

ROCHESTER GAZETTE.

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

No. 1, Vol. V.]

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1820.

[WHOLE No. 209.

TERMS OF THE ROCHESTER GAZETTE.

Subscribers who receive their papers by mail, the price will be Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance. Village subscribers, and those who call for their papers, Two Dollars, payable at the end of six months. Companies of ten, or more, who receive their papers at the Office, One Dollar and Fifty Cents. All advertisements for less than a year, must be paid in advance. Notices will be discontinued till all arrearages are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Single Notices, 50 cents for the first, and 15 cts. for every subsequent insertion of 72 words.

Advertisements not exceeding a month, and inserted three weeks, for One Dollar; and Twenty Five cents for every subsequent insertion.

PRINTING.

Pamphlets, Books, 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 indenture of mortgage, executed by Thomas Menteth to William H. Hanford, bearing date the twentieth day of March, eighteen hundred and eighteen. Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power in said mortgage contained, & pursuant to the statute in such case, made and provided, all that certain piece or parcel of land, lying and being in township No. one, first range, of township No. one, Genesee County, now included in the town of Caledonia, beginning at the southeast corner of land formerly owned by Jordan Cocks, now owned by Levi Cocks, on the line of lot No. ninety five, running three rods and one half across the lot, and parallel to the eastern line of lots No. ninety five and ninety six, so far that a line from thence to the east line, 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 now occupied by Axel Ensworth in the village of Rochester, Genesee County, on Thursday the twenty-third day of November next, at two o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, all that certain piece or parcel of land lying in the town of Gates in the county of Genesee, containing forty three acres, being the westerly part of the easterly part of lot No. forty nine, bounded northerly on part of lot No. fifty four, and southerly on lot No. forty nine, and westerly by the westerly part of lot No. forty nine; and westerly by a lot of one hundred and twenty seven acres. Together with the hereditaments and appurtenances belonging to the said premises. Dated May 15, 1820.

WILLIAM H. HANFORD, Esq. H. H. Bessner, Auctioneer.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured by an indenture of mortgage executed by Joshua C. Taylor to Amos Howe, bearing date the eighteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and eighteen. Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, will be sold at public auction at the house of Axel Ensworth in the village of Rochester, Genesee County, on Thursday the twenty-third day of November next, at two o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, all that certain piece or parcel of land lying in the town of Gates in the county of Genesee, containing forty three acres, being the westerly part of the easterly part of lot No. forty nine, bounded northerly on part of lot No. fifty four, and southerly on lot No. forty nine, and westerly by the westerly part of lot No. forty nine; and westerly by a lot of one hundred and twenty seven acres. Together with the hereditaments and appurtenances belonging to the said premises. Dated May 15, 1820.

ZOETH ELBRIDGE, Auctioneer.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, and the interest thereon, secured by indenture of mortgage executed by Jedediah Sanford and Abigail, his wife, to Andrew V. T. Leavitt and Charles J. Hill, bearing date the thirty-first day of August A. D. one thousand eight hundred and nineteen. Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to a statute in such case made and provided, all that certain piece or parcel of land, lying and being in the town of Gates, in the county of Genesee, and State of New York, and in the part of the village of the best corner, called Frankfort, which piece or parcel of land is known and distinguished on a map of Frankfort, made by Benjamin Wright, as lot number ninety seven, being six feet front and rear, and two hundred feet deep, will be sold at public auction at the house now kept by A. Ensworth, on the eighth day of March next at two o'clock, in the afternoon. Dated September 4, 1820.

ANDREW V. T. LEAVITT, CHARLES J. HILL, Auctioneers.

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, Perrinton, Penfield, Ontario and the west township of the town of Palmyra in Ontario county, and the towns of Gates, Riga, Parma, Ogdon, 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, 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.

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

In those republican states which have been the admiration of the world, the first tribute of genius was paid to the patriot or the hero who promoted the cause of liberty and maintained the independence and dignity of man.—The animated canvas, the breathing marble snatched his features from the grasp of death, and the historian inscribed his name and achievements in the imperishable records of fame. It would indeed be no favorable presage of the perpetuity of our republican institutions, to discover an insensibility to the obligations we owe the memory of the illustrious patrons of American freedom. They advanced us by their magnanimity from the inglorious state of colonial subjection and from the arbitrary dominion of a foreign power, to the distinguished elevation of a sovereign and independent people; they asserted and maintained the imprescribable rights of humanity by the mutual pledge of their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor; and as long as Virtue holds her empire in the hearts of their successors, the example of these generous benefactors will not be lost to the world, their names will not pass away nor be forgotten, or their glorious deeds be confounded in the common and casual transactions of life. Ingratitude is a vice that in nations as well as individuals, indicates the last degree of degeneracy and corruption. It is a vice that implies the absence of every virtue; it was in the age of Scipio that the name of Scipio was proscribed, and the statue of Brutus brought death on its possessor.

The glory of our ancestors is the light of posterity, and the homage of the living cannot be offered to the illustrious dead with an effectual or sterile admiration.—Great and splendid actions will seldom be achieved by men who have humble or ordinary objects in prospect. It is by contemplating the lives and characters of those who are marked out from the multitude by their eminent qualities, that we become emulous of their virtues and their renown. It is by reading the history of their generous and noble actions, that sympathetic emotions are excited in the heart, and by a reiteration of such feelings, grandeur of sentiment, dignity and elevation of character, and habits of virtue are generated and confirmed. George, clad in armor the statutes of the gods, that even in their devotedness the citizens of Sparta might have the image of war before their eyes; observing well that a disposition of the mind, like a limb of the body, was invigorated by exercise and activity. "He knoweth," 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 Theocritus 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 hut with the emblem of his father's valor.

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

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

CONDITIONS.

1. The work will be published in numbers or half volumes of 200 pages octavo, and will be completed in ten numbers.—It will contain upwards of 50 portraits engraved by Mr. J. B. Congerere, 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 Sené, 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 gratis.

HAT STORE.



WM. HAYWOOD,

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

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

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

GROUND PLASTER,

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

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.

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

Old Accounts and Notes.

To all concerned this timely note I send, Bring 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.

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.

The highest price in Cash paid for RAGS.

Stimulus for the Nose,

OR a CORDIAL for the Olfactory Nerves, being a certain cure for Catarrh and Head-ache, Prepared by J. P. Whitwell, Boston.

More than seven years have elapsed since this fashionable and fragrant Sternatory was first prepared, during which time it has undergone many improvements, and continues to gain ground in public estimation, and there is scarce a town or village in the U. S. where it is unknown.

Judges, Lawyers and Divines, when "laboring in their vocation," have acknowledged its refreshing qualities, both to the mind and body; for in all cases of lassitude and ennui, arising from much sitting or speaking, nothing at the time can be so conveniently resorted to, or is more grateful than the "Aromatic Snuff."

This snuff is moreover extremely pleasant to people in general. It opens and purges the head, removes drowsiness, and sensibly stimulates the spirits. The Scotch snuff is certainly destitute of fine flavor, and is without any apparent effect except that of injuring the complexion; & the coarse black snuffs, instead of clearing and refreshing the olfactory nerves, serves but to obstruct and deaden them, and in process of time has an evident effect upon the speech.

The Aromatic Snuff will certainly cure a Catarrh of recent standing, and most generally relieve a head-ache.—Dr. Waterhouse, in his certificate, which accompanies each bottle, acknowledges this fact, and adds "the articles are also innocent in their quality."

CORN SALVE.—The effect of this composition has been frequently approved. It is acknowledged to be superior to any other remedy for the cure of corns.

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.—When any thing short of extracting the tooth, will afford relief, this specific will always accomplish it.

The above articles are for sale at F. F. Backus Druggist Store in this village.
Rochester, Oct. 23, 1820. 51 ty.

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

Coopers Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to employ FOUR journeymen Coopers, to whom good encouragement will be given. Apply at my shop near S. Cleaveland & Co's Mills.

—ALSO—

FIFTY THOUSAND Flour Barrel Staves and Heading wanted immediately. Apply as above.
W. M. M. HALL.
Brighton, Oct. 31st 1820. 52tf

Doctors Elwood & Coleman

HAVE removed to their new Brick Office two doors south of the meeting house [Carroll street.]

