

ROCHESTER GAZETTE.

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No. 33 Vol. IV.]

TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1820.

[WHOLE No. 193.]

TERMS OF THE ROCHESTER GAZETTE.

To subscribers who receive their papers by mail, the price will be Two Dollars, or 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.

Supremacy Notice, 20 cents for the first insertion, and 15 cents 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 dispatch.

Legal Advertisements.

WILLIAM H. HANTON, Clerk of the Court.
By order of the Court, I have appointed the following day, to wit: the first day of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the Court House in the town of Rochester, in the county of Genesee, to receive and take the oaths of office from the Justices of the Peace, to be appointed by the Court at the next term, to wit: the first day of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day. And I have also appointed the following day, to wit: the first day of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the Court House in the town of Rochester, in the county of Genesee, to receive and take the oaths of office from the Justices of the Peace, to be appointed by the Court at the next term, to wit: the first day of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

ZOTIE ELLIOT, Clerk of the Court.
By order of the Court, I have appointed the following day, to wit: the first day of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the Court House in the town of Rochester, in the county of Genesee, to receive and take the oaths of office from the Justices of the Peace, to be appointed by the Court at the next term, to wit: the first day of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

AMT. FIDUCIARY.
The Bankers of the County.

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 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 look 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 none more inspiring claims upon our gratitude, than resistance to tyranny and oppression.

In those republican states which have been the admiration of the world, the first of the hero who promoted the cause of liberty and maintained the independence and dignity of man. The animated causes, the brightening marble snatched his features from the grasp of death, and the historian inscribed the same 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 appear to us by their magnanimity from the gloomy stage of colonial subjection and from the history of a long and arduous struggle for the elevation of a Southern and independent people, they asserted and maintained the inalienable rights of man, in the neutral pledge of their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor;—a long as Virtue holds her empire in the hearts of their successors, the example of those generous benefactors will not be lost to the world. Their names will not pass away for the 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 death on its possessor.
The glory of our ancestors is the light of posterity, and the heritage of the living cannot be offered to the illustrious dead with an equal or sterile benediction. Great and splendid actions will be done by men who have humble or ordinary objects in pursuit. 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 our virtues and their reproof. It is by reading the history of their generous and noble actions that sympathetic emotions are excited in the heart, and by a regeneration of such feelings, grandeur of sentiment, dignity and elevation of character, & habits of virtue are generated & confirmed. Læneas clad in armor the struggles of the gods, that even in their devious the citizens of Sparta might have the image of a warrior in their every observing and that a disposition of the mind like a tomb of the body was invigorated by exercise and activity. "The interwoven" says Plutarch "the praise of virtue and the contempt of vice amid their pursuits and recreations, and by these arts they were possessed with a thirst of honor, an enthusiasm bordering on madness, and had not a real but a false country." The trophies of Minerva were carried in the sleep of the Medes, and the aged listening to the exploits of Hercules was excited with his spirit, and became the successful rival of his fame. The uneducated 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 patronage, 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 60 portraits engraved by Mr. J. B. Langhorne, 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 free of their trouble.

Cash paid for Rags at this Office.

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. 240

List of Letters

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

- King Allen,
- Lucy Allen,
- David Allen,
- Daniel Archer,
- Isaac Burrell,
- Huzekiah Bull,
- Lowy Bowtell,
- James Batey,
- Peter Calder,
- Joel Cass,
- Leinnel Castle,
- Almon Davis,
- Peter Duman,
- Jehud Davy,
- John Elwell,
- John H. Fuller,
- Abm. Ford,
- Lebr. Frost,
- Patrick O'Flarty,
- John Gorton,
- Almon Griddings,
- E. Howland,
- Calvin G. Hills,
- Sally Ann Hobbins,
- Eruch Hubbard,
- Newton Johnson,
- Petit Lowder,
- Ozias Lindsey,
- Thomas Kent,
- William Middleton,
- Levi Moses,
- Ozm Miller,
- Polly Morrison,
- Henry S. Mead,
- George Oilds,
- Ezrah Parish,
- Cluck Payne,
- John A. Rockwell,
- Polly Rhoads,
- Sarah M. Ripley,
- Moses Stephens,
- Asa Sprague,
- L. D. Smith,
- Timothy Stone,
- Truman Stone,
- Luther Smith,
- Hazelah Smith,
- Samuel Snyper,
- James Thompson,
- Daniel Thur,
- Marsiall J. Worden,
- Henry D. Williams,
- James Wilson,
- James Wanch.

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. 11

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. 30th

Attorney's and Justice's Blanks for sale.

THE MAID OF THE MOOR OR THE WATER FIENDS.

