

TERMS OF THE ROCHESTER GAZETTE.

To subscribers who receive their papers by mail, the price will be Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance. To village subscribers, and those who call for their papers, Two Dollars, payable at the end of six months. To companies of ten, or more, who receive their papers at the Office, One Dollar and Fifty Cents. All subscriptions for less than a year, must be paid in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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

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

PRINTING.

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

Legal Advertisements.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, and the interest thereon secured by mortgage executed by Joshua C. Taylor to Anne Rowe, bearing date the sixteenth day of February, one hundred and eighty-eight, Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, will be sold at public auction, at the house now occupied by Abel Ensworth in the village of Rochester, Genesee county, on Thursday the twelfth day of November, next, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all that certain piece or parcel of land lying in the town of Gates in the county of Genesee, containing thirty three acres, being the west half part of the easterly part of a No. forty five bounded northerly on lot of E. C. N. fifty one and southerly on lot No. thirty six, and easterly by the westerly part of lot No. forty one and twenty seven acres, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances in and to the said premises, bearing date the 16th day of February, 1818.

By H. B. BENDIS, his Atty.

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ZWETH ELDRIDGE, AME ELDRIDGE, By Roswell, their Atty.

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ANDREW V. T. LEAVITT, CHARLES J. HILL, By Frost, Pomeroy, their Atty.

A Good Bargain.

THE subscriber offers for sale his HOUSE & LOT. Terms of sale will be accommodating, and an indisputable title given to the purchaser. HAMLET SCRANTON, Rochester, September 5, 1820.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers and their associates, will petition the Legislature of the state of New-York at their next meeting for a law to establish a New County from parts of Ontario and Genesee counties to include the towns of Brighton, Henrietta, Rush, Mendon, Pittsford, Ferrisburgh, Penfield, Ontario and the west township of the town of Palmyra in Ontario county, and the towns of Gates, Riga, 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.

By Joseph M. Sanderson of Philadelphia. In 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 counsels on the interests of mankind, we must acknowledge that very rarely a more imposing and magnificent spectacle has been exhibited to the world, and we still seek in vain, in the annals of nations, for an event more worthy of commemoration, or of being cherished forever in the hearts of a grateful and generous people. The love of independence is interwoven with the frame and constitution of the human mind. It is almost the first sentiment that animates the infant's features in the cradle; and amongst all the actions and enterprises of man, none has awakened into activity a greater exertion of the various energies of his nature, none has excited a greater warmth of veneration, and has more imperious claims upon our gratitude, than resistance to tyranny and oppression.

In these republican states which have been the admiration of the world, the first tribute of genius was paid to the patriot or the hero who promoted the cause of liberty and maintained the independence and dignity of man. The animated canvases, the breathing marble statues 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 insularity 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 degrading dominion of a foreign power, to the distinguished elevation of a sovereign and independent people; they asserted and maintained the imprescriptible rights of humanity by the "mutual pledge of their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor;" and as 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, nor be forgotten, or their glories fade from the memory of the common and casual transactions of life. Gratitude is a vice that in nations as well as individuals, indicates the last degree of degeneracy and corruption. It is a vice that implies the absence of every virtue; it was in the age of Caligula that the name of Scipio was profaned, and the statue of Brutus brought down to its possessor.

"The glory of our ancestors is the light presiding," and the homage of the living must be offered to the illustrious death as an efficient of sterile admiration. Great and splendid actions will seldom be rivaled 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 heroic and noble qualities that we become aware of the extent of their virtues and their renown. It is by reading the history of their generous and noble actions that sympathetic emotions are excited in the heart, and by a re-creation of such feelings, grandeur of sentiment, dignity and elevation of character, and habits of virtue are generated and confirmed. Scourges clad in armor the statues of the gods, that even in their devotedness the citizens of "paria might have the image of war before their eyes; observing well that a disposition to the mind, like a limb of the body, was invigorated by exercise and activity. "He interwove" says Pintarch, "the praise of virtue and the contempt of vice in all their pursuits and recreations, and by these arts they were possessed with a thirst of honor, an enthusiasm bordering on insanity, and had not a wish but for their country." The trophies of Miltiades interrupted the sleep of Themistocles, and Theseus in listening to the exploits of Hercules was fired with his spirit and became the successful rival of his fame. The uncultivated savage catches the flame of emulation from the deeds of his ancestors, and hangs his bow with the emblem of his father's valor.

More need not be said to enforce the utility of the publications we have undertaken, and which we now submit to the patronage of our fellow citizens, with the hope, that from the liberality of their encouragement, we shall be able to present it to the

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

CONDITIONS.

1. The work will be published in numbers or half volumes of 200 pages octavo and will be completed in ten numbers. It will contain upwards of 50 portraits engraved by Mr. J. B. Comacere, 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. La Senr and a vignette title to each volume, which, with the portraits and other engravings, will at least be equivalent to the price of subscription.

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

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

HAT STORE.



WM. HAYWOOD,

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

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

CASH paid for all kinds of Hating and Shipping Furs. Rochester, April 18, 1820. 24tf

FLAX-SEED WANTED.

THE Subscriber will pay the highest price in Cash, or will exchange Salt for Flax-seed, delivered at the Oil Mill in Clyde.

H. HOOKER, Clyde, Sept. 6, 1820. 45tf

For Sale Cheap.

A SECOND HAND Chaise and Harness. H. H.

ECONOMY IN DRESS.

Bingham & Cameron.

HAVE formed a Co-partnership in the Tailoring Business, and are ready, at their shop opposite A. Ensworth's Lin, 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

CASE!

ON PRODUCE, WILL BUY GOODS AT THE STORE OF

A. HANLIN,

as cheap as they have ever been bought in this country. He is now receiving a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, & GLASSWARE, HARDWARE, &c.

which he offers for ready pay only—but at Prices which will satisfy the most scrupulous. Call and see. Rochester, 25th July 1820. 28tf

Old Accounts and Notes.

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

Attorney's and Justice's Blanks for sale.

List of Letters

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

- Orry Adams, Isaac Barnes, James Bates, 2, Hazard Blackmer, Joseph Boyce, John Bowie, Jabez Beach, Roger Brunson, Orrin Brooks, Lucy Clark, John Colburn, 4, J. G. Christopher, Syntha Clark, Gardner Couant, Francis Craig, George P. Elliott, P. P. Dickinson, Amasa Dutton, James Folske, John Filkins, Civi P. Gordon, Granger & Graves, Thomas Griffith, Maria Hall, 2, Daniel Harris, William Harvey, John Histed, Jacob Harman, 2, Charles Johnson, Daniel Jackson, Stephen Johnson, Pamela Kniffin, 2, Bradford King, Joseph Kellogg, Daniel Leonard, 3, Philip Lyell, David Lyons, Leah Lane, Wm. Meddleton, Sam'l Meservé, 2, Fetsey Murray, Jairus McClure, Joseph A. Norton, Jesse D. Post, Ellaum Perry, Elisha Plimny, William Patterson, George Remorck, Dan Rowe, Ira Stowel, Sally Smith, E. Spalding, John Southard, Benj. Simons, Ira Simson, John Sheridan, H. J. Seymour, Gideon Smith, J. Smith, Alvan Tyler, Nathan Tubbs, Alonson Uley, Wm. A. Williams, Chester Warnerer, John West, 2, Joel Wheeler.

