

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.

Supernote's Notice, 30 cents for the first, and 15 cts. for every subsequent insertion of 72 words.

Advertisements not exceeding a square continuously inserted three weeks, for 0 or Dollar; & Twenty Five-Cents for every subsequent insertion.

PRINTING.

Printed, Blanks, Journals, Cards, &c. executed with neatness and accuracy.

Legal Advertisements.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money and the interest thereon, secured by indenture of mortgage, executed by Thomas Wentworth to William H. Hanford, bearing date the twenty third day of March, eighteen hundred and eighty-one. Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power in said mortgage contained, a return to the state in such case, made and provided, all that certain piece or parcel of land, lying and being in the township No. one, first range of townships west of Genesee River, and the town of Caledonia, beginning at the south-east corner of land for sale, owned by the said Hanford, now owned by the said Charles, on the line of lot No. one, &c. containing together westwardly, &c. half an acre, the lot and parcel to the east line of No. ninety five and ninety four, &c. that a line from there to the said Charles, and from thence north to the place of beginning, will contain one hundred and fifty acres, will be sold at public auction, at the house occupied by Axel Ensworth in the village of Rochester, county of Genesee, on the nineteenth day of December next at one o'clock P. M. of that day. Dated June 20th 1820. WILLIAM H. HANFORD, Esq. H. R. Bayard, Atty.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money and the interest thereon, secured by indenture of mortgage, executed by Joshua C. Payne to Anne Rowe, bearing date the sixteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and eighteen. Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, will be sold at public auction, in the house of Axel Ensworth in the village of Rochester, Genesee county, on the twenty third day of November next at the place to be in the afternoon of that day, all that certain piece or parcel of land lying and being in the town of Caledonia, containing forty three acres, being the westerly part of the easterly part of No. forty four, bounded northerly on part of lot No. forty four and northerly on lot No. forty five, and easterly by the westerly part of lot No. forty four, and westerly by a lot of one hundred and twenty seven acres, &c. with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto, and the said premises, to be sold at the said public auction, at the house of Axel Ensworth in the village of Rochester, county of Genesee, on the nineteenth day of December next at one o'clock P. M. of that day. Dated Sept. 15, 1820. ANDREW V. T. LEAVITT, Esq. CHARLES J. HILL, Esq. By Esq. Pomroy, Esq. Atty.

JOSEPH F. HARRIS, Esq. Notary Public.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers and their associates, will petition the Legislature of the state of New-York, at their next meeting for a law to establish a New County from parts of Ontario and Genesee counties, to include the towns of Brighton, Henrietta, Rush, Mendon, Pittsford, Perrinton, Penfield, Ontario and the west township of the town of Palmyra in Ontario county, and the towns of Gates, Riga, Parma, 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 13, 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 period of opinion which witnessed 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 interesting and magnificent spectacle has been exhibited to the world, and we shall seek in vain, in the annals of nations, for an example more worthy of commemoration, and being cherished forever in the hearts of a grateful and generous people.—The year of independence is interwoven with the frame and constitution of the human mind. It is almost the first sentiment and animates the man'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 impregnably claims upon our gratitude, than resistance to tyranny and oppression.

In those republican states which have been the admiration of the world, the first tribute of genius was paid to the patriot or the hero who promoted the cause of liberty, and maintained the independence and dignity of man. The animated canvases, the breathing marble, 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 arbitrary dominion of a foreign power, to the distinguished elevation of a sovereign and independent people; they asserted and maintained the imprescriptible rights of humanity by the mutual pledge of their hereditary 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 name will not pass away like the forgotten, or their glorious deeds be confined in obscurity and casual transactions of time. In gratitude to the statesmen as well as individuals, indicates the fact, that the memory of these great benefactors will not be lost to the world, their name will not pass away like the forgotten, or their glorious deeds be confined in obscurity and casual transactions of time.

The glory of our ancestors is the light of posterity, and the image of the living ought to be offered to the illustrious dead, as an affectional and stable admiration, great and spontaneous will seldom be achieved by men, who have humble or ordinary objects in respect. It is by contemplating the lives and characters of those who are marked out from the multitude by their eminent qualities, that we become eminent of their virtues and their renown. It is by reading the history of their generous and noble actions that sympathetic emotions are excited in the heart, and by a recollection of such feelings, grandeur of sentiment, dignity and elevation of character, & benefits of virtue are generated & confirmed. Let us then in armor the statutes of the gods, that even in their devious the citizens of sparta might have the image of war before their eyes; observing well that a deposit on the mind, like a limb of the body, was invigorated by exercise and activity. "He interwove" says Plutarch, "the praise of virtue and the contempt of vice in all their pursuits and recreations, and by these arts they were possessed with a thirst of honor, an enthusiasm bordering on insanity, and had not a wish but for their country." The trophies of Miltiades interrupted the sleep of Themistocles, and Theseus in listening to the exploits of Hercules was fired with his spirit and became the successful rival of his fame. The uncultivated savage catches the flame of emulation from the deeds of his ancestors, and hangs it with the emblem of his father's valor.

It 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 encourage-

ment, we shall be able to present it to the public, worthy of their approbation. We must depend for the illustration of many of the characters of our biography, upon the generosity of their surviving relatives and friends, to furnish us with whatever interesting materials may be in their possession; for which, with our grateful acknowledgements, we promise a copy of the entire work as a compensation.

CONDITIONS.

1. The work will be published in numbers or half volumes of 200 pages octavo, and will be completed in ten numbers. It will contain upwards of 50 portraits engraved by Mr. J. B. Longacre, whose style has not been exceeded by any other artist in the United States. Specimens of the paper and printing may be seen at this office.
2. To the first number will be prefixed an appropriate frontispiece, designated by Mr. Le Sueur, and a vignette title to each volume, which, with the portraits and other engravings, will at least be equivalent to the price of subscription.
3. The first number (now in press) will be published in February next—the remainder in succession as the work will permit, and delivered to subscribers at two dollars and fifty cents per number—payable on delivery.

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. Abn. Plumb & Co's Store where he will keep on hand a good assortment of well finished Hats, warranted equal in style and quality, to any manufactured in this state.

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

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. 43f.

For Sale Cheap.

A SECOND hand Chaise and Harness. H. H.

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. do. Branch at Ithaca 1 dis
Auburn bank 3-4 dis
Aquebong at Catskill 1 dis
Barker's Exchange, payable in N. York 87 1-2 dis
Catskill Bank 1-2 dis
Central Bank at Cherry Valley 3-4 dis
Chenango Bank 2 dis
Columbia Bank, at Hudson 1-2 dis
Geneva Bank 3-4 dis
Hudson Bank 90 dis
Jefferson County Bank 40 dis
Middle District Bank 1-2 dis
Niagara Bank 85 dis
Ontario Bank 3-4 dis
Orange County Bank 1-2 dis
Plattsburgh Bank 1 1-4 dis
Utica bank and branch 3-4 dis
Washington and Warren Bank 60 dis
Notes of the Bank of Montreal, not payable in the city 3 dis
Bank of Canada 3 dis
Bank of Upper Canada 7 dis
Connecticut banks payable in New-York at par—all other at 1 per cent dis.
Boston banks at 1 per cent. and Massachusetts generally from 1 to 2 1-2 per cent dis.
New-Hampshire banks 2 1-2 pr. ct. dis.
New-Jersey banks at par, except the state banks at Trenton and Camden, the Mount Holly and Cumberland banks, which are at 4 a 5 per ct. dis.
Philadelphia banks, par—but a good deal of uncertainty about the Pennsylvania country banks.

CUPID AND PSYCHE.

With cheeks bedew'd with drops of pearl,
Sad Psyche sought the grove,
Where she her tresses used to curl
With Innocence and Love.

Sweet Modesty, a rural maid,
O'er took the weeping Fair;
Ask'd why in loose attire she stray'd,
And why diffused her hair?

I, Cupid seek o'er hill and dell,
From me the god is fled;
And what's the cause I cannot tell,
He shuns the nuptial bed.

Dry up thy tears, and cease to moan,
Returned the Sylvan chaste;
Accept of me this magic zone,
And bind it round thy waist.

Tie up thy locks, thy dress improve,
And soon this change thou'lt see;
Psyche shall cease to follow Love,
And Love shall follow thee.

The zone about her waist she ties,
Each tress a ringlet flows;
Her bosom hid from vulgar eyes;
Each cheek displays a rose.

Now in the stream surveys her face,
And smiles at charms so fair:
The while she studied every grace,
Love came and found her there.

Enraptur'd to her arms he flew,
With joy she bless'd the change;
Improv'd the cause from whence it grew,
And Love forgot to range.

Ye wedded dames, my hint desery,
Nor blame the friendly part,
The stammer makes the Lover fly,
While neatness chains the heart.

LINES.

Written on a Rock, near the Ocean.
I love when a mournful whirlwind sleep,
To clomb this brow,
And watch below.

The curling breeze steal o'er the deep,
Wave after wave, in endless train,
Lolls to the shore,
Then seen no more,
It sinks into the watery plains.