The following burlesque upon the hobgoblin tales of Lewis is from the pen of the younger COLMAN, and conveys a delicate sarcasm upon the wild fancies of this wonder working bard.]

On a wild moor, all brown and bleak,
Where broods the hearth frequenting growse,
There stood a tenement antique,
Lord Hoppergollop's country house.

Here silence reign'd with lips of glue,
And undisturb'd maintain'd her law;
Save when the owl, cried—"who!" "who!" "who!"
Or the hoarse crow, croak'd—"caw! caw! caw!"

Neglected mansion! for 'tis said,
When o'er the snow came feathering down,
Four barbed steeds, from the Bull's head,
Carried thy master up to town.

Weak Hoppergollop! Lords may moan,
Who stake in London their estate,
On two small rattling bits of bone,
On little figure, or on great.

Swift whirl the wheels,—he's gone;—a Rose
Remains behind, whose virgin look,
Unseen, must blush in whiffling snows;
Sweet beauteous blossom! 'twas the Cook!

A halber, far, than my weak note,
Maid of the Moor! thy various demand;
Ere might be proud to lose their coat,
It skinn'd by Dolly Dumpling's hand.

Long had the fair one sat alone,
Had none remain'd, save only she;
She by herself had been, if one
Had not been left, for company.

'Twas a tall youth, whose cheeks clear blue
Was ting'd with health and manly toil;
Lushly he som'd, and when it grew,
He always cut it off to bill.

O! would he cry—"Delve, delve the hole!
"And prune the tree, and trim the root;
"And stick the twig upon the pole,
"To scare the sparrows from the fruit!"

A small mate favorite, by day
Follow'd his steps, where'er he wheels
His barrow round the garden gay,
A bob-tail cur is at his heels.

Ah man! the brute creation see,
"Thy constancy out need the spur!
While lessons of fidelity,
Are found in every bob-tail cur.

Hard toil'd the youth, so fresh and strong,
While Bob-tail in his face would look,
And mark'd his master's toil the song,
"Sweet Dolly Dumpling! O, thou Cook!"

For thus he sung; while Cupid smil'd,
Heard't that the Gard'ner own'd his dart;
Which prou'd his passion, running wild,
A grated true love on his heart.

Maid of the Moor his love return'd
"True love ne'er taints the cheek with shame!"
When Gard'ner's hearts, like hot-beds burn,
A Cook may surely feed the flame.

Ah! not averse from love was she;
"Though pure as heaven's snowy flake;
Both lov'd; and though the Gard'ner he,
He knew not what it was to take.

Cold blows the blast, the night's obscure;
"The mansion's crazy wainscot creaks,
The sun had sunk, and all the moor,
Like every other moor, was bleak.

Alone, pale, trembling, near the fire,
The lovely Dolly Dumpling sat;
Much did she fear, and much admire,
What Thomas, gard'ner, could be at.

Listening, her hand supports her chin,
"But ah! no foot is heard to stir;
He comes not from the garden in,
Nor he nor little bob-tail cur.

They cannot come, sweet Maid, to thee;
"Flesh, both of cur and man, is grass;
And what's impossible can't be,
And never, never, comes to pass!

She paces through the hall antique,
"To call her Thomas from his toil!
She opens the door; the hinges creak,
Because the hinges wanted oil.

Thrice on the threshold of the hall,
She—"Thomas!"—cried, with many a sob:
And thrice on Bob-tail did she call,
Exclaiming sweetly—"Bob! Bob! Bob!"

Vain Maid! a Gard'ner's corpse 'tis said,
"In answers can but ill succeed;
And dogs that hear, when they are dead,
Are very cunning dogs indeed!

Back through the hall she bent her way;
"All, all was solitude around;
The candles shed a feeble ray,
Though a large mould, of four to the pound.

Full closely to the fire she drew,
"Adown her cheek a salt tear stole;

When lo! a coffin out there flew,
And in her apron burnt a hole.

Spiders their busy death-watch tick'd;
A certain sign that fate will frown:
The clumsy kitchen clock, too, click'd,
A certain sign it was not down.

More strong, and strong, her terrors rose,
"Her shadow did the maid appal;
She trembled at her lovely nose,
It look'd so long against the wall.

Up to her chamber, damp and cold,
She climb'd Lord Hoppergollop's stair,
Three stories high, long, dull and old,
As great Lord's stories often are.

All nature now appear'd to pause;
And—'—over the one half world seem'd
"dead!"
No—"—'—curtain'd sleep,"—had she; because
She had no curtains to her bed,

Listening she lay, with iron din;
"The clock struck—twelve, the door flew
wide,
When Thomas grimly glided in,
With little Bob-tail by his side.

