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ROCHESTER GAZETTE.

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

No. 48 Vol. IV.]

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1820.

[Whole No. 204.]

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.

Advertisements, 50 cents for the first week, and 25 cents for each subsequent week. For every subsequent insertion, 12 1/2 cents.

Advertisements not exceeding a square column, inserted three weeks, for One Dollar & Twenty Five Cents for every subsequent insertion.

PRINTING.

Pamphlets, Blankets, Booklets, Cards, &c. executed with neatness and accuracy.

Legal Attachments.

DEBTOR having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, and the interest thereon, secured by mortgage executed by John C. Taylor in and to Anne Koebe, bearing date the sixteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and eighteen. Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such behalf made and provided, all that certain piece of land, situate in the village of Rochester, Genesee County, on Thursday the twenty-third day of November, next, at twelve o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all that certain piece or parcel of land lying in the town of Gates in the county of Genesee, containing thirty-three acres, being the western part of the eastern part of lot No. forty-one, bounded northerly on part of lot No. forty-one, and southerly on lot No. forty-six, and easterly by the western part of lot No. forty-nine, and westerly by a lot of one hundred and twenty-seven acres—To-wit: with the hereditaments and appurtenances belonging to the said premises. Dated May 16, 1820.

ZETH ELDRIDGE,

AME ELDRIDGE,

By Russell Babbin, their Attys.

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ANDREW V. T. LEAVITT,

CHARLES J. HILL,

By Esop Pogson, their Attys.

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 piece of land, situate in the village of Batavia, in the county of Genesee, distinguished as subdivision number twelve of village

at 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 behalf made and provided, the said mortgaged premises will be sold at public vendue at the house of A. Easworth in the village of Rochester, in the county of Genesee, on the thirteenth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the afternoon.—Dated September 18th 1820.

JOHN M'KAY,

By W. W. Mumford his Attorney.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers and their associates, will petition the Legislature of the state of New-York, at their next meeting for a law to establish a New County from parts of Ontario and Genesee counties, to include the towns of Brighton, Henrietta, Rush, Mendon, Pittsford, Perrinton, Tonawanda, Ontario and the western township of the town of Palmyra in Ontario County, and the towns of Gates, Riga, Parma, Ogden, Murray, Clarkson, Sweden, that part of Bergen lying east of the westerly line of the Triangle, and that part of Caledonia lying north of the northerly line of the forty thousand acre tract so called, in Genesee County.

MATTHEW BROWN, Jr.

ELISHA ELY,

NATHANIEL ROCHESTER.

September 18, 1820.

National Work.

PROPOSALS.

By Joseph M. Sanderson of Philadelphia, for publishing by subscription, A BIOGRAPHY OF THE SIGNERS TO THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, embellished with upwards of 50 portraits and the Declaration itself, with fac-simile engravings of the signatures.—By John Sanderson.

TO THE PUBLIC.

When we consider the personal qualities of the statesmen, who were associated in the first Congress of the United States, and whose names are affixed to the Declaration of Independence, the perilous occasion which demanded the exercise of their wisdom and deliberation, and the influence of their councils on the interests of mankind, we must acknowledge that very rarely a more imposing and magnificent spectacle has been exhibited to the world, and we shall seek in vain, in the annals of nations, for an event more worthy of commemoration, or of being cherished forever in the hearts of a grateful and generous people.—The love of independence is interwoven with the frame and constitution of the human mind. It is almost the first sentiment that animates the infant's features in the cradle; and amongst all the actions and enterprises of man, none has awakened into activity a greater extension of the virtuous energies of his nature, none has excited a greater warmth of veneration, and has more imperious claims upon our gratitude, than resistance to tyranny and oppression.

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 printed the cause of liberty and maintained the independence and dignity of man. The animated canvas, the breathing marble, stretched 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 arduous domination of a foreign power, to the distinguished elevation of a sovereign and independent people; they asserted and maintained the inalienable rights of humanity by the 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 in 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 Caledonia 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. Licurgus clad in armor the statues of the gods, that even in their devotions the citizens of Sparta might have the image of war before their eyes; observing well that a disposition of the mind, like a limb of the body, was invigorated by exercise and activity. "He interwove," says Plutarch,

the praise of virtue and the contempt of vice in all their pursuits and recreations, and by these arts they were possessed with a thirst of honor, an enthusiasm bordering on insanity, and had not a wish but for their country." The trophies of Miltiades interrupted the sleep of Themistocles, and Theæus in listening to the exploits of Hercules was fired with his spirit and became the successful rival of his fame. The uninvited savage catches the flame of emulation from the deeds of his ancestors, and hangs his hut with the emblem of his father's valor.

More need not be said to enforce the utility of the publications we have undertaken, and which we now submit to the patronage of our fellow citizens, with the hope, that from the liberality of their encouragement, we shall be able to present it to the public, worthy of their approbation. We must depend for the illustration of many of the characters of our biography, upon the generosity of their surviving relatives and friends, to furnish us with whatever interesting materials may be in their possession; for which, with our grateful acknowledgments, we promise a copy of the entire work as a compensation.

CONDITIONS.

1. The work will be published in numbers or half volumes of 200 pages octavo, and will be completed in ten numbers. It will contain upwards of 50 portraits engraved by Mr. J. H. Longacre, whose style has not been exceeded by any other artist in the United States. Specimens of the paper and printing may be seen at this office.

2. To the first number will be prefixed an appropriate frontispiece, designated by Mr. Le Sueur and a vignette title to each volume, which, with the portraits and other engravings, will at least be equivalent to the price of subscription.

3. The first number (now in press) will be published in February next—the remainder in succession as the work will permit, and delivered to subscribers at two dollars and fifty cents per number—payable on delivery.

Any person procuring ten subscribers and forwarding their names to the publisher shall receive a copy of the work for their trouble.

HAT STORE.



WM. HAYWOOD,

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

He flatters himself that by industry and attention to business, he shall merit and receive a share of public patronage.

CASH paid for all kinds of Hating and Shipping Furs.

Rochester, April 18, 1820. 241

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
Cheango Bank 2 dis
Columbia Bank at Hudson 1-2 dis
Geneva Bank 3-4 dis
Hudson Bank 90 dis
Jefferson County Bank 40 dis
Middle District Bank 1-2 dis
Niagara Bank 85 dis
Ontario Bank 3-4 dis
Orange County Bank 1-2 dis
Plattsburgh Bank 1 1-4 dis
Utica bank and branch 3-4 dis
Washington and Warren Bank 60 dis
Notes of the Bank of Montreal, not payable in the city 3 dis
Bank of Canada 3 dis
Bank of Upper Canada 7 dis
Connecticut banks payable in New-York at par—all other at 1 per cent. dis.
Boston banks at 1 per cent. and Massachusetts generally from 1 to 2 1-2 per cent. dis.
New-Hampshire banks 2 1-2 pr. ct. dis.
New-Jersey banks at par, except the state banks at Trenton and Camden, the Mount Holly and Cumberland banks, which are at 4 a 5 per ct. dis.

The following spirited lines are from a volume of poems lately published by Barton. For an Englishman, and a member of the society of Friends, this address to the exil'd Napoleon is something as unexpected as it is truly poetical.—Rec.

TO THE GALLIC EAGLE.

Fame's favorite minion,
The theme of her story,
How quailed is thy pinion,
How sullied its glory!

Where blood flowed like water,
Exulting it bore thee!
Destruction and slaughter
Behind and before thee.

Where glory was blushing
Thy flight was the fleetest;
When death's sleep was hushing,
Thy slumber was sweetest.

When broadsword were clashing
Thy cry was the loudest;
When deep they were gashing
Thy plume was the proudest.

But triumph is over,
No longer victorious,
No more shalt thou hover,
Destructively glorious!

Far from the battle's shock,
Fate hath fast bound thee—
Chained to the rugged rock,
Waves warring round thee.

Instead of trumpet's sound,
Sea birds are shrieking;
Hearst thou thy ramparts' bound
Billows are breaking.

Thy standards which led thee
Are trampled and torn now;
The fluttering which led thee,
Are turned into scorn now.

For eagles enfolding,
Like sun-beams in brightness,
Are crested waves curling
Like snow wreaths in whiteness.

