can come forward to condemn thee, neither do I condemn thee: go, and sin no more."

ORGANIZED CORPS.

The Clintonian General Committee, have declared that all their electioneering hand-bills and addresses, which were circulated through the post offices, previous to the last election, arrived safe, and in season, at the several places to which they were directed: this proves that no frauds were any where practised by republican post masters. But with respect to the hand-bills and addresses, which the republican committee forwarded through the post office, a large portion of them, never came to the hands of those to whom they were directed, & some, not until several days after the election was over. How happened this? No one will pretend that they were detained by republican post masters.

We have also recently been informed that large bundles of the Albany Register were forwarded to post masters, friendly to Mr. Clinton's election, and that they were by them distributed, thus defrauding the government of its due; these must have been faithful soldiers in his Excellency's corps.—Argus.

The following passage in a communication to the last New-York Statesman, signed Titus, which probably comes from the Governor himself, brings forcibly to our remembrance some passages in a play of Congreve's, where the characters bear no small affinity to those of the actors on our political scene and the catastrophe is such as without incurring the penalties of prying too deep into futurity, may safely be predicted of them, if placed in the same situation. Titus says, (speaking of the late proceedings in the Senate,) "would any Senator have dared to have conducted himself to the Chief Magistrate in the same way individually that they have done collectively?" This sentence appearing in a paper edited by Professor Carter, and applied to Mr. Clinton, has in it an air of vaporing bragadocio that will best be ridiculed in the parallel we present.

The characters are Sir Joseph Wittoll, a simple chicken hearted knight, somewhat resembling the Professor; Capt. Bluffe, a very Hannibal, like our Governor; and a third person whom we shall call Senator, to give a proper keeping to the whole.

Sir Joseph, Captain Bluffe, and Senator. *Capt. Bluffe.*—Fear him—he shall find he might have safer roused a sleeping lion.

Sir Joseph. Nay, dont speak so loud. *Bluffe.*—Damn your morals; I must revenge the affront done to my honor.

Sir Joseph.—Hey-day! Captain what's the matter.

Sir Joseph.—Mr. Senator, the matter is plain, Captain Bluffe does not care to be put upon, being a man man of honor.

Sir Joseph.—Sir Joseph a word with you in consideration of your insignificance, I would not have you draw yourself into a premature, by trusting to that sign of a man there—that pot gun charged with wind.

The county of Ontario. This unwieldy county will probably at the next session of the Legislature be divided—possibly more than once. Great exertions are making, by Holley, Spencer & Co. to prevent any division. Remonstrances, all from Head Quarters, we understand, are in circulation. Every man will be used to obtain remonstrators—the cause of Mr. Clinton must be supported. Some must be told one story and some another—always remembering to descend largely on the hard times, and the great expense of organizing new counties. In this way the fears of some may be operated upon—but we caution the people against such duplicity. The expense of erecting public buildings will appear trifling when compared with the expense of visiting Canandaigua exclusively on legal business. The amount which each individual will be taxed may be as high as 15 cents! Who will begrudge this trifling sum to be relieved from the burdens which he now suffers, and those which may be anticipated? A Court House is now wanted in Canandaigua, and who of you, who are included in the territory of the new county, wish to contribute your money to build it? What particular interest have you in the prosperity of that village? You never think of going there, only when reluctantly compelled to vindicate your own rights at those of your neighbours in courts of law. Is this the case with our village? Certainly not. Here your wheat, corn, pork, &c. find the best and almost the only market in this part of the state—and the market will be greatly improved by the increased population which would be concentrated here by the erection of a new county. It should be an object to every farmer to do whatever may be in his power, to facilitate the growth of the village. Every new inhabitant increases the demand for his produce. Strike from the map the village of Rochester, cover its site with forest trees, and where then would the farmer find a market for his surplus commodities? Their lands would be reduced in value, their grain would rest upon their hands, or they would be compelled to transport it to market at such a distance from home, as to render it quite valueless. The benefits of large village in your vicinity would then be felt, appreciated and its loss lamented. But what would be the consequences were the village 7 or 8 times larger than it is at present? Who cannot perceive that the labors of the husbandman would be more amply rewarded and his lands greatly enhanced in value? If the price of produce is in proportion to the demand, it requires not the gift of second sight, to be convinced that you would be highly benefited by such an increase of population. I hope the little jealousies which may be felt by some against 'village greatness' will not induce any one of you to oppose what is really your interest to support. The interests of the people in the country are inseparably identified with the interests of the inhabitants of the village. A thriving village gives life and activity to the farming interest in its vicinity—and the farming interest cherishes and supports the village.

Missouri.—In the House of Representatives the Constitution of Missouri has been rejected by a majority of 10—and it passed the Senate 26 to 18. What course this subject will take there is a difficulty in conjecturing.

The Floridas, it is now said positively, are ceded to the U. S.