Tall like the poplar was his size,
Green, green his waistcoat was, as leeks;
Red, red as beet-root, were his eyes,
And pale as turnips were his cheeks.

Soon as the spectre she espied,
"The fear-struck damsel, faintly said,
"What would my Thomas?—" he replied,
"Oh! Dolly Dumpling I am dead.

"All in the flower of youth I fell,
"Cut off with healthful blossom crown'd!
I was not ill but in a well,
"I tumbled backward and was drown'd.

"Four fathoms deep thy love doth lie,
"His faithful dog his fate doth share;
"We're friends; this is not he and I,
"We're not here, for we are there.

"Yes, two foul water fiends are we;
"Maid of the Moor, attend us now,
"Thy hours at hand, we come for thee!"
The little fiend cur said: "how! how!"

WIND BROKEN.

A safe, easy, and cheap cure. A broken winded horse had been kept in a field where there was not any water, except in the bottom of an old lime kiln, and had recovered his wind—the owner ordered a table shovel full of quick lime to be renewed every six days, and the water to be poured off, and a bucket of it to be given every day, to a broken winded coach horse, aged eight years, which had almost a constant cough. The horse was supplied with water thus prepared for about five weeks, and kept in the stable. He is now perfectly recovered in his wind and free from cough.

REMEDY FOR CHOLERA MORBUS.

We have been assured from a source, entitled to credit that a decoction of the leaves of Sweet Fern, has been found an effectual remedy for the Cholera Morbus. It is at least innocent, and we wish the properties of the plant might be tested by further experiment. The botanical name of this shrub is Comptonia Asplenifolia, and it is thus described in Bigelow's Florida Bostoniensis.
"This handsome shrub possesses a peculiar and somewhat spicy scent. It is pretty common on hills, and in dry woods, attaining to the height of about two or three feet. Leaves alternate, lint ear—lanceolate, the sides deeply indented, or crenate, with alternate segments. The barren flowers grow in cylindrical aments. The fertile flowers produce small, smooth, ovate nuts, invested with the permanent corolla, and at first sight resembling a bar."

Experienced method of healing wounds in trees.

This method consists in making a varnish of linseed oil, redged very drying, by boiling it for the space of an hour, with an ounce of litharge to each pound of oil, mixed with calcined bones pulverised and sifted to the consistence of almost paste. With this paste the wounds of the trees are to be covered by means of a brush, after the bark and other substances have been pared, so as to render the whole smooth and even as possible. The varnish must be applied in dry weather, in order that it may attach itself properly.

It would be well for your tedious story-tellers to reflect that no wit or mirth at the end of a long story can atone for the half hour spent in coming at it.

Captiousness and jealousy are easily offended: and to him who studiously looks for an affront, every mode of behavior will supply it.

The time we live ought not to be computed by the number of years, but by the use that has been made of them.

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. Such was the interest excited on the occasion, that the tribunes, it is represented, were thronged to excess, and the lobbies were from an early hour besieged by individuals of all ranks, who manifested the most uncontroled eagerness. The Persian Ambassador, in grand eastern costume was present at the sitting.

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." Much confusion ensued; but the printing and distribution of the project was finally agreed to, and Monday the 15th inst. was fixed for its discussion.

Philadelphia, July 4.

A second debate in the House of Commons upon Alickerman 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. The debate had like to have resulted in a duel, and nothing else. At its close the following proceedings took place.

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.

A solemn silence here prevailed for several minutes, when 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.—he meant Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Canning.

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. We observe that Mr. Broughman denies, in this debate, the sentiment attributed to him—that the employment of Edwards as a spy was justifiable.

Comments. 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 headed 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 Antilla 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 Transpaco, and Terdija; 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 & jesuit bandied on such a theatre.—They are associated with the most hor-

rible atrocities and cruel disasters known in the annals of mankind. The declamation 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. There is something worthy of observation in the fact, that the French have passed not less than fifteen different organic laws respecting election, in the course of the last thirty years.

Considerable freedom of amendment 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 un molested, all danger is obviated of checking that 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. If 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. Nat. Advocate.

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 pearls 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 vi-

bout 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 the 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 as many 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 tanboreses, or intorases, 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 "Havanna, June 20.

"Last Friday, the 10th, 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:

Americans, 10628	Swiss, 372
English, 7629	Norwegians, 5
Irish, 6067	Swedes, 28
French, 930	Portuguese, 54
Scotch, 1942	Africans, 5
Germans, 490	Prussians, 48
Spanish, 217	Sardinians, 3
Hollanders, 155	Welshmen, 590
Italians, 103	Danes, 97
18114 reported,	
13069 bonded,	
4977 commuted.	
35560	

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 Fimingo 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 \$2,000 in bank notes, many of which bore 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 Poppeus. In a short time the contents of each roll will be known, as well as its title, which is generally found in the interior.

