

ROCHESTER GAZETTE.

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

No. 3. Vol. V.]

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1820.

[WHOLE No. 211.]

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. No paper will be discontinued till all arrearages are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Solemn Notice, 30 cents for the first, and 15 cts. for every subsequent insertion of 72 words.
Advertisements not exceeding a square, continuously inserted three weeks, for One Dollar; and Twenty Five-Cents for every subsequent insertion.

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

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

TO THE PUBLIC.
When we consider the personal qualities of the statesmen, who were associated in the first Congress of the United States, and whose names are affixed to the Declaration of Independence, the perilous occasion which demanded the exercise of their wisdom and deliberation, and the influence of their councils on the interests of mankind, we must acknowledge that very rarely a more imposing and magnificent spectacle has been exhibited to the world, and we shall seek in vain, in the annals of nations, for an event more worthy of commemoration, or of being cherished forever in the hearts of a grateful and generous people.—The love of independence is interwoven with the frame and constitution of the human mind. It is almost the first sentiment that animates the infant's features in the cradle, and amongst all the actions and enterprises of man, now has awakened into activity a greater exertion of the virtuous energies of his nature, none has excited a greater faith of veneration, and has more imperious claims upon our gratitude, than the 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 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 an unfavorable presage of the perpetuity of our republican institutions, to disavow an responsibility to the obligations we owe the memory of the illustrious patriots of American freedom. They advanced us by their magnanimity from the inglorious state of colonial subjects, and from the arbitrary dominion of a foreign power, to the distinguished elevation of a sovereign and independent people; they asserted and inviolated the inalienable rights of humanity by the mutual pledge of then lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor; and as virtuous hold their empire in the hearts of their successors, the example of these generous benefactors will not be lost to the world, their names will not pass away nor be forgotten, or their glorious deeds be confounded in the common and casual transactions of life. Ingratitude is a vice that in nations as well as individuals, indicates the last degree of degeneracy and corruption. It is a vice that implies the absence of every virtue; it was in the age of Caligula that the name of Scipio was proscribed and the statue of Brutus brought down to its possessor.

"The glory of our ancestors is the legacy of posterity," and the homage of the living cannot be offered to the illustrious dead with an effeminate 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 re-creation of such feelings, grandeur of sentiment, dignity and elevation of character, & habits of virtue are generated & confirmed. Let us find in armor the statues of the gods, that even in their devotions the citizens of Sparta might have the image of war before their eyes; observing well that a disposition of mind like a limb of the body, was invigorated by exercise and activity. "He interwove," says Pindar, "the praise of virtue and the contemplation of it in all their pursuits and recreations, and 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 hat 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. G. 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 Seur, 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 trouble.

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 Menteith to William H. Hanford, bearing date the twenty-third day of March, eighteen hundred and eighteen.—Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power in said mortgage contained, & pursuant to the statute in such case, made and provided, all that certain piece or parcel of land, lying and being in township No. one, first range of townships west of Genesee River, now included in the town of Caledonia, beginning at the southeast corner of land formerly owned by Jordan Cocks, now owned by Levi Cocks, on the one of lot No. ninety five, running thence westwardly one half across the lot, and parallel to the east line of lots No. ninety five and ninety four so far that a line from thence to the said 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 Azel Ensworth in the village of Rochester, Genesee county, on Thursday the twenty-third day of December next at one o'clock P. M. of that day.—Dated June 20th 1820. WILLIAM H. HANFORD, By H. R. BENDER, his Atty.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a part of a certain sum of money secured by an indenture of mortgage executed by Joshua C. Taylor to Amie Rowe, bearing date the sixteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and eighteen.—Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, will be sold at public auction at the house of Azel 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 six; and easterly 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 16, 1820. ZOTH ELDRIDGE, AME ELDRIDGE, By Roswell Babbin, their Atty.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money and the interest thereon secured by indenture of mortgage executed by Jedediah Safford and Malinda, 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 situate in the town of Gates, in the county of Genesee and state of New York, and in that part of the village of Rochester formerly called Frankfort, which piece or parcel of land is known and distinguished on a map of Frankfort aforesaid, made by Benjamin Wright, as lot number ninety seven, being sixty six feet front and rear, and two hundred feet deep, will be sold at public auction at the house now kept by A. Ensworth

and Son in the village of Rochester aforesaid on the eighth day of March next at one o'clock in the afternoon. Dated September 4, 1820.

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

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. *Alm. 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 13, 1820. 24f

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 Landslides.
1 " German (E.) Swedes & Cast Steel.
5 " Cut Nails assorted from 3 to 20d
12 doz. English Spades and Shovels.

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, Hesters, &c. &c.* The above articles will be sold very low for Cash, wholesale and retail. Rochester, June 27, 1820. 36f

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,
Peanuts,
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: 51f.

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. HAMILTON SCRANTON. Rochester, September 5, 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. 50f

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

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

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

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.	
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	

[From the late London papers.]

TO RUSSIA.
[From a volume of poems lately published by Mr. Robt. Roscoe.]
Thou wide-ruling Queen! whose extended domain
Encircles the uttermost Pole,
Where the storm and the merciless hurricane reign
And the thunders incessantly roll;
Of existence unconscious, and dead to renown,
While the souls of thy people were cold as thy frost,
Content on the seas of obliion tost
To be drifted inglorious down.

Thou' deep were thy slumbers and dark was the night
That veil'd thine ineffable blaze,
Thou didst burst in an instant, O Russia, to light,
And the wide world look'd on with amaze,
In splendor majestic, and innocent state,
Midst the nations it saw thee triumphantly tower,
Thou didst mingle thy voice in the awful debate,
The weak gather'd under thy wing, and the great
Witherd' up at the sight of thy pow'r.