The Unanimous vote of Virginia was given for James Monroe and Daniel D. Tompkins.

In Maryland, Robert G. Harper had 1 vote for the Vice-Presidency—10 for D. D. Tompkins.

In Rhode Island and Connecticut the votes were unanimous for J. Monroe & D. D. Tompkins.

The Albany Statesman asserts very positively that Gov. Clinton will "substantiate his declaration," touching the organized and disciplined corps, and that some "damning facts will be disclosed"—in due time. Argus.

It is said that 800 persons have been swept off by the late fever at Savannah.

The new Phoenix Steam boat, built at Vergennes, Vermont, was launched on the 14th of November.

A servant woman, near Worcester, England, by the imprudence of reading by candle light in bed, set fire to the furniture and was burnt to death.

The city of Milan is Eight Italian miles in circumference, and contains one hundred and thirty thousand inhabitants.

What would be wanting to constitute *Belgium*, if humanity was universally and entirely the "order of the day?" Sin and Misery would vanish from the earth.

A reward of \$500 is offered for the detection of the person who set fire to the steam boat at Ver-

genues, on the night of the 5th Octo last. Also \$500 for the detection of those who set fire to the steam boat Champlain, at Whitehall, on the night of the 6th of October, 1817.

Leghorn hats.—The hats known by the name of Leghorn, are made by the peasants, near Florence, out of a kind of wheat-straw, grown for that purpose, and cut before the grain ripens. To make it fine, it is sown in poor ground, very thick.

The celebrated Weathersfield bonnet was sold a few days since, at auction, in N. Y. for \$39.

Lawyers' Harvest.—The Louisville Advertiser states that 1583 undecided causes are open on the docket of one county in Kentucky.

A woman of Homer, N. Y. on the 5d inst. spun 15 and a half skeins of flannel yarn, containing 10 knots each, on a common wheel.

The Zanesville silver mining company have at length got down to the place where they expected to find silver, but no silver has yet been discovered where they are now at work; they are, however, working, in a horizontal direction, towards the place where they first bored, with the expectation as they say, of there finding the object of their pursuits. *Ohio paper.*

A corn shelling machine is in use at Worcester, Ms. by which a man and boy can shell from 10 to 15 bushels in an hour. It was invented by a Mr. Mel-

Sixty-one pews in St. Paul's Church, in Boston, sold for thirty-four thousand dollars!

There is a farm in Braintree, Mass. which has been owned by the same family for more than 172 years; it is now in the possession of the 7th generation.

(FOR THE GAZETTE.)
TO LOGAN.

Logan, in prose let men their foes abuse
Some better theme should suit the hea-
ven born muse,
The people's choice, your rulers worth
to scan
Alike dishonour both the *mouse* and *man*.
There was a time you rais'd a noble
strain*
And breath'd a requiem o'er the he-
ro slain,
And Fraser's grateful shade exulting
heard
His treasur'd worth by generous foes re-
ver'd.
Again awake the muse: for aid to tell
How in his country's cause, Montgome-
ry fell!
And he who rush'd the bravest midst
the brave
His country from the tawny foe to
save!
Lamented Wayne, still foremost in the
strife
To rescue victims from the savage knife,
Now lonely lies unnotic'd where he fell
And sleeps neglected in his narrow cell.
Again to elegy employ thy powers,
Fling o'er the heroes grave poetic flow-
ers,
And many a kindred heart shall raise, a
prayer
For blessings on the hand that strew'd
them there

HENRY.

* See American Monthly Magazine, No. III. Vol. III. June 1813.

MARRIED.—On the 14th instant, at the house of Mr. James Young near the Seneca village, on the Buffalo Reservation, by the rev. Step N. Rowan, President of the N. Y. Missionary Society, Tho's Armstrong, interpreter to the Seneca mission, to Rebecca Hempertr-
man.

Also, at the same place, Jonathan Jacket, youngest son of the celebrated Chief Red Jacket, to Yeehah-wee, a young woman from Cattaraugus.

The rev. Paschal N. Strong, correspond- ing secretary of the N. Y. mission- ary society, being present, concluded the solemnization by prayer.

Thomas Armstrong and Rebecca Hempertrman are both whites, who were taken by the Senecas at the close of the revolutionary war, from their cradles, & are now identified with the Indians by their language and their habits. The other parties are native Senecas.

This is the first occasion on which marriage has ever been solemnized in this tribe according to the christian in- stitution; and it is hoped this will be an example for future imitation, as the rights were solemnized in the presence of a number of the principal Chiefs and Warriors in the nation.—*Geneva Ga- zette.*

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The undersigned having been appointed a corresponding committee for the county of Ontario, for the current year, it becomes our duty to give notice to the towns committees to call meetings in their respective towns for the purpose of choosing delegates to constitute a republican Convention for this county for the ensuing year.