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

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

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. Oudenburgh, 3d August 1820. 6w

GROUND PLASTER,

BY the Bbl. or smaller quantity for Sale, also, a few Bbls. Bennet's Maulius 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

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

[From the Boston Centinel.] HOME.

Yes! I will praise thee for thou hast been kind— And dealt out blessings with unsepar hand, Whilst others sought the intoxicating bowl, Lascivious wantons in their nightly haunts— Or treacherous pleasure in her silken round, To find some friend more dear than thou hadst been, I hail'd thee chief of every earthly joy, And found in thee true happiness and love.

When cares perplex'd, or fell misfortune dire, Preyed on my spirits, and depress'd my soul, Then thou wert dear—most dear. My aching heart Found sweet relief beneath thy humble roof, The soothing voice of Her who made life sweet, Cheer'd my desponding soul and gave me peace, My Children too—how sweet their prattle seem'd.

And as they clim'd my ready knee to share The welcome kiss, O then how dear was home, Then Home thou wert indeed a type of heaven! What art thou now? a place of cold reserve, The tomb where sleeps the bliss of former days, She on whose breast my welcom'd head reclined With partial eye surveys another's form, And gives him all her tenderness and love.

He who has shar'd with her life's many storms, And kiss'd the tear-drop from her lilly cheek When ruthless Death had wrested from her arms Some darling Babe, and aim'd his shaft at more; 's now neglected, if not quite forgot.

Hence shall I fly thee Home! leave children dear, And seek revenge within a Siren's arms? Ah no! whilst Heaven shall grant me strength to act, I'll crush each deed that will another harm.

DISAPPOINTED HOPES & DEPARTED JOYS.

[By Goethe.] Again fair images, ye flutter near, As erst ye shone, to cheer the mourner's eye, And may I hope that ye will linger here? Will my heart leap as in days gone by? Ye throng before my view, divinely clear, Like seraphims, or quering a cloudy sky! Beneath your lightning glance my spirit burns, Magic is breathing, youth & joy returns!

What forms rise beautiful of happy years? What lovely shadows float before me fast? Like an old song still tingling in the ears, I hear the voice of love and friendship's past; Renewed each sorrow and each joy appears, That marked life's changing labyrinthine waste, The friends return, who past in youth away, Cheated, alas! of half life's little day!

But ah! they cannot learn my closing song, Those hearts for whom my earliest lays were tried; Departed is, alas! the friendly throng, And dumb the echoing spirits that reply; If some still live this stranger world among, Fortune hath scattered them at distance wide, To men unknown my griefs must I impart, Whose very praise is sorrow to my heart!

Again it comes! a long unwonted feeling, A wish for that calm, solemn phantom-land, My song is swelling now, now lowly stealing, Like Aeol's harp, by varying breezes fanned, Tears follow tears, my weaknesses revealing, And silent shudders, show a heart unmanned, Dull forms of daily life before me flee, The Past—the Past alone, seems true to me!

THE JOYS OF LOVE.

[Translated from Lorenzo.] And next the joy, by favored lovers plan'd, When spreads the luscious dance its mazy spell, To touch my fair one's yielding hand, Or press, scarce feeling, some softer swell.

And now, as sport, or thought engage the hand, In listening ear love's timid thought to tell; O'er the lawn folds with downy touch to glide, Though light, yet conscious of the charms they hide.

SELECTIONS FROM STERNE.

I have so great an aversion to meanness, that I could sooner make a friend of one who had committed murder, than of a person who could be capable, in any instance, of the former vice— Under meanness, I comprehend dishonesty—under dishonesty, ingratitude—under ingratitude, irreligion—and under this latter, every species of vice, immorality in human nature. I have an higher opinion of the and virtue of women, and of



men, or even women themselves, generally.

I would rather go barefoot than do a dishonest thing.

It shocks me to think how much mischief almost every man may do, who will but resolve to do all he can.

A sober man, when drunk, has the same kind of stupidity about him, that a drunken man has when he is sober.

The chaste mind like a polished plane, may admit of foul thoughts, without receiving their tincture.

Shakespeare may be called the oracle of nature. He speaks science without learning, and writes the language of the present times.

What persons are by starts, they are by nature. You see them, at such times, off their guard. Habit may restrain vice, and virtue may be obscured by passion—but intervals best discover the man.

Positiveness is a most absurd foible. If you are in the right it lessens your triumph; if in the wrong, it adds shame to your defeat.

The following article will show the enthusiasm manifested in favour of the Queen.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

The Tragedy of Othello was performed on Monday evening; we quote the following from the fourth act, to point out how it was received by the audience:

Emilia—I will be hang'd if some eternal villain,  
Some bossy and insinuating rogue,  
Some cogging cozening slave, to get some office,  
Have not devised this slander; I'll be hang'd else.

(Applause from all parts of the house.)

Iago—Fy, there is no such man; it is impossible.

Des—If any such there be, Heaven pardon him!

Emilia—A halter pardon him! and hell-gaw his bones!

(Thunders of applause.)

Who keeps her company?

Who? place? what time? what form? what likelihood?

(The Pitt stood up and cheered.)

The Moor's abus'd by some most villainous knave,

Some base notorious knave, some scurvy fellow—

O, Heaven, that such companions should unfold;

And put in every honest hand a whip,

To lash the rascal naked through the world.

Even from the east to the west!"

(The Pitt stood up again, the men waved their hats, and the women their handkerchiefs: the acclamations throughout the whole house were loud and general, and lasted several minutes.)

Majocchi, on his first cross-examination, was asked "Did you ever write a letter to be taken back either to Bergami or Schavina?" "Never, because it is my misfortune to know very little of writing."

On his examination on Thursday, being asked, "How long were you in England the first time you came over, when you lived with Mr. Hyatt, at Gloucester?" He answered, "I cannot remember, because I have not the book in which I made the minute."

Assault on the Duke of Wellington.

The treatment received yesterday by the Duke of Wellington, was more serious than was represented. Long after the Queen had left the house of lords a party of about 200 of the populace remained at the end of Great George-st. as if lying in wait for his grace. On his approach they pressed close upon him, and assailed him with a most tremendous yell. One fellow caught at his bridle, and another attempted to seize his stirrup, apparently with a view to unhorse him. The patrol seeing his grace's anger rushed forward and drew their cutlasses. A severe scuffle ensued. One of them aimed a blow at the man who attempted to unhorse the duke but it was turned aside, and struck a woman on the arm, who received a deep wound. In the mean time the duke mended his pace, and got off into the Park. His grace and the patrol were pelted with mud and oyster shells all the way down Great George-street.

The expense of the Queen's trial will be £200,000 at the lowest, besides £50,000 for the Queen's expense. This sum which is thrown away upon Italians, would endow 50 hospitals, in England; or it would enable 20,000 of our suffering population to emigrate, and to relieve themselves and the mother country. It would provide 50,000 persons for a whole year; or, applied to the payment of debts, release from prison at least 5,000 unfortunate men, who might thus be restored to the pursuits of industry, in the bosom of their families.

London, Aug. 7.

BLOODY CIVIL WAR.