Then pouring on reflection views,
Each hour give place
In endless chase
To one that closest still pursues.

Then still subsiding, undistinguish'd lie,
Hush'd in the womb of dread eternity.
TRENCK.

FROM THE ITALIAN.

As, Venus late you miss'd your boy,
And anxious sought where he had stray'd
"One kiss," you cried, I'll give with joy,
To him who knows where Cupid's laid."

Give me the kiss:—for see he lies
In the dark heaven of Rosa's eyes
Or bid my Rosa's lips bestow
The kiss, and yours I will forego.

A PRODIGY INDEED.

To Cato once a frightened Roman flew;
The night before a rat had gnaw'd his shoe.
"Terrible omen, by the gods decreed!
Cheer up my friends, said Cato, mind not that.
Though if instead, your shoe had gnaw'd the rat.
It would have been a prodigy indeed.

Sinking Fund!—It appears by an official statement published at Alabama, that there were over Twenty-Seven millions of Dollars due to the United States for Public Lands sold at the Land Offices in Mississippi and Alabama only.

A Leopard has been killed in Kentucky, weighing 150 pounds. It is said to have all the marks and properties of the Leopards of Asia and Africa.

Grace and beauty are valued at so high a price, that women the less frivolous are not free from secret impulses of vanity on those points.

To discover artifice and insincerity requires only common penetration, but to discover superior virtue, to be able to read the movements of a delicate and generous heart, to trace its sentiment as we can those of our own features in a mirror, requires that the mind of the observer should be naturally pure and elevated.

Although happiness is the pursuit of all mankind, most of them mistake the means of obtaining their end. They are not aware that whatever is least subject to crosses is to be preferred; that whatever is the most simple is likewise the most solid; and that exaggerated and romantic ideas on this subject, have produced more errors, mistakes, misfortunes, than the most vehement and dangerous passions.

CRICKET—A TALE.

A word spoken at random has often proved of more utility than the best concerted plans. Hence it happens, that fools often prosper, when men of talents fail.

As an illustration of this assertion, I shall present my readers with the following Tale, from a French periodical work called Forfaits Redeemed:

A poor simple peasant, of the name of Cricket, being heartily tired of his daily fare of brown bread and cheese, it resolved, whatever might be the consequence, to procure to himself, by hook or by crook, even at the expense of a broken head, three sumptuous meals. Having taken this courageous and noble resolution, the next thing was to devise a plan to put it into execution, and here his good fortune befriended him. The wife of a rich Nabob in the neighborhood of his cottage, had, during the absence of her husband, lost a valuable diamond ring; she offered great rewards to any person who could recover it, or give any tidings of the jewel, but no one was likely to do either; for three of her footmen, of whose fidelity she had not the smallest doubt, had stolen it. The loss soon reach'd our glutton's ears.—"I'll go," cries he; "I'll say I am a conjurer, and I will discover where the gem is hidden, on condition of first receiving three splendid meals. I shall fail, 'tis true. What then? I shall be treated as an impostor, my back and sides may suffer for it; but my hungry stomach will be filled!"

To concert this scheme and put it into practice was but the work of a moment; the Nabob still was absent. The lady, anxious for the recovery of her ring, accepted the offered terms; a sumptuous dinner was prepared; the table was covered with rich viands; expensive wines of every sort were placed on the sideboard. Good Heavens! how he ate. An attentive footman, one of the secret thieves, filled him to drink; our conjurer, gorged, exclaimed, "Tis well! I have the first! The servant trembled at the ambiguous words, and ran to his companion—"he has found us out, dear friend," he cried; "he is a cunning man, he said he had the first; what could he mean but me?" "It looks a little like &c," replied the second thief; "I'll wait on him to-night; as yet you may have mistaken his meaning; should he speak in the same strain we must decamp to night."

At night a supper fit for a court of aldermen was set before the greedy Cricket, who filled his paunch till he could eat no more. The second footman watched him all the while. When satisfied, he rose, exclaiming, "The second's in my sack, and cannot escape me." Away flew the affrighted robber—"We are lost!" "Not so," answered the third; "if we fly and are caught, we swing; I'll tend him at tomorrow's meal, and should he then speak as before, I'll send the theft to him, and offer some great reward to screen us from punishment, and that he may deliver the jewel to the lady without betraying us." They all agreed. On the morrow our peasant's appetite was still the same; at last, quite full, he exclaimed, "My task is done! the third, thank God, is here!" "Yes," said the trembling culprit "here's the ring; but hide our shame, and you shall never want good fare again." "Be silent!" exclaimed the astonished Cricket, who little thought that what he had spoken of his meals could have made the plunderers betray themselves; "be silent! I have it all." Some geese were feeding before the windows; he went out, and having seized the largest, forced the ring down its throat; and then declared that the largest goose had swallowed the jewel. The goose was killed—the diamond found. In the mean time, the Nabob returned, and was incredulous. "Some crafty knave, madam," said he, "either the thief or his abettor, has with a well concerted scheme, wrought on your easy faith. But I'll soon try his power of divination. I will provide myself with a meal likewise." No sooner said than done; between two dishes the mysterious fare was hidden; the false conjurer wastold to declare what was the concealed cheer, on pain of being well beaten, should he fail. "Alas!" he muttered out, "poor Cricket thou art taken." "He's right!" the Nabob cried; "give him a purse of gold; I honor such talents as his." It was a little cricket in the dish. Thus our glutton, by four random speeches, gained three hearty meals, a heavy purse, comfort for life, and most brilliant reputation as a cunning man.

A sailor went to see a juggler exhibit his tricks. There happened to be a quantity of gunpowder in the room beneath, which took fire and blew up the house. The sailor was thrown into a garden behind, without being hurt. He scratched his arms and legs, got up shook himself, rubbed his eyes, and then cried out (conceiving what had happened to be a part of the performance) "D—n the fellow, what will he do next?"

A Good Bargain.

THE subscriber offers for sale in HOUSE & LOT. Terms of sale will be accommodating, and his indisputable title given to the purchaser. HANLEY SCRANTON, Rochester, September 3, 1820.

...al, to induce him to state on what authority he appeared at the Bar.

The Attorney General replied by reading the order of the house for his appearance on this day to support the bill in question. In answer to another noble Lord, he stated that he had received his instructions from the home department.

No result of importance arose out of this conversation, or out of another which followed relative to calling over the house.

Mr. Brougham then came forward for the purpose of being heard generally against the principle of the bill; but as he spoke at great length, and as his introductory remarks were less important than those made in the last hour of his speech, we shall omit them, with the exception of a charge brought by him against ministers of instituting a proceeding at this day which would have been a disgrace to the reign of Henry VIII. After referring to the precedent of Bishop Atterbury, and noticing the inference of law under the statute of Edward III. He went into content, that it was in possible, in this instance, that the succession to the throne could be in the slightest danger from any misconduct of the Queen. He insisted that no cause of paramount necessity had been established by ministers to warrant them in introducing a bill contrary to all law, precedent and analogy. It had been said that the Queen's conduct had tended to disgrace the crown and to injure the country; but he begged leave to ask whether the foundation of the charges in the preamble of the bill; if they existed while the Queen was Princess of Wales, and merely the wife of a British subject. Why then was not the measure introduced long ago? merely because the Prince of Wales must have sued in the ordinary manner for a divorce, and must have come into this house with clean hands. Especial care had been taken to wait until her majesty, by her exaltation, was deprived of her private rights and remedies. This brought him to implore their lordships to pause upon the threshold. He put out of view at present all question of recrimination; he had raised it for his present argument only, and he should be most deeply afflicted if, in the further progress of this ill-omened subject, it would be necessary for him again to recur to it. "I should act," continued he, directly in the teeth of the instructions I have received from this illustrious woman I should disobey her solemn commands, if I had even used the word recrimination, without being driven to it by absolute overruling necessity. I should also act in opposition to the same command, if I argued in another mode—that levity, indiscretion or even criminal intercourse, do not necessarily injure the honour of the crown or the character of the country. Slanders against the Queen have not been proved but brewed and gossiped about the continent, and collected with the utmost industry; while no such jealous watch was kept over the conduct of persons in the same illustrious family at home. In the same way I postpone all matters previous to marriage, because they are not absolutely bound in with this dangerous and tremendous question.