N. B. Those indebted to us either by note or book account must call and settle without delay, as we are determined to have a general settlement before the 25th of November next.
Rochester, Oct. 23, 1820.

CASH for WHEAT.

THE Subscribers will pay Cash for Wheat delivered at their Mills in Clyde.

STRONG & ALBRIGHT,
Clyde, Sept. 8, 1820. 45tf

FLAXSEED.

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

Attorney's and Justice's Blanks for sale.

SONG.

O, youth beloved, to distant glades,
New friends, new hopes, new joys to find,
And sometimes deign, mid fairer maids,
To think of her thou leavest behind,
Wert thou like me in life's low vale,
With thee how blest that lot I'd share;
With thee I'd fly whereso'er gale
Could waft, or bounding galleys bear.

But parted by severe decree,

Fair different must our fortunes prove;
Mine be the joy—enough for me.
To weep and pray for him I love.
Thy love, thy fate, dear youth to share,
Must never be my happy lot.
Yet thou may'st grant this humble prayer,
Forget me not, forget me not.

The pangs this foolish heart must feel,

When hope shall be forever flown,
No gloomy sorrow shall reveal,
No selfish murmur ever own,
Nor will I through life's weary years
Like a pale drooping mourner move,
While I can think my secret tears
Will wound the heart of him I love.

And should the thoughts of my distress

Too painful to thy feelings be,
Heed not a wish I may express,
Nor even deign to think on me.
But O, if grief thy steps attend,
If want, if sickness be thy lot,
And thou requir'st an humble friend,—
Forget me not, forget me not.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Ann Maria, which arrived at N. York, after a passage of only 22 days from Liverpool, has brought intelligence from England as late as the 24th of September. The Evening Post contains the following extract from an English paper (Probably the Courier) which shews the present state of the trial of the Queen:

The house of commons met according to adjournment on Monday the 18th instant, & the proceedings against the queen gave rise to another animated debate, if that can be called debate where the speakers are nearly all on one side. The motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the appointment of a select committee to search the Journals of the Lords to ascertain the state of the Bill for degrading and divorcing the Queen, was met by an amendment moved by Mr. Hobhouse, and seconded by Mr. Bennet to the effect that an address should be presented to his majesty praying him to prorogue parliament, with the view of extricating the senate and nation from the embarrassing situation in which they were placed by his measure. All the speakers assumed a confident tone.— They represented her Majesty as a much injured and insulted woman, and averred with great confidence, that the evidence produced against her was the effect of a deep laid and profligate conspiracy. The impolicy of introducing the subject to the consideration of Parliament was insisted upon in strong language, and the quaint but an important inquiry of cui bono was pressed upon Ministers with a degree of zeal and energy that has scarcely ever been exceeded. The King, the Queen, and the country, it was held, were all scandalized by this proceeding. The King's wife was defamed, the most valuable part of his own character was brought into discussion, and the monarchy itself suffered degradation. To increase the evil, an idea had been broached by the Earl of Lonsdale, one of the staunch supporters of Ministers, that the Queen, though degraded, was not to be divorced; and the Prime Minister had received the proposal with a certain degree of favour, thereby driving a sort of bargain with Parliament, and taking not what was asked but what could be had. The injury inflicted upon the Queen it was said, consisted in congregating a number of needy adventurers from Italy to represent this lady of high honour, and an illustrious ancestry, as sunk in moral character below the most degraded of her sex, and as acting in a manner more shamelessly vicious than any woman of the town would act, if placed in the elevated situation of consort to the heir apparent to the crown of England. As to the country, its tranquillity it is said, was endangered; its morals contaminated, and its constitutional rights infringed by the proceeding against the Queen; and the question again recurred—who is the benefitted party? Not the state, certainly, for there is no such thing as State distinct from the Sovereign people of a nation. These were the most prominent grounds of the amendment for getting rid of the Bill of Pains and Penalties, and the proposal had to encounter the

leoposition of Ministers and of a number of the Queen's friends; the former of whom argued that if a conspiracy against the Queen's honour existed, it was proper to proceed with the inquiry, that the conspirators might be dragged to light; and the latter, that the Queen's reputation ought not to be suffered to bear the reproach and calumny which had been cast upon it, without any opportunity being afforded to her to repel the slander. Against such an union of force it was of course impossible to make head, and Mr. Hobhouse's amendment was rejected by a majority of 66 to 12 voices. The House adjourned to the 17th October. The sum already drawn by the Queen for her defence, is upwards of 90,000 dollars.

The Queen continues to receive and answer addresses from different parts of the Kingdom. Upwards of 100 have been received and many more are ready. On the 12th Sept. the captains, mates, and seamen of the British merchant vessels at London, went in a body with an address to the Queen. The procession amounted to about 5000.—The first flag was inscribed, "Heaven protect the innocent!"—The second, "God save the Queen," and the third, "Non Mi Ricordo."

Several naval flags were also displayed in the procession. The streets were filled, and the windows were crowded with ladies, who waved their handkerchiefs as the procession passed. Some of the French papers speak of the proceedings against the Queen, as a disgusting prosecution; which, for the interest of morality and royalty, should have been buried in eternal silence. An anti-ministerial paper says, that the answer to the addresses to the Queen, have been written for her, and their style will do her majesty much injury. Alderman Wood presented a likeness of her majesty to the common council of London on the 22d of Sept. which was received and a committee appointed to decide on the most proper place of suspending it.

Affairs of Portugal.—[The London papers give numerous details of the Revolution in Portugal, the beginning of which was announced here some time since.]

The Revolution began about the end of August in the armed force at Oporto, by whom Proclamations were issued, calling on the people to rise and demand a new Constitution, and the assembly of the Cortes;—at the same time, acknowledging allegiance to the King of Portugal, &c. A Provisional Junta was formed at Oporto, and the troops at Coimbra, Leira, &c. with the Count d'Ambrante at their head, soon declared themselves for the Oporto Junta. The public moneys were seized upon, and an armed force was organized to disseminate the principles of the revolution; and it was added, that the advance guard of this force was on its way to Lisbon.

When the news of these events reached Lisbon, it created much alarm. The Governors of the Kingdom immediately made preparations for embarking for Brazil, on board three frigates. The panic, however, soon subsided; and the Regency issued Proclamations denouncing the "Rebellion," and calling on the loyal part of the army and the kingdom to rally round the standard of laws. What the effect of these measures was, does not appear. They, however, gave place to others more conciliatory; and the Regency [10th September] ordered the meeting of the Cortes on the 15th November; but were silent on the subject of a Constitution. They also issued Proclamations of amnesty to the officers and persons connected with the Oporto measures. Of the Regency are Count Fumeda, and Count Feira. The Oporto Junta are dissatisfied with the proceedings of the Lisbon Regency, in not promising a Constitution, and have demanded their dissolution; and, on the other hand, the Regency are taking measures to procure the dissolution of the Oporto Junta.

No blood had been shed, but the war of Proclamations had been very active. No attempts had been made to destroy the public credit, or to confiscate foreign property.

It was reported in England, that troops were to be sent to Portugal, under the Duke of Wellington; but this was pointedly contradicted.—The Courier (of the 26th Sept.) however, says, "There is every appearance that the cause of military freedom—the Legislation of camps and bayonets—of an subordinate soldiery—will not be so triumphant as some eager worshippers of Revolution in any shape, have anticipated."

The King was at Cowes (Isle of Wight) on the 25th of Sept. and intended to spend some time on an aquatic excursion. He walked arm in arm with the Duke of York to the yacht in which he embarked, from which circumstance it would appear they have made up their quarrel, if one ever existed between them.

Gore's Liverpool paper of the 21st of Sept. states that "American vessels are expected at British Outports. The cargoes intended for France, have been permitted by the lords of his majesty's treasury, to land their cargoes at the Outports under the watchhouse of the waltham, in consequence of the

heavy tonnage duty in France having caused the parties to suspend their original intention as to destination."

The intelligence from France is unimportant. Every thing remained quiet. Paris papers mention that the Chamber of Peers are still occupied in examinations preparatory to the trial of the parties who were implicated in the late conspiracy.