[From the Oneida Observer.]
COALITION CELEBRATION.

For several weeks past the Clingmads "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 Baggs tavern, and concert measures for this splendid feat. At the time and place mentioned in this notification, one clintonian manager and one federal manager met; 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 an individual.

On Saturday 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? here 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 pulitic 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 grampuses." But the Celebration at Salina was well enough—it was got 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 puffets 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 "magnum" author of the stupendous work,—"who by the by always turns out to be the luckless Clinton himself, poor wight. 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 actor of the man. Another has much to say about "wildernesses and woods," and O but for Clinton it would have been all over woods still! A third says something about "future prospects"—a very unpleasant subject upon the whole. And New-Hampshire Carters exclaims 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 this 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 bigger 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 hun-

many agreeable connecting existence. The dawn informs him of the progress of the sun, the rapid flight of the season, the flux of his own blood, the succession of the seasons, the progress of his life, the dawn of the sun, the progress of his life, the dawn of the sun, the progress of his life.

Execution of Hull's young man have paid lives in an ignominious more papers give a count of their execution room to copy it entire. ton both expressed a blessed immortality. said in a spirit of downing to his feet; Hull dark coat and brown yellow vest. Both had a degree of firmness. regard to the particular he was about to suffer of a heart searching God to the perpetration no husbands, as far as allow, and casting his exclaimed Lord Jesus. All this was uttered with and deliberate account, once solemn, but commp Hutton's fortune seem other kindly it was guarded and full of tranquil firing gazing around with a eye on the crowd of son's face was fixed. Hull would examine the cord more closely to ton calm and patiently of the officer: Hull ad tators—Hutton was silent. The following is Hull's

I am called this day's crime. I have been severity 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 behalf too, who interested the youth—thanks for the to-day what are my legs and a coffin. Nothing try youth, to make respectable in society. ly to reverence the r although a profligate, veneration and respect had done so much for company and misguided brought me to this igne had counsel led me to e der—which I shrunk in but the Lord has been has enabled me to befall and has saved my soul through the blood of it respects my confession is going to appear before ing God, I declare wha pecting the murder, as and true; and I hope th don the unkindness of who have said things e 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 Warri niversary celebration at ntional standard was be gentleman, on either lates, bearing the app of liberty and justice. were twenty two youth in white and most fan with wreathes of evere of flowers. More real beauty, it is presumed, witnessed on any siml county. They were equal number of young

many memorable concerts with his fleet- ing existence. The direction of his shad- ing 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 recession of the guileless harvest he has reaped. He is haunted with no ap- prehensions like the inhabitants of great cities, of conjugal infidelity, or of a too numerous posterity. His labors are al- ways surpassed by the benefits of nature. When the sun gets to the sign of Vargo, he summons his kindred, he invites his neighbors, and marches at their head, by the dawning of the day, with sickle in hand, to the ripening field. His heart exults with joy as he binds up the swelling sheaves, while his children dance around them, crowned with garlands of blue batten and wild poppies. Their hairless 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 glorious season, bringing to his recollection the delicious cares of his past existence, inspires him with gratitude to the Great Being, who has unweaved the transient society of man by an eternal chain of blessings."

"Ye flowery meadows! ye majestic murmuring forests! ye mossy fountains! ye desert rocks, frequented by the dove alone! ye charming solitudes, which claim by your ineffable concerts! Happy is the man who shall be permitted to unveil your hidden beauties; but still happier is he who shall have it in his power calmly to enjoy them in the inheritance of his forefathers."

Execution of Hull & Hutton. These young men have read the reports of their lively and unimpaired death. The publish- ing papers give a circumstantial ac- count of their execution. We have not room to copy it entire. Hull and Hutton both expressed a calm and noble dis- position to die. Hull was dressed in a dark coat and brown pantaloons, with a yellow vest. Both exhibited an unusu- ally high degree of firmness. Hull said re- spectfully to the particular man for which it was about to suffer, in the presence of a heart searching God, he was solaced to the performance of it—and being 83 his hands, as far as the halberd would allow, and casting his eyes heaven-ward, he exclaimed Lord Jesus receive my spirit. All this was uttered with a clear, strong and deliberate accent, with a counten- ance serene, but composed and serene. Hutton's terrified seemed to be of an- other kind; it was paralytic and collected, and full of tragic madness. It was gazing around with a calm and collected eye on the crowd of spectators. Hutton's face was fixed in one position. Hull would examine the rope and adjust the cord more closely to his neck. Hutton calm and patiently was of the orders of the officer: Hull addressed the spec- tators—Hutton 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. 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 and a coffin. Nothing was spared in my youth, to make me useful and respectable in society. I was taught early 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 murder 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 I respect my confession. As one who is going to appear before a heart-searching God, I declare what I have said respecting the murder, is perfectly correct and true; and I hope that God will pardon the wickedness of those persons, who have said things contrary, in order to terminate 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 anniversary celebration at Warsaw the National 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- ve board, this interesting group were provided with a separate table and after participating of refreshments prepared for them were escorted by a band of music to an apartment assigned them.