We therefore request the said com- mittees to call meetings of the republi- cans in their respective towns in such a manner as they shall deem proper, and to elect three delegates to meet in County

Convention at Washburn's Inn in Can- andaigua on the 28th day of December next, at 1 o'clock P. M. of that day, for the transaction of the legal business of such a convention, and such other busi- ness as said convention may deem prop- er.

TIMOTHY BARNARD,
HUGH M'NAIR,
IRA SELBY,
RICH'D M. WILLIAMS,
LOTT REW,
AB'N P. VOSBURGH,
JOHN MASTICK.

Committee.

November 25th 1820.
The above meeting if it be held at Mr. Rowe's Tavern, instead of Wash- burn's as mentioned in the above notice.

Masonic Notice.

THE Anniversary of St. John the E- vangelist will be celebrated at Ro- chester on the 27th inst. An Oration will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Brad- ley, at the Presbyterian Church, and a dinner provided by A. Ensworth & Son. The brethren of the several Lodges in this vicinity are respectfully invited to attend. Procession to form at the Lodge Room, precisely at 11 o'clock A. M.

Wm. BREWSTER,
Wm. COBB,
Wm. ATKINSON,
A. REYNOLDS,
E. BABBIT,
Committee.

Rochester, Dec. 18, 1820.

NOTICE.

APPPLICATION will be made at the next session of the Legislature for the exemption of Mechanics' tools from execution—And it is earnestly requested by the mechanics of this place, that the mechanics in different parts of the state co-operate, by an expression of their wishes to their representatives from their respective counties.

Printers will please give this one inser- tion. Rochester, Dec. 25, 1820.

New Blacksmithing Establishment!

COBB & THAYER,
HAVING completed their new shop at the west end of the Bridge, are now ready to accommodate their customers with all kinds of CAST- IRON, STEEL and other EDGE TOOLS.— Also, all kinds of country work done in the shortest notice, in a complete and workmanlike manner.
Rochester, Dec. 26th 1820. 8tf.

NOTICE is hereby given that James L. Roseburgh, John Ward, Samuel Stilwell, Daniel H. Fitzhugh, Henry Shepard and their associates, will petition the Legislature of the state of New-York at the next meeting for an act to divide the counties of Ontario, Genesee, Steuben and Allegany, setting off a new county to comprise the towns of Lima, Avon, Genesee, Livonia, Groveland, Freeport, Sparta, and the west part of Springwater in Ontario.—York, Leices- ter, Perry, and Mount Morris, in Gene- see,—the north township of Dansville in Steuben, and the north townships of Os- sian and Nunda, in Allegany. Decem- ber 21st, 1820.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers and their associates, will present a petition to the next Leg- islature at their next meeting, for an act incorporating the village of Rochester- ville, and of School District No. 4 in the town of Brighton, into a Lancasterian School Society.

NATHAN L. ROCHESTER,
ELISHA ELY,
ISAAC COLVIN.
December 26, 1820.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers and their associates will present a petition to the Legislature of the State of New-York, at their next meeting, for a law to erect north part of Genesee county, to include the towns of Gates, Parma, Clarkson, Murray, Gaines, Rideway, Shelby, Barra, Sweden, Ogden, Riga and Bergen, into a new county.

HIEL BROCKWAY,
ABEL BALDWIN,
SYLVESTER ALVORD.
Nov. 24th, 1820.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having unsettled ac- counts with the Estate of Jacob Smith deceased, are informed that the Executors will attend at his late resi- dence from Monday, the 11th to the 16th of December inclusive for the pur- pose of settling the same. Those in- debted are requested to make immedi- ate payment. Grain will be received on accounts and Notes specifying the same, if delivered within a few days.

FRANCIS SMITH, } Execu-
JAMES SMITH, } tors.
West-Bloomfield, Nov. 22, 1820.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A Responsible person is wanted to carry a mail from Rochester to Oswego—to be transported once a week on horseback. For terms enquire of the Printer.
Rochester Dec. 12, 1820.

PELLING BOOKS,
For sale at this Office

WINDOW GLASS.

THE Subscriber Agent of the Pe- terboro Glass Manufactory, offers for sale, at Factory prices

WINDOW GLASS
of all sizes, wholesale and retail. Mer- chants will find it for their interest to call.

Drugs & Medicines.

JUST received a new snpply, which together with those before on hand, comprising a general assortment, will be sold low for cash.

Notice

IS hereby given to all who are indebt- ed to me to call and settle their accounts without delay—thereby preventing vexa- tions and costs necessarily attending coercive measures.

F. F. BACKUS.
Rochester, Dec 11, 1820. 5tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wants 25 journeymen Coopers for the fall's work four to continue a year. Two industri- ous boys as Apprentices to the Cooper- ing-Business. Apply at my shop a few rods South of the Red Mill's
Pork, Whiskey, and Potash barrels, made of the best seasoned stock, on hand which will be sold low for Produce. The work warranted good.