Alexander appears to have receded from the high ground, which he took in the famous Russian memorial. He has made a friendly explanation to Ferdinand, in which he disavows any intention to intermeddle with the affairs of Spain. Similar explanations have been made to the other courts of Europe. He is not, as has been stated, to meet the Emperor of Austria at Pest, and has given assurances to the Austrian government that he will not interfere in the Neapolitan revolution. Alexander was chagrined at the effect of his hasty and ill-adviced measures with regard to the Spanish revolution, and now seems anxious to retrace his steps, and conciliate the good will of the several European sovereigns.

Affairs of Spain.—It appears by the last advices from Spain, that her internal tranquillity has been threatened; but that the Government and Cortes had the means and resolution to preserve order, and the pre-eminence of the civil arm. It will be recollected that Colonel [now General] Riego was one of the Commanders of the Spanish army which effected the late revolution; and was loaded with popular and royal honors, for his heroic and patriotic conduct. His recent conduct has been the subject of much discussion; and he has been ordered into military exile at Oviedo.—The following facts are given in the Spanish papers. When the revolution was effected, RIEGO was promoted to the command of the Constitutional Army; and took a position in a strong hold near Cadix. Recently, the Government found it expedient to order this army to quit their position to prevent the plague being introduced into it.—General RIEGO, thinking that the object of the Government was merely the dislocation of his army, refused to obey the order; and was encouraged in this opposition to the authorities of the realm by the populace of Cadix. The order was repeated, and a second time disobeyed.—After this RIEGO repaired, incognito, to Madrid; and two audiences of the King and the Ministry;—attempted to justify his conduct; accused the Ministers of mal-administration; and protested, that his sole object still was to support the new Constitutional institutions, the prosperity of his fellow citizens, the army, and Spain. He, however, visited all the popular Societies, and the Theatre;—where he repeatedly sang the revolutionary song made in Cadix in 1813, having the chorus of "Traga la perro."

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The King then interiered, and ordered RIEGO to repair to Oviedo; and his staff, and aids, to other places. Finding himself accused, Riego demanded (Sept. 5) to be admitted to the bar of the Cortes, to make his defence. The Cortes resolved, that he was amenable to the Executive Power, and refused to admit him.—He then submitted like a soldier to the order. These events created much popular excitement. The audience at the Theatre called for the song of "Traga la perro;" but the police forbade its being sung; and a riot ensued. The same night, large bodies paraded the streets with torches;—Some crying "Long live the King;" and "Down with Traga la perro;" and others, "Long live the Constitution, the King, and Riego." The latter demanded the recall of Riego, as did the patriotic Associations, [alias Jacobin Clubs] who vented their rage against the Government and Cortes. The Cortes immediately adopted spirited resolutions to preserve law and order. They interdicted by an almost unanimous vote the popular Associations; and ordered the Ministers to preserve the public tranquillity, "peaceably if they could, forcibly if they must." In consequence, the whole garrison, 10,000 men, were placed under arms; and the peace of the city was preserved, without bloodshed. The Cortes, too, called the Ministers before them to give an account of the origin of the tumult. One of them remarked, "that the real character of this event was hidden under a thick veil; and that servility and hypocrisy rendered it impossible to ascertain the real nature of the occurrence." RIEGO's army is disbanded.

The Governor of Madrid, Gen. VELASCO, has been sent to Valladolid. The decree for the extinction of the Jesuits has been confirmed by the King.

New-York, Oct. 30. VERY LATE FROM EUROPE. Yesterday morning the brig White Oak, capt. Fowler, arrived from Liverpool, after a passage of 22 days, furnishing Liverpool dates of the 4th of October. In the afternoon the regular trading ship Importer, capt. Lee, arrived from the same port in 21 days. By this arrival the editors of the Commercial Advertiser, have received from their Correspondents, the London Courier to the evening of the 4th of October in-

clusive; Lloyd's list to the 3d; Liverpool Trade List and papers to the 6th.

The House of Lords met on the 3d of October, pursuant to adjournment. The London papers say that the interest excited on the trial of the Queen increases as it progresses. The crowd which filled the streets, and who were pressing towards the House of Lords, was greater than on any former occasion. Between 10 and 11 o'clock, it seemed, "as if all the populace of London and the vicinity had collected between Black Friar's Bridge and Millbank, covering not only the Strand, and the space from White Hall southward, but Black Friars, Waterloo, and Westminster Bridges, and every intermediate street from which a view of the river could be had or hoped for. At eleven o'clock, although a great part of the procession had passed, it was impossible to get nearer to Waterloo Bridge than the houses on the north side of the Strand opposite to it. The number of boats far exceeded that collected by any of the annual shows on the water. Among these, three large steam vessels, filled with passengers, made a conspicuous figure. A very large barge, with flags and a band of Music, contained the chiefs of the procession, and many females."

After some preliminary business, the Queen's council were called in, and Mr. Brougham commenced his speech, which was not concluded until the next day at half past twelve. This speech occupies fifteen columns of the Courier. At 20 minutes past one, Mr. W. advanced to the bar, and was proceeding to address the house, when the Lord Chancellor observed, "that as it appeared to be the intention of Mr. Williams to follow Mr. Brougham in a second address he must remind their lordships, that it was at their discretion whether to admit the course contemplated by the counsel for the defence; but he was sure the house would agree with him, that in important cases, it would be best exercised by permitting it." The suggestion was unanimously acceded to and Mr. Williams commenced.

The Paris dates are to the first of October. The Monitor of the 30th of September, is nearly filled with an official account of the birth of the young Prince, the son of the Dutchess of Berry. The Prince has been named Henri Charles Ferdinand Dieu-donne, (God's gift.)

The following is an extract of a letter from Paris, dated September 29:

"Some important arrests have taken place within the last 24 hours; public rumor cites several of the most exalted revolutionary characters in France. I am only able positively to announce the names of col. Fabvier, M. Corcelles son of the Deputy of Lyons, and M. Combes Sieyes, a Prefect during the hundred days, and nephew of the constitution-making Abbe Sieyes."

Alderman Thorp has been elected lord mayor of London.

A London paper of the 3d, mentions that despatches have been received from Persia, which "announce to Ministers the intrigues of the Russian Agents in that country, and indicate the designs of the court of Petersburg. The regular army of Russia now in Georgia, and on the line of the Caucasus, is upwards of 100,000 men, and the Russians have taken possession of a place on the Caspian sea, near Asterabad."

Naples.—The intelligence from Naples is to the 12th of September. A letter of that date states, "accounts had been received from Sicily of a sanguinary battle between the Royalists and Parliamentarians in which the latter were defeated with the loss of the greater part of their force."

SEPT. 26.—The Queen has received about 100 addresses, one of them in poetry, from the females of Bristol. Her answers continue as novel as they are pungent. The following is her answer to one from the Seamen of London &c.:

"A British seaman is another name for downright sincerity and plain spoken truth. A British seaman always says what he thinks, and is what he seems.—A British seaman never deserts his flag, and never abandons his companion in distress."

"A British seaman is generous to his enemy, but he is never faithless to his friend. His heart is not fickle and inconstant, like the element on which he moves, or the wind which fills the sails of his ship. The word of a British seaman is as sure as his bond. His veracity is incorruptable."

"In the late examination before the House of Lords, let the evidence of the two British naval officers who were brought forward by my accusers, be compared with the misrepresentations, ambiguities, and equivocating perjuries of the other witnesses, and the honest character of a British sailor will be truly resplendent in the contrast with that mass of infamy."

"A British sailor is generous to excess, and brave even to a fault. There is no extremity of distress in which he will not share his last shilling with his friend, and often even with his own foe; nor are there any circumstances in which he will not prefer death to disgrace; and every evil to cowardice."

"When I had long been convinced

that these are the ordinary characteristics of British seamen, it may be easily conceived that I was in the highest degree gratified by an Address so loyal, and so warm hearted, from such a respectable assemblage of British seamen, in the county of Middlesex.

"I am not surprised the British seamen, who are as compassionate as they are brave, should feel for my sufferings, and should be indignant at my wrongs. The wrongs and sufferings of a woman, a Queen, must make a deep impression on their generous hearts."

"It is only the base and the cowardly that can tamely acquiesce in injustice and inhumanity; and I am fully convinced that insulted greatness or depressed rank, can no where find a surer refuge, or more steady protection than in the sailors and soldiers of this country."