No swarphants mock thee
With dreams of dominion;
But rude tempests rock thee,
And rattle thy pinion.

The last fight is taken,
Thy plume leaves thee forever;
And victory shall waken
Thy proud spirit never.

[From the Essex Watchman.]

Oh! who that has gazed in stillness of even,
On the fast fading hues of the west,
Has seen, not afar, on the bosom of heaven
Some bright little mansion of rest;
And wept, that the path to a region so fair
Should be shrouded by sadness and tears;
That the night winds of sorrow, misfortune
and care,
Should sweep o'er the wild-rolling waves of
despair,
To darken this cold world of tears.

Yet, who that has gaz'd, has not long'd for
the hour
When misfortune and sorrow shall cease,
And hope, like the rainbow display'd thro'
the shower,
The bright written promise of peace,
And on'd if that rainbow of promise shall
shine
On the last scene of life's chequer'd gloom,
May its blaze, in the moment of parting be
mine;
I ask but one ray from a source so divine,
To light the dark vale of the tomb.

[From the Salem Gazette.]

PARODY.

I do remember an old bachelor,
And hereabouts he dwells—whom late I
noted
In suit of cables, with a care-worn brow,
Conning his book; and speagre with his
looks—
Celibacy had worn him to the bones,
And in his silent parlor hung a coat
The which the moths had used not less than
he—
Four chairs, one table, and an old hair trunk
Made up the furniture, and on his shelves
A grease clad candlestick, a broken mug,
Two tumblers, a box of old segars,
Remnants of volumes, once in some repute
Were thinly scattered round to tell the eye
Of prying stranger, this man had no wife—
His tattered elbow gape'd most piteously,
And ever as he turn'd him round, his skin
Did thro' his stockings peep upon the day;
Noting his gloom, unto myself I said,
And if a man did covet single life,
Reckless of joys that matrimony gives,
Here lives a gloomy wretch would show it
him
In such most dismal colors, that the shrew,
Or slut, or ideot, or the gossip spouse
Were each an heav'n, compar'd with such
a life—
But this same thought does not forerun my
need,
Nor shall this bachelor tempt me to wed—
As I remember this should be the house;
Being Sabbath noon, the outer door is shut.

Genuine Anecdote.—The hon. William Gray, of Boston, celebrated as "the rich," and respected for his exemplary virtues, some years since on his accustomed visit to the market found a newly admitted lawyer seeking for some boy to carry home his meat. Mr. Gray, whose usual and ordinary dress is plain

and simple, and whom the lawyer did not know, stepped up and offered to take it home for him, which offer the attorney immediately accepted; and on arriving at his house, and laying down the meat where he was directed, the attorney enquired how much he charged for carrying it—Mr. Gray replied, that he left it to his "generosity;" upon which the other gave him a shilling, which he very readily accepted with thanks; observing, that if he had, at any time, any market things to carry home, he would readily do it for him; and "if I should not happen to be there," said he, "just enquire for Billy Gray, & he will come immediately." It is unnecessary to add the surprise and mortification of the lawyer on hearing that a man worth a million of dollars had performed his menial service for him; but it had its effect, for he never afterwards required the assistance of any one, to aid him in performing his marketing, or to carry home his meat.—Alb. Adv.

The following anecdote serves to show the high wisdom of the Emperor of Morocco:—A Jew had ordered a French Merchant to furnish him with a considerable quantity of black beaver hats, green shawls, and red silk stockings. When the articles were ready for delivery, the Jew refused to receive them.—Being brought before the Emperor, who it is well known administers justice himself, he denied having given the order; and maintained that he did not know the French merchant. "Have you any witnesses?" said the Emperor to the Frenchman, "No."—"So much the worse for you; you should have taken care to have had witnesses—you may retire." The poor merchant, completely ruined, returned home in despair. He was, however, soon alarmed by a noise in the street. He ran to see what it was. A numerous multitude were following one of the Emperor's officers, who was making the following proclamation at the cross roads:—"Every Jew, who within 24 hours after this Proclamation, shall be found in the streets without a black beaver hat on his head, a green shawl round his neck, and red silk stockings on his legs, shall be immediately seized, and conveyed to the first Court or Palace, to be there flogged to death." The children of Israel all thronged to the French merchant, and before evening the articles were all purchased at any price he chose to demand for them. After this, who will presume to question the sovereign equity of the Emperor of Morocco.—London paper.

[From an Edinburg Paper.]

BLACK EYED SUSAN.

Gay wrote his well known ballad of "Black eyed Susan," upon Mrs. Montford, a celebrated actress, contemporary with Cibber. After her retirement from the stage, love, and the ingratitude of a bosom friend, deprived her of her senses, and she was placed in a receptacle for lunatics. During a lucid interval, she asked her attendants what play was to be performed that evening, and was told Hamlet. In this tragedy, whilst on the stage, she had ever been received with rapture in Ophelia. The recollection struck her, and with that cunning which is to often allied to insanity she eluded the care of her keepers, and got to the Theatre, where she concealed herself until the scene in which Ophelia enters in her insane state: she then pushed on the stage before the lady who had performed the previous part of the character could come on, and exhibited a more perfect representation of madness, than the utmost exertions of the mimic art could effect; she was, in truth, Ophelia herself, to the amazement of the performers, and the astonishment of the audience. Nature having made the last effort, her vital powers failed her. On going off, she exclaimed "it is all over." She was immediately conveyed back to her late place of security, and a few days after.

"Like a lilly drooping, she hung her head and died."

A neat compliment.—Mr. Henry Erskine, celebrated for his elegant repartees, being in company with the beautiful Duchess of Gordon, asked her, "Are we never again to enjoy the pleasure of your Grace's society in Edinburg?"—"Oh!" said she, "Edinburg is a vile dull place, I hate it."—"Madame," replied the gallant Barrister, "the Sun might as well say, this is a vile dark morning, I won't rise to day."

Caledonian comfort.—Two travellers natives of Scotland, who had taken up quarters for the night, at a Scotch hotel; on of them in the morning asked the other how he had slept? "Troth, man, nae vera weel, but I was muckle better aff than the nugs, for de'il ane of them closed an e'e the hale night?"

Foreign Intelligence.

[From the Boston Daily Advertiser of Sept. 14.]
LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship London Packet, capt. Tracy, which arrived at this port last evening, in a passage of 34 days we have received London news ten days later than our last devices. We are indebted to capt. Tracy and a passenger, for a regular file of London papers to August 9, from which we have hastily selected the following intelligence.

A French ordonnance was issued July 26th, imposing a duty of 190 fr. per ton, with an additional 10 per cent on all vessels of the U. States in the French ports in Europe, to take effect upon vessels which left the United States after the 15th of June, the date at which the act of congress of May last was supposed to have been known throughout the United States. Vessels in ballast are not subject to the new duty, & the duty is to cease as soon as the repeal of our duty shall be known in France.

Another ordonnance of the same date grants a premium of 10 francs per 100 kilogrammes on cotton imported from America in French vessels after the 15th of Oct. and all imported from the United States before that time which shall have paid the duty of 18 dolls. per ton in our ports.

Some serious counter revolutionary movements had begun in Spain, some particulars of which, will be found below. Intelligence of some important movements in Sicily and Naples is also given in the subjoined paragraphs.

The dutchess of York died Aug. 6th. She was the eldest daughter of the late king of Prussia, by his first consort, Elizabeth Ulrica Christiana—she was born May 7, 1767, and was married to the duke of York, Sept. 20, 1791, at Berlin. She has left no children. She is to be buried in a vault which she caused to be made, and her funeral to be private, agreeably to her request.

The Spartan frigate arrived at Portsmouth Aug. 6, being ordered to take the right hon. Stratford Canning to the United States.

On the 8th of July Sir Charles Bagot, the new minister to the court of St. Petersburg, had his first audience and presented his credentials to the emperor. On the same day, Mr. Campbell, our minister at that court, had a private audience.

A letter from Bayonne dated July 20, states on the authority of private letters from Sebastian, that the Dutch and Algerine squadrons have had an obstinate engagement on the coast of Andalusia, the result of which was, that the latter was completely beaten, and two of its ships sunk.