Ye men of the desert! Brave sons of the North,
Who rush like your wolves to the fight,
O stretch the dread arm of your puissance forth
And awaken your slumbering might?
From your regions of darkness and ice fetter'd lands,
With the mantle of water for ever embrown'd,
Let the oracles of Liberty summon your bands,
For the pray'r of the righteous shall strengthen your hands,
And your blood shall cry out from the ground.

And sweet o'er the moss-covered graves of your dead
Shall hymns of thanksgiving arise,
And posterity's blessing shall hallow the bed
Where the queller of tyranny lies,
Like the tempest that buffets the mountainous wave
Roll'd dauntlessly on the fair ranks of your pride,
Your array the last hope of the long shackled brave,
Your leader the Being who only can save,
The Ruler of Battles your guide.

[From late London papers.]

On Miss Woodward's appropriate present to the Queen of two Veils
"Get thee to a nunnery; go, go"
Hamlet.
Ah! sly Miss Woodward, thou'rt a wit!
As random shots will sometimes hit
Beyond the range of gunnery;
So, by this cunning gift of thine,
Thou counsel'st a trait Saint Caroline
To get her to a nunnery.

ON THE SAME.
Well hadst thou judged, Sophia, orphan,
To thy much-flattered Queen, one veil to send;
But why send two? You better judg'd the case,
And found one would not hide so bold a face.

plains the reason of his recollecting a circumstance, by the fact of the arrival of the courier Rastelli. Finding himself involved in a gross contradiction, he attempts to shift his ground; he recollects the circumstance, he says, because thieves attacked the house. My lords, you recollect the account this witness gave of his leaving the service of her majesty—an account which contains as much gross and deliberate falsehood as ever polluted the walls of a court of justice; and allow me here, my lords, to observe that where you see one material part of a person's evidence grossly and palpably false, it is not necessary to go more into detail—it is not necessary to prove him a perjurer throughout—the whole of his evidence must be discredited—nothing that falls from the lips of a perjured man ought to be entertained.
My lords, in giving you an account of his leaving the service of the princess, the witness tho't it necessary, in order to raise his character, I suppose to flourish on this point. He told you that he left the service; that he was not discharged, but that he left the service, because he did not like the bad people by whom her royal highness was surrounded. He did this for a double purpose—to raise his own credit, and to debase the queen, and those by whom she was surrounded.
My lords, this story is false—it has been proved false out of the mouth of this very witness. A question was put to him—"Did you not ask to go back?" What was his answer?—"He did not recollect." Here, my lords, you see how he protects himself, for if he had answered no, he would have convicted himself at once. He was asked, "Did you not apply to Schiavini?" He answers, "I did;" but he says more; and here my lords, permit me to say, that if the defects of this part of his evidence

grounded from mere inadvertency, the witness would not have immediately recollected all the circumstances, some of which he thought material for him, and which now became material for your lordships.

My lords, you recollect the way in which he told you that he never wished to go back to his service; he told it with a flourish; he said, "I would rather eat grass than go back to that house."

My lords, this was his protection and his shelter. My lords, I say that rank falsehood appears on the face of this part of the evidence, take it one way or the other, I care not what branch of the alternative it may rest.

My lords, this is a gross and wilful perjury. He first states that he left the queen in order to avoid the bad people by whom she was surrounded, and then he is obliged to admit that he made application to be admitted back, but he did so in joke.

There are other matters in the evidence of the master and the mate of the polacre deserving of your attention. I think, my lords that the Queen, on board a vessel, sitting with her arms intertwined round her menial servant, and sometimes kissing him, was a circumstance not so insignificant as not to be likely to attract the particular attention of the master and the mate;

The palpable difference in the story of each shows that the story cannot be true: and yet the master represented himself as a man of such primitive manners, such anediluvian virtue, possessed of virtue such as reigned in Paradise before the fall, that when he saw a lady go near to a man—not to touch the mind—he immediately desires his mate to go away;

My lords, these two witnesses were examined immediately after one another; one had no access to the recorded evidence of the other; and there they are in terms the most intimate, living together in the same apartments, supping and breakfasting together, living in all the habits of blood and kindred, in a manner that would do honor to relations and which it would be well if some relations, of much higher stations would have cultivated.

My Lords, what these witnesses said was not peculiar to them, but they stated it in a peculiar way.—The captain was asked whether he had communicated with the mate as to the evidence they had to give? and he answers "I am not a man who would speak out of court of any thing that I might deliver there; it would not be decent nor fitting to say to any body the evidence that I might give."

Concluded next week.

THE GAZETTE.

TUESDAY NOVEMBER 21, 1820.

OUR OWN CONCERNS.

This is the third number of our paper since the expiration of six months—and we would suggest to those who have taken it by mail or otherwise during that period, that our terms require payment for the whole year.

As we expected, the Clintonian party are doing all they can to defeat our application for a county. It all won't avail—republicans will do their duty, manage the hollow hearted whinnings of Spencer, Hopkins, Holley and Co. about the "public interest."

In the management of our paper we have been always governed by honorable motives. To the public good has been our aim. To "improve the genius & to mend the heart" of the reader we have introduced into each of our numbers as much matter of a speculative and generally instructive cast, as was compatible with a faithful detail of the "passing tidings of the times."

Supple to every wayward mood, strike sail! And shift with shifting's humerous, peevish gale; Not be a glass with flattering grimace, Still to reflect the tempers of each face.

The Gov's Speech.—We have the alternative of not publishing the whole of the gov's. speech of breaking off in the middle of Mr. Brougham's interesting defence of the Queen.

As we expected, the Clintonian party are doing all they can to defeat our application for a county. It all won't avail—republicans will do their duty, manage the hollow hearted whinnings of Spencer, Hopkins, Holley and Co. about the "public interest."

He who lives in a glass house should not throw stones. Mr. Carter has made an attack upon Judge Skinner for taking his seat in the Senate, at the same time that he holds the office of Judge under the U. S.