"As the Consort of England, my sphere of usefulness is small, and my means of benefitting the community very circumscribed; but, as far as my power or my influence extend, all classes will ever find in me a sincere friend to their liberties, and a zealous advocate for their rights."

THE GAZETTE.

TUESDAY NOVEMBER 7, 1820.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

An adjourned meeting of the Republicans of Genesee county, will be held at Wm. Keyes' Inn in the village of Batavia on Wednesday the 15th of November next at 6 o'clock P. M. It is hoped and expected that a general attendance will be given, or at least that a number will attend from each town in the county; as it is expected that business of importance to the Republican party will be submitted for the consideration of the meeting. By order of the Republican Central Committee.

J. Z. ROSS, Secretary. October 28th, 1820.

At a meeting of the Republicans, of the county of Genesee, held at H. Gibb's Hall, in the village of Batavia, on Saturday the 28th October, 1820, to take into consideration the expediency of recommending a state convention to alter the Constitution; and for other purposes, agreeable to previous notice. The hon. Ebenezer Wilson, was chosen chairman, and Heman J. Redfield, appointed Secretary.

The objects of the meeting being announced, and the sentiments of the members generally expressed, and ascertained.—It was

Resolved, That Messrs. E. Mix, J. Z. Ross, W. H. Tisdale, D. Canfield and P. Daw, be a committee to draft and report resolutions expressive of the feelings of this meeting, on the subject of Amending the Constitution of this state.

Whereupon the committee retired, & after a short absence returned and reported the following recitals and resolutions:

Whereas it is inconsistent with the true spirit of freedom, that any class of citizens in a republican government should possess rights and privileges, not common to all who equally assist in sustaining and supporting that government and who are equally amenable to its laws.—Therefore,

Resolved.—That that clause in the constitution of this state, which gives to persons owning a freehold property worth a certain amount, the exclusive right of electing the governor and senators, is aristocratic in form, unjust in principle, and oppressive in its operation, & should be expunged from the character of rights of a free people.

And Whereas, experience has proven that the council of Appointment is an irresponsible body, well calculated to second the views, and serve the purposes of ambitious and corrupt men.—Therefore,

Resolved, That that part of the constitution, instituting and giving powers to that body, should be abrogated, & some other mode for the appointment of officers instituted in its stead.

And whereas, most of the members of the Council of Revision, are not chosen by the people, and act in the two-fold capacity of legislators and judges, a union hostile to the genius of a republican government.—Therefore

Resolved, That the council of Revision, is not only a useless, but a dangerous branch of our government, & should be abolished.

And whereas the Constitution of this state, is silent as to the mode by which it is to be altered or amended.—Therefore,

Resolved, That the Legislature be requested to make provisions at the next of that honorable body, for assembling a convention of Delegates to alter and amend that instrument, and prescribe the mode of making future amendments of the same.

The report of the committee being read and the several recitals and resolutions separately taken into consideration and approved.—

Resolved unanimously, That the report be accepted, and the substance thereof incorporated in a petition to the Legislature of this state, to be circulated for subscription among the republicans of this county.

Resolved, That Messrs. O. Follett, C.

Carpenter, E. Mix and S. Melancton Smith be a committee to superintend the publication of the report of the Committee and such other proceedings of this meeting as they shall deem proper in all the republican newspapers in the county.

Resolved, that this meeting be adjourned to Wm. Keyes' Inn, in the village of Batavia, on Wednesday the 15th of November next at 6 o'clock P. M.: and that the Central Committee be requested to give general notice thereof to the republicans of this county.

EBENEZER WILSON, Ch'n. HEMAN J. REDFIELD, Sec'y.

Taking it for granted that Mr. Holey will be removed, the important inquiry arises, who shall be his successor? Without pretending to recommend any individual, we may be permitted to say, that the selection should fall upon some person in this part of the state—and upon one, and there are many such, who is every way qualified to discharge the duties of the office, who is well acquainted with the people, and himself well known to them. Such a selection would place the Canal beyond the reach of party demagogues. Should some individual be selected in the middle or eastern part of the state, the object of Mr. H's removal would in a great measure be defeated—the Clintonians in that quarter would be able to keep up the delusion which sits like the incubus upon the minds of the people. It is expected and hoped that the successor of Mr. Clinton will be made an acting Commissioner, and that the Canal will be prosecuted with increased vigour, by an increased appropriation of funds. Why not appropriate double the amount of monies? It can be obtained on very advantageous terms, and in that case, the services of four Commissioners might be required.

Clintonian opposition to the General Government.

It has long been well understood by Republicans, that Mr. Clinton and his Swiss allies were hostile to the administration of Mr. Monroe—but this fact has always been stoutly denied—they probably thinking that a lie well stuck to would promote the accomplishment of "their ulterior objects" better than the truth. Since the election, however, some murmurs of dissatisfaction have been heard—before which time they dared not speak out—and even now they seem to hesitate as though they were "tremblingly alive" to the difficulties and dangers in prospective—and like Antony in his speech over the dead body of Caesar, while he endeavored to excite the resentment of the people against his murderers, fearing the consequences of their popularity and resentment should he openly condemn them, acknowledged that they were all "honorable men." We would like to have Mr. Clinton's party speak out—"do!" the "lions hide" and shew us the long eared object of their affections.—Why should they not be as honest and bold as their friends in Pennsylvania; where they have fearlessly (and foolishly) erected the standard of opposition—which fortunately for the reputation of the state has rallied but a contemptible number of her citizens to its support. An attempt is now making in Philadelphia, to get up a ticket for electors of President and Vice President in opposition to Mr. Monroe and Mr. Tompkins. Should they succeed, Mr. Clinton will be their candidate. Mr. Carter exults at the prospect, and in speaking (rather erroneously) of the success of Mr. Clinton's party, he has, not for the first time, betrayed his hostility to the general government. "Had the election" says Mr. Carter, "of the four great states that have been mentioned, [New-York, Kentucky, South-Carolina and Pennsylvania] submitted to the dictation which has so notoriously been attempted, there would certainly have been an end at once of every thing like state independence. The aspiring politician would have been taught by experience, that he had nothing to do but pull the proper strings, to make the puppets in the several states dance to whatever tune he chose. But the cords, which was intended to move the machinery, have been suddenly snapped; and the unskillful magicians who imprudently drew them too tight, are now staggering with the recoil. A few more tricks of this kind would prostrate the political jugglers, who should attempt to play them off upon the people, and leave them stripped of their influence, and exposed them to the contempt and ridicule of the nation."

In a late Congressional election in Maryland, Gen. Read, and Mr. Gosden, had each 3349 votes. The Executive

Maryland has decided, by lot, in favor of the latter; but the House of Representatives of Congress, we think, are only competent to untie the knot.

Vermont.—The Legislature of this State, reported, that the Honourable Richard Skinner had 13,152 out of 14,650 votes for Governor; the Hon. William Canaan, 12,097 out of 13,104; and that Benjamin Swan had all the votes of 24 in the State, for Treasurer.—The Counsellors are, the Hon. David Fay, Charles Phelps, J. H. Andrews, Joseph Warner, Aaron Lealand, Henry Olin, John H. Cotton, Truman Chittenden, F. M. Buder, Timothy Stanley, Seth Wainwright, and Joseph Berry.

Members of Congress.—Hon. Rollin C. Millard, John Mattocks, and Samuel C. Crafts.

Gov. Skinner's speech was delivered on the 13th October. It is principally confined to State subjects. He, however, calls the attention of the Legislature to the interesting subject of the restriction of slavery.

The Hon. Benjamin Corham, has been nominated by the federal electors of the town of Boston, to represent that town in Congress.

PROCLAMATION,
By DE WITT CLINTON, Governor of the State of New-York.

WHEREAS public demonstrations of gratitude to Almighty God, especially for signal and unmerited blessings are enjoined by the most impressive considerations of patriotism, and the most solemn obligations of religion—And whereas it hath been his Divine pleasure to continue his manifestations of great goodness to the people of this state, in averting the ravages of pestilence multiplying the fruits of the earth, promoting the diffusion of religion, advancing the interests of knowledge, prospering internal improvements, and vouchsafing the enjoyment of liberty, peace, and plenty.