The Russian government has addressed a circular to the principal European courts, expressing in strong terms its disapprobation of the revolution in Spain. After stating the obligation of the monarchs of Europe to prevent revolutions, and the efforts they have made for that purpose, this document proceeds—"But in virtue of his engagement of the (34) 15th of November 1818, his majesty is bound to mark with the most forcible reprobation, the revolutionary measures set in action to give new institutions to Spain."

After expressing a belief that the allies of Russia agree in the sentiments entertained by the emperor, the latter proceeds—"They have doubtless deplored as he has, the outrage which has recently tarnished the annals of Spain. We repeat it, this outrage is deplorable. It is deplorable for Europe—and the Spanish nation now owes the example of an expiatory deed to the people of the two hemispheres. Till this be done, the unhappy object of their disquietude, can only make them feel the contagion of her calamities. Nevertheless, amidst all these elements of disaster, and when so many motives combine to afflict the real friends of the welfare of nations, may a better future still be looked for? Is there any wise and redeeming measure, whose effect may be to reconcile Spain with herself as well as the other powers of Europe?"

It is proposed that the government of the five allied powers should represent to the Spanish government, their views in relation to the revolution—their affliction and grief at the events of the 8th of March and those which preceded it, and their opinion that "the salvation of Spain, as well as the welfare of Europe will require, that this crime should be disavowed—this stain effaced—this bad example exterminated."

"The honour of such a reparation appears to depend upon the cortes. Let them deplore and forcibly reprobate, the means employed to establish a new mode of government in their country, and in consolidating an administration wisely constitutional, let them adopt the most rigorous laws against sedition and revolt. Then and only then, the allied cabinets will be able to maintain friendly and amicable relations with Spain."

The London Times has the following. "The issue of the new bank of England notes is postponed, some unexpected difficulty having occurred in their manufacture, and doubts are entertained if the American plan will not ultimately be adopted."

It is said the cortes of Spain have agreed to dress in Spanish manufactures. It has been proposed to prefix the title of Great to the name of Ferdinand VII. The cortes talk of ceding their African fortresses to Ceuta, &c., to the Emperor of Morocco; and to employ the savings thereby in improving their navy.

The Dutch have obtained the free navigation of the Black Sea.

Ali Pacha is endeavouring to form a Navy, and prefers North American seamen. Another account says his affairs are declining.

Endeavours are making in England to produce the withdrawal of the charges against the Queen, and a compromise. Her majesty has removed to Bradensburgh house.

On the 31st of July, 20 wine and brandy warehouses at Paris, were destroyed by fire, including those of Baron Louis and Mr. Cabanis. Upwards of 60,000 casks of wine and brandy were consumed. Loss of property between six and seven million francs. Two lives were lost, and between 60 and 70 persons wounded.

Naples, July 20.

"Prince Cariat, Murat's ambassador at Vienna, in 1812 and 1813, and afterwards our accredited minister at the congress of Vienna, has been charged with an extraordinary mission to the Austrian court; he set out on his route the day before yesterday."

"An embargo was, in the first instance, laid upon all the vessels in this port, but the English minister declared, that he should be obliged to consider the measure as a declaration of war, unless the vessels of his nation were exempted; an order was instantly issued to that effect."

"It is much doubted whether the Sicilians will suffer themselves to be drawn into the violent innovations which have been dictated in Naples by an insubordinate soldiery. Intelligence has reached us from Palermo down to the 7th inst. no movement had taken place; they knew the first events of the capital, and waited further accounts."

London, Aug. 9.

The Paris Journals of Sunday last have arrived this morning. The following are extracts:

Insurrection in Sicily.

"It is announced, that important news has arrived from Naples, and that very serious events have taken place in Sicily. An insurrection is reported to have broken out there, in which the Neapolitan troops have sustained, with various success, an obstinate and bloody conflict."

"Alarming reports are in circulation respecting the tranquillity of the kingdom of Naples. Private letters announce, that a general insurrection had broken out in Sicily, and it is said that the island, detaching itself from the kingdom of Naples, has declared its independence."

"The rumor is this (Saturday) evening in circulation in Paris, that bloody conflicts have taken place in Sicily between the inhabitants and the continental troops. It appears that the Sicilians had seized upon the fortresses, and declared their independence. It is added, that the Neapolitan government has despatched fresh reinforcements of troops to Sicily."

Vienna, July 26.

"Prince Cariat, major general in the service of the two Sicilies, arrived here on the 23d inst. charged with an extraordinary mission."

"Nothing is now talked of but an important determination, said to be taken by our government, on the subject of the revolution in Naples. As this relates to the secret deliberations of the council, it may be conceived, that few persons can know the real truth; every body, however, concurs in opinion, that an extraordinary revolution has been resolved on, since the arrival of Prince de Cariat, in the quality of ambassador from Naples."

"On the 24th a secret council was held at Schonbrunn, at which the emperor presided, which Baron de Stipsitz, vice president of the council of war, was summoned to attend. Immediately after this council had broken up, orders, it is asserted, were sent into Illyria and the Cisalpine provinces to assemble a corps d'arme in the Lombardy Venetian kingdom."

Europe owes infinite gratitude to the memory of Sir Francis Drake, who first introduced from America the Potatoe. We are assured, that there grows in Santa Fe de Bagota, a root even more nourishing and as prolific as the Potatoe. It is called Arakatska. It resembles the Spanish Chesnut in taste and firmness. It is a native of the Codilleras, a climate as temperate as that of Europe, and might be cultivated here with the same facilities as the Potatoe.

It would be a most desirable thing to procure the plant, as well as some of the seed, and we earnestly recommend it the Admiralty, to instruct the officers of ships on the South American station, to make enquiries concerning it, and bring a few roots home for the purpose of experiment."

The great Snake worshipped as a Deity in a mountainous district of the Mogul Empire inhabited by the Rajas.

Of this enormous reptile a late travel-

ler gives the following description:—The natives suppose him to be coeval with the world, which at his decease will be at an end. His habitation was a cavern at the foot of a rock, at the opening of which was a plain of 400 yards, surrounded by a moat. I understood he generally came out once a week, against which time such as make religious vows carry kids or fowls, and piquet them on the plain. About nine in the morning his appearance was announced to me. I stood on the banks the most opposite the plain. He was unwieldy, thicker in proportion to his length than snakes usually are, and seemed of that species the Persians call Ajdha. There was a kid and some fowls piquet for him. He took the kid in his mouth, and was sometime squeezing his throat to force it down, while he threw about his tail with much activity. He then rolled along to the moat, where he drank and wallowed in the mud. He returned to his cavern. I crossed the water in the afternoon and supposed from his print in the mud, his diameter to be upwards of two feet.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

[From the N. Y. American.]

COLONEL KING.

The acts of this officer, it will be recollected, gave rise to the invective which sometime since was so unsparingly and indiscriminately lavished on the whole army. For these he was tried, and sentenced to a suspension of five years from service. From the justice of this decision, he appeals to the public in a pamphlet, which contains a statement of the various facts of which he was accused, and an explanation or vindication of his conduct. The book is too much a *la militaire*, and seems intended rather to rally the public opinion by storm, than to win it by persuasion; yet there is something in the professional frankness and boldness of the writer, although rather rough and unpolished, that impresses us favorably with his motives, although from his own statement, we cannot but assent to the justice of the sentence against him. He avows, and enters into a justification of, the order issued by him to shoot all deserters, which may be very satisfactory to military men, who are more accustomed to look to the end than the means, but will not answer as a vindication of one acting under known laws, and amenable to them for his conduct. It is difficult to prescribe the boundaries in all cases between military and civil law; but when they are not distinctly separated, no country can be free where the former is not subordinate. Col. King pleads the danger and responsibility of his situation, the condition and inadequacy of his own force, and the probability of an attack upon the Floridas, left to his protection against a superior Spanish force in the vicinity, and defends the order to shoot deserters as the only means of keeping his soldiers together, or of even protecting the inhabitants from their depredations. But the law which protects the life of a citizen is a paramount to any other consideration, and subject to no discretionary views of the fitness or expediency in its application. Col. King may satisfy himself, and others may be willing to admit that the application of the measures he adopted were necessary for the proper fulfillment of the charge entrusted to him, but as they were in direct violation of existing laws, he has no right to complain of the penalty, which, with the best motives, he chose to incur.