They are not necessary to the safety of my client. If they were an advocate knows but one duty, and, cost what it may, whatever principalities, powers, or dominions, he might offend, he is bound to discharge it. When, however, it is said that indiscreet conduct, or improper familiarity was fatal to the dignity of the crown, what answer can be given to the statement—that a licentious, disgraceful, and adulterous intercourse, has been proved against one member of the royal family, without its being thought that the honor of the crown, or the peace of the nation were involved in it. Are we arrived to that degree of refinement in society when things cannot be called by their proper names, and when adultery in the weaker sex is to be passed over as a venial offence in the stronger. I appeal to the justice of the house, to its holiness represented by the heads of the church, whether adultery is to be considered a crime only in a woman. The exalted individual to whose case I now refer, had confessed the commission of the crime; and is the honour of the crown less connected with the purity of a prince than of a princess. I acknowledge with gratitude the obligations of this country, and of Europe, to the prince whom I refer, and nothing can induce me to alter my recorded sense of the baseness of the conspiracy by which his failings were dragged before the public. After further enforcing this point, he proceeded to argue that the good sense of the people of England would look upon the introduction of the honour of the crown and the safety of the state in this question as a ridiculous pretext, and would say, in their homely language, "here is a man who wishes to get rid of his wife, and the peace and dearest interest of the country, and the feelings of a rational and moral people are to be sacrificed to the gratification of his wish." The learned counsel next quoted the opinion of Sir W. Scott on the sanctity of the marriage contract, and observed with much severity the artful mode in which the country was represented as the party prosecuting this bill, when, in fact, the

Attorney-General, with great ingenuity, had this day kept the pretence. The conduct of ministers, however, and the King was the party prosecuting, and that the assertions of his servants were untrue. Who had encouraged the Queen to go abroad, at a time of life when she naturally sought repose from the persecutions to which she had been subject in this country? Who had persuaded her to resist the advice of those (among whom he was one) who had ventured to speak their heads that she would be safe in England, while abroad she would be surrounded by foreigners, spies and informers. The King's ministers had done their utmost to promote her absence; they had promised her tranquillity, ease and liberty. There was to be no prying, no spies, no encouragement of slander; yet reports daily growing blacker and more malignant came over, and four years ago they had maintained a degree of consistency. Still a hint was given that it would be proper to return, and he (Mr. B.) would venture his existence that any man would have been looked upon as an enemy, and have had the doors of the court flung in his face who had recommended that the Queen should be requested to return to this country. When she became Queen, did they change their system? Did they then pretend that the honour of the royal family was in jeopardy while she remained abroad under existing circumstances? Was in short, any thing done to vindicate the dignity of the crown, and to avoid an inquiry, most distressing to the long suffering people of England? No remonstrance was sent out; no endeavor to reclaim; she might do as she pleased while the Queen continued on the continent. She was to be pensioned to remain there, and to enjoy the rank she was supposed to have degraded, and the privileges she was said to have forfeited. She was to have even an increase of income that she might be wicked on a larger scale, and she might become a spectacle to the eyes foreigners who envied and hated us. It was only when she talked of returning to England that these calumnies became important. The moment she set her foot on shore, then rose these phantoms of degraded character and insulted honour. He would not believe that ministers themselves gave credit to the fabrications contained in the green-bag, and he must have a mind capable of swallowing the most monstrous improbabilities, who could lend his ears for a moment to one statement in the preamble of the bill. Mr. Brougham concluded his address in the following terms:—"I close here what I have to urge, not because I have nothing to urge, but because I know that your lordships are men of justice, men of principle, men of ordinary sagacity; above all, that you are men of honor, and I am confident that I have not made my appeal to you upon this bill in vain. True it is that a committee has reported in its favor; but he is certainly the greatest of all fools who tells us to consult our apparent consistency at the expense of absolute ruin. The sooner you retrace the step you were induced to take at an unwary moment, the sooner you will promote the peace and real safety of the country, and the more you will consult the true honor and dignity of the crown. If your lordships decide that this measure shall proceed no further, you will be saviours of the state, and secure the substantial happiness of the whole community."

The Lord Chancellor then called upon Mr. Denman, observing that two counsels only could be heard.

Mr. Denman requested, as an indulgence at this late hour, after so anxious an attendance, and in the present state of health, that their lordships would allow him to proceed to-morrow.

The Earl of Liverpool, with the utmost readiness, gave his consent.

In answer to a question from Mr. Brougham, the Lord Chancellor repeated that only two counsel could be heard on each side.

The house then adjourned at a few minutes past 4 o'clock.

The Queen left the house almost immediately; and, on ascending her carriage, was enthusiastically cheered by an immense concourse of people, whom the military could not restrain. The whole of old and new Palace-yard was filled, and the crowd accompanied her majesty up Parliament street to Saint James's square.

The foot soldiers, who were drawn up as on parade, in Palace-yard, presented arms as soon as her majesty made her appearance.

We have heard of no riot, or of any excesses committed by the multitude, although the guards were very much hooted, and in some instances even pelted with orange peel, &c.

Lord Byron, arrived in London on the evening of the 17th inst. just as the House of Lords adjourned, with dispatches for the Queen from the Continent.

The accounts from the Continent represent tranquillity to be restored in Italy.

SECOND DAY.

On Friday morning, at about 8 o'clock, a crowd began to assemble in St. James's square, in expectation of the arrival of her majesty, who had slept at Brandenburgh-house, from which place

she arrived at ten o'clock; and at half past ten her majesty entered her state carriage, and was seated in it, dressed in black, and looked extremely well, with a firm and tranquil countenance. The whole of the streets through which her majesty passed were crowded in the same manner as they were on Thursday. The windows were every where filled with ladies, and the cheering and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs were universal. When her majesty passed the barrier, the crowd were with difficulty restrained from following her. Her majesty arrived in the House about eleven o'clock, and was received with the accustomed marks of respect.

House of Lords—Friday, 18th. A Petition was presented from Liverpool, by the earl of Derby, against the bill of pains and penalties.

The counsel and agents were then called in.

Mr. Denman presented himself at the bar, and in a speech, distinguished as much for eloquence as it was for sound argument, argued against the principle of the bill; and in our limits it would be impossible to give even a faint outline of his powerful appeal. The learned counsel proceeded to comment on the charges now brought against his illustrious client, as especially regarded her conduct towards Count Bergami, & contended that nothing could be constructed into the charge of adultery.

Their lordships in a bill of Divorce, after a verdict, might be satisfied with inference, but would any injury be allowed by the judge to return a verdict against a defendant, unless a specific act charged were fully and unequivocally proved. He would beg their lordships to look at the situation they were about to place themselves in—they were about to admit the other House of Parliament to a share of judicial functions—a body of 658 persons, every one of whom might be entrusted by his constituents to throw questions proper or improper at the head of every witness. A body who would not examine a witness upon oath; and a body which had been stated by one of its distinguished members, never entered into a judicial question without disgracing itself. And further, the King was to be admitted a party with their lordships. He would ask, what would be the state of a youthful foreign Princess, who, coming to a country to meet, as she expected, a husband's affections—to share in a rank of splendour, unequalled on the face of the earth; if instead of this she should find her husband's affections usurped by others, herself deserted, surrounded by spies and mistresses; and the birth of an only child, which ought to have proved a bond of affection, turned into the signal for eternal separation, and unremitting persecution. He would ask, whether under these circumstances, their lordships would entertain such a case at the Bar. He wished to rest as shortly as possible on this topic, but he must say, that if ever a case where recrimination was important existed, it was the present. In conclusion the gentleman said, "I feel a perfect conviction of her innocence; I feel also, that there cannot be brought against her any thing, which to an honourable mind, will be proof of her guilt. But whatever be the consequences which follow this investigation, whatever may be the sufferings inflicted on her majesty, I shall never withdraw from her that homage and respect which I owe to her high station, her superior mind, and those resplendent virtues which have shone through a life of persecution and of suffering. I shall never pay to any other who may usurp her place, that respect and duty which belong to her, whom the laws of God and man have made the Consort of his present majesty, and the partner of his throne."

Her majesty entered the house during the learned Counsel's speech, and at its conclusion withdrew. She was treated by the house with every mark of respect.

The Attorney and solicitor Generals were next heard at considerable length in support of the bills.

Mr. Brougham then replied, and the house adjourned till Saturday morning.

From the Evening Post.

The trial of the Queen proceeded without any extraordinary occurrence until Monday the 21st, when after finishing his opening speech, the Attorney General introduced his first witness named Theodore Majocci. "On hearing his name called (says the Courier), she turned round and screamed aloud, 'What!—Theodore!' and hastily darted from her seat, through the door of her apartment followed after a short interval by Lady Ann Hamilton.

THIRD DAY.

Her Majesty this day entered the House, attended as usual by Lady Ann Hamilton, and took her seat in a chair placed within the Bar, about the distance of three yards from it, and which though not directly opposite to, enabled her to confront, the witnesses.

The Solicitor-General then called Theodore Majocci, who in a very few moments, was ushered in, and placed before the Bar. He is a man of middle stature, decent appearance, and was handsomely attired.

The Queen, having taken her seat on him, exclaimed in a piercing tone, 'What! Theodore!' and darting from her seat rushed into her private apartment.

The Solicitor-General applied to their Lordships to allow the Marchese Nicolas Spinetto to be sworn as an interpreter, the witness being an Italian, and utterly ignorant of the English language.

The interpreter was then sworn.

Mr. Brougham asked whether he appeared by any order of the House, or at the instance of the party promoting the present Bill. He wished to ascertain this point because upon the answer which he received would depend his right to introduce an interpreter on the part of her Majesty.