NOW, THEREFORE, under a grateful sense of these indulgent dispensations, a solemn conviction that private happiness and public prosperity are indissolubly connected with the cultivation of religion, and a deep solicitude to endeavor to merit the favor of Divine Providence, I do hereby recommend to the good people of this State, the observance of WEDNESDAY the sixth day of December next, as a day of public Prayer and Thanksgiving.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and fixed the Privy Seal of the State, at the City of New-York, this 25th day of Oct. Anno Domini, 1820.
DE WITT CLINTON.

Bald Eagle.—On Saturday last Mr. T. Powell's son, Thomas, a lad about 12 years old, went out with a gun on the farm of his father, about 3 miles east of this city. He had not proceeded far before he espied a bald eagle, perched on a small tree—the lad crawled up under cover of a brush fence, where he rested his piece, fired and brought the eagle to the ground; but, not being otherwise than slightly wounded in his wings, as soon as he touched the ground he made towards the boy with the fury of a tiger. The boy not being alarmed at the menacing attitude of the eagle, crawled over the brush fence, as soon as possible, and seized a stake (being unable to get his gun over) which proved insufficient; he at length procured a stake with which he beat the eagle sometime before he was able to level him. The eagle measured seven and a half feet from the tip of the other—his talons are about 3 inches long, and he weighs about 10 or 12 pounds.—Schenectady Cabinet.

Next claim territory.—In the Royal Chapel of Whitehall, London, among the trophies of victory hung around the wall, are three flags taken from the Americans during the late war, one with Niagara, and two with New-Orleans written upon them.

Baggage movement.—The steam-boat Richmond, on a late passage between that city and Norfolk, made a distance of about three hundred miles in twenty-four hours travelling.

Strange traffic.—Certain British agents are deeply engaged in the purchase of human bones on the continent, and many of the oldest burying grounds have been dug up, to support this new commerce. What they are used for has not yet been determined upon. The French are becoming rivals of the British in this trade. Vessels, loaded with bones, often arrive at Marseilles.

Albany.—The county of Madison contains 12,244 souls—of which 9,050 are slaves. It produced last year nearly four millions, and will produce of ginned cotton, 140 cotton bolls, 20 bushels of wheat, 20 bushels of corn, &c.

Sheep.—In the present reduced prices of grain, the breeding of sheep is recommended as a more profitable pursuit for the farmer, inasmuch as the wool will bear the cost of transportation; which, in many cases, consumes nearly the whole product of grain and flour.

Internal improvement.—The citizens of Maine have just completed a bridge connecting Moose Island with the Main

land at the westerly outlet of the St. Croix, in the town of Perry. It is 1200 feet in length. The depth of water in the channel is 15 feet at low, and 43 feet in high water; length of posts, 61 feet, cost 9600 dollars, exclusive of tollhouse, &c. It is called Eastport bridge.

Leopard Wood.—The "Farmers Register" printed at Troy, N. Y. tells a laughable story about a person who had resolved to have a costly piece of furniture made out of what the cabinet makers called "Leopard Wood," until he found out that it was only "bird's-eye maple," and grew wild in the neighbouring forests! He supposed it must have been imported from Japan, Kamschatka, or England; and lost all his relish for it when he discovered that it was common and American! Yet it is one of the most beautiful woods that is known in any part of the world, for cabinet work.

Oil of Cotton seed is selling at Providence, R. I. at 80 cts. per gallon. The French chemists say that two gallons and a half of oil may be made from 100 lbs. of seed. The cotton seed was hitherto thrown away as useless.

Squirrels.—The N. W. Gazette, published at Wheeling, on the 31st ult. says, "For some time past we have had an astonishing emigration of black and grey squirrels, from the opposite side of the Ohio. The number which have swam the river is almost inconceivable. They are easily caught as they come out of the water, owing to their exhaustion.—It is supposed there have been as many as 1500 brought into town in one day.—So far as we are informed they are all going towards the east. A similar emigration took place about fourteen years ago, as also at some former periods.—Have any of our naturalists found out the cause?—Niles' Reg.

A gentleman standing by the side of a rapid river, asked a country fellow what he called that river? "There's no need of calling it on, an it please your honour," (says the man) "he comes fast enough without calling."

Said a Dutchman to a Yankee, as they were walking on the banks of the Hudson. "How dit man we read in de bible, make iron swim?" "It was thro' faith," answered his comrade;—and, rejoined he "If you can have faith too, you may make make your axe swim."—After repeating assurances, the Dutchman, said, "Vel I do have faith voice," and deliberately tossed it into the river, and saw it go to the bottom; when turning to his laughing comrade, he hastily exclaimed, "Dare now, I know it would sink." "That's the very reason," said the Yankee, "you did not believe." "Now I see it, as plain as day," said the Dutchman; but it was none right yankee trick."

The Governor of the new state of Maine has appointed the 13th day of Nov. next, to be observed as a day of thanksgiving and prayer throughout that state.

Longevity.—Mary Arbogust, widow, aged one hundred and three years and seven months, a native of Germany, was buried in the cemetery of St. James' Church, in Kensington, the 3d of October.—PHIL. PAPER.

[FOR THE GAZETTE.]

To the Magna Apollo, Gov. P. & c. et. mem. of 40 learned societies, Mil. gen. Can. Com. L. L. D.—Q. U. I. D.

Humbly I draw, with tottering steps & slow And had pressed close beneath my shrivelled arm.

Into thy fearful presence—ah, the glow Of honest pride, that keeps my spirit warm.

Within my time worn breast, when, without harm, To pierce a silver thread upon my brow, I may approach thee—ill, indeed, at ease—And be allowed to clasp your godship's knees!

And yet, I fear, I've made a horrid blunder Alone to bustle up to thee so boldly; Of lowly fat and humble worth; no wonder, The Mænas should entreat poor SENECA coldly.

Tho' better days I've seen; yet it were well, Had better sense possessed my feeble brains;

Had I appealed to Secretary P.H. Or made my suit to thee, thro' Colonel Hues;

But age has privileges; though for one, To never abuse them, to annoy another; Yet as I'd lately met your saintly brother, And paid my best respects to nephew John, It struck me I might now; if you'd dispense With idle ceremony, and forego

The pride of stately etiquette and show; Go! say I had but to you, without offence, Got hold! I've seen that princely job before—

Yes, by the gods! an old acquaintance—thou.

To meet you once again, delights me more Than all your quondam, wondrous wit and lore—

Your name I think was then, HIBERNICUS!

I can't mistake it; and, besides, to change Is accident to gods, and their diseases; And mortals need not think it very strange, That our APOLLO takes what shape he pleases.

The Devil, or To-tpk—surely did possess me, When I could leave De Witt—But I'd a dream, As in my cabin sleeping, 't'other night, I lay, which shedding its inspiring light On my dark soul—theo' it did much distress me,

Like the cruel night-mare—Set my senses right— I thought; a blessed thing it is to think! A being like yourself: 'twas you: appeared;

A horrid scowl was fixed, just on the brink, Or that wide socket, where the eye ball veer'd, Infixed, as 'twere, a fathom deep, or more;

And this sent its faint light along the line Of the deep concave, seeming to explore. At once, the hidden recess inward, and To cast a wary look behind; in fine, 'Twas quite terrific; and there seemed a band

Of little Furies dancing on your brow, Whilst, just around your ghastly lips, below,

As if condemned by fate to linger there, Heequent sat a smile of camel's scow; And Fancy told me it was Hope forlorn, Languing with cold contempt, at bleak Despair!

Hear me," you said, "why persecute me longer, My name is Cain; for oh! my punishment

I post endurance; see me—and relent! See what an Arab guard, fiercer and stronger

Even than they, surround my chair of state And capital; you call them legislators— "I had a hope; 'tis past; for William's sweats

That too, all Hudson Bank were silver plate, And owned by him and me in equal shares, 'I would not suffice to change their Black tail notes.

My reign, at home, is evidently ended, The people are grown mad; a strange defection; Their suffrage too, this year, will be extended,

And Spencer says, I've had my last election. One effort then remains, and only one: Time wears away, and I must make a stir—

I tell you, sir, I look to... WASHINGTON And if I fail, I FALL LIKE LUCIFER! I want your utmost aid, your last exertion; The notions of the West must be regarded;

Make, in my favor there, a grand diversion; Your services, I swear, shall be rewarded."