Sicily.—The first impulse of the Sicilians on hearing the news of the revolution at Naples, was to mount the tricolor badge of the constitution. But it lasted only a single day. On the 15th the yellow or Sicilian riband was worn in conjunction with the other, or an indiscretion, exaspe-

rated the people against the Neapolitan Government. This is owing to the edges of the subject, and to the particular angle at which they are set; and is sufficient to account for the wounds made by scissors refusing to unite by what surgeons call the first intention. To remedy this defect, it was lately suggested to Mr. Stodart, by Dr. Wallaston, to give to scissors the same kind of cutting edge that a knife has. This has been done, and the success has fully justified the experiment. The operation of hair lip has been repeatedly performed with the knife edged scissors, both on the infant and on the adult, with complete success. The operation is in this way performed with facility to the operator, and in less time than with the knife; and consequently a less degree of pain to the patient. This improvement need not be confined to the science of surgery. A variety of delicate fancy work is performed by scissors, all of which will be much better done by giving them knife edges. There is a little art in setting the edges, readily acquired by practice, this must be done with a view to the kind of work for which the scissors are intended. This improvement may easily be applied to the common scissors by grinding down the outer sides of the blades.

Paris, Aug. 1.—The court of Lyons is at present occupied with a case of bigamy, which, from the peculiarity of the circumstances attending it, excites much public curiosity.

A Mr. Bassett, in the year 1801, was married in a village near Saint Etienne, with all the legal formalities, to a young lady named Mary Gontelle, but at the end of about 3 years, a sort of misunderstanding became apparent in this household, in consequence, it was surmised, of the two intimate connexion of Bassett with his cousin German, one Benedicta Lacrone.

In 1805, Madame Bassett, whose first marriage, it seemed had not been blessed by the church, contracted a second with a Mr. Pichon, with the consent of her relations, who had also assisted at her first union, and only three months after, she was brought to bed of a female child, who was registered as a legitimate son of this same Pichon. But in 1807, Mary Gontelle Bassett Pichon, having borne another child, thought proper to have the birth of it recorded on registers of the state, giving the honors of paternity to her first husband Bassett, declaring him at the same time, to be absent upon military duty.

In this state of affairs, Bassett, thinking himself undoubtedly rid of his wife, married according to the civil forms, this same cousin Benedicta Lacrone, who had already passed for his mistress. He obtained some time after, the dispensations of the church, which bestowed its benediction upon the union. Two children who were born from it, were recorded as legitimate sons of Bassett. Finally, at his death, Bassett disposed by will of the whole of his property, which is said to be considerable in favor of his cousin who is now accused as an accomplice in the crime of bigamy with which his memory is charged.

The children of Mary Gontelle, calling themselves alone legitimate demand that those of Benedicta Lacrone shall be called bastards. The latter, on the contrary, contest the legitimacy of those of Mary Gontelle, and claim for themselves all the rights of lawful birth, because the union of their mother was contracted in good faith, and with the belief that his first engagement was annulled.

From the Saady-Bul Times, of Sept. 29]

NORTHERN CANAL.

The project of supplying the summit level of the canal with water, by means of a subterraneous tunnel, at this place, has been abandoned. Experiment has not only demonstrated the fact that the expense will vastly exceed the amount contemplated; but that the difficulties to be encountered, if not insurmountable must unavoidably retard the completion of the work, several years beyond the time anticipated.

It has been determined upon to construct a navigable feeder, by the erection of a dam across the Hudson river, at or near Fort-Edward, as the most eligible mode of accomplishing that important object.

We have examined with attention both the plan and the spot on which the dam is to be built, and are fully of opinion that it will not only prove a cheap and expeditious work, but also a successful and permanent one, of immense saving to the state, and much preferable to perforating the rocks.

The contract, we are informed, has been let out to a gentleman of responsibility, skill and perseverance, at \$16,000; and is to be completed early next summer.

We cannot dismiss the subject, without felicitating our neighbors and the public on this economical and highly beneficial disposition of the feeder; as by it the navigation is to be extended on the summit level, from Fort Ann to the foot of Baker's falls, within the corporation of this village.

[From the New-York Advertiser.]

SCISSORS.

A very valuable improvement on scissors. It is especially so to those employed in delicate operations in surgery. The objection to the common scissors is, that in the act of cutting, they, to a very considerable extent, compress and bruise

himself with us, we pledge our honour not to breathe his name, and publicly to confess our mistakes about his character. Otherwise, we will continue to set him down as a disgraced Clintonian partizan under the disguise of a Virginian—as one of those tools, which the ambitious and intriguing chieftain whom he attempts to serve, has been wont to employ.

Canandaigua, Oct. 3.

Portraiture of the Indian Chief Red Jacket.

—We have seen a half length likeness of the celebrated Indian chief of the above mentioned name, and it is due to the artist, Mr. Mathias, and to the friends of correct limning at large, to speak of it as a fine specimen of the science. It was taken during a visit of the chief to this village week before last at the instance of several gentlemen of Canandaigua, who for years past have desired an opportunity of obtaining a correct likeness of this distinguished Indian orator. Red Jacket, although far advanced toward old age, still retains the fire of intelligence beaming in his eye; and every feature of his countenance is expressive of great mental energy. His bold and high arched forehead; his deeply indented brow, where thought seems to have worn channels that testify to its strength; his fierce & determined glance, and the peculiar conformation of his lips, where eloquence has often spent its most commanding tones; these, and in truth all the prominent features of the chief, are now upon canvass; and we hesitate not to add in a style that does honor to the artist.—We hope the lovers of painting will not neglect the present opportunity of witnessing a performance that, besides being intrinsically a subject of high interest, presents claims to attention of another sort—it is the production of a native genius, now residing in this village.

[From the National Advocate.]

Public Lands.—It is recommended by a writer in the Literary Cadet, printed at Cincinnati, Ohio, that it shall be allowed by law to all those who owe money for purchases of Public Lands, to receive a title to such portion of the land purchased as the amount of the first instalment on the respective purchases (already paid) would have bought at the price at which it was bid off or entered. As, in consequence of the law of last session requiring cash payments for lands, the nominal value of all land bought from the U. States has fallen, it is supposed that the proposed alteration would at once annihilate the debt due for sales of lands; as every purchaser would be glad to get rid as well as he could of a bad bargain; and this to the great advantage of the Western country, and without detriment to the interests of the U. States. Of the expediency of this course, a correspondent requests us to express an opinion. This we are not prepared to do. It is a question of great moment, and requires the aid of all lights of experience and practical knowledge of the subject, which we want. We shall publish the article recommending it, however, and all others which we may be asked to publish on the subject. That some future legislation is necessary on this head, we have not the least doubt, to obviate the necessity of Congress having to pass laws of indulgence, *ad infinitum*, to the present public debtors, whose claim to that indulgence is strengthened rather than weakened by the law of the last session.

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]

A FAIR INVITATION.

The editor of the Richmond Enquirer calls upon the writers who have been so vociferous in praise of Mr. Clinton under the mask of "Virginians" to convince him that they are such—he might as well

"Call Spirits from the easty deep"

"Abrace of "Virginians" have lately been figuring in the newspapers.—One of them in the Albany Statesman, the other in this paper—both are the trumpeters of "his excellency De Witt Clinton." We shrewdly suspect that they are neither of them what they pretend to be—but New-York Clintonians under the disguise of Virginians.