BENJ. JAMES.
Rochester, August 3, 1820. 40tf.

LOOK AT THIS!

FOR sale, a good two horse WAG- GON—one span of fine HORSES, and a set of harness. Enquire of the Printer. Dec. 11, 1820.

PORK WANTED.

WANTED, 10,000 pounds Pork in the Hog, for which cash will be paid by

S. MELANCTON SMITH.
Rochester Dec 19, 1820.
Also a few Bbls. of Mess PORK.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who owe me for Papers must make immediate payment.— This No. ends the quarter and the Printers must be paid. Whoever has paid the Printers, must bring forward their receipt, and have a settlement.

S. B. BARTLETT.
Dec. 18th, 1820.

W.M. PITKIN,

At the store recently occupied by Messrs. Leavitt & Hill, near the Bridge,

IS now opening a general assortment of

Drugs and Medicine,
Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Oils, & Glass,
Crockery & Glass-ware,
Wines, Groceries, &c. &c.

Rochester, Dec. 4, 1820. 4tf

FLAX-SEED WANTED.

THE Subscriber will pay the high- est price in Cash, or will exchange Salt for Flax-seed, delivered at the Oil Mill in Clyde.

H. HOOKER.
Clyde, Sept. 6, 1820. 45tf.

For Sale Cheap.

A SECOND hand Chase and Har- ness. H. H.

REMOVAL.
COBB & THAYER,

HAVE removed their Scythe & Axe Manufactory, to their new Shop at the west end of the Bridge, where they intend carrying on the manufac- turing of

SCYTHES and AXES

in all their various branches. All calls in their line, punctually attended to.
Rochester, Dec. 5th 1820. 5tf

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Western Mail will close on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock A. M. The Eastern Mail will close on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 o'clock The Moscow Mail, on the west side of the river, will close every Monday at 9 o'clock P. M. The Avon Mail on the east side of the River will close every Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M. All letters to be forwarded should be deliv- ered at least half an hour before the time fixed for closing the Mail, otherwise they will lie over until the departure of the next mail.

A. REYNOLDS, P. M.
Rochester, Nov. 7th 1820.

DISSOLUTION,

THE Co-partnership heretofore ex- isting between Alpheus Bingham and George Cameron, under the firm of Bingham & Cameron, is dissolved by mutual consent.

A. BINGHAM,
G. CAMERON.
Rochester, Nov. 14, 1820.

A. Bingham returns his thanks to those who have heretofore patronized him, and hopes to merit and receive a continuation of their favors. He will continue business at the old stand.
Nov. 13, 1820. 2tf

Stimulus for the Nose,

OR a CORDIAL for the Olfactory Nerves, being a certain cure for Catarrh and Head-ache, Prepared by J. P. Whitwell, Boston.

More than seven years have elapsed since this fashionable and fragrant Stimulatory was first prepared, during which time it has undergone many improve- ments, and continues to gain ground in public estimation, and there is scarce a town or village in the U. S. where it is unknown.

Judges, Lawyers and Divines, when "laboring in their vocation," have acknowledged its refreshing qualities, both to the mind and body; for in all cases of lassitude and ennui, arising from much sitting or speaking, nothing at the time can be so conveniently resorted to, or is more grateful than the "Aromatic Snuff."

This snuff is moreover extremely pleasant to people in general. It opens and purges the head, removes drowsi- ness, and sensibly stimulates the spirits. The Scotch snuff is certainly destitute of fine flavor, and is without any apparent effect except that of injuring the complexion; & the coarse black snuffs, instead of clearing and refreshing the olfactory nerves, serves but to obstruct and deaden them, and in process of time has an evident effect upon the speech.

The Aromatic Snuff will certainly cure a Catarrh of recent standing, and most generally relieve a head-ache.— Dr. Waterhouse, in his certificate, which accompanies each bottle, acknowledges this fact, and adds "the articles are also innocent in their quality."

CORN SALVE.—The effect of this composition has been frequently approv- ed. It is acknowledged to be superior to any other remedy for the cure of corns.

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.—When any thing short of extracting the tooth will afford relief, this specific will always accomplish it.

The above articles are for sale at F. F. Backus Druggist Store in this vil- lage.
Rochester, Oct. 28, 1820. 511y.

STOVES,
HARD-WARE, CUTLERY
&c. &c.

SMITH & ALLCOTT

HAVE just received at their new Brick Store an extensive assort- ment of

HARD-WARE,
DRY-GOODS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
IRON, STEEL,
NAILS, TIN,
SHEET-IRON, &c.