The Lord Chancellor thought there could be no objection to inquiring of the interpreter himself by whom he had been engaged, to offer himself to the House in that capacity.

Mr. Brougham then addressed the Marchese Spinetto, and asked in whose employment he appeared there as an interpreter?—I received my instructions from Mr. Planta and Mr. Maule.

Mr. Brougham.—Do you mean Mr. Planta of the Foreign-office, and Mr. Maule, Solicitor to the Treasury?—I do.

Mr. Brougham.—That then, is quite a sufficient reason for my desiring to have a second interpreter sworn. Tho' it may not, strictly speaking, be necessary at this moment, it may be more convenient to swear him immediately.

Benedetto Cohen then took the usual oath to interpret faithfully all the evidence which the witnesses might deliver.

Mr. Brougham said that he understood that witness at the bar did not object to the form of being sworn, but he submitted to their Lordships that it might be proper to inquire whether he had undergone those preparations which were necessary in his own country before his evidence could be received in a Court of Justice.

The Lord Chancellor.—Surely, Mr. Brougham you must be aware that the witness taking his oath to swear the truth, and nothing but the truth, may be allowed so to do; and if he prevaricate, you will know how to deal with him.

Theodore Majocci was then sworn, & in answer to a question suggested by her Majesty's counsel, emphatically stated that he considered himself to be brought there to speak the truth, and nothing except the truth.

The Solicitor General then proceeded to examine this witness, putting his questions in English, which the Interpreter stated to the witness in Italian. The answer was of course given in Italian, and translated into English by the Interpreter.—What is his name?—Theodore Majocci. Of what country is he a native?—Of Spoleto. Is that in Italy?—Yes about 12 miles from Lodi. Does he know Bartholmo Bergami?—He does. When did you first become acquainted with him?—in the service of General Pino. At what time did you first know him?—It was in the year 1813 or the year 1814. I knew him by being in the same service. (By Mr. Brougham)—Do you understand English?—No, not at all. (To be Continued.)

THE GAZETTE.

TUESDAY OCTOBER 10, 1820.

The Queen. We think we subserve the cause of Republicanism, by lending our paper, of this week, to the exposition of Royalty. The trial of the Queen is progressing, and every new step taken in this odious business, presents new evidence of the corruption of those in high places. The speech of the Attorney General, in opening, consists of a tissue of facts, alleged to be susceptible of proof, of the most sickening and nauseous description—train of circumstances which, we must acknowledge, it would be extremely difficult to fabricate, and still more difficult to prove. The conduct of the Queen, on the appearance of the first witness, Majocci, staggers even her friends—and the testimony of this witness, though very suspicious, is quite appalling. If true, she is a ruined queen; if untrue he is a wretch as artful as he is abandoned. A witness who, as Curran would say, "is up to scene-painting of this kind," should be trusted with caution. One truth is clear; he has been trained and drilled to his duty. It will be recollected that he is an Italian, that he has been a menial servant, and of course perfectly familiar with scenes such as he describes. Every body knows the filthy degradation of Italian society. Yet this man perfectly recollects, so as to detail with minuteness and strict accuracy, the particulars of a history of two or three years of grossness and criminality. There is only one way in which this can be accounted for, and that is, by supposing him to have been all this while a hired spy, in the retinue of the Queen, employed to keep a diary of important events. If he swears, from casual recollection, to such minute particulars, he ought to be discredited—and if he be a pensioned spy, his evidence ought to be rejected in toto, at least for any legal effect. That the story is all a farce, it would be almost impossible to believe. The evidence, however, against her on a former occasion, was quite as pointed

as this, and yet her very enemies acquitted her. If no better testimony than that of Majocci, is produced against her, she ought legally, to be acquitted, because it is dangerous to trust such testimony for any legal purpose. Yet, it would have its effect, upon the sentiments of the world, and justly too. They would never believe in the purity of a woman, against whom witnesses could be procured to swear such things. That she is impure, demands but little credibility to believe; but it not necessary to take our faith from the mouth of Majocci. She is a member of the great family of Kings and Princes. Practices such as she is accused, are trivial errors: in their estimation. Her crimes, if she be guilty, are only one page in perfect accordance with the true history of Royalty. It should be recollected that her practices, are complained of not so much as offences against abstract morality, as against society—but how can she have offended the august society, of which she is a member, by practices tacitly allowed in that society? She has only complied with a standing rule of the royal club! We, who are without the Grand Seraglio, can see this matter in its true light. Guilty or not guilty, she is a persecuted woman. It is not her guilt or her innocence with which her immaculate husband is concerned; it does not fancy her, and he will have her out of the way. We dare aver, that her garments are pure, compared with those of her persecutors and they are not anxious to disguise the fact. We hate (as far as our gallantry will permit) them all together, and are glad, as Republicans, to profit by the disgraceful exhibition they give us of themselves.

Another Revolution. It would appear that the march of Revolutions had but just begun. We scarcely have time to announce one change before another succeeds. The tranquil state of Europe after the dethronement of Napoleon has been aptly compared to a sleeping volcano. It is no longer quiet—its rumbling agitations are appalling to the hearts of tyrants. An arrival at Philadelphia, brings news that a Revolution had taken place in Portugal, which had overthrown the government. The patriots in their proclamation say, "let us fly with our brothers in arms to organize a provisional government, who will call the Cortes to make a Constitution, the want of which has been the origin of all the evils that oppress us." They had sent for John the 6th, their old King, to place him at the head of the government. This intelligence is amply confirmed by an arrival at Boston. A remarkable feature in the Portuguese revolution, is the fact, that the first measure adopted by the revolutionists, was to deprive all the British officers in the service of the country of their commissions. A conspiracy has been discovered at Paris, which had for its object the destruction of Louis the 18th.

The counter-revolution in Spain has been put down, and the Cortes seem to be going on in a regular and progressive way towards improvement and consolidation, and notwithstanding many little unpleasant things which have occurred, and as it was natural to expect, the march of events has not been stopped for a single moment. The people appear cordially devoted to the constitution, and we think, will watch with vigilant and jealous care over the preservation of those institutions which they have just erected on the ruins of despotism.

AUBURN STATE PRISON.—The report of the destruction of the Prison at Auburn, was partially true. It was fired by an incendiary, and although the principal and most valuable building was saved, the loss sustained is estimated at \$15,000.

The Yellow Fever is making terrible ravages in Savannah and New-Orleans. One of its victims in the latter place is the Rev. Sylvester Larned, recently from Pittsfield, Mass.—The tomb has seldom received the remains one who was more accomplished, or more lamented.

Law News.—At the late Circuit court of the U. S. at New-York Daniel Parker a preceptor obtained a verdict for \$1000 against Cyrus Swan, a Lawyer, for saying that the plaintiff had perjured himself.

The City Council of New-Orleans have appropriated \$50,000 to defray the expense of erecting an Equestrian Statue of General Jackson, in the public square in front of the Cathedral. The Statue to be made by Canova.

The new duty of about eighteen dollars per ton, levied on American vessels arriving in France, does not extend to the French Colonies; and, of course, does not effect our trade with Martinique, Gaudaloupe, &c. The ports of the Kingdom situated in Europe, are designated as those in which the duty shall be paid.

We are ashamed of ourselves for having noticed at all, the spiteful billingsgate which appeared in the last week's Canandaigua Repository. The editor has gone to the east to be absent several weeks. In the mean time, some "beardless" and brainless tyres have the con-

of the editorial columns of the Repository, who testify their supreme contempt of decency, and the absence of common sense, by indulging in witless ribaldry for the gratification of their new master. Like Sir Walter Windy, we "have no wish to come in contact with the hoofs of the animals."—*Baltimore Times*.

FOR THE GAZETTE.
THE CANAL.