[From the Montreal Courant of Sept. 6.]

FORTUNE TELLING.—It is not generally known, or if so, it is not publickly mentioned, that there exists in this city an object of great, though secret attraction. This object is a little Dutch girl of about ten years, who professes to review the past, and penetrate the future. Her mode of operation consists in laying her body upon a long, flat stone, placed in a wooden box, and maintained in a position perfectly horizontal, at the upper part of which is a small hole, apparently chipped out, to which she applies her eye, and from which she pretends to derive her answer to the question proposed. Her mother serves as interpreter. It is said that some of her responses have been correct, and led to the recovery of articles missed, and to the detection of the robber. How far this may be true we are unable to pronounce; but can confidently affirm, that she is daily visited by great numbers of both sexes, including many of the upper class. The fear of ridicule may probably account for the evening being chosen for these visits, and for the matter not being much the subject of conversation;—those who have been there, when spoken to on the subject, affect a total ignorance, although the answers they have received occupy doubtless no inconsiderable share of their reflections. It would be somewhat difficult, we imagine, for a plain man now to get a partner at a dance; since the little Sybil has already promised to the fair sex more lords than are to be found in the British peerage, and greater wealth than that required to pay off the National Debt. Nor has she been less liberal to the gentlemen, most of whom she has generously provided with pretty girls and immense fortunes. Dignified inclination of the head and majestic gait already

announces the impressions made on youthful imagination by these predictions.—At a future time we may regale our readers with something further on this head: at present we shall conclude by mentioning that her name is Betsey Tallibaft, she is a native of the U. States, lives in St. Maurice-street, St. Joseph Suburb, and depends upon her visitors for remuneration, exacting no stated price. We must add, however, the history of the prophetic stone. Her mother says that, for 17 years it formed her heart; and that, having gone out one day, she found on her return that Betsey had discovered its virtue. The little Sage is very pretty, and possesses a very intelligent countenance. Her eyes are sore, from the intensity, we fancy, of the gaze necessary to penetrate the stone. But we are, upon the whole, presumptuous enough to conjecture that we ourselves, however ignorant of hearth-stone secrets, "can see as far into a mill-stone."

[From the same Sept. 9.]

The Fortune-Teller.—At our first visit to this person, we felt so incredulous, that we gave her but a trifling opportunity of showing her powers: we merely examined her apparatus, and put two or three questions, rather with a view of ascertaining her ceremonial than with the hope of receiving any information not otherwise to be acquired.—But, we must confess that at a subsequent visit in company with a friend, we were not a little surprised, although far from the superstitious weakness of imputing to her preternatural intelligence. Our companion had been but a short time in this city, and therefore not so well known as that particulars concerning him should have reached the ears of an obscure individual living in a remote part of the suburbs and resident in the city not more than a year; yet she told him whence he came, how many females lived in the house with him, the appearance of each, together with many other particulars. All this was done without a moment's hesitation, whatever was the question, or however minute the inquiry.

Alexandria, Sept. 15.

Fire.—A fire of a most alarming nature occurred on Monday evening, at about half past 11 o'clock, in the house of Jona C. May, occupied by Edward May as a grocery, occasioned by the snuff of a candle being at the head of a tierce, & falling into the vacancy on the top of the cask which had been made for the convenience of introducing a liquor pump to draw off spirit.

The effect was instantaneous, bursting the cask and communicating to another of whiskey, which enveloped the store in a complete flame. Owing to several defects in the floor the burning fluid communicated with the cellar, and the one adjoining, occupied by Messrs. Smith & Brandt as a couriers' shop, from which the flames vomited forth into the street, with a most terrific appearance—but being within less than a square of the river, and nearly opposite a pump, the engines with a good supply of water, succeeded in conquering the devouring element, with but a partial injury to the house.

Newark, [N. J.] Sept. 10.

Afflicting Occurrence.—On Thursday last, Capt. Moses Condit, Innkeeper in Orange, was killed, while assisting in raising the cap or beam of a cider press. A piece of timber on which it rested gave way and a part of it struck the head with such violence as to occasion his death in a few moments. Capt. C. sustained the character of a useful and respectable citizen; and the loss to his family is irreparable. How true it is, that "in the midst of life, we are in death."

Murder.—We have been informed by a gentleman lately arrived from Isle aux Noix, that last week, some officers, returning from their mess, were alarmed by the groans of a human being, and approaching the spot whence they issued, discovered a man in the agonies of death. The unfortunate being had been a short time before at the canteen of the place, and had received after his departure such violent kicks and blows on the sides as to cause his almost immediate dissolution. He was an emigrant on his way to the United States.—The perpetrators of this detestable action have not yet been detected.

[Montreal Herald.]

An Eagle was shot at on the 11th ult. in the vicinity of Dedham, and brought down with one wing broken. He was taken alive by the sportsman, but (remarks the Dedham paper) the bird, true to his native valour, and as if disdaining the triumphs of an enemy, instantly buried both his talons in his own head, choosing rather to die than be conquered. He measured when dead five feet and six inches from wing to wing.—*Boston Patriot.*

Low station.—Mr. Cobbet asks Mr. Canning, whether he thinks Count Pergami could be of a lower origin than the illegitimate issue of a strolling play actress? It is a very home question, but we fear the right hon. gentleman will deem it impertinent.

THE GAZETTE.

TUESDAY OCTOBER 3, 1820.

We have been politely favored with the number of inhabitants of our village as taken by the authorised Agent of the United States—it contains 1,502. In 1817 it had a population of 560—an unparalleled increase.

Report.—There is a report, on what authority we know not, that the State Prison in Auburn, has been destroyed by fire.

The citizens of Rochester and Brighton are requested to meet at Ensworth & Son's Tavern on Monday evening at 7 o'clock, to hear the Report of the Committee upon the expediency of establishing a Lancasterian School in this village.

Canal Commissioners again.—In concurrence with the general sentiment of Republicans, a few weeks since we expressed an opinion that both Mr. Clinton & Mr. Holley, should be removed from the board of Canal Commissioners. This opinion, then deliberately expressed and its adoption urged, has gained strength by subsequent events—and without imputing to Mr. Holley any sinister or political motives in the discharge of his official duties, we are bound in justice to declare, that his joining the Clintonian standard, at the time he did, when every consideration of private interest and public good, forbid his engaging in the party contests which agitated the state, has placed him, if not without the pale of Republican sympathy, in a situation certainly without any just claim to favor. We wish it to be distinctly understood that we do not urge the removal of Mr. Holley (although much complaint has been made,) on the grounds of the abuse of the duties of his office—there are political considerations which imperiously call for his removal, and which cannot with justice or with prudence be disregarded. We know the subject is "gall and wormwood" to the Clintonians of the Western District—they perceive in the removal of Mr. Holley, the certain prostration of all their hopes of making the canal any longer subservient to political purposes, and see in the deprivation of this heretofore electioneering talisman, the annihilation of all their schemes of future "dominion." In the full enjoyment of all the offices, the cry of "let us alone" is vociferated by the stipendiary presses of Mr. Clinton from one end of the state to the other. Even the cool editor of the Ontario Repository, in his last No. has made a special plea in favor of his friend, and "hopes" (no doubt) that Republicans "will not consent to the removal of such a man as Mr. Holley." "Mortals avant!" Pray who is Mr. Holley? One might suppose him great almost without a parallel—that next to the Magnus he might claim the "mighty meed of the rich honors" which are so lavishly bestowed by the presses of Mr. Clinton upon all who signalize themselves for fidelity in his cause. The truth is, Mr. Holley's talents are quite respectable—and he may be a good Commissioner, but there are many, yes hundreds of men in the Western District, every way as well qualified to discharge the duties of his office.