'Is done; 'm yours; who doubts of your success; Encouraged now; for dreams are common.

I make my suit to thee; grant my petition, Indeed I cannot doubt it: Nothing less, Than Secretary, sir, of State, for us, When you are President! The best condition

This that I can offer; "You'll get no other; For when you're one, I'm sure, I shall be 'T'OTHER LOGAN.

NOTICE.

THE Meeting of the inhabitants of Rochester and Brighton, to receive the report of the committee, concerning the establishing of a Lancasterian School, is postponed till Friday evening next, 5 o'clock, at A. Ensworth & Son's Inn. The attendance of all those who feel interested is requested. Nov. 7. 1820.

DIED.—In Henrietta, on Thursday the 2d ult. Mrs. Rachel Gilbert, consort of Joseph Gilbert, aged 61 years. In Brighton, Ont. co. on Saturday the 4th ult. Mr. Braman Fitch. In Brighton on the 29th ult. a son of Mr. Loonis.

Post Rider's Notice.

THE printer must be paid, and the Post Rider must be paid, or my "occupation's gone"—therefore, this is kindly to inform all those who have taken the Gazette, and are indebted to me for one quarter or more, that immediate payment must be made to me, or to the Printer. Every individual must be sensible of the difficulty of my calling upon them for the collection of the small but numerous demands, and the absolute necessity of paying them promptly. The amount due from each individual is small, but a mountain is made of the smallest particles—so the aggregate sum due me is quite considerable—enough if paid to keep me the faithful "herald of a noisy word."

S. B. BARTLETT, Rochester, Nov. 7. 1820.

RUFUS BEACH, (Attorney at Law.)

HAS opened an Office at ELISHA JOHNSON'S Land Office, in the village of Brighton. Persons who will oblige him with business in his profession, may be assured that their interests shall not suffer for want of attention on his part. Brighton, Nov. 4, 1820. 1tf

Strayed or Stolen

FROM this village, on Wednesday the 18th of October last, a large red COW, 3 years old last spring, with some white on her back and hind quarters, and small piked horns. Whoever will return said Cow to the subscriber, or give information where she may be found shall be liberally rewarded, and all reasonable charges paid.

ROBERT KING, Rochester, Nov. 7. 1820. CASH paid for RAGS at this Office.

SELECT SCHOOL.

MR FAIRCHILD informs the inhabitants of Rochester and Brighton, that he has commenced a Select School, in the building two doors west of A. Ensworth & Son's Tavern, for the instruction of Youth in the common branches of an English education. Rochester Nov. 7. 1820.

NOTICE.

J. N. STEBBINS, having recently purchased of Mr. THADDEUS SPENCER, his stock in trade, and now taken him into co-partnership, they will transact business in the name and under the firm of Stebbins and Spencer, at the store formerly occupied by said Spencer. J. N. STEBBINS. THADDEUS SPENCER. Rochester, Oct 23, 1820. 21tf

All persons indebted to T. Spencer, either by note or account, are earnestly called upon to make immediate payment. STEBBINS & SPENCER.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Eastern Mail will close on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 11 o'clock A. M. The Western Mail will close on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock. 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 lie over until the departure of the next mail. A. REYNOLDS, P. M. Rochester, Nov. 7th 1820.

NEW CASH 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 Crapes, 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.

DYE STUFF, PAINT AND OIL SORE.

S. MELANCTON SMITH

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

—ALSO—

Iron, Nails—White and Tarred Rope all sizes. Blocks, Shoe, Whitewash, Clothiers and Paint Brushes, Scine and wrapping Twine. Factory and Tow Cloth. Tobacco, Pipes, Snuff, Powder Lead and Shot. Shaving and Bar Soap. Albany Stone Ware, consisting of a variety of Jugs & Pots. A constant supply of common and basket Salt.—North Carolina Tar and Rosin, by the bbl. or less. A few Cow Bells, from 3 to 4s. each. Saltnon 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.

JUSTICES'S BLANKS for sale at this Office.

NEW STORE.

Stephen Charles, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Grocery Store one door east of the Post office, where he offers for sale low for Cash, wholesale or retail

- Cogniac and Spanish BRANDY, Holland and Anchor GIN, Jamaica, St. Croix, and N. E. RUM, Teneriffe, Madeira, Corsica and Malaga WINES, Molasses, Lump and Brown SUGARS, Old Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin TEAS, Spanish and American SEGARS, Tobacco, Snuff, and Chocolate, Raisins, Filberts, Pea-Nuts, Almonds and Almond Pits, Windsor and Bar SOAP, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Pepper, Allspice, Coffee, Ginger, Stoughton Bitters, Cod-Fish, Shad, Smoked Salmon, Tar, Cordage, &c. &c. &c. —ALSO— 50 Boxes assorted WINDOW GLASS.

N. B. Tavern keepers or private families, wishing to be supplied with pure and unadulterated liquors, will do well to call. Rochester, Oct. 17, 1820: 51tf.

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 professes 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. 3w

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.

TICKETS

For sale in LITTLEFIELD LOTTERY No. at the Post-Office Rochester.

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	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.	
Massachusetts 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 cent Philadelphia banks, par—but a deal of uncertainty about the Pennsylvania country banks,	

THE IRISH REVOLUTION.

Doubtless many of our readers will remember the exactions, deprivations & indignities which the people of Ireland endured, sometimes peaceably, but oftener with restless and complaining tempers, under their most oppressive government, previous to the revolution of 1798. The blind security of the government, under all the appalling circumstances which announced the near approach of a revolution; and the disastrous termination of that revolution; are not the least of the phenomena in the history of a tyrannical government, and a suffering people. The rebels, as they were termed, were utterly routed; and the lives of 70,000 men purchased a brief and troubled triumph to the government. "The vengeance, of the law," (says the last Edinburgh Review, in an article on the life of the celebrated Curran, written by his son) followed the havoc of the sword. The first trial excited peculiar commiseration. It was that of two brothers of the name of Sheares—both members of the Irish bar—both very respectably connected, and in private life of most amiable characters. The Judge, before whom they were tried, had been the intimate friend of their family. Their counsel and several of their jury had often met them in the intercourse of private society.—The trial lasted till late in the morning. When the verdict of guilty was at length returned, the unfortunate young men clasped each other in their arms,—there was a dead silence, and the Court was filled with tears. One brother was married, and when brought up the same day for judgment, attempted to say something, but was choked by his emotions. The other rose with greater firmness—and, after stating that he was resigned and ready to die, spoke as follows:

"But, my lords, I have a favor to request of the court that does not relate to myself. I have a brother, whom I have ever loved dearer than myself; but it is not from any affection for him alone that I am induced to make the request;—he is a man, and therefore I hope, prepared to die, if he stood as I do—though I do not stand unconnected;—but he stands more dearly connected. In short, my lords, to spare your feelings & my own, I do not pray that I should not die; but that the husband, the father, the brother & the son, all comprised in one person, holding these relations, dearer in life to him than any man I know; for such a man I do not pray a pardon, for that is not in the power of the court; but I pray a respite for such time as the court, in its humanity and discretion, shall think proper.—You have heard, my lords, that his private affairs require arrangement. I have a further reason for asking it.—If immediately both of us be taken off, an aged and revered mother, a dear sister, and the most affectionate wife that ever lived, and six children, will be left without protection or provision of any kind. When I address myself to your lordships, it is with the knowledge you will have of all the sons of our aged mother being gone; two perished in the service of the king, one very recently. I only request that, disposing of me with what swiftness either the public mind or justice requires, a respite may be given to my brother, that the family may acquire strength to bear it all. That is all I wish. I shall remember it to my last breath; and I will offer up my prayers for you to that Being, who has endowed us all with sensibility to feel. This is all I ask."

The prayer was unavailing, both brothers were executed the following day.

ROBERT EMMET.