I believe there is no man, however indifferent he may be about the interests of this state, that has any knowledge on the subject of making the canal here, but will readily acknowledge, that the wicked and scandalous speculations, both upon the state and the labouring men, are such as to rouse the resentment of all honest men, and call for the immediate interposition of the Legislature. Whether the evils complained of arise from ignorance or design, let the public determine; in either case, the removal of Mr. Holley, would undoubtedly remove the causes of dissatisfaction. In the first place, I say, that the labouring men, who dig the canal, do the work and find themselves, in many instances for one half the sum paid by the Government. The speculator however, is not always so fortunate—he has sometimes to content himself with one fourth. But the great undertakers, almost without an exception, get good jobs. A job let to a Mr. Gilbert, of one mile and a half, I am told, is underlet by him at a saving to himself of about six thousand dollars. Another job let to two men whose names are Adams, of six miles and a half, is underlet by them, I am told, at a saving to themselves of something more than ten thousand dollars. And yet the ability of Mr. Holley for making contracts and conducting the work of the Canal are the constant themes of Clintonian and Federalist paucity. I have long been of the opinion that this great state work might be, and perhaps is made use of as an engine to keep Mr. Clinton in office and to perpetuate his power. If I am not correct, how comes it about that the whole line of the Canal from the Genesee River to the Block house should be let out in the first instance to Clintonians and Federalists, almost without an exception? How comes it about, I ask, that a noisy Clintonian by the name of Scovel, of Palmyra, should have jobs on the Canal to the enormous amount of nearly seventy thousand dollars, when there were more than five hundred farmers and mechanics, unable to obtain a job to the amount of a single dollar? Was it to reward him for sending his clerks and dependents into the different towns in the county previous to the last election, to distribute pamphlets to promote the election of Clinton and Holley? Is this the way in which the Farmers are to be enabled to pay for their lands, and their other embarrassments to be removed? Perhaps Mr. Holley or his Clintonian friends can give some justificatory reasons for letting out the Canal in such large jobs, and in such a way as to enable individuals to make fortunes from their jobs, while the people who do the work, instead of being benefitted are actually impoverished. If they can account for these things, I should like to see them about it, as by so doing they would render particular service to the public. I am not personally the enemy of Mr. Holley, and therefore have no private resentments to gratify. As to talents, I have yet to learn in what he so much excels. Any man who will give himself the trouble to ascertain what immense sums have been made by individuals, out of the state will not think he disposed to give him the credit of being a very able Canal Contractor. I never have learned from any source of but one single effort of his unaided that I should suppose would give him distinction, and that was, I am told, a pamphlet in vindication of the Hartford Convention. The subject, he is said, had much at heart, and standing alone is the more conspicuous. This may have given him a claim upon, and a popularity with the Federalists and Clintonians, but I doubt very much if it will pass his credit with a majority of the present Legislature.

Our friends at the east are totally unable to comprehend the cause of such a deviation from Republican principles in this portion of the country. Remote as they are from the scene of action, it is not to be expected that they should be able to make sensible why the outrage created by the power of distributing three or four hundred thousand dollars a year, in making the Canal should be so great. But if they take into consideration that a very great portion of the Farmers in this part of the country are more or less indebted for their lands, and the present reduced prices of produce is such as is hardly sufficient to pay them for carrying it to market, and that the almost only resource for money is by getting a job on the Canal; and when also, they take into consideration the disposition of those jobs in the hands of a particular favorite and adherent of Clinton, the result of the operation here will cease to be a mystery. A sensible, reflecting man, will find it difficult in being made to believe that the patronage of Canal Company money is more than every other in the Western District put together—and

I have no hesitation in declaring that it made more votes for Clinton than he got over Tompkins in the election.

Notwithstanding the whole line of the Canal was surveyed during the administration of Governor Tompkins, and appropriations of money for that purpose, as well as for commencing the work, were made by the Legislature when it was decidedly Republican, and notwithstanding Mr. Van Buren and all the most able and influential Republicans in the state, have been its zealous supporters, yet the people have been made to believe that Clinton is the very pilot on which it rests. Divest Clinton and his supple tools of their borrowed plumes and you fix them to the earth. As the Republicans now have the power, let them exercise the right by taking the management of the Canal into their own hands—let the people be undeceived.—Men of talents and experience, whose Republicanism cannot be doubted, and whose stern and inflexible integrity entitle them to public confidence should succeed Clinton and Holley. The work should be let out in small jobs, to relieve the necessities of as many as possible. In this way the honest labouring man would be fairly rewarded for his services and would be placed beyond the reach of the merciless grasp of the mammoth speculators, and it would be the means of saving hundreds of Farmers, who are more or less indebted, from bankruptcy and ruin.

A little more of Mr. Holley. A short time previous to the last election, a most false and scandalous handbill, emanated from this village, & was circulated by the Federalists and Clintonians through the counties of Ontario and Genesee to promote Clinton's election. This handbill, which was signed by eighteen men, stated that Messrs Young and Seymour, the two Republican commissioners, refused to sign a Report and lent their influence to suspend the western section of the Canal. Here are two of the colleagues of Mr. Holley, falsely and scandalously attacked in the very county where he resides. Where then was the honorable, courteous, bowing Mr. Holley? Why did he not come forward and promptly undeceive the electors, and wipe away the slander? Did he wish to grasp another office, and therefore adopted the too often practised Clintonian maxim that the end justifies the means? Yet this is the honest, the candid, the no party man Mr. Holley, who shows no partiality to Clintonians and loves a Republican at least as well as the Devil loves a Saint. I say, send back this "no party man" to the mystery to which he was bred. He has long enough fattened upon the loaves and fishes of state—let them in future be given to a better man.

Loss of Traveller. On Thursday evening of the 21st ult. the schooner Traveller, a vessel of about 20 tons burthen belonging to this port, owned by Elisha Coffin, freighted with flour, pork, and live stock from Genesee River, sprung a leak off the Ducks, about 25 miles from Sacket's Harbor, filled and capsized. The Master and owner of the freight, whose name we have not been able to ascertain, both perished before the wreck was discovered, and the owner of the vessel and one sailor by the name of Howell, were taken from it, on Friday night, by the schooner merchant of Cape Vincent. Mr. Coffin, was in a state of insensibility when the Merchant came up with them, and is still considered dangerous. The wreck drifted ashore in the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and we learn that some of the freight was recovered. *Sacket's Harbor Gazette.*

BAPTIST MEETING.
ELDER SPENCER, from Middlebury, will preach at the School House, near Mr. Sill's next Sunday. Service to commence at half past ten.

MARRIED.—In Mendon Mr. Amariah Park, aged 82 to Miss Polly Porter aged 60.—Mr. Roberts, aged 67 to Miss Lydia Braman, aged 58.

Marine List.

PORT OF GENESEE ARRIVED.	
Sept. 24.	Woolsey, Reed, from S. Harb.
26.	S. Boat Ontario, Vaughan, do.
27.	do do, do, Lewiston; Traveller — Oswego; Laura, Cowles, Kingston; Mary-ann-sea, Trowbridge, Oswego.
29.	Merchant, Hatch, Cape Vincent; Arcadia, Ingols, S. Harbor.
Oct. 3.	S. Boat Ontario, Vaughan, S. Harbor; Sachem, Rounds, do.; Saundycreek, Hollister, Sandy-creek; Clarissa, Briggs, Oswego.
3.	Black Bear, Stone, Cape Vincent; Fox Woodward, Kingston; Triumph, M'Lean, do.; Monroe, Burr S. Harbor.
5.	Apollonia White, Lewiston; Steam Boat Ontario, Vaughan, do.
6.	W-went, Statton S. Harbor, Java, Cushman, Oswego.
SAILED.	
Sept. 24.	Triumph, M'Lean for Kingston
25.	Teazer, Pow, S. Harbor; Sachem Rounds, Ogdensburgh.
26.	S. Boat Ontario, Vaughan, Lewiston
27.	do do, do, S. Harbor; Java, Cushman, Oswego.
30.	Laura, Cowles, Pulneville.
Oct. 2.	S. Boat Ontario, Vaughan, Lew-

Wanted: Levantia, Schoharum, Oswego; Woolsey, Reed, Ogdensburgh; Woodward, Kingston; Merchant, Merritt, Lewiston; Arcadia, Ingols, S. Harbor. 5, Monroe, Burr, Lewiston; S. Boat Ontario, Vaughan, S. Harbor; Genesee Packet, Pease, Ogdensburgh.

WANTED,
A GIRL to do the work of a small family in this village. Enquire at this office. Oct. 10. 49.

One thousand Flour Barrels
WANTED, for which ready pay will be made, if delivered soon.
WILLIAM ATKINSON.
Rochester, Sept. 1 2w

FLANSEED.
CASH paid for Flaxseed at the Oil Mill at the east end of the Bridge
WILLIAM ATKINSON.
Rochester, Aug. 28. 43tf

CASH for WHEAT.
THE Subscribers will pay Cash for Wheat delivered at their Mills in Clyde.
STRONG & ALBRIGHT.
Clyde, Sept. 8, 1820. 45tf

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber wants 25 journey-man Coopers for the fall's work, four to continue a year. Two industrious boys as Apprentices to the Coopering Business. Apply at my shop a few rods South of the Red Mill's
BENJ. JAMES.
Rochester, August 8, 1820. 40tf.

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

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

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

Gentlemen's Clothes.
LATEST FASHIONS, JUST RECEIVED FROM N. YORK.

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

Military Work
made according to the late regulations. Garments cut on short notice. A small assortment of Domestic Manufactured Cloths, of various colours and of good quality, for sale very cheap for cash.
ELISHA TAYLOR.
Rochester, July 21, 1820. 38tf

Rochester Hardware Store.
FRASER & SHELDON
ARE now receiving and intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete and general assortment of
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, Plated and Common Saddlery.
10 Tons Russia & Swedes Iron.
5 " Band and Hoop Iron.
1 " Share Moulds and Landsides.
1 " German (L) Swedes & Cast Steel
5 " Cut Nails assorted from 3 to 20d
12 doz. English Spades and Shovels.