During the severe autumnal storms, 18 vessels, British and American, have been lost on Lake Ontario.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

As might have been expected the Clintonian presses throughout the state have renewed their encomiums upon the abilities & acquirements of his excellency, since the appearance of this document, and point to it as a renewed evidence of the comprehensiveness of his views and of the correctness of his judgment.

A direct charge is made against the general government and its officers of attempting an interference in our state elections. This is a high charge, and should not have been lightly or inconsiderately made.

The subject of slavery and the Missouri question, are here again brought under review and urged upon the attention of the Legislature. What particular purpose this was intended to answer, is not very obvious.

ticket for electors of President & Vice-President in Pennsylvania, in opposition to Messrs. Moore and Tumpkins. And at the recent attempt by John C. Spencer, Editor of the Ontario Messenger, to sign the electoral ticket for the Republicans in the Legislature at their present session, as the "slave" ticket. Look also at the falsehoods of the subject fabricated & most indubitably circulated in print and through the mouth of their orators, by the leading clintonians, previous to the late election.—Connected with this scheme of an "anti-slavery" party the clintonians are also endeavoring to get up a "northern" party, that shall be so constituted as always to act in opposition to the Republicans of the south. For its purpose, local and sectional prejudices are to be stirred up and sharpened, so that they may be made to assist the political views of these ambitious leaders. It is fortunate that Mr. Clinton has been drawn out by the circumstances in which he was placed, and induced to reveal the mask under which he has hitherto attempted to conceal his hostility to Mr. Monroe and his administration. The line between the two parties is now more distinctly drawn, if possible, than in any former time; and Republicans can wish nothing more to convince them of the dangerous imbecility of the views entertained by the Governor and his friends.

The Gov. in his speech recommends that the choice of electors for President be in future, made by a general ticket—recommends the election of a Senator—recommends a system of economy and recommends to the General Government—complains of its interference in our elections and hopes the people will not in future, tolerate such aggressions on their rights. He calls the attention of the Legislature to the expediency of lowering the rate of interest—speaks in high terms of Agricultural Societies—of the flourishing condition of our seminaries of learning, and recommends the education at public expense, of young men of distinguished talents—speaks of the improvement of the discipline of the militia—and again calls the attention of the Legislature to the defects in the present penitentiary system. The following are his remarks on the Canal—

It affords me the highest satisfaction to renew my congratulations on the successful progress of our internal improvements. Upwards of 30 miles of the canal between the Genesee river and Montezuma, including 13 locks, are under contract, and the whole distance of 50 miles and a quarter, with two additional locks, can be easily completed by the first day of Sept. next. The contract made during the last session, was on better terms for the state than those of the middle section; and during the present year, they are from \$10 to \$25 per acre lower including the mason work. They are also under contract, including 12 locks, and will be completed the next season.

In the progress of these operations, locks have been excavated at the Little Falls in 70 or 80 days, which it was originally supposed would have taken two years. The improvements in the Hudson river, and by canals, to the distance of 25 miles south from Fort Edward, will be effected the next season; and it is hoped that the remaining 10 miles to Watford which will finish the whole operation of the inland navigation of the north, can also be accomplished within that period. There will then remain about 100 miles of the western, and about 50 on the eastern section, in order to regulate our whole system of internal navigation. The limitation of the annual expenditure has had a tendency to procrastinate the completion of this great work; and under a full persuasion that the whole can not only be accomplished but well accomplished in three years at the utmost from the present period, I earnestly recommend the adoption of penny and effectual measures for this purpose. The advantages to be gained by this course will be great and striking.

Albany, Nov. 7.
LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.
On Tuesday the 7th inst. our legislative met. All the members were present except one. Peter Sharpe was the Republican, and John C. Spencer the Clintonian candidate for speaker. Mr. Sharpe was chosen by a majority of 17. Derek I. Van Der Heyden had a majority of one for clerk; some of the Republican members voted for the old one. When the speaker was chosen a few members were absent. But on Wednesday, on the choice of a council of appointment, all were present except Mr. H. C. O'Connell. The Republican members had 71 votes each, and the Clintonian candidates 54 each. The members of the new council are: Walter Browne, for the Southern District, John T. Moore, for the Middle District, Roger Shaver, for the Eastern, and David E. Evans, for the Western. Yesterday's electors for president & vice-president were chosen. The Republican ticket had a majority of 10 votes in the assembly, and 9 in the senate. They are: William Lloyd, of the county of Oneida; Henry Rogers, of the city of N. York;

Abel Huntington, of the co. of Suffolk; Edward Levermore, of the county of Oneida; Isaac Lawrence and John Targee, of the city of New-York. Jacob Odell, of the county of Westchester; Peter Waring, of the county of Putnam; Edward P. Livingston, of the county of Columbia; Peter Millikin, of the county of Orange; David Hammond, of the county of Sullivan; Mark Spencer, of the county of Greene; Benjamin Knowler, of the county of Albany; Gilbert Eddy, of the county of Rensselaer; Howell Gardner, of the county of Saratoga; John Parker, of the county of Washington; John Walworth, of the county of Clinton; Daniel M'Dougall, of the county of Schenectady; Seth Winmore, of the county of Montgomery; Latham A. Burrows, of the county of Broome; Caird Stranahan, of the county of Otsego; Henry Wager, of the county of Oneida; Elisha Farnham, of the county of Madison; Jonathan Collins, of the county of Lewis; Samuel Nelson, of the county of Cortlandt; William B. Rochester, of the county of Steuben; Charles Thompson, of the county of Seneca; Philletus Swift, of the county of Ontario; James Brisbane, of the county of Genesee.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH,
Delivered at 2 o'clock this day in the Assembly chamber—Nov. 7.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND OF THE ASSEMBLY—
Another great election is at hand, and you a Buck-tail body are convened. To choose electors; now you know I've leand forever to the people—of the land, I mean, such as—God bless 'em—gave me this High station—But curse on the rabble-cries. That, when I'd serv'd them, nothing done amiss, Have sent such goats as *P-t-r S-r-pe*, and you, To create this business—and you know, To strong in principle; for if the men Who own the land, and from whose suffrage flow, Leant vote, elections, should bestow Their votes like Pennsylvanians—who always, As true as James Monroe has been detected, In owning *shares*, myself had been elected!