The Albany "Virginian" writes from Saratoga a series of letters to his "dear H—;" in the 7th No. of which he tries to explain the reason why N. York possesses so little political influence, and Virginia so much. He ascribes to us political arts and management to which we are strangers—asserts that "on all great questions and leading measures, the politicians of the south, with the skill of able generals, have in the first place formed a solid and united phalanx among themselves, and then pushed their conquest of power, by fomenting discord and strife in the camps of their opponents"—and winds up by apologising "for the freedom with which (he has) spoken of the policy of Virginia." This man ought first to have apologised for the freedom with which he has assumed the name of a Virginian—to which he has not the slightest pretension.

As little, we suspect, has the person who writes in this paper. We have started our suspicions of his imposture—why has he not refuted them? The National Advocate says the same. A writer who addresses "to the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer" a long and able letter in the Albany Argus of the 22d inst. brands him also as an Impostor. He exposes all the falsehoods of "a Virginian," characterising him as a man "who betrays himself by his bungling endeavors at concealment, and under the mask of a southern politician thinks to conceal as rank a Clintonian partizan as Col. Pell, Col. Haines, or Col. Epistite Irvine, the ex-editor of the Columbian himself." Such are the suspicions, such is the charge! Now, let us bring this question to a short issue. If the writer in this paper be really a Virginian by birth and by domicile, and will just

that the following persons have been active agents in the post-office concerns for the last year, to wit: Jerome Curtis, Channey Watson, Homer Sherwood, Hezekiah Ripley, Augustus Gloria, Geo. A. S. Crocker, and further this deponent saith not.

(Signed) G. J. JENKINS.

I, certify that the above deponent is a man of credibility, and that he took and subscribed the above affidavit before me.

JOHN H. JONES.

First Judge of Genesee Common Pleas, August 31st, 1820.

(Copy.)

Benjamin H. James, being duly sworn, deposes and saith, that he resides with one Hezekiah Ripley, a printer, in the village of Moscow, and that on the 17th day of August instant, he was at the post office, saw the assistant postmaster take from the table or window a letter, hold it up in his hand and began to read, and this deponent made some enquiry, which put him a little out, and he threw down the letter, then took it up again, and said he would read it, and turned it in such a manner that he could read it, and this deponent further saith, that the letter was directed to Gideon J. Jenkins, of this village, and post marked at New-York, and has since seen the letter in possession of the said Gideon J. Jenkins, and is satisfied that it is the same which he saw the assistant postmaster read at the post office. And this deponent further saith, that while at the ordinary business in the printing office, he saw a copy of said letter, and it was of a political nature, and was published from that office. And this deponent further saith, that he is well acquainted with the hand writing of the assistant postmaster, by having often seen him write, and firmly believes the copy so furnished at the printing office, was the hand writing of the said postmaster, and further this deponent saith not.

I, certify, that the above deponent is a man of credibility, and that he took and subscribed the above affidavit before me.

JOHN H. JONES.

First Judge of Genesee Common Pleas, August 31, 1820.

(Copy.)

THE GAZETTE.

TUESDAY OCTOBER 17, 1820.

POST OFFICE TRICKS.—New disclosures against the integrity of Clintonian Postmasters continue to excite public attention, and call loudly for the interference of him whose bounden duty it is to correct the abuses. From a statement we have copied from the National Advocate, it appears that Samuel M. Hopkins, Esq. comes in for a liberal share of public odium. We did not expect this—but be the individual high or low, rich or poor, such flagrant abuses shall be exposed and the author held up for scorn to point her slow unmoving finger at. A Republican circular from New-York, very unexpectedly found its way into a Clintonian paper, printed at Moscow the circum-

stances excited enquiry—and it turns out that the letter was opened by Mr. Hopkins's Deputy, its contents copied and sent to the printer for publication! While this was doing, Mr. Jenkins, to whom the Circular was addressed, called at the Post Office and enquired for letters, but was unable to obtain any! Every honest man in community will condemn this transaction as being grossly dishonest. If the revenue can be defrauded, the rights of individuals trampled upon, and the solemnity of oaths disregarded, & all this with a degree of impudence as provoking as it is disgraceful, all confidence in the safety of conveyance by Mail will be destroyed. If Postmasters are allowed with impunity to peruse the contents of letters, whose Cash will be safe in their hands? A seal has always been considered a sacred protection to the contents of a letter, and depraved must be the mind of that man who dares disregard it, and lamentable the moral state of that society which permits a violation of it to pass unpunished. There is one thing of importance in this affair to Mr. Hopkins. Did he when the facts were made known to him expressly disavow the transaction and dismiss his Deputy? If he did, the public may exonerate him from blame—but if he made the low, vulgar expression of defiance attributed to him, he should be promptly dismissed from Office. It is impossible that this flagrant outrage can be overlooked by the Postmaster General. There are other abuses to be corrected, and the people will yet awake like a giant from his slumbers, to the redress of their grievances, hunt out the offenders and demand their removal from place and power.

Hibernicus.—This cracked brain political wanderer, is said with confidence, to be no other than Clinton himself—who probably unwilling longer to be deprived of the honor so justly due, blab'd the secret to the world. These letters of his Excellency, have not been written in vain, if they are not witty or sensible, they have served to elicit both wit and sense. "It is an ill wind that blows no good," says the proverb.

Agricultural Societies.—This being the season of the Annual Agricultural

Fairs, we have heard with high gratification, of the increased spirit of emula-

tion, and the following persons have been active agents in the post-office concerns for the last year, to wit: Jerome Curtis, Channey Watson, Homer Sherwood, Hezekiah Ripley, Augustus Gloria, Geo. A. S. Crocker, and further this deponent saith not.

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Agricultural Societies.—This being the season of the Annual Agricultural

Fairs, we have heard with high gratification, of the increased spirit of emula-



tion which has every where prevailed. It affords an assurance of the utility and permanency of these societies—while we hope may be fully realized, as little good can be expected to result from them, without they are long continued, and supported with zeal and the unchanging good sense of community.— They are worse than useless, if

Like bubbles on a sea of matter borne, They rise, they sink, & to that sea return, before the public know how to appreciate their usefulness—inasmuch as it would be exhibiting a want of intelligence, and a fickleness of character discreditable to the wisdom of our country. But there is no reason to apprehend such a result—these institutions are based upon an indestructible foundation—the selfishness, “the satstless love of gold” of the human heart, than which a stronger motive for their support cannot be suggested. The Competitors for fame, are also the competitors for profit—and he whose efforts are crowned with success is not only sure of the applause of his fellow-citizens, but of enhancing his comfort and his wealth—while he who is not so fortunate as to obtain a premium, has sufficient to stimulate to new exertions in the benefits which those exertions confer. Thus honor and profit, in this instance, are happily connected.

We can scarcely imagine a fact more interesting than we find in the spectacle of such a man as *James Madison*, who after having received the highest honors from the nation, & retired to private life, devotes the best efforts of his talents to the instruction of his fellow citizens in the true sources of his country's greatness. Thus his Agriculture gained an important triumph—a triumph over public indifference and fashionable prejudice.—But what other people is there, who see their rulers, after having bid farewell to all the honors, the blandishments and the bustle of public life, devote to the humble pursuits of Agriculture, the last rays of those talents, which may have guided the ship of state through a perilous storm. He who loves what is genuine in Republicanism will see more that is truly admirable in the example of this excellent man, than in all the exploits of mighty conquerors from Julius Cæsar to Napoleon Bonaparte.—It throws a bright and fadeless glory over our free institutions.