It cannot be expected that Republicans shall continue to bear the most unjust calumnies—calumnies which have deprived them of their political ascendancy in the Western District, when by taking the Canal from the hands of men who would make its popularity perpetuate the rule of an individual who has proved himself unworthy of their confidence, they may effectually disprove them and disenthral a work of invaluable importance from the mazes of party politics. If Mr. H. shall be removed he will be the victim of his own indiscretion, and the miserable policy of his party. He will have no cause of complaint against the Republican party, to the foolish attempts of his friends to make themselves appear, "the exclusive friends of the Canal" may he ascribe his removal. But since the party to which Mr. Holley has attached himself is no longer the ascendant, forthwith, it is said that he is no party man—that he stands aloof a cold and disdainful spectator of the most interesting struggle that ever agitated this state. This is ridiculous! The moment Mr. H. suffered his name to be put on the Clintonian Assembly ticket, that moment he descended into the political arena, and like every other political gladiator should rise or fall with the cause he espoused. We do not suppose that Mr. H. declaimed to the multitude from the top of every stump in the county, or made every Tavern bar-room ring with his harangues, he is too much of a gentleman thus to play the demagogue, but we know that the whole weight of his character and influence was thrown into the scale of Mr. Clinton, and if we are not deceived by honorable men, he was not a passive or silent spectator of the last election.

Complaints of proscription come with an ill grace from men whose labors of persecution have only been limited by their power and the objects on whom vengeance might be wreaked. Where has a conspicuous Republican been spared? Let them look at their roll of pro-

scription, and be dumb! They will there find that their work has been done thoroughly—that every office in the state has been grasped as the legitimate booty of triumph. We repeat it, that we have no prejudices, neither do we wish to excite any against Mr. H. As a gentleman and a citizen he is deservedly esteemed—but the interests of the Republican party must be kept in view and promoted regardless of personal considerations. So arduous and so bold have been the misrepresentations on the subject of the Canal, that nothing short of Republicans taking its management into their own hands, can completely undeceive the people. It may, it will excite clamor among Clintonians, but the storm they can raise, will be quite as harmless as a "tempest in a tea-pot."

A Kentucky paper gives the following satire on legal redress, as provided by the laws of Ohio for unfortunate creditors who may have demands against her citizens.

A judgment for several hundred dollars, was obtained by a non-resident against a citizen of Cincinnati, of the first respectability, and his personal property taken in execution. He declined to have it valued; and on the day of sale, it was knocked down, to one of his friends, at the following rates:

A horse and gig, worth \$400, at	\$1.00
A sideboard, worth \$230	3.00
Available sofa	3.00
Three doz. superb chairs	5.00
Mahogany dining table	0.25
5 or 600 yds. valuable books	4.00
Three Turkey carpets	3.00

And a variety of other valuable articles, at a similar rate, making altogether \$40.25 cents, being only one or two per cent. on their value.

Vaccination.—As a proof of the great benefit of Dr. Jenner's discovery, it appears from official statements, that of 10,749 persons who did "being the whole number in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Charleston, in the year 1819, there were but two that fell victims to that dreadful disease, the small pox.—N. Y. Advertiser.

[FOR THE GAZETTE.]

TO ST. AMBROSE, J. C.

In which the aged poet tremblingly admires the Saint.

For many of justice, politics and law,
Chief of bar-arguers, and the erudite Judge.

For sky lights fam'd and having sons—
of arms—

And now I think on't, tother day, I saw
The great J-hn C.—"formose puer"—

And thought—It made my ancient bosom ache

To think—how nice a governor he'd make!

Logan is old, sweet Saint, yet won't presume

Upon your dignity, nor dare approach
Too near, lest, haply, thy dark frown consume

His shrivell'd form, and doom his ghost to moan,

On this world's wilds—a wandering apparition!

I like this distance from your angry scowl.

For I can sing and croak, without the foul

Necessity of feigning deep contrition.

Lately a Buck-tail told me something new—

I thought he lied, and so I told the town—

He swore 'twas truth, that nothing less than you

Had publicly declared that Clinton's down

And you it no longer try to save his sinking

First Judge—of politics! can this be so?

What! let a falling brother sink so low?

Hear me, presumptuous man, I've just been thinking

How glorious 'twas, a little while ago,

To see these brothers—quondam foes—advance

Like loving saints, thro' state street, arm in arm,

In converse sweet, that Quids might have a chance

To boast—"the quarrel's ended, and the harin

Is past—we'll rule or ruin"—heed you not,

How nicely you got rid of T-mpk-ns, when

He would not let you ride him! and you then

A bargain struck with Clinton, that the lot

Of office, power, and rule extensive, should

Between you be divided, and your friends?

And did you not shake hands, and swear you would

Yourselves serve, and gain these wish'd for ends?

The pact is not dissolved, nor must it be,

Discharged you cannot be, till its completion;

And as I make my plaint, chief Judge, to thee,

I'll grant thee o'er of its prime condition—

That pact shall last, till I, the great De Witt,

"Am hoist with my own petard!"
"Till I, St. Ambrose in the Senate sit
Or gain admittance to the Cabinet,
And leave my J-hn to be the Gov'—
nor here!"

"Witless our hearts, and let our motto be,

"Me titilla, et titillabo te!"—

Such objects, shame, to be abandoned thus!

You're much to loose, and nothing can you gain,

The Buck-tails won't receive you, and the curse

Of disappointed friends will give you pain,

At least anxiety; so you had best

Keep this last promise good; and tho' bereft

Almost of hope, yet, impudence be blest,

One hope remains, for—bribery still is left!

LOGAN.

Ontario Agricultural Society.

REGULATIONS for the Cattle Show and Fair to be held at Canandaigua, in the county of Ontario, on Tuesday the 3d of October, 1820.

1st. At eight o'clock in the morning the Secretary and Treasurer will attend at the Court House for the purpose of admitting new members, and of receiving subscriptions and arrears, and will furnish the members with Emblems.

2d. All persons who intend to become Competitors for Premiums, must, before nine o'clock, report to the Secretary or Treasurer such their intention, together with the objects of their competition.

3d. Competitors for Premiums under the heads of "on Farms," or "on Talage," must before nine o'clock, lodge with the Secretary or Treasurer the necessary proofs, in writing, to entitle them to set forth in the List of Premiums for 1820, together with samples of the products for which Premiums are expected.

4th. The Cattle, Sheep and Swine, offered for premiums, must be exhibited by ten o'clock, in Judge Atwater's meadow, adjoining the State road, and west of the Sand-hill, where pens will be provided for their reception.

5th. The PLOUGHING MATCH will commence precisely at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in a field provided for that purpose, adjoining the pens for the Cattle, and staked out into sections of a quarter of an acre each, the Premiums will be awarded to the teams which plough the above quantity of Land within one hour in the handsomest and best manner; and those who intend to become competitors must give notice of such their intention to the Secretary or Treasurer, on or before Monday the 2d of October.

6th. At two o'clock the Members will form in procession under the direction of the Marshal of the day, W. H. Adams, Esq. and will proceed to the Court house, where the annual address will be delivered by the President; after which the several Committees will deliver in their reports, the Premiums will be paid to those respectively entitled thereto, and the Officers for the ensuing year will be chosen.

7th. After the business at the Court House shall be finished, the Members will partake of a Farmers Dinner, to be provided for the occasion by the Committee.

The Town Managers are requested to attend a meeting of the Officers of the Society, to be held at the Court House, on Monday the 2d of October, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and to bring with them the subscription papers for their respective towns, together with such sums as they may have collected from the Members.

By order of the Executive Committee.

GIBSON GRANGER, President.

JOHN GAZIN, Secretary.

One thousand Flour Barrels

WANTED, for which ready pay will be made, if delivered soon.

WILLIAM ATKINSON.

Rochester, Sept. 1 24

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.

G. P. SMITH,

HAS recently commenced the Tailoring Business, in the village of Rochester, opposite the Post Office—where he offers his services to the citizens of the village and the public. He hopes to receive a share of patronage.

CUTTING.

Clothes of all kinds will be done on short notice. Pains will be taken to fit them so that they may be made without any difficulty.

Military Dresses,

made on the shortest notice and according to the late law. Sept. 5, 1820. 44tf

Gentlemen's Clothes.

LATEST FASHIONS, JUST RECEIVED FROM N. YORK.

THE Subscriber has just received patterns of the latest fashions from one of the first shops in the city of New-York, and is ready, at his old stand in Buffalo-street, near the bridge, to execute all kinds of work in the Tailoring business in the most fashionable and workmanlike manner, on short notice, and at unusually low prices—especially so for Cash. He presumes that from the experience he has had in his business in the first shops in New-York, and Philadelphia, that he will be able to give general satisfaction. At any rate gentlemen who want clothes Cut or Made in style will do well to call.