Tell you, sirs, I'm wanted in that place, To regulate the general government, To give my vast ambitious yearnings vent, And stop the ruin that comes on apace! To make 'retrenchments,' preach, 'economy,' Enact 'financial,' laws, wise and explicit; Discharge the Nations 'debt,' taxation free, And meet the enormous 'revenue deficit'— To cherish 'industry,' promote 'improvement,' To guard the general safety of the state, Our past 'prosperity' recollectate, And towards a grand reform, to make a movement— Nay more, I'd raise a Continental storm, To rid the Cabinet of every novice; To prostrate 'slavery's' hated, hydra form, And hurl each southern booby from his office! Gods! that I would—but, gentlemen, I say, Will you allow—nay, Gov'nor Clinton begs To know, if tamely you'll submit, this day, That such a wretch, as that *Ret-r-n J. M-gs*, [ing]; shall intertere, with what we may be do— Shall make appointments here as he shall please Without consulting me, and thus with ease, Turn all my plans and prospects into ruin! Again—If all man's 'ingenuity' had been called to contrive expressly, a machine, To eat my head off, in some dismal hour, When I were least aware, by gold induced, I do not doubt but he would have produced, The 'Council, with the curt appointing power'— Yet tho' it has my proudest hopes demolished, 'T would cost me some regret, I own, to lose it; But now I find you Tammenites will use it, I therefore recommend it be abolished—

Hydraulic cement, sirs, should claim Attention for a time—I would discuss The merits too, of rattle-snakes and coal, But—see my letters signed, *Hibernicus*; And now, a lucky thing it is, I thought on't— Tho' when I was a member, I'll agree I could not all its various evils see— But now, I come to something quite important— A 'gambling' spirit, I appeal to you, I've e'er concem'd.—A *duel* is no game OF HAZARD, every body knows; a few Indeed dislike it; but I'm not to blame, For having fought before the ACT was past, Of Autumn, eighteen hundred sixteen last— But *lot't-ries*—these are most pernicious things— And I insist that we may have no more— They'll spoil our morals—fitter far, for Kings, Than plain republicans—and then, before We have abolished them ourselves, you know, We can't expect to strike a fatal blow At Congress and the President—for what We tolerate—I humbly, therefore pray— Beseech a buck-tail; gods! is this my lot!— That you'll refuse all *lot't-ry* applications, And join with me, in clamour, night and day, Of 'Congress,' 'slaves,' and 'daring usurpations'! Done into rhyme, at my humble manufactory in the West.

ROCHESTER, NOV. 14, 1820.
E. PECK & CO,
ARE receiving a large addition to their stock of
Books & Stationary,
which will make their assortment very complete. Library Companies will be supplied on the most favourable terms. Merchants and Schools will be furnished with School Books by the dozen at low prices.
*A catalogue of books on hand is now preparing and will be ready for delivery, (gratis) in the course of the present week.
ALSO FOR SALE.
Of a superior quality,
Writing, Letter, Printing and Wrapping PAPER,
on good terms, for ready pay.
—ALSO—
Beers' Ontario Genesee ALMANACK, for the Year of our Lord
1821.
for sale by the Thousand, Gross, dozen, or single at low prices. 3m.

DISSOLUTION,
THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Alpheus Bingham and George Cameron, under the firm of Bingham & Cameron, is dissolved by mutual consent.
A. BINGHAM,
G. CAMERON.
Rochester, Nov. 14, 1820.
A. Bingham returns his thanks to those who have heretofore patronized him, and hopes to merit and receive a continuation of their favors. He will continue business at the old stand.
Nov. 13, 1820. 21f

Strayed or Stolen
FROM this village, on Wednesday the 18th of October last, a large 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 STORE.
THIS DAY received by SILAS SMITH a general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
EARTHEN & HARD-WARE,
DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS,
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c. &c.
Cheap for ready pay only.
Rochester, Nov. 20th 1820. 4w.
N. B. The highest price in cash paid for POT & PEARL ASHES.

DANCING SCHOOL.
Charles Lalliet.
WILL open his Dancing School in this village on the first of December next. The strictest attention will be paid to the manner, and deportment of his pupils. From the long attention to this fashionable branch of education in the cities of Albany, New-York and Philadelphia, Mr. L. flatters himself the pleasure of pleasing those who patronize him. A few more scholars will be received by calling at the Mansion House.
N. B. Madam Lalliet will teach the French language, if pupils offer to make it worthy her attention.
Rochester Nov. 21, 1820 3tf.

CAUTION.
THE public are cautioned against purchasing a Note of David Williams, of \$100 payable in Wheat the 1st of January 1821, given by myself June 14th 1819—which note has been paid, and is refused to be given up.
ANTHONY W. ROWLINGSON.
Riga, Nov. 14, 1820. 4w

FOUND,
ON the 6th inst a roll of Domestic Manufactured CLOTH.—The owner will be informed where he may obtain it by calling at this Office. October 14, 1820.

STOVES.
FRASER & SHELDON
HAVE just received an assortment of Oven, Box, Franklin and Sheet-Iron STOVES, Stove-Pipe, &c. &c.
2 Tons Sheet-Iron, assorted.
12 Thermometers.
Butch Bolting Cloths.
They have on hand a general assortment of
Hard-Ware, Iron, Steel, Nails,
Copper, Sheet-Iron and Tin Wares, &c.

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. 11f
Rochester, Nov. 14, 1820. 2tf.