There is less experimental husbandry—that is, fewer attempts at improvement than in any other business. This fact may be the consequence of the too generally received opinion, that a knowledge of the science, or even education of any kind, is quite unnecessary to make a good farmer. If a man has physical force to do a great days work, he is set down at once, as being well qualified to manage a farm! And the worst system if sanctioned by time, has been tenaciously adhered to till accident or blind chance forced the conviction of their error irresistibly upon their minds. But these useful societies have excited a spirit of enquiry and emulation which promise to be extensively beneficial, and to place the Agriculturalists of the country first in point of intelligence, as they are now in usefulness.

The Fair held at Canandaigua was highly creditable to the Managers, and sustained the reputation of the county. One premium was received for raising 62 bushels of Wheat on an acre of land.—The Hon. Gideon Granger, delivered an Address, &c.

While we look with such heart felt satisfaction upon these proceedings, it is not without a feeling of regret and of mortified pride, that we see ourselves excluded by our remote situation, from a participation in these joyous Festivals. The number and wealth of the inhabitants of this section of the county, entitle them to act a conspicuous part—but the narrow minded policy of a few men has prevented it, by keeping us in spite of ourselves and the claims of justice, without any inducement to engage with zeal in the promotion of these institutions.

During the heavy rains which fell last week, one of the banks of the Canal at Wood Creek gave way, and the navigation at that place was interrupted for a few days. The injury was promptly repaired, so that boats passed as usual on Saturday.—*Utica Gaz.*

Yesterday morning a coroner's inquest was called to view the body of Mr. Jonathan Townsend, a respectable inhabitant of the town of Deerfield, who was pursued and killed on Sunday evening by a furious bull. His body was most shockingly mangled.—*Id.*

It is reported, we know not on what authority, that the following appointments had been made at Washington:—*Smith Thompson*, of New-York, to be Collector of the port of New-York, vice *David Gelston*.  
*Nathan Sanford* of New-York, to be Secretary of the Navy, vice *S. Thompson*.  
*Richard M. Johnson*, of Kentucky, to be Post-Master-General, vice *Return J. Meigs*, resigned.

[In remarking on the above rumored appointments, the editors of the National Intelligencer say, that they should be surprised if the two first mentioned were fact, though they have no other authority than mere rumor for suppo-

ing so. They also add, that Mr. Meigs had not resigned as Post-Master-General; but that it was his desire to resign the office.]

The Elephant which fell from the bridge at Bellows' Falls is dead. His back and several of his ribs were broken by the fall. He was purchased by his late owners for \$10,000.

A young man lately fell from the Southwark shot-tower, in Philadelphia, a distance of more than 200 feet, & was instantly killed.

Congress.—Monday the 18th of November next is appointed by law for the meeting of Congress.

Legislature.—The Legislature of this State meet at Albany on the 7th of Nov. for the purpose of choosing Electors of President and Vice President of the United-States.

Missouri.—The first election in the new state of Missouri has resulted in the choice of Alexander M'Nair as governor of the state, and John Scott as representative in Congress, by large majorities.

The Baltimore Patriot states that the election in Maryland, as far as ascertained, has resulted in the choice of 40 Republicans and 16 Federal delegates to the assembly—6 counties doubtful. The Senate, consisting of 15 members, is Federal. John Montgomery, Esq. a Republican, is chosen Mayor of Baltimore, in opposition to Edward Johnson, the late Mayor.

During last winter, a person of this village, filled a hickory in the vicinity of Black Rock, which, upon being split for use, discovered several strokes of an axe, the blade of which was about the size of the French hunter's axes; and one hundred and seventy three grains of the tree had grown since those strokes were given: consequently those blows were inflicted in the year 1647. In the year 1638 or '10 Quebec was settled by the French.—*Buffalo Pat.*

The Providence Board of Health report only one case of the yellow fever between the 15 and 30 of September and one case on the 2d October.

The situation of Savannah, is very distressing. The remaining white population is very small and out of that there died, within the two last days of which we have any account, thirty-five persons.—*Nat. Intel.*

Mr. Charles Sprague, a native of Boston, and master-painter in the navy yard Gosport, on Friday afternoon last, in a fit of despondency, threw himself off the bow-stage of the 74 building there, and was instantly killed by falling on some timbers below. The cause of this rash act was pecuniary embarrassment.

Bonaparte.—A brig arrived at Boston, touched at St. Helena. Bonaparte enjoyed good health, but had no intercourse with the principal British officers. The officers appeared irritated and mortified at being compelled to remain there as a guard to his august personage.

HIBERNICUS.  
“The editor of the Argus declares that he has ‘demonstrative evidence,’ that the numbers of Hibernicus were written by the governor. Let him bring his evidence before the public.”—*Statesman*, 6th October, 1820.

We repeat again, we have demonstrative evidence that the numbers of Hibernicus are from the pen of the governor. Let the editor of the Statesman deny this if he dare, and we will prove the fact by evidence that cannot be evaded. And what we would ask, ought the public to think of a governor turning newspaper scribbler, and, under an assumed name, abusing his political opponents, and trumpeting his own fame in a most fulsome and disgusting manner? *Argus*.

It appears from the Columbian, that *Watty Cox* announces a new publication, to be called the Auctioneer. This is the identical Mr. Watty Cox, who wrote to his friends, that he would rather return to Ireland and be hanged, than remain in this detestable country and sweat to death with yellow fever, between American blankets. His new publication must, of course, be worth encouraging.—*National Advocate*.

“Here we go up, up, up,  
“And here we go down, down, downy.”  
*Lullaby, or Broker's Melody.*

By Turner's New-York price Current of stocks, &c. we find that U. S. Bank Stock is again at 103 1-2. Just one week ago, it was almost at the freezing point; it is already at temperate; this time next week, it will probably be at 105, or even higher, until they get another letter from a *Philadelphia correspondent*. The market for this stock is almost as fluctuating as our climate; two weeks ago we had frost; for two days past, we have had summer heat; and in two days more, in all likelihood, we shall have frost again.—*Nat. Intel.*

The Albany “Statesman,” a paper devoted to the support of De Witt Clin-

ton, in denouncing the recent election in this state, says: “In Rhode Island, Job Press, in place of a dough-face. The other two rival candidates were Messrs. Bridgham and Eddy, neither of which has been elected.” The term of dough-face here made use of, was applied by that restless spirit, John Randolph, in one of his speeches, to those members of congress, who voted in favor of the compromise on the Missouri question: and was considered so very witty, that the whole Federal pack, (including Clintonians, and all others, who would rejoice in the division and destruction of the republican party,) in their illiberal and unmanly animadversions on that question, have tossed about this witty expression, with as much eagerness as little boys will bandy about a foot-ball. Be that as it may—our present object is to correct the error of the “Statesman” editor. Mr. Hazard is the present member, who was opposed by Mr. Durfee—the latter gentleman received all the federal votes and a part of the republican votes, was consequently elected. No one ever pretended to say Mr. Hazard voted for the compromise. Mr. Eddy, who did vote for the compromise, was opposed by Mr. Bridgham, a federalist, and Mr. Eddy is elected. The “Statesman,” it is presumed, will correct its error.—*R. Island Rep.*

Daring robbery.—Between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, on Saturday evening the house of a Mr. Mann, residing in south Third street, between Shippen and Plumb-streets, next door to Mr. John Floyd's Distillery, was robbed by a gang of villains in a very daring manner.—Upon Mrs. Mann's opening the street door, at which they had previously knocked, they rushed in and having seized her, they stopped her mouth, blindfolded her, tied cords round her arms & ankles, carried her into the back kitchen and laid her on the hearth. They then proceeded to ransack the house & found six kegs containing Spanish dollars, all of which they carried off and the remaining four they left in the yard. The two kegs carried off contained about \$2000. We understand that part of the gang were secured the same evening.—*Philad. Freeman's Journal*.