This young gentleman, it is well known, was of a very respectable family; was ardently attached to his country; and was possessed of talent and wealth, an amiable disposition and engaging manners. But it is not, we believe, as well known, that he had been a frequent visitor in the family of Mr. Curran, and had, without his knowledge, formed an attachment to his daughter. The unfortunate termination of young Emmet's life, and the incurable melancholy which ever afterwards preyed upon the mind of Miss Curran, form one of Mr. Irving's most beautiful sketches. And it is stated in the "Life of Curran," that Emmet even owed his apprehension and death to the agency of his attachment. On the detection of the second conspiracy in 1803, of which he was the mover, the means of his escape were abundantly in his power; but he lingered near the abode of his fair one, and was at length discovered and apprehended. A few moments before his execution he addressed a letter to the son of Mr. Curran, of which the following is an extract:

"If there was any one in the world in whose breast my death might be supposed not to stifle every spark of resentment, it might be you—I have deeply injured you—I have injured the happiness of a sister, that you love, and I was forced to give happiness to one about her, instead of having my mind a prey to affliction. Oh! I have no excuse to offer, but I meant the reverse; I intended as much mischief for Sarah as the most

ardent love could have given her. I never did tell you how much I idolized her;—it was not with a wild or unfounded passion, but it was an attachment increasing every hour, from an admiration of the purity of her mind, and respect for her talents. I did dwell in secret upon the prospect of our union. I did hope that success while it afforded the opportunity of our union, might be the means of confirming an attachment which misfortune had called forth. I did not look to honours for myself—praise I would have asked from the lips of no man; but would have wished to read in the glow of Sarah's countenance that her husband was respected. My love Sarah! it was not thus that I thought to have requited your affection. I had hoped to be a propound which your affections might have clung, and which would never have been shaken; but a rude blast has snapped it, and they have fallen over a grave.

"This is no time for affliction. I have had public motives to sustain my mind, and I have not suffered it to sink; but there have been moments in my imprisonment when my mind was so sunk by grief on her account, that death would have been a refuge. God bless you my dearest Richard. I am obliged to leave off immediately."

ROBERT EMMET.

[From the National Advocate.]
DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

I had lately an illustration of two pictures of domestic arrangement and economy, and the contrast struck me forcibly. A very respectable citizen invited me to dine with him on Sunday; he was an industrious man, with a large family, which he supported by his daily exertions, and contrived to live very well & maintain an apprentice; his house was furnished with great neatness and simplicity, his table plainly yet plentifully served; he gave me no Madeira wine, but substituted a glass or two of sparkling cider; he had several daughters, modest and well informed, but I was particularly struck with his four sons, the oldest about twenty. My family, said he is large on Sunday: I take particular pleasure in having them around me on that day; my eldest son is a ship carpenter, my second is a baker, my third is a mason, and the youngest is just intended to a cabinet maker. I have thus given them their fortunes—and when their time has expired, and their industry brings them in the interest of their fortunes, I hope to share it with them—I have labored long to bring them up respectably, and hereafter they must reciprocate. This was prudent, this was proper; the young men had each an intelligent look; their faces were somewhat tanned by working in the sun, and their hands probably hard but they were healthy, lively and modest—they appeared like the pillars of the house, the sure, the safe reliance of their parents in adversity; they were worth a score of dandies. Such men are looked up to in the hour of peril, to defend their country. Industry can have no higher eulogy.

The reverse of this picture was a family equally, as large, and a father equally poor and industrious. He had no fortune to give his children, and even their education had been, as plain as possible: the sons had neither trade nor profession, neither talent nor industry, neither modesty nor enterprise; the eldest did nothing but lull about in indolence, dress himself in a dandy coat, look in the glass half a day, and have a neckcloth so tight that (as Knickerbocker says) "his eyes and mouth stood a jar" the other had an equal aversion to labor and the father has not only to toil daily for the support of a large family, but also to dress the gentlemen—each of whom should have a pair of canvass trousers on and be working at some useful trade; the consequence of their neglect can always be foreseen: such young men will ever be a dead weight upon their parents—of no possible use or profit to themselves or to the world, but led gradually into vice and extravagance—they eventually become mere vagabonds on the community. How easily this can be avoided by proper system and firmness. When a father cannot give a fortune or profession to his sons, let him when his son has attained a suitable age, send him forth to select a trade for himself, and make it obligatory upon him to choose his trade; and when his selection is made, bind him to it for a term of years, and see that his son learns this mechanical art, works daily, and serves his time out faithfully; keep him to it forcibly—let him encounter some hardships and difficulties when young, and turn a deaf ear to his complaints, if they result of indolent habits. Such a course if generally pursued, would give us a hardy and useful race of young men, & would enable parents to live comfortably in their declining years. I have heard a young man say that such a trade was not genteel! Nonsense. It is in the power of a young man, by his correct deportment, to make any trade genteel. Look at Benjamin Franklin and David Rittenhouse, and let all such scruples vanish.

When a young man is employed at a useful branch of business, the day glides swiftly and happily on, labor gives him an appetite for his simple fare, & brings repose at night to his wearied limbs—his

system is braced by toil, and his health is maintained by occupation; and in time he becomes a useful & very probably a wealthy member of the community and above all, he is ever independent.

HOWARD.

[The following interesting story is from Ollier's Literary Miscellany, a periodical work, which has lately made its appearance in London.]

THE CONVICT.

Robert Wilson was a market gardener. Early in life he married a deserving young woman whom he loved with entire tenderness, and by whom he had several children. No man on earth could be fonder of his little offspring than Wilson; and they on the other hand almost worshipped their father, taking delight in nothing so much as in doing what he wished. Wilson was not very wise, nor was he at all learned; but his heart which as I have said was all of tenderness, told him with unerring instinct that his children would be governed more perfectly, and with more wholesome effect under the dominion of love than under that of fear; and his was indeed a happy family, where affection, pleasure, obedience and faith, (faith in each other) went hand in hand. Wilson was well situated for passing his life comfortably and rationally, his garden being just far enough out of London, to render inconvenient his mixing in the scallid profanities of town (had he been so inclined); and yet he was not so entirely in the country as to harden him into the robust callousness and ignorant vices of village life, could just hear enough of the "stir of the great Babel," to interest him in it, and to keep his faculties alive and awake to the value of his own quiet, and to the unaffected caresses of his dear wife and children, which always appeared more and more precious after he had been hearing, in his weekly visits to town, some instances of mercenary hypocrisy and false heartedness.

I lodged two years at his house, and having often seen him on a summer's evening sitting in an open part of his garden surrounded by his family, in unconscious enjoyment of the still and rich sun-set. I was his guest the last time I saw him poor fellow, in this placid happiness. We drank tea in the open air and amused ourselves afterwards, I recollect with reading the preceding day's newspaper, which Wilson used to hire for the evening. We sat, out of doors later than usual owing to the deliciousness of the night, which instead of deepening into darkness, kept up a mellow golden radiance sweeter than the search-daylight; for before the colours of the sun had entirely faded in the west, the moon came up over the eastern horizon, and the effect was divine. My poor host, however did not seem so happy as usual. He had been thoughtful all the whole evening, and now became more pensive; and nothing roused him even into momentary cheer, except the playfulness of his eldest daughter, a merry little girl of about four or five years of age. It was sad to see him, with his dejected face, striving to laugh and romp with the child, who in a short time began to perceive the alteration in her father's manner, and to reflect in her smooth face the uneasiness of his. But their pastime was of short continuance. It was a melancholy pretence. There was nothing hearty in it except the dance of the child's forehead looks tossed to & fro in the clear moonshine.

I soon found out the cause of this depression. He was beginning to be pinched under an ugly coalition—an increasing family, decreasing business, & times taxed to the uttermost. The gentle folks living about the great squares did not spend so much money as formerly in decking their windows & balconies with early flowers and rare exotics; and this was an important source of Wilson's revenue. He bore up, however, with sad patience, for a long time, till hunger thinned and stretched the round faces of his children, and his wife's endearments, instead of coming with hope and encouragement, seemed like tokens of love growing more spiritual & devoted under despair; they were embraces hallowed and made sublime by fame. All this was more than the poor man could bear. The failing voices of his unconscious children were like madness-bringing sounds in his ears; and one night, losing in the tumult of thoughts all distinction between right and wrong, he rushed forth and committed a robbery.

I shall never forget, as long as I live, the hour when he was apprehended by the officers of justice.