ROCHESTER, NOV. 14, 1820.
E. PECK & CO,
ARE receiving a large addition to their stock of
Books & Stationary,
which will make their assortment very complete. Library Companies will be supplied on the most favourable terms. Merchants and Schools will be furnished with School Books by the dozen at low prices.
*A catalogue of books on hand is now preparing and will be ready for delivery, (gratis) in the course of the present week.
ALSO FOR SALE.
Of a superior quality,
Writing, Letter, Printing and Wrapping PAPER,
on good terms, for ready pay.
—ALSO—
Beers' Ontario Genesee ALMANACK, for the Year of our Lord
1821.
for sale by the Thousand, Gross, dozen, or single at low prices. 3m.

DISSOLUTION,
THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Alpheus Bingham and George Cameron, under the firm of Bingham & Cameron, is dissolved by mutual consent.
A. BINGHAM,
G. CAMERON.
Rochester, Nov. 14, 1820.
A. Bingham returns his thanks to those who have heretofore patronized him, and hopes to merit and receive a continuation of their favors. He will continue business at the old stand.
Nov. 13, 1820. 21f

Strayed or Stolen
FROM this village, on Wednesday the 18th of October last, a large 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 STORE.
THIS DAY received by SILAS SMITH a general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
EARTHEN & HARD-WARE,
DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS,
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c. &c.
Cheap for ready pay only.
Rochester, Nov. 20th 1820. 4w.
N. B. The highest price in cash paid for POT & PEARL ASHES.

DANCING SCHOOL.
Charles Lalliet.
WILL open his Dancing School in this village on the first of December next. The strictest attention will be paid to the manner, and deportment of his pupils. From the long attention to this fashionable branch of education in the cities of Albany, New-York and Philadelphia, Mr. L. flatters himself the pleasure of pleasing those who patronize him. A few more scholars will be received by calling at the Mansion House.
N. B. Madam Lalliet will teach the French language, if pupils offer to make it worthy her attention.
Rochester Nov. 21, 1820 3tf.

CAUTION.
THE public are cautioned against purchasing a Note of David Williams, of \$100 payable in Wheat the 1st of January 1821, given by myself June 14th 1819—which note has been paid, and is refused to be given up.
ANTHONY W. ROWLINGSON.
Riga, Nov. 14, 1820. 4w

FOUND,
ON the 6th inst a roll of Domestic Manufactured CLOTH.—The owner will be informed where he may obtain it by calling at this Office. October 14, 1820.

STOVES.
FRASER & SHELDON
HAVE just received an assortment of Oven, Box, Franklin and Sheet-Iron STOVES, Stove-Pipe, &c. &c.
2 Tons Sheet-Iron, assorted.
12 Thermometers.
Butch Bolting Cloths.
They have on hand a general assortment of
Hard-Ware, Iron, Steel, Nails,
Copper, Sheet-Iron and Tin Wares, &c.

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. 11f
Rochester, Nov. 14, 1820. 2tf.

CASH for WHEAT.
THE Subscribers will pay Cash for Wheat delivered at their Mills in Clyde.
STRONG & ALRIGHT.
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

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. 1, 1820. 45tf

Sale Cheap.
A SECOND hand Chaise and Harness.
H. H.

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 Stimulatory 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. 51ly.

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.
WM. M. HALL.
Brighton, Oct. 31st 1820. 52tf

NOTICE
I hereby given that the Western Mail will close on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock A. M. The Eastern Mail will close on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 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.

REMOVAL.
WM. REYNOLDS,
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Rochester and its vicinity that he has removed to his new shop, one door north of J. G. Christophers' Mansion House, where he intends carrying on the
Shaving & Hair-Dressing,
business in all its various branches. He hopes by particular attention to merit & receive a share of public patronage.
N. B. He keeps constantly on hand for sale Shaving Soap, Pomatum, Court Plaster, Tooth-Brushes, Artificial Curly, Liquid Blacking, Blackball, &c.
Rochester, Nov. 20th 1820. 51f
Cash paid for Rags at this Office.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber wants 25 journeymen 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.

Wanted Immediately,
TWO faithful, active Boys as apprentices to the Coopering Business. Those of the age of 15 or 16 will be preferable. Apply to
WM. M. HALL.
Rochester, Nov. 14, 1820.

Feathers Wanted,
A Fair price will be paid for a quantity of Feathers. Enquire at this Office. Nov. 14, 1820.

TRIAL OF THE QUEEN

Mr. Brougham's Speech,

(CONTINUED.)

Some had been offered and refused money; others had received none; and you find that Mr. Sacchi was by no means annoyed at being turned off from her royal highness' service, because, he has now a much larger fortune: and to be sure, he has always been in easy circumstances. Well, he must be; you saw his dress, and it seems he must have a servant of his own, to wait upon him. The next of the general observations which I have to submit to your lordships is the fewness of the witnesses adduced on the other side, and the blanks that are left by my friends not calling that evidence, which they have opened, and those witnesses, whom it is their duty to call. I do conjure your lordships to consider, then, is this a proper situation to put us in? Is it right or proper that we should be obliged to call these witnesses that should be called on the other side to establish their case, and can you after having a case so little substantiated and a statement so short of proof, believe that it is in the nature of human beings, to be so rash and foolish as the conduct charged against my illustrious client would impute that she has been. I feel persuaded you can never come to such a conclusion, and the consideration I have last mentioned, must prove fatal to the case on the other side. The attorney general among other charges which have not been proved, alleged that my illustrious client on various occasions had been abandoned by those English ladies, who had formed her suite on her leaving this country, on account of her misconduct. Instead, however, of those ladies leaving her, it turned out that one joined her at Naples, another at Leghorn, a third at Germany. Rumours with respect to her majesty were no doubt not wanting. But were they founded? I say they were not, and I say they were not such as the attorney general had a right to allude to. There was not the least shadow of foundation among them, and let me ask, why did not the attorney general call those ladies who as he alleged, quitted the suite of her majesty on account of her misconduct? They are women of high rank and exalted situation in society. They are well known and highly respected in their own country, and they have been esteemed as much as they have been known, as women whose character could not be touched by the vestige of an improper reproach. They are women of exalted minds and great talents too, and yet my friends on the other side have not ventured to call them. Why are they not produced? Why have not we, as well as your lordships, the benefit of all the testimony that ought to be produced on the other side? That is a proposition which any judge sitting in the old baily on the trial of a felon would insist on. Surely, then, every one employed by, every one connected with, this illustrious lady, and every creature engaged about her person, ought to be called on the other side. I am not now speaking in a civil action; I am not here in the case of a misdemeanour—I am not here defending the highest crimes known to the laws, which only differ from the crime here charged in a technical distinction; but I am here, my lords, upon a bill of pains and penalties, which your lordships are not bound to pass. It could not but be for you to say "yea" or "nay" to a case of high treason, but here you are not bound to pass this bill. Gracious God! my lords, then, is this a case in which a prosecutor is to be allowed to bring forward half a case, and then say, there are other witnesses that he will not call. "True it is, they are respectable, they are unimpeachable, their reputations are unquestionable, yet I will not call them. I leave them for you. They are not my witnesses, but yours, and do you call them." They do not belong to cotton-garden, and therefore, I will not call them; but when you call them, I shall see what they say." What course, in the name of justice, is that? For shame! For shame! That, in this, the highest temple of justice in this country, such a course is to be suffered, and that great principle should be violated, which declares, every one shall be considered innocent until proved guilty. My lords, my lords, if you would preserve the face of impartiality, if you would maintain the symbol of justice, if you do not mean eternally to condemn yourselves, I call upon you immediately to dismiss the case for the reasons which I have already assigned, and not to require me to say another word on the subject.