Dutch Bolting Cloths,
Tobacco, Snuff and Segars.
They also carry on the manufacturing of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron; such as Copper Stills and Worms, Dyers' and Hatters' Kettles, Copper Tea Kettles Copper, and Sheet Iron Boilers, Cylinders, Heaters, &c. &c.
The above articles will be sold very low for Cash, wholesale and retail.
Rochester, June 27, 1820. 36tf

WARE AND CUTLERY:
THE subscribers have now for sale one of the most extensive and complete assortments of Hardware goods to be found in this city.
ROGERS, WINTHROP & CO.
No. 229 Pearl-street.
New-York, Oct. 2, 1820. 43

JUSTICES' BLANKS,
For Sale at this Office,

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

Orry Adams.	Catherine Bartlet,
Isaac Barns,	Calvin Butler,
James Bates, 2.	Hazard Blackmer,
Joseph Boyce,	William Butler,
John Bovie,	Maria Brown,
Jabez Beach,	Judson Booth,
Roger Brunson,	Huldah Bissel,
Orrin Brooks,	John Brown,
Lucy Clark,	Joseph Barker.
John Colburn, 4.	Amos Chipman,
J. G. Christopher,	Benjamin Cluff,
Syntha Clark,	Jesse Case,
Gardner Conant,	S. Chadwrich,
Francis Craig,	Joseph Chadwick,
George P. Elliott,	Curtis W. Cherry.
P. P. Dickinson,	Moses Clark.
Amasa Dutton.	Sam'l Danforth,
James Fosse,	James Fowls,
John Filkins.	
Civi P. Gordon,	Eliphalet Gillet,
Granger & Graves,	Jonathan Godard,
Thomas Griffith.	
Maria Hall, 2.	Mr. Hannahs,
Daniel Harris,	Levi Hoyt,
William Harvey,	Luther Hutchinson,
John Histed,	Moses Hill,
Jacob Harman, 2.	Mercy Hill, 4.
Charles Johnson,	David Jeffords,
Daniel Jackson,	Wm. T. Jeffery,
Stephen Johnson.	
Pamela Kniffin, 2.	George Knapp,
Bradford King,	Alex. Knyon,
Joseph Kellogg.	
Daniel Loomis, 3.	Sam'l Larnard,
Philip Lyell,	William Legget,
David Lyons,	Levi Ludden,
Lenah Lane.	
Wm. Meddleton,	Barnabas Moss, jr.
Sam'l Meserve, 2.	Benejah Malory,
Betsey Murray,	Lucius Manning,
Jairus M'Clure,	Gregor M'Gregor.
Joseph A. Norton,	Lester Nelson.
Jesse D. Post,	Hannah Phelps,
Flauim Perry,	Seth Pope,
Elisha Phinny,	Asher Parmenter, 2.
William Patterson,	Daniel Peterson.
George Remond,	Wm. Richardsen,
Dan Rowel,	Joseph Roberts.
Ira Stowel,	Isaac Smith, 2.
Sally Smith,	Luther Smith,
E. Spalding,	David Secor,
John Southard,	Henry Swift,
Benj. Simmons,	John Smith,
Ira Stinson,	Stephen Sparks,
John Sheridan,	Annis Stilson,
H. J. Seymour,	William Stevens,
Gideon Smith,	W. Salsbree,
J. Smith.	
Alvan Tyler,	Aaron Tuthil,
Nathan Tubbs.	
Alonson Utey.	
Wm. A. Williams,	Olive White,
Chester Warner,	Geo. Whitmore,
John West, 2.	M. G. Warden,
Joel Wheeler.	

Persons calling for the above Lettief, will please say they are advertised, as they are kept separate from other Lettief.

A. REYNOLDS, P. M.
Rochester, Sept. 30th 1820.

CASH!
OR PRODUCE, WILL BUY GOODS AT THE STORE OF
A. HAMLIN,
as cheap as they have ever been bought in this country. He is now receiving a general assortment of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, & GLASSWARE, HARDWARE, &c.
which he offers for ready pay only—but at Prices which will satisfy the most scrupulous. Call and see.
Rochester, 25th July 1820. 28tf

ECONOMY IN DRESS.
Bingham & Cameron.
HAVE formed a Co-partnership in the Tailoring Business, and are ready, at their shop opposite A. Ensworth's Inn, Carroll-street, to do all kinds of work in their line at the cheapest rates.

They feel confident that no fault will be found with the durability or style of their work. All kinds of cutting done on the shortest notice.

Ladies Habits
made in the most fashionable manner—also, MILITARY DRESSES. They return the public thanks for the liberal patronage they have heretofore received, and solicit a continuance of their favors. No exertions shall be wanting to merit it.
Rochester, July 25, 1820. 38tf

TRANSPORTATION.
THE subscribers will receive produce of every description at the Ware Houses of Messrs. Gurnsey & Bushnell, and A. & C. Hanford, and transport the same to Montreal, on terms as favourable as any other Forwarding House will do it.
HUBBELL, WHITING & Co.
Ogdensburgh, 3d August 1820. 6w

Attorney's and Justice's Blanks
for sale.

DYE STUFF, PAINT AND OIL STORE.

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

—ALSO—
Iron, Nails—White and Tarred Rops all sizes. **Blocks, Shoe, Whitewash, Clothiers and Paint Brushes, Seine and wrapping Twine. Factory and Tow Cloth. Tobacco, Pipes, Snuff, Powder Lead and Shot. Shaving and Bar Soaps.**
Albany Stone Ware, consisting of a variety of Jugs & Pots. A constant supply of common and basket Salt.—North Carolina Tar and Rosin, by the bbl. or less. A few Cow Bells, from 3 to 4s. each. Salmon of a superior quality by the bbl. or less, which will be exchanged for Produce or Whiskey.—Spermaceti Oil, much used for Wool carding as well as lamps. Confectionary Also, [July 17,] a constant supply of
SALT,

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

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

S. MELANCTON SMITH.
Rochester, April 18, 1820. 24tf.

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

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

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

1,000 pair coarse Shoes,
warranted to be of the first quality—and to accommodate the times, they are offered for one dollar and fifty cents per pair. The above Shoes have been made by contract, and are far superior to any ever offered in this market. Those who purchase by whole sale, will receive a discount and credit by giving good security.

N. B. Ladies and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes
of the latest fashions constantly on hand and manufactured on the shortest notice. Also, kept constantly for sale, Cotton Goods, Yarn,—Hard-ware, &c.
Rochester, June 27, 1820. 34tf

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

TICKETS
For sale in LITERATURE LOTTERY No. 4 at the Post-Office Rochester.

GROUND PLASTER,
BY the Bbl. or smaller quantity for Sale, also, a few Bbls. Bennet's (Manlius) superior Ale, by
S. MELANCTON SMITH.
August 2, 1820

Shaving & Hair-Dressing.
WM. REYNOLDS,
RESPECTFULLY informs the gentlemen of Rochester, that he has commenced the above business in the new shop opposite A. Plumb & Co's Store, Carroll street, where he will attend to all calls in his line at a cheap rate, viz: \$1.50 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.

Old Accounts and Notes.
To all concerned this timely note I send, Bring in your pay, & help a needy friend; Bring what you have, a little cash will do, He who pays I'll discharge, who fails I'll sue.
S. B. BARTLETT.

THE QUEEN'S LETTER TO THE KING.

Sir, After the unparalleled and unprovoked persecutions which, during a series of years, has been carried on against me under the name and authority of your majesty, and which persecution instead of being mollified by time, time has rendered more and more malignant and unrelenting—it is not without a great sacrifice of private feeling that I now, even in the way of remonstrance, bring myself to address this letter to your majesty. But bearing in mind that royalty rests on the basis of public good, that to this paramount consideration all others ought to submit, and aware of the consequences that may result from the present unconstitutional, illegal, and hitherto unheard of proceedings,—with a mind thus impressed, I cannot refrain from laying my grievous wrongs once more before your majesty, in the hope that the justice which your majesty may, by evil minded counselors, be still disposed to refuse to the claims of a dutiful, faithful, and injured wife, you may be induced to yield to considerations connected with the honour and dignity of your crown, the stability of your throne, the tranquility of your dominions, the happiness and safety of your just and loyal people, whose generous hearts revolt at oppression and cruelty, and especially when perpetrated by a perversion and a mockery of the laws.

A sense of what is due to my character and sex forbids me to refer minutely to the real cause of our domestic separation, or to the numerous and unmerited insults offered me previously to that period, but leaving to your majesty to reconcile with the marriage vow, the act of driving, by such means, a wife from beneath your roof, with an infant in her arms, your majesty will permit me to remind you that that act was entirely your own, that the separation, so far from being sought for by me, was a sentence pronounced upon me without any cause assigned other than that of your own inclinations, which, as your majesty was pleased to allege, were not under your control.

Not to have felt with regard to myself chagrin at this decision of your majesty, would have argued great insensibility to the obligations of decorum; not to have dropped a tear in the face of that child, whose future sorrows were then but too easy to foresee, would have marked me as unworthy the name of mother, but not to have submitted without repining would have indicated a consciousness of demerit, or want of those feelings which belong to affronted and insulted honour.