They also carry on the manufactur- ing of

Tin and Sheet-Iron,
all which will be sold at fair prices.
CASH paid for FURS.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

New-York city banks—Al- bany—Troy—Lansing- burgh and Schenectady par
Notes of all other banks payable at either of the city banks do
Newburg bank, old emis- sion do
Do. do. filled with red ink 1-2 dis
Do. Branch at Ithaca 1 dis
Auburn Bank 3-4 dis
Aqueduct at Catskill 1 dis
Barker's Exchange, paya- ble in N. York 87 1-2 dis
Catskill Bank 1-2 dis
Central Bank at Cherry- Valley 3-4 dis
Chenango Bank 2 dis
Columbia Bank, at Hudson 1-2 dis
Geneva Bank 3-4 dis
Hudson Bank 90 dis
Jefferson County Bank 40 dis
Middle District Bank 1-2 dis
Niagara Bank 85 dis
Ontario Bank 3-4 dis
Orange County Bank 1-2 dis
Plattsburgh Bank 1 1-4 dis
Utica bank and branch 3-4 dis
Washington and Warren Bank 60 dis
Notes of the Bank of Mon- treal, not payable in the city 3 dis
New-Hampshire banks 2 1-2 pr. ct. dis.
New-Jersey banks at par, except the state banks at Trenton and Camden the Mount Holly and Cumberland banks, which are at 4 a 5 per ct. dis
Bank of Canada 3 dis
Bank of Upper Canada 7 dis
Connecticut banks payable in New-York at par—all other at 1 per cent dis.
Boston banks at 1 per cent, and Mas- sachusetts generally from 1 to 2 1-3 per cent dis.

An Apprentice.
A Boy of good character may find a situation in this Office. Dec. 11.

ALMANACKS
For the Year
1821.

For sale at this Office.

MISCELLANY.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.
A NEW-HAMPSHIRE TAVERN.
Some years ago, his Rozinaute striding,
A gentleman was in New-Hampshire riding,
Far to the North—He'd travelled many a league,
One day; and now with hunger, thirst, fatigue,
Almost o'er come, with most rejoicing eyes
A Tavern sign he at a distance spies:
Approaching, on the sign these words appear:
"For man and beast best entertainment here."
Dismounting for the hostler now he calls,
But for the hostler all in vain he bawls,
He opens the door; then sees with graces winning,
The landlady and daughter Bets a spinning,
Humming away at most enormous rate,
This on the little wheel, that on the great.
"Where is the landlord?"—"He is gone away"
Clear down the lot with Joe, a mowing maw.
"Grass, madam—Have you oats?"—"No, none at all,
My husband sold the whole last fall.
To find the heuse in liquors,"—"Corn, ma'am pray?"
"The last half bushel went to mill to-day."
"Then you have meal?"—"Not any; you know, Bets,
All we've not baked has gone to pay our debts.
Let down them bars; take out your bits, your horse
Will find us good food, sir, as ever was,
—This done, the traveller to the house returned.
And to slay his thirst impatient burned,
"I'll thank you, madam, for a glass of gin
And water,"—"Sir, there's not a drop within."
"Some brandy, then,"—"Sir, we have none at all;
For here for brandy people never call."
"A glass then of West India,"—"Sir, we've none."
"Well then, New-England,"—"All our rum is gone."
"Have you some cider, or some beer that's good?"
"Our cider's out—we have not lately brewed."
"I'm very thirsty; pray some water bring."
"But take the word, and fetch some from the spring."
Bets went—returned—"Mother, th' old sow, oh lud,
Has made the water all as thick as mud,
By wallowing in the spring"—The traveller now
Demands: "What keep you but yourselves and sow?"
"Keep," says the woman, feeling anger's spur,
"What do we keep? why, we keep Tavern, Sir."
Ned would liken himself to Achilles of old,
I hope he'll admit of a single correction;
In his heel lay Achilles danger we're told,
Whilst Ned, in his heels finds his only protection.

PROOF POSITIVE.

"My Celia's willing chains I wear,
Sigh'd love-sick—true," answered John,
"Willing they must be, for in truth,
Her charms could never force them on."

FROM THE ITALIAN.

As, Venus, late you miss'd your boy,
And anxious sought where he had stray'd,
"One kiss," you cried, "I'll give with joy
To him who knows where Capid's laid."
Give me the kiss; for see he lies
In the dark heaven of Rosa's eyes
Or bid by Rosa's lips bestow
The kiss, and yours I will forego.

Robert complain'd in bitter terms one day,
That Frank had ta'en his character away;
"I take your character," says Frank,
"why, zounds!
I would not have it for ten thousand pounds."

CHARACTER OF BORACHIA BIBLER.

Down to the period of his Death in a Ditch.
(A happy imitation of Counsellor Phillips' Character of Bonaparte.)
HE IS Fuddled!

We may now pause before that drunken prodigy, which staggered amongst us like some pompous landlord, whose nose parboiled the liquor his mouth swallowed.