Toasts drank at Boston.—The army of the United States—May all invaders meet the fate of Padinghain, and be sent packing off.

America—"Trail Arms"; Great Brit- ain—"Ground Firelock"; France—"As you were"; Spain—"Wheel to the Right"; Freemen—"Display Colum- num"; Tyrants—"Take Distance"; South America—"Close to the Front"; "Forward March"; "Halt"; 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 nimbleness.—It is supposed the frog has been buried for 1000 years.

Another Case. It was asserted in the *American* of April last, that Chief Justice 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 Editor of the *Columbian*, either horn of the dilemma to publicly confess his false- hood, or to incur the penalty of a prose- cution for a libel. The latter was chosen, and a suit was commenced. Ver- plink is confident, and Spooner unyield- ing. *Catholic Recorder.*

A beautiful flower in the chapel of our naval glory! A convention of nava- and marine officers was held on board the U. S. ship Washington, in the harbor 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. Dallas and William B. Shrubrick, Lieut. Isaac M. Keizer, Dr. Samuel R. Marshall, and Rev. Cheever Felch. Com. Chauncey was elected President, and Mr. Joseph Watson appointed Secretary. After discussing the general principles which should be adopted, Dr. Marshall, Lieut. Com. M. Keizer, 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 valiant 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 counsellor: "Black-Spirit," a warrior, and a half-breed, were conducted into the Hall, by Mr. Choate; their deportment was grave and respectful; and they expressed themselves highly gratified with the music, although unable to comprehend the talk; they enjoyed themselves during the discourse in con- templating the beauty of the waxwork. *City Gazette.*

Narrow escape.—One McKay was recently convicted of the murder of his wife, by poison, in N. York, and just as Judge *Noyes* 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 *verdict* 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 591 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 provided nearly 500 suits of cotton clothes, to be forwarded to Africa, for the benefit 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 800,000 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 \$1,500, 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 after 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 tartly, "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.—*Oneida Ob.*

St. Louis, Missouri, June 17.
A bad affair.—Two citizens from Ill- nois 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 found at all. A Coroner's inquest was immediately held over the dead body, and returned a verdict of wilful murder against the absented.

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 women were his wives. He said, "dat de woman vat wash in ped mit him, vas his first wife; und dat he hat married de blackonit *py soon mistake!* Dat his first wife hat been gone petter als tree years, unt he dought she hat been tead; put now dat she hat koom pack vrom Filatelfee; unt dat he loiked his first wife vrom te pest." The second wife was not at all reconciled to the exchange; and it is said had made preparations, by strewing 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 Wylie, Samuel H. Fitzgibbon, Esq. of Wheeling Virginia, to Miss Mary Addison, of the former place.

Baptist Meeting.
THE Rev. President Brady of Mid- dlebury Academy will preach at the School House, near Mr Sil'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 Legislature. July 18.

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; Schem,

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 scrupulous. 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 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. 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. Ensworth's Inn, Carrol-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 DRESSERS. They return the public thanks for the liberal patron- age 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 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 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, Hardware, &c.
Rochester, June 27, 1820. 34tf

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Eastern Western Mails, will close on days, Wednesdays and Friday, at 12 o'clock P. M. The Moscow Mail west side of the river, will Monday at 9 o'clock P. M. Mail on the east side of the river close every Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M. All letters to be forwarded delivered at least half an hour before time fixed for closing the they will lay over until the next mail.

A. REYNOLDS
Rochester, June 11th

Cash paid for Rag
fice.

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 manufactur- ing of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron; such as *Copper Stills and Worms, Dyers' and Hatlers' 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 scarcity of the vaccine infection, and the great call that is made for it, Dr. Vought still entreates 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. Vought 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 ether 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 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 Tarrd 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 barrel, hundred, or less, on liberal terms.

FORWARDING.

THE subscriber continues the For- warding 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

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