The tranquil and comfortable society rendered to me by your majesty, formed in my mind but a poor compensation for the grief occasioned by considering the wound given to public morals in the fatal example produced by the indulgence of your majesty's inclinations, more especially when I contemplated the disappointment of the nation, who had so magnificently provided for our union, who had fondly cherished such pleasing hopes of happiness arising from that union, and who had hailed it with such affectionate and rapturous joy.

But alas! even tranquility and comfort were too much for me to enjoy.—From the very threshold of your majesty's mansion, the mother of your child was pursued by spies, conspirators, and traitors—employed, encouraged, and rewarded to lay snares for her feet, and to plot against the reputation and life of her whom your majesty had so solemnly vowed to honour, to love, and to cherish.

In withdrawing from the embraces of my parents, in giving my hand to the son of George the third, and the heir apparent to the British throne, nothing less than a voice from heaven would have made me fear injustice or wrong of any kind; what then was my astonishment at finding that treasons against me had been carried on and matured, perjuries against me had been methodised and embodied, a secret tribunal had been held, a trial of my actions had taken place, and a decision had been made of those actions, without my having been informed of the nature of the charges, or of the names of the witnesses? And what words can express the feelings excited by the fact that this proceeding was founded on the request made and on evidence furnished by order of the father of my child, and my natural as well as legal guardian and protector.

Notwithstanding however, the unprecedented conduct of that tribunal, conduct which has since undergone even in Parliament, severe and unanswered animadversions, and which has been also censured in the minutes of the privy council—notwithstanding the secrecy of the proceedings of this tribunal—notwithstanding the strong temptation to the giving of false evidence against me before it—notwithstanding there was no opportunity given me of rebutting that evidence—notwithstanding all these circumstances so decidedly favourable to my enemies, even this secret tribunal acquitted me of all crime, and thereby pronounced my principles accusers to be guilty of the grossest perjury. But it was now (after the trial was over) discovered that the nature of the tribunal was such as to render false swearing before it not legally criminated.

And thus, at the suggestion & request of my Majesty, I have been obliged to take cognizance of and try my conduct by a tribunal competent to administer oaths, competent to examine witnesses on oath, competent to try, competent to acquit or condemn, and competent moreover to screen those who had sworn falsely against me from suffering the pains and penalties which the law awards to wilful and corrupt perjury. Great as my indignation must have been at this shameful evasion of law and justice, that indignation was lost in pity for him who could lower his princely plumes to the dust by giving his countenance and favour to the most conspicuous of those abandoned and notorious perjurers.

Still there was one whose upright mind nothing could warp, in whose breast injustice never found place, whose hand was always ready to raise the unfortunate and to rescue the oppressed—while that good and gracious father and sovereign remained in the exercise of his royal functions, his unoffending daughter-in-law had nothing to fear. As long as the protecting hand of your ever beloved and ever to be lamented father was held over me I was safe—but the melancholy event which deprived the nation of the active exertions of its virtuous king bereft me of friend and protector and of all hope of future tranquility and safety. To calumniate your innocent wife was now the shortest way to royal favour, and to betray her was to lay the sure foundation of boundless riches and titles of honour. Before claims like these, talent, virtue, long services, your own personal friendship, your royal engagements, promises and pledges, written as well as verbal, melted into air—your cabinet was founded on this basis—you took to your counsels men of whose persons as well as whose principles you had invariably expressed the strongest dislike. The interest of the nation and even your own feelings in all other respects were sacrificed to the gratification of your desire to aggravate my sufferings, and ensure my humiliation.

You took to your council, & your bosom men whom you hated, whose abandonment of principle and whose readiness to sacrifice me were their only merits, and whose power has been exercised in a manner and has been attended with consequences worthy of its origin. From this unprincipled and unnatural union have sprung the manifold evils which this nation has now to endure and which present a mass of misery and of degradation, accompanied with acts of tyranny and cruelty, rather than have seen which inflicted on his industrious, faithful and brave people, your royal father would have perished at the head of that people. When to calumniate, revile and betray me became the sure path to honour and riches, it would have been strange indeed if calumniators, revilers and traitors had not abounded. Your court became much less a scene of polished manners and refined intercourse than of low intrigue and servility.—Spies, bacchanalian tale-bearers and foul conspirators swarmed in those places which had before been the resort of sobriety, virtue and honour. To enumerate all the various mortifications and privations which I had to endure, all the insults which were wantonly heaped upon me from the day of your elevation to the Regency to that of my departure for the continent, would be to describe every species of personal offence that can be offered to, and every pain short of bodily violence, that can be inflicted on any human being. Bereft of parent, brother and father in law, and my husband for my deadliest foe; seeing those who have promised me support bought by rewards to be amongst my enemies; restrained from accusing my foes in the face of the world, out of regard for the character of the father of my child, and from a desire to prevent her happiness from being disturbed; shunned from motives of selfishness by those who were my mutual associates; living in obscurity when I ought to have been in the centre of all that was splendid. Thus humbled, I had one consolation left—the love of my dear and only child. To permit me to enjoy this was too great an indulgence. To see my daughter, to fold her in my arms, to mingle my tears with hers; to receive her cheering caresses, and to hear from her lips assurances of never-ceasing love;—thus to be comforted, consoled, upheld and blessed, was too much to be allowed me.—Even on the slye mart the cries of 'Oh! my mother, my mother! Oh! my child, my child!' have prevented a separation of the victims of avarice. But your advisers, more inhuman than the slave dealers, remorselessly tore the mother from the child.

Thus bereft of the society of my child, or reduced to the necessity of embittering her life by struggles to preserve that society, I resolved on a temporary absence, in hope that time might restore her to me in happier days. Those days, alas! were never to come. To mothers—and those mothers who have been suddenly bereft of the best and most affectionate and only daughters—it belongs to estimate my sufferings and my wrongs. Such mothers will judge of my attention upon hearing the death of my child, and upon my calling to recollection the last look, the last words, and all the affecting circumstances of our separation.—Such mothers will see the depth of my

sorrows. Every being with a heart of sympathy will drop a tear of sympathy with me. And will not the world, then, learn with indignation, that this event, calculated to soften the hardest heart, was the signal for new conspiracies, and indefatigable efforts for the destruction of this afflicted mother?—Your majesty had torn my child from me—you had deprived me of the power of being at hand to succor her—you had taken from me the possibility of hearing her last prayers for her mother—you saw me bereft, forlorn, broken-hearted; and this was the moment you chose for redoubling those persecutions.

Let the world pass its judgment on the constituting a commission, in a foreign country, consisting of inquisitors, spies and informers, to discover, collect and arrange matters of accusation against your wife, without any complaint having been communicated to her; let the world judge of the employment of ambassadors in such a business, and of the enlisting of foreign courts in the enterprise: but on the measures which have been adopted to give final effect to these preliminary proceedings, it is for me to speak; it is for me to remonstrate with your majesty; it is for me to protest; it is for me to apprise you of my determination.

I have always demanded a fair trial. This is what I now demand, and this is refused me. Instead of a fair trial, I am to be subjected to a sentence by a Parliament, passed in shape of a law. Against this I protest, and upon the following grounds:

The injustice of refusing me a clear and distinct charge, of refusing the names of witnesses, of refusing me the names of the places where the alleged acts have been committed; these are sufficiently flagrant and revolting; but it is against the constitution of the court itself that I particularly object, and that I most solemnly protest.

Whatever may be the precedents as to Bills of Pains and Penalties, none of them, except that relating to the Queen of Henry the Eighth, can apply here; for here your Majesty is the Plaintiff. Here it is intended by the bill to do you what you deem good, and to do me great harm. You are therefore a party, and the only complaining party.

You have made your complaint to the House of Lords. You have conveyed to this House written documents sealed up. A Secret Committee of the House have examined these documents. They have reported that there are grounds of proceeding; and then the House merely upon that report, have brought forward a Bill containing the most outrageous slanders on me, and sentencing me to divorce and degradation.

The injustice of putting forth this bill to the world for six weeks before it is even proposed to afford me an opportunity of contradicting its allegations, is too manifest not to have shocked the nation; and indeed, the proceedings even thus far are such as to convince every one that no justice is intended me. But if none of these clear indications of a determination to do me wrong had taken place, I should see, in the constitution of the House of Lords itself, a certainty that I could expect no justice at its hands.

Your majesty's ministers have advised this prosecution; they are responsible for the advice they give; they are liable to punishment, if they fail to make good their charges; and not only are they part of my judges, but it is they who have brought in the bill; and it is too notorious that they have always a majority in the House; so that without any other, here is ample proof that the House will decide in favor of the bill, and of course against me.