A knock was heard at the outer gate, and on Mrs. Wilson's going to open it, two men rushed by her into the house, and seized her pale and trembling husband; who although he expected and dreaded such an event, was so staggered by it as to lose for a few moments, his consciousness of all about him.—The first thing he saw on coming to himself was his wife stretched at his feet in a fearful swoon; and as he was hurried off, he turned his eye towards her with heart-broken expression, calling out in a tone half raving and half imploring, "look here, look there!"

It would be vain to attempt a description of the wretched hours passed by him & his wife in the interval which elapsed

between this period and the time of his trial. The madness of utter despair, perhaps, was less intolerable than the sickening agitation produced in her mind by the air-built hopes she dared to entertain in weary succession, and which were only to be soon stricken back into nothing. This is indeed a ghastly and withering conflict. The poor woman, after enduring it for three weeks, could not be easily recognized by her old acquaintances. There were no traces left of the happy, bustling wife. She moved silently among her children, her face was emaciated, and hectic; and her eyes were red with the constant swell of tears. It was a mighty change.

The day of trial at length came on—Wilson was found guilty, and sentence of death was passed on him. The laws in their justice condemned him to be hanged—and the laws in their justice had enforced the taxation, and the hard pressure of which had so mainly assisted to drive him into the crime. But the world is inexplicable.

His wife did not survive this news many hours. She died in the night without a struggle. It was of no use to let the condemned man know this. I knew he would never ask to see her again; for their meetings in the prison had already been tormenting beyond endurance.

I visited him in his cell two days before the time appointed for his execution. He was silent for many minutes after I entered, and I did not attempt to rouse him. At length, with a voice quivering under an effort to be composed he said—"Although Mr. Saville, I do not request (I was going to say I did not wish, but God knows how false that would be) to behold my wife again in this bitter, bitter world; because such a dreary meeting would drive her mad, yet I think it would do me good if I could see my child, my eldest girl, my little Betsy. I know not why it is, but I have an idea that her soft prattle, ignorant as she is of my fate, would take something away from the dismal sufferings I am to undergo on Wednesday. Therefore bring her, will you, this afternoon; and frame some postulating excuse for my poor wife. These, dear sir, are melancholy troubles, but I know you are very good.

In the afternoon accordingly, I took the child, who asked me several times on the road why her father did not come. As we walked along the gloomy passages to his cell she clung close to me, and did not say a word. It was very different, poor thing, to the open and gay garden about which she used to run.

The door of her father's miserable dungeon was soon opened, and the child rushed into his arms. "I do not like you to live in this dark place father," she cried, "come home with me and Mr. Saville, and see mother who is in bed."

"I cannot come just now, my child," he answered; "you must stay a little with me, and throw your arms around my neck, and lean your face upon mine."

The child did as she was bidden, and the poor man, straining her to him, sobbed bitterly and convulsively. After a few minutes, he looked with yearning eyes in her face, saying, "Come, my dear, sing your poor father that pretty song which you know you used to sing to him when he was tired on an evening. I am not well now. Look at me my child, and sing."

How sad it was to hear the child's voice warbling in that dolorous place! I could scarcely hear it; but it seemed to have a contrary effect upon the father. His eyes were lighted up, and a smile appeared on his countenance.—The song was of love, and woody retirement, and domestic repose, and the baffled frowns of fortune. While the child was singing, I left the cell to make some arrangements with the gaoler, who was walking close to the door. I had not however, been thus engaged for five minutes, before I heard something fall heavily, accompanied by a violent scream; and rushing into the cell, and saw the unhappy convict lying on the floor, and his little girl clinging round his neck.—The gaoler and I lifted him up, and alarmed at the hue of his face, called in the medical attendant of the prison, who soon told us that the poor old man was dead.

The account given by the child was, that after she had done singing her father started, then looked sharply in her face, and with a strange and short laugh fell from his chair. I suppose she had sung him into a temporary forgetfulness of his situation; that she had conjured into his mind with her innocent voice, a blessed dream of past days and enjoyments, and that the spell ceasing when her melody ceased, the truth of things had beat upon his heart with too stunning a contrast, and that it had burst.

M. L. C.

*In my Cottage near a wood.

CAVES.

Extract of a letter from an officer who accompanied Gen. Sir Charles Colville on his tour and inspection of the Deccan, containing a description of the memorable Hindu Caves at Ellore, 1st March, 1820.

"These caves are 18 miles from Arungabad, and consisted of more than 20 excavations in a rocky mountain, which

forms a semi-circle of about 2000 yards. The largest of the caves is called Khylass, or Paradise. It is cut through the solid rock, and no other material is used. The chisel seems to have been the only tool employed. A most beautiful stone temple is formed, adorned both inside and outside with figures of the most exact symmetry, representing all the Hindu Gods, their conquest of Ceylon, &c. There is a space between the scarp rock and the temples with galleries, and a verandah under the former, in which there are 50 gigantic figures, with symbols of their history, &c. forming the whole of the Hindu mythology. The dimensions of this cave are 240 feet in length, 140 in breadth, and the scarp 90 feet in height. The temple has a moveable appearance, from elephants, tigers, &c. being cut underneath the floor, which appear to support the whole building; the heads and part of their bodies only being exposed on the outside. Many of the other caves are equally extraordinary. There are flying figures, women, and all the fanciful talents of the Hindus, admirably depicted in stone. There is a miser, about ten feet in height, with his mother, wife and children clinging to his legs, whilst a thief is taking off his treasure. It is a group that might be placed near the Laocoon, and our sculptors might take lessons by a visit to these wonderful caves. There are no natives now in existence equal to any thing of the kind. Some thousands must have been employed; their origin is involved in obscurity. The general report is, that they were made about 1000 years ago, when the Booh, or the Brahmin religion was in the greatest splendour, and that they were used for schools, religious rites, &c. and the residence of the priests. There is a profusion and minuteness, elegance and lightness in the figures beyond description.—The whole of the orders are displayed on the pillars, which are cut out as if to support the rooms inside. No chuman (lime) is used. There is some account of these caves in Col. Fitzclarence's travels, and some beautiful and correct views of them by Daniels. They are thought by some superior in magnificence, though in another way, to the pyramids of Egypt."

"Manners," says Burke, are of more importance than laws. In a great measure the laws depend upon them. The law touches here and there, and now and then. Manners are what vex or soothe, corrupt or purify, exalt or debase, barbarize or refine us, by a constant, steady, uniform, insensible operation, like that of the air we breathe in. They give their whole form and colour to their lives. According to their quality they aid morals, they supply them, or they totally destroy them."

Right views of things.—The witty and convivial Lord Killy being in his early years much addicted to dissipation his mother advised him to take example of a gentleman whose constant food was herbs, and his drink water. "What madam," said he, "would have me imitate a man who eats like a beast, and drinks like a fish?"

[From Thompson's Annals.]

EXTRAORDINARY SURGICAL OPERATION.

[Performed in London, July 1820.]

The most surprising and most honorable operation of surgery ever performed, is without any contradiction, that executed by M. Richerand, by taking away part of the ribs and of the pleura. The patient was himself a medical man and not ignorant of the danger he ran in this operation being had recourse to, but also knew that his disorder was incurable. He was attacked with a cancer on the internal surface of the ribs and of the pleura, which continually produced enormous fungosities, that had been in vain attempted to be repressed by the actual cautery.—M. Richerand was obliged to lay the ribs, to saw away two, to detach them from the pleura, and to cut away all the cancerous part of that membrane. As soon as he had made the opening, the air rushing into the chest occasioned the first day great suffering and distressing shortness of the breath; the surgeon could not see the heart through the pericardium which was as transparent as glass, and could assure himself of the total insensibility of both. Much serious fluid flowed from the wound, as long as it remained open but it filled up slowly by means of the adhesion of the lungs with the pericardium, and the fleshy granulations that were formed in it. At length he got so well, that on the 27th day after the operation, he could not resist the desire of going to the medicinal school, to see the fragments of the ribs that had been taken from him, and in three or four days afterwards he returned home, and went about his ordinary business. The success of M. Richerand is the more important, because it will authorize in other cases enterprises, which, according to received opinions, would appear impossible; and we shall be less afraid of penetrating into the interior of the chest.—M. Richerand even hopes, that by opening the pericardium itself, and using proper injections, we may cure a disease that his hitherto been fatal, the dropsy of that cavity.