[It was now one o'clock. Mr. Brougham, being in a state of exhaustion, requested permission of their lordships to retire for a few minutes, which was immediately granted.]

At sixteen minutes to two o'clock, Mr. Brougham, accompanied by the rest of her majesty's counsel, took their places at the bar.

Mr. Brougham, apologizing for the delay which he had caused, proceeded in his speech. "The next point to which I shall draw your lordship's attention is, the evidence laid before you in the course of these proceedings. I intend now, my lords, to allude more

particularly, to the evidence of the first witness, who will be long recollected both in this country and abroad. The favourite expression of that witness will be handed down to posterity much in the same manner in which the sayings and short adages of the ancient sages have reached our days; those sayings whose names, indeed, are lost, but whose memories still exist, from the celebrity of their sentences. The witness to whom I allude has distinguished himself by a peculiar sort of expression; an expression which appeared to comprise the practical result of all the experience and wisdom of the art which he appears to have been studying. As long and so often as these words, "I do not remember," shall be known, and repeated in the English language, so long and so often will the image of Majocchi forthwith arise before the imagination, without even the name of that individual being pronounced. This person, my lords, is a witness of importance; he was the first person called; he was the last witness examined. His evidence goes nearly the whole length of the case; he deposes to all the facts; he, in fact, deposes to every thing, said to have taken place up to the period of his dismissal, or rather his retiring from the service of her royal highness. After which retiring, however, he was refused to be taken back. This took place about the period when this charge was first got up. Majocchi and Demont were separate and apart from the other witnesses; in this they resembled each other, as they both went through the whole statement; they were in fact the witnesses for the bill.—The others were merely confirmatory evidence. These two are at least willing witnesses; partly from gratitude for favours received, partly in expectation for favours to come, they would exert themselves zealously for their employers.—This is my view of the relative importance of these witnesses. I must now entreat your lordships' attention, while I enter a little more into the detail of the evidence itself. I have often heard it said, that the great prevailing feature in Majocchi's evidence signified little, because every man was liable to err. Men's memories may differ, as well as their honesties. This I do not deny. But I think I can show your lordships that this man possesses a memory that is totally inconsistent with honesty of any description that can enter into my imagination. But why should I talk of imagination, I have only to refer to the evidence of Majocchi himself, to show that there never was more palpable perjury and false swearing, than is evinced in his memorable answer of "I don't remember." I shall not now detain your lordships, by pointing cases where such an answer would be not only innocent, but meritorious—cases in which such an answer would not only not impeach, but support the testimony of a witness; neither shall I allude any cases in which the reverse would be the fact—where such an answer would be destructive to, and a demolition of, a witness's testimony. I shall content myself with taking the case of Majocchi's answers as they stand before me. At once, then to give your lordships proof positive to Majocchi's perjury—to show you his mode of forgetting when it suited his convenience I come at once to the manner of his swearing to the position of Bergami's bed room with respect to that of the princess. This was a great object. It was evident that from the opening of my learned friend, the attorney general, that he wished to establish the contiguity of those two bed rooms, and that a communication existed between them. From the nature of the evidence given, as well as from circumstances which took place before the trial, it was evident that Majocchi was concerned in the concoction of this plan. He came forward prepared to prove the relative situations of these bed rooms, as he knew that thereon would rest the foundation of a charge of adulterous intercourse. For this purpose, too, he was ready to prove, that the apartments of the rest of her majesty's suite were shut out and apart. Accordingly the first witness called, the witness who was to go over the whole charge, was better prepared; his statement was to have more the appearance of truth, more length of detail, more accuracy; and he was also prepared against any attempt at detection, by conveniently forgetting what he did not wish to acknowledge. When this witness was asked, "Where did the princess sleep?" The ready answer was near the bed room of Bergami. Where the apartments near or remote from each other? This was so good a point, so desirable a thing to be proved, that the question was repeatedly put, and always with the same success. Not so, however, when I examined the witness. To my learned friend (the attorney general) he was ready to say "the rooms of the queen and Bergami were near each other; sometimes the doors were here; sometimes there; there was at one time a wall, and at another time a corridor between the apartments." All this was exactly and minutely remembered and related.