Dirty, squinting, and peculiar, he fell from his seat, an overdone lubber, hiccuping in the harmony of his own originality.

A hat greased, rimless, and scalloped—a coat destitute of its skirts—and neck-cloth that distanced description—and a pair of branches grinning defiance to totality, marked the outlines of this extraordinary drinker—the most extraordi-

nary, perhaps, that in the annals of this world ever drank, or reeled, or fell.

Fling into a tavern in the midst of a combat which employed every fist of a crowd who acknowledged no superior, he commenced his blow-out, a cobbler by trade, and a drunkard by inclination.

With no friend but his cup, and no fortune but his wages, he rushed into the bar, where rum, and gin, had arrayed themselves, and sobriety fled from him as from the glance of destiny. He knew no motive but drunkenness—he acknowledged no check but an empty pocket—he worshipped no God but the bottle, and with an eastern devotion, he knelt at the shrine of his idolatry. Antecedent to this, there was no spirit that he did not love, there was no cordial that he did not venerate; in the hope of a tankard he flattered the landlord; for the sake of a dram, he bowed to the bar-keeper.

A professed Christian, he guzzled in Lent; a pretended saint, he horsewhipped his wife; and in the name of a borrower, he stole without remorse, and wore without shame the shirt of his neighbor.

The bar contained no liquors that he did not approve, there was no bottle he could not empty—and whether amid brother drunkards, in a ditch or on a dung-hill, he seemed never to be sober, and everlastingly drunk. The whole army of tipplers wondered at beholding the immensity of his draughts, and the velocity with which he drank them.—Scepticism bowed to the prodigies of his performance; a quart of raw rum assumed the air of moderation; nor was there aught too incredible for belief, or too fanciful for expectation, when the world saw a mender of old shoes drink three quarts without a stagger.—All the blow-outs of Antiquity became flea-bites in his contemplation:

and he disposed of gallons and quarts, and pints and gills, and mugs, as if they were the invisible measures of the Lilliputians.

Such is a faint and feeble picture of Rorachia Bibler, the first, and it is to be hoped the last, Emperor of drunkards.

The following anecdote points out the folly of those coxcombs who would be considered fine gentlemen.

Lord Camelford entering one evening a coffee-house in Conduit street, which his lordship frequented, meanly, attired, as he often was, sat down to peruse the paper of the day. Soon after, came in a dashing fellow, a first-rate blood, who threw himself into the opposite seat of the same box with Lord C. and in a most consequential tone bawled out—"Walter, bring me a pint of Madeira, and a couple of wax candles, and put them into the next box." He then drew to himself Lord C.'s candle, and set himself to read. His lordship glanced at him a look of indignation, but exerting his optics a little more, continued to decypher his paper. The writer soon reappeared, and with a multitude of obsequious bows, announced his having completed the commands of the gentleman, who immediately lounged round into his box. Lord Camelford having finished his paragraph, called out in a mimic tone to that of Mr. ——"Waiter, bring me a pair of snufflers." These were quickly brought, when his Lordship laid down his paper, walked round to the box in which Mr. — was, snuffed out both his candles, and leisurely returned to his seat. Boiling with rage and fury, the indignant beau roared out, "Waiter, waiter, waiter, who the devil is it that dares thus to insult a gentleman? Who is he? What is he? What do they call?" "Lord Camelford, Sir," said the waiter.—"Who! Lord Camelford?" returned the former, in a tone of voice scarcely audible! horror-struck at the recollection of his own impertinence, and almost doubting whether he was still in existence. "Lord Camelford!—What have I to pay?" On being told, he laid down his score, and actually stole away, without daring to taste his Madeira.

A Recipe for Rheumatism.—Take one ounce of Gum Camphor, and put it into a quart of spirits; put therein as much of the bark of Sassafras root as the liquor will cover—let it stand for 10 or 12 hours and it is fit for use. Take half a common wine glass full on going to bed, and the same as soon as you can in the morning, if possible an hour or two before breakfast, and even again at eleven o'clock, should the rheumatism be very painful, taking care to rub the parts affected well with the same medicine. It being an innocent medicine, the dose may be increased to a full glass if thought necessary. The effect is a violent perspiration, consequently the patient must be extremely careful not to be exposed to the cold. Although this treatment may not suite all kinds of rheumatism, it has had the effect to relieve one who had it in his shoulders, knees, and ankles, for many years, and very strenuously recommends its application.

Recipe for a cold.—Take one table spoonfull of sweet oil, one do. of brown sugar, two do. vinegar, four do. French Brandy, and half do. of laudanum—one tea spoonful to be taken three or four times during the day, and one at going to bed.

STOVES, HARD-WARE, CUTLERY &c. &c.

SMITH & ALLCOTT
HAVE just received at their new Brick Store an extensive assortment of

HARD-WARE, DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, IRON, STEEL, NAILS, TIN, SHEET-IRON, &c.