From the Jackson (Missouri) Herald.  
*Horrid Murder!*—It is our painful duty to state, that Mrs. Jane Burns, was murdered on Wednesday evening the 15th ult. at his residence, about one and a half mile from this place, by a Shawnee Indian named Little George. Pursuit has been made after the murderer, but he is not taken.

European Monarchs.—Of all the reigning monarchs in Europe, says a London paper, not one, Charles John (Bernadotte) of Sweden excepted, has yet been crowned.

The waters of the Ohio have fallen so low, as to put a stop to much of its navigation. This circumstance, and the dullness of the times, have occasioned the hauling up of 18 steam-boats, at Shippingsport and Portland.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

U. S. Bank notes not payable in New-York, . . . . .	1-2 p. c. dis.
New-York city banks—Albany—Troy—Lansingburgh and Schenectady . . . . .	par
Notes of all other banks payable at either of the city banks . . . . .	do
Newburg bank, old emission . . . . .	do
Do. do. filled with red ink . . . . .	1-2 dis
Do. Branch at Ithaca . . . . .	1 dis
Auburn Bank . . . . .	3-4 dis
Aqueduct at Catskill . . . . .	1 dis
Barker's Exchange, payable in N. York . . . . .	87 1-2 dis
Catskill Bank . . . . .	1-2 dis
Central Bank at Cherry-Valley . . . . .	3-4 dis
Chenango Bank . . . . .	2 dis
Columbia Bank, at Hudson . . . . .	1-2 dis
Geneva Bank . . . . .	3-4 dis
Hudson Bank . . . . .	90 dis
Jefferson County Bank . . . . .	40 dis
Middle District Bank . . . . .	1-2 dis
Niagara Bank . . . . .	85 dis
Ontario Bank . . . . .	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 . . . . .	8 dis
Bank of Canada . . . . .	3 dis
Bank of Upper Canada . . . . .	7 dis
Connecticut banks payable in New-York at par—all other at 1 per cent dis.	
Boston banks at 1 per cent. and Massachusetts generally from 1 to 2 1-2 per cent dis.	
New-Hampshire banks 2 1-2 pr. ct. dis.	
New-Jersey banks at par, except the state banks at Trenton and Camden, the Mount Holly and Cumberland banks, which are at 4 a 5 per ct. dis.	
Philadelphia banks, par—but a good deal of uncertainty about the Pennsylvania country banks,	

DIED.—In Brighton on the 13th ult. Miss Rachel Clark, aged 15.

MARRIED.—In Mendon Mr. John Woodbury, to Miss Elizabeth Braman. In Henrietta, Mr. Palmer Corban to Miss Maria Pierson.—Mr. Amos Corban to Miss Sybbel Perkins.—Mr. Ambrose Wells to Miss Esther Roberts. In Rush, Mr. Alfred Palmer to Miss Deborah Warden. In Avon, Mr. James Bradshaw to Miss Esther Jones.—Mr. ——— Hamilton to Miss Maria Dunn.

Notice.  
A meeting of the members of the Rochester MECHANICS' SOCIETY, will be held at the Mansion House on Wednesday the 25th inst. at 6 o'clock P. M.—Mechanics who are not members of the society, are respectfully invited to attend.  
W. COBB, Pres't.  
Oct. 17th, 1820

NEW STORE.

Alexander Root & Co.  
ARE now opening at their Store, (one door south of Fraser & Sheldon's Hardware Store,) a general assortment of  
Dry Goods, Groceries, and Crockery—  
which were purchased at Auction in New-York, and will be sold low for Cash, at wholesale or retail—some of which are the following:—  
Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Flannels, Bombazetts, Rattinets, Canton Crape, Lustrings, Calicoes, Shirtings, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, &c. Jamaica, St. Croix, and N. E. RUM, Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin, Wines, Hyson, & Hyson Skin TEA, Lump & Brown SUGAR, Coffee, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.  
Rochester, Oct. 17th 1820. 50tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER  
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, and particularly the inhabitants of Henrietta, that he has lately taken lodgings at Capt. Stephen's in said town where he proffers his services as  
Physician and Surgeon, and will punctually attend to all calls in the line of his profession.  
PHINEHAS A. ROYCE.  
Henrietta, Oct. 17, 1820. 5w

Cheaper than Ever.  
G. P. 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

FLAXSEED.  
CASH paid for Flaxseed at the Oil Mill at the east end of the Bridge  
WILLIAM ATKINSON.  
Rochester, Aug. 28. 49tf

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

NOTICE.  
THE Subscriber wants 25 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.

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 20dl  
12 doz. English Spades and Shovels.  
Dutch Bolting Cloths,  
Tobacco, Snuff and Segars.  
They also carry on the manufacturing of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron; such as Copper Stills and Worms, Dyers' and Halters' Kettles, Copper Tea Kettles Copper, and Sheet Iron Boilers, Cylinders, Heaters, &c. &c.  
The above articles will be sold very low for Cash, wholesale and retail.  
Rochester, June 27, 1820. 36tf

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 5 to 4s. each. Salmon of a superior quality by the bbl. or less, which will be exchanged for Produce or Whiskey.—Spermaceti Oil, much used for Wool carding as well as lamps. Confectionary Also, [July 17,] a constant supply of  
SALT,  
by the hundred barrels, or less, on liberal terms.

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

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

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

One thousand Flour Barrels  
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Trial of the Queen.

Examination of Theodore Majocchi.

In what situation was Bergami when in the service of General Pino? He was there a servant, a valet de chambre. What situation did you yourself hold at that period?—I was a postillion, or rider. Do you know what was the condition of Bergami at that time in point of finances?—He was rather poor than rich. What wages did he receive?—Three livres of Milan a day. Do you know whether he was possessed of any property besides the wages he received?—No. What do you mean by no? Do you mean that you do not know, or that he was not possessed of any separate property?—I do not know more than he received the three livres a day. Did you leave the service of General Pino before Bergami quit it?—I did. Into what service did you enter?—I went to Vienna, and was in the service of the duke of Kococomania as his postillion. Did you afterwards enter any service at Naples?—Yes into that of Joachim Murat. Was Murat at that time king of Naples?—He was. Did you there see Bartolomeo Bergami?—Yes, I did. When did you see him there for the first time?—In June, I believe.