Military Work

made according to the late regulations.

Garmets 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 industri-

ous boys as Apprentices to the Cooper-

ing Business. Apply at my shop a few rods South of the Red Mill's

BENJ. JAMES.

Rochester, August 8, 1820. 40tf

NOTICE

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

A. REYNOLDS, P. M.

Rochester, June 11th 1820.

Rochester Hardware Store.

FRASER & SHELDON

ARE now receiving and intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete and general assortment of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Plated and Common Saddlery.

10 Tons Russia & Swedes Iron.

5 " Band and Hoop Iron.

5 " Share Moulds and Landsides.

1 " German (L.) Swedes & Cast Steel

5 " Cut Nails assorted from 3 to 20d

12 doz. English Spades and Shovels.

Dutch Boiling Cloths,

Tobacco, Snuff and Segars.

They also carry on the manufacturing of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron; such as Copper Stills and Worms, Dy-

ers and Hatters' Kettles, Copper Tea Kettles Copper, and Sheet Iron Boilers,

Cylinders, Heaters, &c. &c.

The above articles will be sold very low for Cash, wholesale and retail.

Rochester, June 27, 1820. 3 6tf

Rochester Shoe Store.

JACOB GOULD

HAS just received (at his Store in Carroll-street, two doors north of Messrs Hart and Saxton's)

1,000 pair coarse Shoes,

warranted to be of the first quality—and to accommodate the times, they are offered for one dollar and 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

JUSTICES' BLANKS,

For Sale at this Office.

Shaving & Hair-Dressing.

WM. REYNOLDS,

RESPECTFULLY informs the gentlemen of Rochester, that he has commenced the above business in the new shop opposite A. Plumb & Co's Store, Carroll street, where he will attend to all calls in his line at a cheap rate, viz: \$1.50 cts. per quarter for shaving twice a week, and \$2 for 3 times.

N. B. Liquid and Paste Blacking kept constantly on hand for sale.

August 1st 1820. 39tf.

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. Sabaon of a superior quality by the bbl. or less, which will be exchanged for Produce or Whiskey.—Spermaceti Oil, much used for Wool carding as well as lamps. Confectionary

Also, [July 17.] a constant supply of

SALT,

by the hundred barrels, or less, on liberal terms.

FORWARDING.

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

S. MELANCTON SMITH.

Rochester, April 18, 1820. 24tf.

A Good Bargain.

THE subscriber offers for sale his HOUSE & LOT. Terms of sale will be accommodating, and an indisputable title given to the purchaser.

HAMLET SCRANTON.

Rochester, September 5, 1820.

This No. ends the quarter.

TO all my good customers—please accept the thanks of your humble servant.

Though slow of speech,

Yet quick to find

The balance due—

Which is behind.

S. B. BARTLETT,

Post rider.

Old Accounts and Notes.

To all concerned this timely note I send,

Bring in your pay, & help a needy friend;

Bring what you have, a little cash will do,

He who pays I'll discharge, who fails I'll sue.

S. B. B.

NOTICE.

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

ELWOOD & COLEMAN.

Rochester, May 15, 1820. 30tf

TRANSPORTATION.

THE subscribers will receive produce of every description at the Ware Houses of Messrs. Gurnsey & Bushnell, and A. & C. Hanford, and transport the same to Montreal, on terms as favourable as any other Forwarding House will do it.

HUBBELL, WHITING & Co.

Ogdensburgh, 3d August 1820. 6w

GROUND PLASTER,

BY the Bbl. or smaller quantity for Sale, also, a few Bbls. Bennet's (Manlius) superior Ale, by

S. MELANCTON SMITH.

August 2, 1820

WANTED,

A GIRL to do the work of a small family in this village. Enquire at this office.

Sept. 26. 47.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY:

THE subscribers have now for sale one of the most extensive and complete assortments of Hardware goods to be found in this city:

ROGERS, WINTHROP & CO.

No. 229 Pearl-street.

New-York, Oct. 2, 1820. 48

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office at Rochester, N. Y. on the 30th day of September, 1820:

Orrey Adams.	Catherine Bartlett,
Isaac Barnes,	Calvin Butler,
James Bates, 2.	William Buttery,
Hazard Blackmer,	Maria Brown,
Joseph Boyce,	Judson Booth,
John Bowie,	Huldah Bissel,
Jabez Beach,	John Brown,
Roger Brunson,	Joseph Barker,
Orrin Brooks,	Lucy Clark,
John Colburn,	Amos Chipman,
J. G. Christopher,	Benjamin Cluff,
Syntha Clark,	Jesse Case,
Gardner Conant,	S. Chadwich,
Francis Craig,	Joseph Chadwick,
George P. Elliott,	Curtis W. Cherry,
P. P. Dickinson,	Moses Clark,
Amasa Dutton,	Sam'l Danforth,
James Fossie,	
John Filkins,	James Fowls,
Civi P. Gordon,	Eliphalet Gillet,
Granger & Graves,	Jonathan Godard,
Thomas Griffith,	
Marin Hall, 2.	Mr. Hannahs,
Daniel Harris,	Levi Hoyt,
William Harvey,	Luther Hutchinson,
John Histed,	Moses Hill,
Jacob Harman,	Merch Hill, 4.
Charles Johnson,	David Jeffords,
Daniel Jackson,	Wm. T. Jeffery,
Stephen Johnson,	

GENEROSITY OF PAUL JONES.

"This distinguished person was the son of a small farmer a few miles from Dumfries, & impelled by that love of enterprise which is so frequently to be met with among the peasantry of Scotland, he seems to have eagerly embarked in the cause of the colonies against the mother country. Whether he was actuated, in any degree, by a sense of the injustice of Britain towards America at the outset of his career, or merely availing himself of the opportunities in which revolutionary warfare so greatly abounds, to rise his original obscurity, it is now, perhaps, impossible to determine, and unnecessary to enquire. But it will be seen, from the letters we are going to lay before our readers, that in the progress of his adventurous life, he well knew how to employ the language of men inspired with the love of liberty, and that he was honoured by some of its warmest friends in both hemispheres.

"There are probably few instances, especially among adventurers who have risen from the condition in which Paul Jones was originally placed—of more enlarged views—more generous feelings—and a more disinterested conduct, than the following letters exhibit, combined as these are with sentiments of relentless hostility towards the claims of his native country.

"In the progress of the revolutionary war, Paul Jones obtained the command of a squadron, with which, in 1778, he undertook to annoy the coasts of Great Britain. On the 2d of December, 1777, he arrived at Nantes, and in January he repaired to Paris, with the view of making arrangements with the American ministers and the French Government. In February he conveyed some American vessels to the bay of Quiberon, and on his return to Brest, communicated his plan to Admiral D'Arville, who afforded him every means of forwarding it. He accordingly left Brest and sailed through the Bristol channel, without giving any alarm. Early in the morning of the 23d of April, he made an attack on the harbour of Whitehaven in which there were about four hundred sail. He succeeded in setting fire to several vessels, but was not able to effect any thing decisive before daylight, when he was obliged to retire.

"The next exploit, which took place on the same day, was the plunder of Lord Selkirk's house in St. Mary's Isle, near the town of Kirkcubright. The particulars of this event and of the action which succeeded, as well as the motives upon which Jones acted, are well given in the following letter, which he addressed to lady Selkirk, and which has not before been printed:

"Ranger, Brest, 8th May, 1778.

"MADAM,—It cannot be too much lamented, that in the profession of arms the officer of fine feelings, and of real sensibility, should be under the necessity of winking at any action of persons under his command which his heart cannot approve; but the reflection is doubly severe, when he finds himself obliged, in appearance, to countenance such action by his authority.

"This hard case was mine, when on the 22d of April last, I landed on St. Mary's Isle. Knowing Lord Selkirk's interest with his king, and esteeming, as I do, his private character, I wished to make him the happy instrument of alleviating the horrors of hopeless captivity when the brave are overpowered and made prisoners of war. It was, perhaps, fortunate for you, madam, that he was from home, for it was my intention to have taken him on board the Ranger, and to have detained him, until, thro' his means, a general and fair exchange of prisoners, as well in Europe as in America, had been effected.