They also carry on the manufacturing of **Tin and Sheet-Iron**, all which will be sold at fair prices. **CASH paid for FURS.** Rochester, December 5th 1820. 5tf

NEW STORE.

DRUGS & MEDICINE.
THE subscriber having formed a connexion with Smith & Allcott, in the above line, now offers for sale in a part of their new Brick Store, a general assortment of inspected and warranted

Drugs and Medicines, which will be sold as low as at any place west of Albany. He solicits a share of the patronage of Physicians, and the public in general. **CALEB HAMMOND.** Rochester, Dec. 5th 1820. 5tf

NEW CASH STORE.

Alexander Root & Co.
ARE now opening at their Store, (one door south of Fraser & Sheldon's Hardware Store,) a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, and Crockery—which were purchased at Auction in New-York, and will be sold for Cash, at wholesale or retail—some of which are the following:—

- Broadcloths,
- Cassimeres,
- Satinetts,
- Flannels,
- Bombazetts,
- Ratinetts,
- Canton Crapes,
- Lastrings,
- Calicoes,
- Shirtings,
- Shawls, Handkerchiefs, &c.
- Jamaica, St. Croix, and N. E. RUM,
- Cogniac Brandy,
- Holland Gin,
- Wines,
- Hyson, & Hyson Skin TEA,
- Lump & Brown SUGAR,
- Coffee, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Rochester, Oct. 17th 1820. 50d.

E. PECK & CO,

ARE receiving a large addition to their stock of **Books & Stationary**, which will make their assortment very complete. Library Companies will be supplied on the most favourable terms. Merchants and Schools will be furnished with School Books by the dozen at low prices.

*A catalogue of books on hand is now preparing and will be ready for delivery, (gratis) in the course of the present week.

ALSO FOR SALE.
Of a superior quality,
Writing, Letter, Printing and Wrapping PAPER, on good terms, for ready pay.

—ALSO—
Beers' Ontario Genesee **ALMANACK**, for the Year of our Lord **1821.**
for sale by the Thousand, Gross, dozen, or single at low prices. 3m.

Rochester Hardware Store.

STOVES.

FRASER & SHELDON

HAVE just received an assortment of **Oven, Box, Franklin and Sheet-Iron STOVES, Stove-Pipe, &c. &c.**
2 Tons Sheet-Iron, assorted.
12 Thermometers.
Dutch Bolting Cloths.
They have on hand a general assortment of **Hard-Ware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Copper, Sheet-Iron and Tin Wares, &c.**
Dec. 13, 1820.

DYE STUFF, PAINT AND OIL STORE.

S. MELANCTON SMITH

KEEPS on hand a constant supply of **Dye-Staffs** of all kinds—**Paints and Oils**, which will be sold very low for Cash. **Clothiers** are respectfully invited to call. The articles are selected by gentlemen long acquainted with the business and are warranted good.

—ALSO—
Iron, Nails—White and Tarred Rope all sizes. **Blocks, Shoe, Whitewash, Clothiers and Paint Brushes, Seine and Wrapping Twine. Factory and Tow Cloth. Tobacco, Pipes, Snuff, Powder Lead and Shot. Shaving and Bar Soap.**
Albany Stone Ware, consisting of a variety of **Jugs & Pots**. A constant supply of common and basket **Salt**—**North Carolina Tar and Rosin**, by the bbl. or less. A few **Cow Bells**, from 3 to 4s. each. **Salmon** of a superior quality by the bbl. or less, which will be exchanged for Produce or Whiskey.—**Spermaceti Oil**, much used for Wool carding as well as lamps. **Confectionary** Also, [July 17,] a constant supply of **SALT**,

By the hundred barrels, or less, on liberal terms.

FORWARDING.

THE subscriber continues the Forwarding Business on the Genesee River, will take property at either of the Landings above Rochester and deliver the same at either of the Landings below;—will also contract for the Forwarding of Merchandise from Albany to any part of this district on reasonable terms.

S. MELANCTON SMITH.
Rochester, April 18, 1820. 24tf

REMOVAL.

W.M. REYNOLDS,
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Rochester and its vicinity that he has removed to his new shop, one door north of J. G. Christophers Mansion House, where he intends carrying on the

Shaving & Hair-Dressing, business in all its various branches. He hopes by particular attention to merit & receive a share of public patronage.

N. B. He keeps constantly on hand for sale **Shaving Soap, Pomatum, Court Plaster, Tooth-Brushes, Artificial Curls, Liquid Blacking, Blackball, &c.**
Rochester, Nov. 20th 1820. 3tf

CHEAP CASH STORE.