Mr. Brougham said he had objections to urge to this course of examination. He apprehended also that it was competent to him, to state his objection to a question before the answer was received. The earl of Liverpool rose, and disclaiming any wish to interfere scrupulously against the learned counsel, took occasion to observe, that in his view the more regular course of proceeding on the part of the learned counsel would be first to hear the answer first, and then it would be seen whether that answer was or was not relevant or admissible evidence. Mr. Brougham observed that he was governed in his interposition by the rules which prevailed in the ordinary courts of law. The Lord Chancellor expressed his opinion that the interposition of the learned counsel was quite correct; for if the answer was heard, it might operate to produce an impression, however inadmissible, as evidence. The Solicitor General resumed his examination. At what time did you meet with Bergami at Naples? About Christmas, 1814. In whose house? In the house of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. In what situation was he at that time? He was courier and, it was reported, equerry. Can you tell us the precise time? At the beginning of the year 1815. Do you recollect how long it was after you had been at Naples that you met Bergami? I remember that he told me that he would make me a present. Did you afterwards enter the service of the Princess? I did. How long after you had met with Bergami? About a fortnight afterwards. What was then the situation of Bergami? He was a laquay, and wore a livery. At what table did he dine? There were two tables, and he dined at the table of the upper servants. By Lord Harrowby.—Who were the other persons that dined at that table? There were, besides Bergami, Mons. Sicard the maitre d'hotel, M. Jeronimus and the waiting-maid of the Princess's dame d'honneur, whose name, as she was an English woman, I forget. Did any other person divide the duty about the person of Princess? Yes, M. Jeronimus sometimes. Was that by turns? The upper servants performed the duty by turns. Did any one ever attend out of his turn? Jeronimus often carried in the tray for the morning's dejeuner. Do you know what was the situation of the sleeping-rooms of the Princess and of Bergami at that time? Yes I recollect it well. Describe it.—The rooms of the Princess and of Bergami led to each other by a corridor, in which there was a small cabinet. Bergami's bedroom was situated to the left. Are we to understand that there was no space between the two rooms, except what was taken up by the corridor and the small cabinet that you mention? There was nothing else; and it was necessary to pass through the corridor to go from one room to the other. What was there on the other side of Bergami's bedroom? A saloon. Who usually slept in the cabinet? Nobody; it was free. Did the rest of the family sleep in that part of the house or at a distance? Their rooms were separated. Do you recollect any accident happening to Bergami? Yes. What was it, and where did it happen? It was a kick from a horse. When did it happen? When they went to the lake Aniano. In consequence of it, was he put to bed? Yes. Did you see the Princess in his room during his sickness? Yes; I saw her Royal Highness there on one occasion with Jeronimus and Doctor Holland, who was dressing Bergami's foot. Did you carry any broth to him? Yes. Were any directions given to you as to where you were to sleep after this accident? Yes, I remember. Where was it? On the sofa in the cabinet, and near the fire place. Was that the cabinet of which you have been speaking? Yes. How long did you continue there? Five or six nights.

Do you recollect, before the Princess and Bergami were taken into her Royal Highness's service? Yes, I remember some. What name? One was a female; Faustina. Was she married or single?—I do not know whether she was single or married; she came to the house without a husband. Was there a child brought into the house? Yes.—What was the child's name? Victorine. About what age did the child appear? About three years old when she came. Did the mother of the child come with her? No. Did any body else come of the Bergami family? Yes, Lewis Bergami. How was Bergami's room situated as to the Princess's? The rooms were separated by a wall. How were the doors of the two rooms placed as to each other? At first there was an ante-room, on the right, left for Mr. Williams, and Bergami's was the room at the near side next the Princess's. Was there a door or a wall separating Bergami's from the Princess room, or a stair-case? Yes, there was a landing place, which had a door opening into it. Where was this landing place? Between both rooms.—Did the door of each open into it? Yes; each door of the Princess's apartment and of Bergami's opened into it. The distance between the doors was about two brace, or about seven or eight feet. Mr. Brougham here observed, that he trusted the Solicitor-Gen. would take care that no other witness remained present while a witness was under examination. This was a practice in all other Courts, and he had no doubt from its propriety, would be adopted by their Lordships. The Solicitor-General could have no possible objection to the removal and separation of the witnesses. He was not aware that any witness for the Bill was present, except the one under examination. The Lord Chancellor said, the rule of course embraced all the witnesses, both by and against, always of course excepting those whose duty it was to remain present. The examination of the business was resumed by the Solicitor-General. Were the stair-case and landing place you allude to private, or did any other door open into them? The stair case and landing place were private; the stair case led into a small apartment, which was unfrequented. Did any body sleep in that small apartment? Yes; sometimes the brother of Bergami.—During the period of the general residence of the Princess at Milan, did she take a journey to Venice? Yes. Before she went, had Lady Charlotte Campbell joined her? I think not. Where did she join her Royal Highness with her daughters? I think at Genoa. Did lady Charlotte stay long with her Royal Highness? No. Do you remember when she quitted? I think about five or six days before the Princess set out for Venice. Did any English Lady of Honour remain in the suite of the Princess after Lady Charlotte left? I recollect none. Did a person called the Countess of Oldi join the Princess? She did. When? About two or three days after Lady Charlotte Campbell left. Do you know whether she was any relation of Bergami's? It was reported in the house she was his sister. How was that known? It was spoken of. Did witness himself know it? Yes. When you arrived at Venice where did you go? To the Great Britain Hotel; they afterwards went to the house next by. How were the bedrooms occupied by the Princess & by Bergami in that house? They were next one another. Was there any division between them? Yes, only a grand saloon. (A laugh.) Did both doors open into that saloon? Yes, they did. Did witness ever see the Princess walk out with Bergami? Yes. Where? Both at Milan and Venice. In what manner did you see them walk out together? Arm by arm, or arm in arm, they walked out at Milan and Venice. Was this by day or by night? At night. At what time of the night? At what hour? After nine o'clock in the evening; between nine and ten o'clock. Thursday, Aug. 24. The first witness called, this morning, was Visenza Guerguille. This witness being sworn. The Solicitor General then proceeded to examine the witness. The witness was owner of a Polacre called the Industry. That vessel had been engaged to convey the Princess of Wales from Augusta to Greece. The weather became very warm after they left Jaffa, and the Princess had her bed placed under a tent on deck. She slept upon a sofa; Bergami slept under the same tent. The tent used to be closed all around during the night like a pavillion. Witness was the person whose office it was to close up the tent. It was made quite close, impervious to the observation of those on deck. About eight in the morning the tent used to be opened. Witness often saw the Princess when the tent was opened. She used sometimes to be sitting, and sometimes in bed. Witness has seen the Princess and Bergami on their beds at these times; Bergami used to be lying on his back upon the smaller bed. Remembers on one occasion particularly, when having seen Bergami in this situation he was ordered by the Princess to close the tent. In about a quarter of an