But further, there are reasons for your ministers having a majority in this case, and which reasons do not apply to common cases. Your majesty is the Plaintiff; to you it belongs to appoint and elevate peers. Many of the present peers have been raised to that dignity by yourself, and almost the whole can be, at your will and pleasure, further elevated. The far greater part of the peers hold by themselves and their families, offices, pensions, and other emoluments, solely at the will and pleasure of your majesty, and these, of course, your majesty can take away whenever you please. There are now more than four fifths of the peers in this situation, and there are many of them who might thus be deprived of the far better part of their incomes.

If, contrary to all expectation, there should be found, in some peers, likely to amount to a majority, a disposition to reject the bill, some of these peers may be ordered away to their ships, regiments, governments, and other duties; and which is an equally alarming power, new peers may be created for the purpose, and give their vote in the decision. That your Majesty's Ministers would advise these measures, if found necessary to render their prosecution successful, there can be very little doubt, seeing that hitherto they have stopped at nothing, however unjust or odious.

To regard such a body as a Court of Justice would be to calumniate that sacred name; and for me to suppress an expression of that opinion on the subject would be tacitly to lend myself to my own destruction, as well as to an imposition upon the nation and the world.

In the House of Commons I can discover no better grounds of security.

The power of your Majesty's Ministers is the same in both Houses; and your majesty is well acquainted with the fact that a majority of this House is composed of persons placed in it by the peers and by your majesty's Treasury.

It really gives me pain to state these things to your Majesty; and if it gives your Majesty pain, I beg that it may be observed, and remembered, that the statement has been forced from me. I must either protest against this mode of trial, or by tacitly consenting to it, suffer my honor to be sacrificed. No innocence can secure the accused if the Judges and Jurors be chosen by the accuser; and if I were tacitly to submit to a tribunal of this description, I should be instrumental in my own dishonor.

On these grounds I protest against this species of trial. I demand a trial in a court where the jurors are taken impartially from among the people, and where the proceedings are open and fair; such a trial I court, and to no other will I willingly submit. If your majesty perseveres in the present proceeding, I shall even in the House of Parliament, face my accusers; but I shall regard any decision they may make against me as not in the smallest degree reflecting on my honor; and will not, except compelled by actual force, submit to any sentence which shall not be pronounced by a Court of Justice.

I have now frankly laid before your majesty a statement of my wrongs, and a declaration of my views and intentions. You have cast upon me every slur to which the female character is liable. Instead of loving, honouring, and cherishing me, agreeably to your solemn vow, you have pursued me with hatred and scorn, and with all the means of destruction. You wrested from me my child, & with her my only comfort & consolation. You sent me sorrowing through the world, and even in my sorrow, pursued me with unrelenting persecution. Having left me nothing but my innocence, you would now by a mockery of justice, deprive me even of the reputation of possessing that. The poisoned bowl and the poignant, are means more manly than perjured witnesses and partial tribunals; and they are less cruel, inasmuch as life is less valuable than honor. If my life would have satisfied your majesty, you should have had it on the sole condition of giving me a place in the same tomb with my child; but since you would send me dishonoured to the grave, I will resist the attempt with all the means that it shall please God to give me.

(Signed) CAROLINE R. Brandenburgh House, Aug. 7, 1820.

[The above letter from Her Majesty, which is dated August 7th, was sent by the Queen's Messenger early in the morning of the 8th to the Cottage at Wind-sor, accompanied with a note to Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, written by the Queen, desiring Sir Benjamin to deliver it immediately to the King. Sir Benjamin Bloomfield being then absent, the letter was received by Sir W. Cleppel; who forwarded it immediately to Sir B. Bloomfield, at Carlton-House, who returned it in the afternoon of the 8th, to the Queen, informing her majesty that he had received the King's commands and general instructions, that any communications which should be made should pass through the channel of his majesty's government. The Queen immediately despatched a messenger with the letter to Lord Liverpool, desiring his lordship to lay it before his majesty.—Lord Liverpool was at Combe-Wood.—He returned an answer that he would lose no time in laying it before the King. On the 11th no reply having been received, the Queen wrote again to Lord Liverpool, requesting information whether any further communication would be made on the subject of the letter to his majesty. Lord Liverpool wrote the same day from Combe-Wood, that he had not received the King's commands to make any communication to her majesty in consequence of her letter.]

TRIAL OF THE QUEEN.

London, Thursday, 7, P. M.

This being the day appointed by the House of Lords for the commencement of the proceedings against the queen, and it being generally known that her majesty was resolved to appear in person during the trial, at the bar of their lordship's house, an immense crowd of people assembled at an early hour, in front of her majesty's house in St. James-square, to testify their sympathy on her majesty's sufferings, or to gratify their curiosity in witnessing the procession.—Repeated cheers spoke the anxious feelings in favour of her majesty, which pervaded this enormous mass of people, while prayers for her success, and exhortations 'deep and loud' against those individuals who are considered to be her enemies, evinced the sentiments too generally entertained respecting the conduct pursued by the ministers towards her majesty.

The streets are kept by a strong party of mounted constables, armed with swords and pistols, and large parties of constables on foot occupied various stations, or patrolled the streets so prevent confusion or accident.

At a quarter past 9 precisely, the queen arrived at St. James-square from Brandenburgh-house, where her majesty slept last night. The people assembled

in the square greeted her with the most enthusiastic cheers, the clapping of hands, and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. Her majesty graciously expressed her gratitude by frequent inclinations of her head, and on alighting from her travelling carriage, repeatedly bowed to the assembled multitude as she ascended the steps in front of her house. The cheering still continued, and her majesty appeared at the window and repeated her grateful acknowledgments.

The new state carriage, drawn by six beautiful bay horses, superbly compassed, soon after drove into the square. The body of the carriage is of a lake colour, (a favourite one with the late King,) and on the panels are richly emblazoned the royal arms and supporters, under which appears a snake coiled from its weight.

At ten o'clock precisely her majesty, who looked in excellent health, ascended her state carriage, amidst the most enthusiastic cheers of the people. It is impossible to describe the animation of the scene at this moment. Several of the neighbouring windows were filled with ladies of rank, and the constant waving of white handkerchiefs testified the sympathy of many a fair bosom in the afflictions that pressed upon their queen.

The procession now moved slowly forward. The carriage with Alderman Wood took the lead, and was followed by that of her Majesty, the carriage of the chamberlains bringing up the rear.

The doors and windows of the king's palace were closed, and only one solitary domestic had the temerity to look upon a scene so obnoxious to the hopes of his royal master. The sentinels presented arms. Her majesty bowed.

Her majesty bowed occasionally in answer to the fervent benedictions which were poured into the carriage from those who had the happiness of obtaining a position near it. Her looks were also frequently directed with a gratified expression towards her fair partisans in the windows of the adjacent houses, who, leaning over the crowded balconies, and the increased rapidity in the motion of their handkerchiefs, endeavoured to express those feelings that the laws of decorum (which even the enthusiasm expected by the occasion could not obliterate from their memories) forbade to be uttered by the voice.

The pressure of the crowd was dreadful, but we did not learn that any serious accident occurred, either there or in any part of the line of the procession, though there could not be less than 300,000 persons collected in the space.

The doors of the house of lords were opened at 9 o'clock. While the names were calling over, the Queen, attended by Lady Anne Hamilton, and followed by her counsel, entered the house from the robing room. Their lordships rose and made an obeisance. Her majesty took her seat in a chair prepared for her, beside the steps of the throne. Her majesty was dressed in the morning, with a white veil thrown over her head, which covered her bust. Lord A. Hamilton attended her majesty on coming in, and took his stand behind her chair. Petitions against the bill of pains and penalties from the common council of London, and from the freeholders of Middlesex were presented. The Dukes of Sussex and Cambridge were excused from attending, the former on account of consanguinity, and the latter from being appointed his majesty's viceroy for the kingdom of Hanover.

The Earl of Liverpool moved the order of the day for the second reading.—The Duke of Leinster moved that the order should be rescinded. The house divided:—Contents 41—Non Contents 200. Majority against the amendment 159. When strangers were re-admitted, lord Carnarvon was found opposing the motion of Lord Liverpool, for hearing counsel in support of the bill. His lordship contended that the proceedings were inconsistent with public justice and their lordships honour—great danger might arise from pursuing the course adopted—none whatever could take place if the question were abandoned, for it was founded upon fictitious belief that the public were concerned.

Lord Grey contended against the mode of proceeding by a bill of pains & penalties, but asserted that the house had extraordinary powers. The noble Earl contended that the Queen might be proceeded against for the crime of high treason. He then went into an examination of the law of treason, and proposed that two questions should be put to the judges, the object of which was to ascertain, if the crime of adultery committed by the Queen with a foreigner, were not high treason in the accessory, though the principal were not answerable to the laws of England; he founded his argument on the rule, that accessories in treason were principals, and liable to punishment in cases where the principals in the first degree could not be visited.

The lord Chancellor was decidedly of opinion that the Noble Earl's law was unfounded. It was universally laid down by all the authorities, that an accessory to an act, the doing of which was no crime in the principal, could be guilty of no crime.

The Duke of Hamilton then put several interrogatories to the Attorney General. [Continued on the second page.]