"When I was informed by some men whom I met at landing, that his lordship was absent, I walked back to my boat, determined to leave the island. By the way, however, some officers who were with me, could not forbear expressing their discontent, observing that in America nobility was shown by the English, who took away all sorts of moveable property, setting fire not only to towns and to the houses of the rich without distinction, but not even sparing the wretched hamlets and milk-cows of the poor and helpless at the approach of an inclement winter. That party had been with me as volunteers the same morning at Whitehaven; some complaisance therefore was due. I had but a moment to think how I might gratify them, and at the same time, do your ladyship the least injury. I charged the two officers to permit none of the seamen to enter the house, or to hurt any thing about it; to treat you, madam, with the utmost respect; to accept of the plate which was offered; and to come away without making a search, or demanding any thing else. I am induced to believe that I was punctually obeyed, since I am informed that the plate which they brought away is as short of the quantity expressed in the inventory which accompanied it. I have gratified my men, and when the plate is sold, I shall become the purchaser, and will gratify my own feelings, by restoring it to you by such conveyance as you shall please to direct.

"Had the Earl been on board the following evening, he would have seen the

awful pomp and dreadful carnage of a sea-engagement, but affording ample subject for the pencil, as well as melancholy reflection for the contemplative mind. Humanity starts back at such scenes of horror, and cannot but execrate the vile promoters of this detested war:—
For they, 'twas they unsheathed the ruthless blade,
And Heaven shall ask the havoc it has made.

"The British ship of war Drake, mounting twenty guns, with more than her equal complement of officers and men, besides a number of volunteers, came out from Carrickfergus, in order to attack and take the Continental ship of war Ranger of 18 guns, and short of her complement of officers and men; and the advantage was disputed with great fortitude on each side for an hour and 40 minutes, when the gallant commander of the Drake fell, and victory declared in favour of the Ranger. His amiable lieutenant lay mortally wounded. A melancholy demonstration of the uncertainty of human prospects—I buried them in a spacious grave, with the honours which are due to the memory of the brave.

"Though I have drawn my sword in the present generous struggle for the rights of men, yet I am not in arms merely as an American, nor am I in pursuit of riches. My fortune is liberal enough, having no wife nor family, and having lived long enough to know, that riches cannot insure happiness. I profess myself a citizen of the world, totally unfettered by the little mean distinctions of climate or of country, which diminish the benevolence of the heart, and set bounds to philanthropy. Before this war began, I had at an early age of life, withdrawn from the sea-service, in favour of 'calm contentment and poetic ease.' I have sacrificed, not only my favorite scheme of life, but the softer affections of the heart, and my prospects of domestic happiness; and I am ready to sacrifice my life also with cheerfulness, if that forfeiture would restore peace and good will among mankind.

"As the feelings of your gentle bosom, cannot, in that respect, but be congenial with mine, let me entreat you, madam, to use your soft persuasive arts with your husband, to endeavour to stop his cruel and destructive war in which Britain never can succeed. Heaven can never countenance the barbarians and unmanly practices of the Britains in America, which savages would blush at, and which, if not discontinued, will soon be retaliated in Britain by a justly enraged people. Should you fail in this (for I am persuaded you will attempt it)—who can resist the power of such an advocate? your endeavours to effect a general exchange of prisoners will be an act of humanity, which will afford you golden feelings on a death bed.

"I hope this cruel contest will soon be closed; but should it continue, I wage not war with the fair! I acknowledge their power, and bend before it with due submission! Let not therefore the amiable Countess of Selkirk regard me as an enemy; I am ambitious of her esteem and friendship, and would do any thing consistent with my duty to merit it.

"The honour of a line from your hand, in answer to this, will lay me under a very singular obligation; and if I can render you any acceptable service in France or elsewhere, I hope you see into my character so far, as to command me without the least grain of reserve. I wish to know exactly the behavior of my people, as I determine to punish them if they have exceeded their liberty.

"I have the honour to be, with much esteem, and with profound respect, madam, your most obedient, and most humble servant,

PAUL JONES.

To the Right Hon. the
Countess of SELKIRK,
St. Mary's Isle, Scotland."

MADAME DE STAEL HOLSTEIN.

The following account of her, who has since been so celebrated as Madame de Stael, is from the sketch of her life, character, and writings, by Madame Necker de Saussure.

"Mademoiselle Necker, when an infant, was full of cheerfulness, vivacity, and frankness. Her complexion was rather brown, but animated, and her large black eyes already sparkled with kindness and intelligence. The caresses of her father, who incessantly encouraged the child to prattle, were a little at variance with the more rigid plan of Madame Necker; but the applause excited by her sallies encouraged her continually to utter new ones; and already she answered the perpetual pleasantries of Mr. Necker with that mixture of gaiety and tenderness, which so frequently mark her conversation with him. The idea of giving pleasure to her parents was with her a motive extraordinarily powerful. Thus, for instance, when only ten years old, observing their great admiration of Mr. Gibbon, she thought it her duty to marry him (and that his person was well known), that they might be enabled constantly to enjoy a conversation so agreeable to them.

This match she seriously proposed to her mother.

"Mademoiselle Necker seems to have a premature youth instead of infancy. In every thing related to me on this subject, I find only a single circumstance bearing the stamp of that age, and even in this the propensities of talent are observable. In her childhood she amused herself by cutting out paper kings and queens, and making them act a tragedy. She used to hide herself to enjoy this amusement, which was forbidden her; and hence she acquired the only trick she was ever known to have, that of turning about between her fingers a little flag of paper or leaves.

"To give an idea at once of Madame Necker at the age of eleven years, and the house of her mother at that period, I shall quote a few passages from a delightful piece on the infancy of Madame de Stael, written by a lady of great wit, Madame Rilliet, then Madame Huber, who was always very intimate with her. The excellent education of Madame Huber, and an ancient family intimacy, having led Madame Necker to be serious of her becoming the friend of her daughter, she relates her first interview with Mademoiselle Necker, the transports of the latter at the idea of having a companion, and the promises she made of loving her for ever.

"She spoke to me with a warmth and facility which were already eloquent, and made a great impression on me. We did not play like children; she asked me immediately what lesson I learned, whether I were acquainted with any foreign languages, and if I went frequently to the play. When I told her that I had been only three or four times, she expressed her regret, promised me that I should go often with her, and added, that on our return we would write down the subject of the pieces, and note what had appeared striking to us, as was her custom.

"She said to me afterwards, 'we will write to each other every morning.' We entered the drawing-room. By the side of Mr. Necker's arm chair was a stool, on which his daughter seated herself, obliged to sit very upright. Scarcely had she taken her customary place, when 3 or 4 old persons came up to her, and accosted her with the tenderest regard. One of them, who had on a little bob wig, took her hands in his, and held them a long time, conversing with her as if she had been five and twenty. This was Abbe Raynal. The others were Messrs. Thomas, and Marmontel, the Marquis of Pesay, and Baron von Grimm. When we sat down to table, you should have seen how attentive she was! She uttered not a word, yet she seemed as if speaking in her turn, all her flexible features displayed so much expression. Her eyes followed the lips and motions of those who spoke; you would have said she seized their ideas before she heard them. She was mistress of every subject, even politics, which at that time had become one of the leading topics of conversation.

"After dinner a great deal of company came in. Every one on coming up to Mr. Necker had something to say to his daughter, either complimenting or joking her. She answered all with ease and elegance: they took pleasure in attacking her, embarrassing her, exciting in her that little imagination, which already appeared so brilliant. The men most distinguished for their talents were those who were the most eager to make her talk. They asked an account of what she was reading, pointed out fresh subjects to her, and gave her a taste for study, by conversing with her on what she had learned, or what she had not.

"In consequence of her mother's education, Mademoiselle Necker thus at the same time studied assiduously, heard many conversations on subjects beyond her years, and was present at the representation of the best theatrical pieces. Her pleasure as well as duties all exercised her understanding; and nature, which itself gave her a fondness for this, was seconded in every way. Intellectual faculties of great energy thus acquired a prodigious increase. In 1781, when the *Compte rendu* was published, Mademoiselle Necker wrote a very remarkable anonymous letter to her father who soon discovered her by her style.—She was a writer from the earliest youth. She composed eulogies and portraits.—At fifteen she made extracts from the Spirit of Laws, with remarks. Abbe Raynal wished to prevail on her to write something on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes for his great works.—This inclination for writing was not encouraged by Mr. Necker, which nothing but her decided excellence could have induced him to pardon, for he was naturally averse to female authors.