hour afterwards Bergami came out. The princess used to take a bath on board very often. Bergami accompanied her as he did on every other occasion when she went below. He had seen the Princess and Bergami sitting on deck together frequently. Has seen her sitting on his knee, and each kissing the other. This kissing he has seen more than once; very frequently. Examined by Mr. Williams. Remembered once to have ordered the mate away when he saw the Queen and Bergami on the bed, that he might not see that which was indecent. Was once ordered to put down the curtains of the tent when the Queen and Bergami were sitting on the gun. Wednesday, August 30. Paolo Oggione was then sworn. The witness was a man of decent appearance, and about 30 years of age. Examined by the Attorney General. Was there any internal communication between the rooms of the Princess and of Bergami? There was one. Does the witness remember ever seeing Bergami in the passage of which she has made mention, at night? I do remember. Where was her Royal Highness then?—In her bedroom. Was her Royal Highness dressed or undressed, or how? Her Royal Highness was undressed. Where was witness standing? I was near her Royal Highness's bed. Where was Bergami when the witness saw him? I have seen Bergami come out of his room and come thro' the passage. In what direction was Bergami moving: towards the Princess's room, or how?—He was going towards the room of her Royal Highness. What was the state of Bergami's dress when the witness saw him? He was not dressed. When the witness said he was not dressed, what did she mean? What had he on? He was not dressed at all. (A laugh.) What was there on his feet? Slippers. Did the witness observe whether he had any stockings on? I saw no stockings. Had he any thing on but his shirt?—No more. The witness has said that the Princess was undressed; had she got into her bed or not? She was not in bed. When the witness saw Bergami in the manner she has described, what did witness do? I ran away; I escaped by a little door near me out of the apartment of the Princess. It appears that Majocchi, the non ricordo witness who swore at the beginning of his examination that he did not understand a word of English, has been living at Gloucester as a servant last year. The following letter has been addressed to a person in London, and by him transmitted to Albernun Wood, and thence to the Queen's counsel. Gloucester, Aug. 23.—I know you to be a well wisher of the Queen. The first witness called against her I have every reason to believe is a man who lived with Mr. Adams Hyatt, who brought him over from Italy. He always spoke in the highest terms of her majesty, and said he had been offered a considerable sum of money, and a place for life, if he would appear against her. I can find very creditable people of Gloucester to whom he told this. I request you will make known these circumstances to Alderman Wood; and some person may then be sent from London to make the necessary inquiries here. JOHN MARSH. [From the National Intelligencer.] DUELLISTS IN THE FIELD. FROM THE ANTIQUARY. Two young men and their seconds had met, pursuant to appointment, to settle, by shooting each other, a trifling dispute which arose on the preceding day. It was a beautiful summer evening, and the shadow of the solitary thorn-tree was lengthened upon the short greensward of the narrow valley, which was skirted by the woods that closed around the ruins of St. Ruth. When they arrived on the ground, they found there Eddie Ochiltree, a mendicant and pensioner. They endeavoured to induce him to leave the ground, by persuasion, and at last by menace, which he resented, old and feeble as he was. And here the following scene opens: 'Well, well, I was wrong—I was wrong,' said McIntire, 'here's a crown for you,—go your ways—what's the matter now?' The old man drew himself up to the full advantage of his uncommon height, and in despite of his dress, which indeed had more of the pilgrim than the ordinary beggar, looked, from height, manner, and emphasis of voice and gesture, rather like a grey palmer, or eremite preacher, the ghostly counsellor of the young men who were round him, than the object of their charity. His speech, indeed, was as homely as his habit, but as bold and unceremonious as his erect and dignified demeanour. 'What are ye come here for, young men?' he said, addressing himself to the surprised audience: 'are ye come amongst the most lovely works of God to break his laws?

Have ye left the works of man, the houses and the cities, that are but clay and dust, like those that built them; and are ye come here among the peaceful hills, and by the quiet waters that will last while aught earthly shall endure, to destroy each other's lives, that will have but an unco short time by the course of nature, to make up a long account at the close of it? O Sirs, hae ye brothers, sisters, fathers, that hae tended ye, and mothers that hae travailed for ye, friends that hae ca' ye like a piece of their ain heart? And is this the way ye tak to make them childless, and brotherless, and friendless? Obon! it's an ill fight whar he that wins has the warst o't. Think on't bairns—I'm a pair man—but I'm an auld man too, and what my poverty takes awa' frae the weight of my counsel, grey hairs and a truthful heart should akk it twenty times—gang hame, gang hame, like gude lads—the French will be ower to harrus us ane o' thae days, and ye'll hae fighting enough and may be auld Edie will hirle out himself, if he can get a seal-dike to lay his gun ower, and may live to tell you whilk o' ye does the best where there's a good cause afore ye?' There was something in the undaunted and independent manner, hardy sentiments, and manly, rude elocution of the old man, that had its effect upon the party, and particularly upon the seconds, whose pride was uninterested in bringing the dispute to a bloody arbitrament, and who, on the contrary, eagerly watched for an opportunity to recommend conciliation. 'Upon my word, Mr. Lesley,' said Taffril, 'old Akam speaks like an oracle—our friends here were very angry yesterday, and, of course, very foolish to-day they should be cool, or at least we must be so in their behalf. I think the word should be, forget and forgive, on both sides, that we should all shake hands, fire these foolish crackers in the air, and go home to sup in a body at the Graemes' arms.' 'I would heartily recommend it,' said Lesley; 'for, with a great deal of heat and irritation on both sides, I confess myself unable to discover any rational ground of quarrel.' 'Gentlemen,' said McIntyre, very coldly, 'all this should have been tho't of before. In my opinion, persons that have done, and who should part without carrying it any farther, might go to supper at the Graemes' arms very joyously but would rise the next morning with reputations as ragged as our friend here, who has obliged us with a rather unnecessary display of his oratory. I speak for myself, that I find myself bound to call upon you to proceed without more delay.' 'An ill,' said Lovel, 'as I never desired any, have also to request these gentlemen to arrange preliminaries as fast as possible.' 'Bairns, bairns,' cried old Ochiltree; but perceiving he was no longer attended to, 'madmen I should say, but your blood be on your heads!' And the old man drew off from the ground, which was now measured out by the seconds, and continued muttering and talking to himself in sullen indignation mixed with anxiety, and with a strong feeling of painful curiosity. Without paying further attention to his presence or remonstrances, Mr. Lesley and the Lieutenant made the necessary arrangements for the duel; and it was agreed that both parties should fire when Mr. Lesley dropped his handkerchief. The fatal sign was given, and both fired almost in the same moment. Capt. McIntyre's ball grazed the side of his opponent, but did not draw blood. That of Lovel was more true to the aim, McIntyre reeled and fell. Raising himself on his arm, his first exclamation was, 'it is nothing—it is nothing—give us the other pistols.' But in an instant he said in a lower tone, 'I believe I have enough, and what's worse I fear I deserve it. Mr. Lovel, or whatever your name is, fly & save yourself—bear all witness I provoked this matter. Then raising himself again on his arm, he added, 'shake hands, Lovel—I believe you to be a gentleman—forgive my rudeness, and I forgive you my death—poor sister!' The surgeon came up to perform his part of the tragedy, and Lovel stood gazing on the evil of which he had been the active, though unwilling cause, with a dizzy and bewildered eye. He was roused from his trance by the grasp of the mendicant—'Why stand gazing on your deed? What's doomed is doomed, what's done is past recalling. But awa, awa, if ye would save your young blood from a shameful death, I see the men out bye yonder that are come ower soon to drag ye to prison.' 'He is right, he is right,' exclaimed Taffril, 'you must not attempt to get on the Highroad, get into the wood till night. My brig will be under sail by that time, and at three in the morning, when the tide will serve, I shall have the boat waiting for you at the Mussel-Crag. Away, away, for heaven's sake!' 'O yes, fly, fly!' repeated the wounded man, his words faltering with convulsive sobs. 'Come with me,' said the mendicant almost dragging him off, 'the Captain's plain is the best, I'll carry ye to a place where he might be concealed in the mean time, were they to seek ye with sluth-bounds.'