The attorney general had attached more importance to the proximity of the chambers at Naples than elsewhere. When the witness was asked where the chambers of the queen and Bergami near or apart from the other

rooms, or apart from the other was translated, "apart." It will not be recollected that the answer of the Witness was "lontani," which means "distant." This I remarked at the time. The witness on this occasion meant that the apartments were distant, or he meant nothing—Here was a distinct & positive swearing to the recollection of a particular fact. There is an end then to this innocent forgetfulness, of which we have heard so much. When I asked this witness a question relative to the situation of the other rooms, he said he did not know; he did not recollect; though he must have known, he must have recollected the circumstance at the time as in his examination in chief he said they were distant and apart. The witness then must have perjured himself in one case or the other: I care not which. It was as palpable and open perjury as if a man were to swear to-day that he saw a particular person at a particular time & place, and to swear to-morrow that he never saw such a person at all. So your lordships will find, if you go thro' the whole of this person's evidence, reasons for coming to the same conclusion in every instance. There is one specimen which I shall quote, to show that this witness does not want memory, when it suits his purpose. When he was under examination of my learned friend, and therefore not afraid of answering, he was asked—

The lord chancellor asked to what page of the minutes the learned counsel alluded?

Mr. Brougham said page 47. The earl of Liverpool said, when the learned counsel quoted any part of the minutes of evidence, he had better mention the page.

Mr. Brougham proceeded.—When my learned friend asked if the witness found the position of the bed rooms the same on his return to the villa d'Este as it was when he left it he was answered that there had been an alteration. Have you seen the villa d'Este since the time you came back from the long voyage? "I have." "Was the position of the rooms the same as it had been before, with respect to the queen and Bergami? They were not in the situation as before." Was there not a staircase or a landing place of a staircase, on one side of the princess's room on her return? "A small corridor. Was there not a sitting room on the other side of it—not opposite, but on one of the other sides of it? There was a door that led into the room of the princess, which was only locked; and then going a little further on in the corridor, there was on the left hand a small room, and opposite to this small room there was another door which led into the room where they supped in the evening. There was this supping room on the right, there was a door which led into Bergami's and on the right hand of the same room there was a small alcove, where there was the bed of Bartolomeo Bergami—I saw two doors open always, but there was a third door stopped by a picture." Now, my lords, I would ask, can any recollection be made more minute, more exact than this? I made no objection to those answers at the time. I know it is always the case, that persons who invent lies ground and intermix them with truth. This it is that makes falsehood more difficult of detection. If a person were to build the whole fabric of accusation on falsehood, it must fall to the ground. But let gross falsehood be intermixed with truths of themselves indifferent, let the story be well dressed, and by this means the life of an honest man, or the honor and character of an illustrious princess may be placed in jeopardy. I wish your lordships to contrast the accuracy of the witness's recollection, on this and some other points, with his not having the slightest recollection of a whole new wing having been added to the villa d'Este in his absence. On this subject the witness declared that he had not the slightest recollection.—This one circumstance was enough to shew the dishonesty of this person's testimony. As to time, too, the witness had, when it suited him, a most excellent memory. At the celebrated scene at Naples, he, it appears, remembered down to minutes. "On two occasions he saw the Queen go to the bed room of Bergami. On the first occasion she remained from 10 to 15 minutes in the room; on the second occasion she remained from 15 to 18 minutes." The medium is 16 minutes and a half. The witness, it appears, was particular as to the true time. On another occasion a quarter of an hour had elapsed. On another occasion, when witness spoke of fring his gun from the window, he was particular in saying that three minutes had elapsed. He was equally accurate in mentioning the periods of a quarter of an hour & three quarters of an hour on two other occasions. All this was during his examination in chief. It served as a sort of garnish to the story and gave the witness's testimony an appearance of accuracy and truth. But when he found that the answers would be of use not to the prosecution, but to the defence, he could not tell whether her majesty travelled all night, whether she travelled for four hours or for eight hours. How was it that he could not recollect this? In truth, "he had no watch,"—he was not capable of telling the length of time." But how does it come about

that he could so minutely recollect the number of minutes on other occasions? Did his knowledge of time, his acquaintance with places and circumstances, only serve him when such recollection was in support of his own side of the case? Was it possible that he could not, as he stated, recollect whether there were two or twenty two sailors on board the polacre; was it possible that he could not tell whether the sailors slept in the hold or not, though he himself slept there during the whole voyage? When I examined this Majocchi, he knew nothing of a person named Hughes, a banker's clerk? He knew nothing of that name; he knew nothing of any banker, not he; he never knew or heard of any such person in his life. But when he saw that I had got a letter—before which I suppose he thought I knew nothing of the circumstance, or perhaps he had forgotten that such a letter was in existence—but the moment he saw the letter, and before I asked him a single word respecting it I could see by his demeanour and the expression of his countenance, that he had never forgotten the banker's clerk. "Oh," he said, "I do remember a young man, whom from familiarity, I called my brother banker; I was intimate with his family." Thus it appears that his familiarity which induced him to call Hughes his brother banker, was preposterous as it may seem, the reason why Majocchi could not, until the appearance of the letter, recollect even his name. Before I have done with this Majocchi, I shall, I trust, convince your lordships that there are many other parts of his evidence equally contradictory and incredible, and I shall leave it to your lordships to decide how far any part of his evidence can be depended upon. Your lordships will recollect the shuffling of that witness in his answers relative to the money given him by lord Steward at Vienna to go to Milan.—First he distinctly stated that he got the money to go to Milan. He next swears that he never got any money at Vienna, and next—but I had better not alter his style. In page 87 of the minutes, he says, "I remember to have received no money at Milan. I do not know—rather no than yes—non mi ricordo." I can guess what sort of evidence was given by this Majocchi when he was laying the foundation of this own fortunes. It was evident that on that occasion no doubt, he stated much more than he has proved in evidence here.