"The sensibility of this lady was equally quick. This praise of her parents filled her eyes with tears: of Madame Huber she was passionately fond; at the sight of a person of celebrity her heart would palpitate. What she read too, over the selection of which Madame Necker, more severe than vigilant, did not always preside, produced an extraordinary impression on her. She has since said, that the carrying away of Clarissa was one of the events of her youth. Nature had given Madame de Stael, with great susceptibility, something of seriousness and gravity, which already appeared in her compositions,

as well as in her literary tastes. 'What pleased her,' says Madame Rilliet, 'was what made her shed tears.'

MANNERS & CUSTOMS OF THE CONGOESE.

The people of Congo, who have embraced the religion of the Portuguese, marry after their manner, but will not be restrained from keeping as many mistresses as they can maintain. When a young man expresses his desire to marry, his parents send a present to the relations of the young woman on whom he fixes his choice, requesting their daughter as a wife for their son. If they receive the present, it is considered as a proof of their compliance. The young man upon this goes immediately with his friends and relations to the house of his mistress's father, & having received her of her parents, conducts her home, where he cohabits with her to ascertain whether she will have children, whether she will be diligent in her daily labor, and prove obedient in her daily labour, and prove obedient: and if, in 2 or 3 years time, he finds her deficient in any of these essentials, he sends her back to her parents, and has the present restored; but when the deficiency is on the man's part, he can recover nothing. The repudiated woman, however, is not held contemptible, but generally undergoes another trial soon after.

If after a man's enjoying during 2 or 3 years, all the privileges and endearments of the marriage state, he at last ventures to tie the nuptial knot, he sends to all his and his bride's relations, who come on the day appointed, dressed in the most costly ornaments they can either purchase or borrow. Every one vociferates congratulations and good wishes.—The priest comes in and performs the ceremony; then follows the dowry, and some mutual presents, suitable to their rank.

The marriage ceremony is quickly succeeded by a sumptuous banquet, which commonly lasts till after sun-set, or rather as long as there are any victuals or liquor left.

In case of adultery, the gallant is obliged to give the value of a slave to the husband, and the woman to ask pardon; and if this be not done, the husband may easily obtain a divorce from a Portuguese priest.

The husband is obliged to procure a habitation, to clothe his wife and children in a manner agreeable to his rank, to prune the trees, to grub up roots, and to carry home the palm wine as often as the vessel fills. On the other hand, the woman is to find provisions for her husband and children; she accordingly works in the fields till noon, and at her return prepares the dinner. If any thing is wanted, she must either buy it with her own money, or barter clothes for it. The man sits alone at table, while the wife and children wait to supply him with what he wants; add when he has dined, the remainder comes to them.

The mothers of those who have not embraced the Romish religion, present their infants, as soon as they are born, to their own priests, in order to know their good or ill fortune. The pretended prophet then taking the child in his arms, after making his observations on the muscles, and other parts of the child's body, predicts to the parents just what he thinks proper. The same is done by sick persons, in order to know the cause of their distemper, and whether they will recover; and if the priest guesses wrong, he is never at loss for an excuse. When a person dies, they wrap up the corpse in a piece of cotton cloth; but the poor make use of straw mats, then bury the body in the fields, and distinguish the grave by placing a piece of raised earth upon it; some place upon this heap the horn of some uncommon beast; and others plant trees, and form arbors around it.

Both rich and poor observe a kind of mourning for their near relations, which begins with a close confinement, and abstinence from all refreshment during three days; after which those of the common rank shave their heads, and anoint themselves all over with oil: upon which they rub such a quantity of earth, dust, and dried leaves of various kinds, as gives them a most frightful appearance. Those of the higher rank content themselves with shaving the upper part of the head, binding about it a list of cloth, linen, or leather, and confining themselves in their houses eight days; after which they gradually return to their former way of life.

Widows are obliged to submit to a much longer retirement, especially at court, and in the populous cities, where it would be thought scandalous to be seen abroad in less than a year after the death of an husband; but in more remote places they are allowed to go about their own affairs much sooner.

We shall conclude this section with describing a very singular custom which prevails at Congo. The people believe that the dying are just upon passing from a troublesome life into a state of happiness; and thence infer that the most charitable office they can do them is to hasten their deliverance; and, therefore, when a person is at the point of death, they strive who shall dispatch him soonest, by stopping his mouth and nose, and striking him upon the breast,

which they imagine an instance of kindness, as it shortens his last agonies, and speedily sends him into a state of bliss.

[From the Newburyport Herald.]

AN OLD FASHIONED MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.

A FRAGMENT FOR THE LADIES.

"Thy grandmother," said my uncle Toby, addressing himself to Arabella, just from London, and who was playing the battle of Marengo, on the piano; "my grandmother, child," said he, "used to play on a much better instrument than thine."

"Indeed," said Arabella, "how could it be better; you know it is the most fashionable instrument, and is used by every body that is any thing?"

"Your grandmother was something, and yet she never saw a piano forte."

"But what was the name of the instrument? Had it strings, and was it played by keys?"

"You must give me time to recollect the name; it was indeed a stringed instrument, but was played by the hand."

"By the hands alone? how vulgar but I protest I should like to see one, and papa shall buy me one when I return to London. Do you think that we can obtain one?"

"No, you will not probably find one in London, but doubtless they may be found in some of the country towns."

"How many strings had it? Must one play with both hands? and could one play the double bass?"

"I know not whether it would play the double bass as you call it, but it was played with both hands, and had two strings."

"Two strings only? surely you are jesting; how could good music be produced from such an instrument, when the piano has two or three hundred?"

"Oh, the strings were very long, one of them about 14 feet; and the other might be lengthened at pleasure, even to 50 feet or more."

"What a prodigious deal of room it must take up; but no matter I will have mine in the old hall, and papa may have an addition built to it, for he says I shall never want for any thing, and so does mama; but what kind of a sound did it make? Were the strings struck with little mallets like the piano, or were they snapped like a harpsichord?"

"Like neither of these instruments as I recollect, but it produced a soft kind of humming music, and was peculiarly agreeable to the husband and relations of the performer."

"Oh, as to pleasing one's husband or relations, that is all Dickey in the *haut ton*, you know; but I am determined to have one, at any rate. Was it easily learnt—and was it taught by French or Italian masters?"

"It was easily learnt, but Frenchmen and Italians scarcely dared to show their heads in our country in those times."

"Can you not possibly remember the name? How shall we know what to inquire for?"

"Yes, I do now remember the name, and we must inquire for a *Spinning Wheel*."

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS PRECEPTS.

Make Religion the rule of every principle and action.

Never do any thing which is contrary to its principles, nor espouse any cause which it will not justify.

Let your Saviour's golden rule be the standard to regulate your actions and dealings with the world. Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.

In all your dealings be strictly honest, and never for the sake of gain do an unworthy action.

Never do any thing, of which you are not certain it is just and honorable.

Never use profane or obscene language.

Pay a most implicit regard to truth, and let nothing, however advantageous it may be, tempt you to violate its sacred laws.

Never magnify the faults of any, not even your enemies, but on the contrary always palliate their errors as much as a regard to truth and equity will permit.

Never wound, if it can possibly be avoided, the feelings of any, but treat all with respect, kindness and affability.

Never retaliate on an enemy the injury he may do you, but endeavour by kindness to remove his enmity.

If calumniated, vindicate your character, but do not retort upon your calumniator.

Never evince a proud, haughty, or vain spirit, but be meek and humble.

Consider and treat all mankind as your brethren.—*Univ. Mag.*

An old gentleman at the point of death, called a faithful Negro to him, telling him he would do him an honor before he died. The fellow thanked him, and hoped massa would live long. I intend, Cato, said the master; to allow you to be buried in the family vault. Ah massa, returns Cato, me no like dat, ten pound would be better to Cato, he no care for where he buried; besides, massa, suppose we be buried together, and de Devil come looking for massa in de dark, he might take away your negar man in mistake.