

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, Books, Hand Bills, Cards, &c. executed with neatness and accuracy.

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 Meadwith 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 Coeks, now owned by Levi Coeks, on the line of lot No. ninety five running thence westwardly one half acre to the lot and parcel No. 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 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 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 Ame 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 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 western part of the eastern part of lot No. forty-two bounded northerly on part of Lot No. forty-one, and southerly on Lot No. forty-two, and easterly by the western 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. F. DRIDGE, By Rowell Babon, 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 Judith Safford and William, his wife, to Andrew V. T. Leavitt and Charles L. 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 Franklin, which piece or parcel of land is known and distinguished on a map of Franklin 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 L. HILL, By Enos Pomeroy, their Atty.

WHEREAS Charles C. Church did, 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 Barria, 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. 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, East, Mendon, Pittsford, Perrinton, Penfield, Ontario and the west township of the town of Palmyra in Ontario county, and the towns of Gates, Riga, Parma, Oden, Murray, Clarkson, Sweden, that part of Bezen 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 16, 1820.

National Work. PROPOSALS By Joseph M. Sanderson 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 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 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 among all the actions and enterprises of man, none has awakened into activity a greater exertion of the virtuous energies of his heart, or none has excited a greater warmth of zeal, and has more imperious claims on 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 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 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 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 acti-

vity. "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 bangs 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. Longarere, 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.

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

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, Shov, White Wash, 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.

(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 dowerly 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 charm 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 sad 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 these 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, Strephon's bosom fill An introduction gain'd, the youth advances, And "hopes she's disengaged the two next dances."

FLIRTATION. His suit obtain'd they tread the mazy round; At length fatigu'd, a seat's convenient found; Strephon assiduous plies the glittering fan, And proves himself a very nice young man!

APPRECIATION. With favoring smiles the fair one bears his prattle, Sips 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 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 'she'll recall those words, and think again'; Fearless of frowns, or vetos from mama, The softening nymph refers him to Papa.

ACCEPTATION. Joy in his looks, and raptures on his tongue, On neat red-tape his various parchments strung, 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 falters out the word "Obey," 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 ucall'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, unnumber'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 33 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 3,700 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 the 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 Postmaster, 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 subjoined 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 Riza.

"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 Meja. 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 drank 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 hand 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 Osprey, 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 covered 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 comfortless 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 rosin 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, 73 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 13, 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 eves 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, Chataque co. was killed a few nights since, by falling from the loft of the barn, whither he had gone, with other boys to sleep.

**Utica 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, planks, 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 1-2 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 Sackets 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 alms 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 \$1258.

**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 dexterous Thief.**—A female of a decent appearance, who had no name, 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 hand-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 morning's 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 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,  
GIDEON GRANGER, President.

JOHN GREIG, 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
Chemango 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-	

treas, not payable in this 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.

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.
Buder, . . . . .	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 Steuben, 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, McLean, Kingston; Mary-anna, Trowbridge, Oswego; Gen. Brown, Davis, Ogdensburg; Genesee Packet, Pease, do.; Steam Boat Ontario, Vaughan, S. Harbor.

22—Steam Boat Ontario, Vaughan, Lewiston; Wolcott, Stutson, S. Harbor; Teazer, Pew, do.; Ontario, Huguenot, Palmyrville.

**SAILED.**—Sept. 18—Mary-ann-sea, Trowbridge, Ogdensburg.

20—Steam Boat Ontario, Vaughn, Lewiston.

22—Steam Boat do. do. S. Harbor; Traveller, Coffin, Kingston; Laura, Cowles, do.; Clarissa, Briggs, Ogdensburg.

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.  
Ogdensburg, 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. 41tf

**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 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.

**NOTICE**

**I**S 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 Bbls. 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, Yarn,—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-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.

**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 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 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

**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. Flauvy de Chaboulot, 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. He 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 aloud he 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, Sir? 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?"—"Sir, I dare not attempt personally to answer such a question, but—"

Napoleon (abruptly), "That's not what I am asking you, answer yes or no."—"Why then, Sir,—" Napoleon (with tenderness), "You really think so?"—"Yes, Sir, I am convinced, and so is M. X.\*\*\*, that the people and the army would receive you as their deliverer, and that your cause would be embraced with an enthusiasm."

The Emperor became silent and pensive; and, after a long meditation, he said, I will reflect upon it; I will keep

\* Ma gloire est faite a moi. Mon nom vivra autant que celui de Dieu!

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, Sir, 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 Sir; 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, Sir, 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, Sir."

"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, Sir, 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 mustachios 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, Augereau, and the duke of Ragusa, out of the general pardon.—They caused all our misfortunes. The country must be revenged."—"But why exclude them, Sir? 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 Sir,—"—"Don't you trouble your head about it—what is the strength of the army?"—"Sir, I do not know."—"But how do you think foreigners will like my return: there is the great question?"—"Foreign nations, Sir, 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 all terms with each other?"—"Yes, Sir, 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, Sir, 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 of 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, Sir, 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, "Sir, 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."—"Sir, 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 here, 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 carcasses." 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, Sir; your Majesty alone is capable of occasioning such surprises."—"What do they say of all this at Paris?"—"Why, Sir, there, as here, they are rejoiced, no doubt, at your Majesty's happy return."—"And public opinion, how is that?"—"Sir, 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 earthen 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 Augereau 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 Augereau, 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 Augereau, I would have forbidden him my 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-wig showed it me; but let us quit these popular runours. What has been done at the Tuileries?"—"Nothing has been altered Sir; even the eagles have not yet been removed."—"Smiling" "They must have thought my arrangement of them admirable."—"So I presume, Sir; 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, Sir, he continues to observe and obtain public applause."—"I shall see him again with pleasure. Have you been at court?"—"Yes, Sir, 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, Sir, 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 sculls spread their money? for every thing has been restored to them."—"But, probably, Sir, 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 starve himself; but observe, they have taken away Dieu protege la France (God protect France) to restore their Domino

King.) This is as they always were; every thing for themselves, nothing for France. Is 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, Sir, 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, Sir, 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 acted 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."

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