When this man was reminded by the attorney general of the kissing which took place in the closet, he refused to repeat it; he said he only heard "whispering." There are many other points which clearly show that Majocchi told one story before his instructors and another here. When questioned here on those points he was staggered; probably he feared, or perhaps was informed, that I could contradict him—or is it probable that, like all such persons, he recollected the facts, but forgot a part of the fiction—the falsehood which he had grafted upon them. This is a sure means of detecting falsehood. As an example of this I take part of the examination of Majocchi. The scene was at Augusta or Catania:—"Did any one give any soup or broth to Bergami? Often." "Did any one come in on those occasions? I don't recollect." After the princess entered the bed room of Bergami, did you hear any conversation?—This was not enough; it was not exactly a leading question—this would not do. It was not conversation which my learned friend wanted, and therefore he asked, "Did you hear any thing else?" It was clear from the nature of the examination, that my learned friend, the solicitor general, wanted to get out something more, which, however, the witness did not recollect.

If his story were true, why did he not recollect it? But his story was not true and therefore he forgot it; he forgot his own inventions; a situation to which a certain class of men, that I shall not mention, are often exposed.—The witness could only say, I have only heard some whispers—"Did you not hear any thing but whispers? No, I did not hear any thing but whispers? No, I did not." Now my lords, I mean to show you, that it is manifest that my learned friend, the solicitor general, expected a great deal more than this. It is manifest that he was after something more than whispering; he was by no means satisfied with the answer of Majocchi, when he said he only heard whispering—and, therefore, my learned friend proceeds to ask him, "Did any thing else pass at any other time? Did any thing pass pass on the second time?" And what was the answer? "Nothing passed but whispering." My lords, I could give many other instances of this sort to convince you, that the fabricated tales got up by the witness were but in part recollected. I hope, my lords, that I am not tedious in dilating on those points; it is by a minute and narrow examination only that foul conspiracies can be detected, and that innocence can only be protected. My lords, a word as to the story of the Queen riding on an ass at Genoa. A great deal was left behind on Majocchi's former examination, much of what he did not choose to recollect. He was asked, did you observe her majesty riding on an ass? Her my learned friend supposed that the witness would recollect something re-

markable. A great deal, of course, would, depend on the manner in which she was held, & why she was held; a great deal would depend on the nature of the tenure; something indecorous, it was hoped, would have been stated to have occurred in the day light. The witness accordingly is questioned:—"What passed when the princess was on the ass? Bergami held her?" "Very well; what else? Bergami held her to keep her from falling; he kept his hand on her, lest her royal highness should fall." Oh! that will not do—my learned friend was not at all satisfied with this answer. He held something in his hand which the witness saw somewhere else; he wished to bring it out before your lordships, without considering the great difficulty of making a false witness swear accurately to the entire of the fiction which he put together in the first instance. But had he actually seen what he pretended to relate—had his story been true nothing would have been more easy than to have recollected it in all its parts. My learned friend next puts a question to the witness—"Have you made any other observation; No; no other observation; they spoke together; they discoursed." My bias, if the tales of this fellow were not pure inventions, if it were not a part of that false support intended to forward a vile conspiracy, would this witness forget a part of his story, as remarkable, as clear, as obvious as the parts which he recollected? If what he stated were true, would he not have recollected & detailed it the first time he was examined before you? My lords, I might remind you of another part of Majocchi's evidence, a part of his evidence which is in itself altogether incredible: he would have you believe, my lords, that the queen having free access to the bedroom of Bergami, through other rooms in which no persons slept, and yet preferred passing through the room in which he (Majocchi) slept. He was obliged to admit, on his second examination, that there was access to the place of the supposed guilt through other apartments besides his own; but yet, that her majesty preferred passing through the room in which she knew Majocchi slept, in which she knew he slept in a bed without curtains, in a room so small, that it was impossible for any person to go thro' it without touching the bed, in which there was a fire burning which gave light; and still more monstrous than all, he tells you, that her majesty, in order, it would seem, to make her detection inevitable, as she passed through the room she paused for a moment near the bed of Majocchi, and looked in his face to ascertain whether he was asleep. This, my lords, is a monstrous tale which defeats itself; it is not credible—you cannot believe it; it carries its own refutation along with it. What! my lords, are you to suppose that her majesty voluntarily passed through a room where she must have been seen, when she might have gone another way where she would not have been seen? She knew, my lords, that Majocchi slept in that room—she knew the disposition of his bed—she knew that there was a fire kept in the room—knowing all this, she voluntarily passes through it, stopping on the way to look straight in the face of this witness. The looking in the face was quite improbable; but it was a statement which one was very likely to invent in a country where robbers were not few, and robberies not unfrequent. A robber naturally came to a bed where a lady slept, and looked in her eyes to see if she was asleep. If she was not, he could proceed no farther. It was therefore very wise and prudent in the robber to take this precaution: but for a person going to commit adultery in the next room to look in the face of him whose mistress she was, and that person the princess of Wales—when the very looking condemned, exposed and convicted her—this was the most incredible, the most silly invention that could be made. But it was providentially and most happily ordained, for the detection of guilt and the defence of innocence, that such inventions were often carelessly put together; and here the invention was, in particular, thoughtlessly put together. What, my lords, would not the single fact of having been seen in that room under such circumstances have exposed her? Would not the fact of being detected in looking in the face of Majocchi, have of itself condemned her? It is a most monstrous and incredible tale.

What has happened here, has happened in other cases where innocence has been attacked by the perjured and remorseless witness, who involves himself in contradictions which it is impossible for him to explain and relate tales which it is impossible for any one to believe.—My lords, I wish to call your recollection to what this witness has said on another point. He told you that Bergami began to dine at the table of the princess at Genoa, and that he continued ever after to dine at her table; but, my lords, you have it from the other evidence that Bergami never did dine at the table of her majesty, at Genoa. My lords, when this witness, Majocchi, speaks of the night scene, he told you, first, that he did not know the courier Rastelli; he did not recollect his arrival at all, but, in a subsequent part of his evidence, he ex-

[SEE PAGE FIRST.]