LEAVITT & HILL

IN the new stone building at the West End of the Bridge, have just received from New-York, a large and well assorted stock of

GOODS,

of almost every description, which they are determined to sell for ready pay, sufficiently low to correspond with the present prices of Produce.
Rochester, Nov. 28th, 1820. 4tf

Doctors Elwood & Coleman

HAVE removed to their new Brick Office two doors south of the meeting house [Carroll street.]
N. B. Those indebted to us either by note or book account must call and settle without delay, as we are determined to have a general settlement before the 25th of November next.
Rochester, Oct. 23, 1820.

GROUND PLASTER,

BY the Bbl. or smaller quantity for Sale, also, a few Bbls. Bennet's (Manlius) superior Ale, by **S. MELANCTON SMITH.**
August, 21st 1820.

CASH for WHEAT.

THE Subscribers will pay—Cash for Wheat delivered at their Mills in Clyde.
STRONG & ALBRIGHT.
Clyde, Sept. 8, 1820. 54tf

CASH STORE.

THIS DAY RECEIVED BY **SILAS SMITH;**

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF **DRY GOODS, EARTHEN & HARD-WARE, DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS, DRUGS & MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c. &c.**
Cheap for ready pay only.
Rochester, Nov. 20th 1820. 4w.

N. B. The highest price in cash paid for **POT & PEARL ASHES.**

Feathers Wanted,

A Fair price will be paid for a quantity of Feathers. Enquire at this Office. Nov. 14, 1820.
Rochester, Nov. 7, 1820.

PLAYING CARDS

For sale at this Office.

ROCHESTER BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

JUST received from Boston and for sale by the subscriber **50 doz. Morocco and Fancy lining Skins, 200 pr. cowhide Boots**—which for stock and work, are exceeded by none—Also, an additional supply of **excellent coarse Shoes**—making such a variety as will suit purchasers, at least, as well, as at any other Store in the state west of Albany.

The subscriber begs leave gratefully to acknowledge his obligations for past favors, and the same time to inform his customers that he is constantly adding to the number of his workmen, and that of late he has been very successful in procuring good ones—so that he is able to furnish not only durable work, but as much style and taste as can be found in New-York or Boston. He pledges himself to sell quite as low as at any other place in this part of the country.
JACOB GOULD.

Carroll-st. Rochester, nearly opposite A. Ensworth & Son's Inn, December 4, 1820.

N. B. Merchants and others who purchase to sell again, supplied on liberal terms. All failures in work done by the subscriber repaired gratis.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the Yard of Rufuff Hannahs, a yoke of **OXEN** 5 years old, color black and white, with buttons on all their horns, except one. Whoever will give information where they may be found, or will deliver them to Mr. Wm. McCracken, Innkeeper in the village of Rochester, or return them to the subscriber shall be liberally rewarded.
DAVID RILEY.
Elba, Dec. 14th, 1820. 3w

BURRELL REED, TONSOR & FRISSEUR,

RETURNS his most grateful acknowledgements to the inhabitants of Rochester and its Vicinity, for the liberal patronage he has received, since first he unlocked his Barberous instruments amongst them, and notwithstanding the opposition he has encountered in the various departments of the Shaving time he still continues, like his great prototype, the immortal Huggins to flourish the **Packag'd** of ascendancy—and eggs leave to inform the public that he as lower'd his court of fashion, from the pinnacle or which it was erected, to a level with the **Beards and Locks** of the community, where he is to be found one door South of the new brick Store of Messrs. Smith & Allcott, and where the rich perfume of the genuine Windsor, and the gentle fragrance of his true Balsamic Pomatum will be found alike healthful and delightful—and in his strong desire to promote the interest of the **Head** department—he is not regardless of that of the **Neel**, and for this great object has constantly on hand a large supply of the real jet Japann gloss **Blacking**—He will "seize the fair occasion," to attend the commands of the Ladies at their respective residences.
Signed and executed at my court of law.
Rochester, Nov. 28, 1820. **B. REED.**

Stephen Charles,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and the public generally that he has opened a Grocery Store on door east of the Post office, where he offers for sale low for Cash, wholesale or retail

Cogniac and Spanish BRANDY,
Holland and Anchor GIN,
Jamaica, St. Croix, and N. E. RUM,
Teneriffe, Madeira, Corsica and Malaga WINES,
Molasses,
Lump and Brown SUGARS,
Old Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin TEAS,
Spanish and American SEGARS,
Tobacco,
Snuff, and Chocolate,
Raisins, Filberts,
Pea-Nuts,
Almonds and Almond Pitt,
Windsor and Bar SOAP,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,
Pepper,
Allspice, Coffee,
Ginger,
Stoughton Bitters,
Cod-Fish,
Shad,
Smoked Salmon,
Tar, Cordage, &c. &c. &c.
—ALSO—
50 Boxes assorted WINDOW GLASS.
N. B. Tavern keepers or private families, wishing to be supplied with pure and unadulterated liquors, will do well to call.
Rochester, Oct. 17, 1820: 51tf