

ROCHESTER GAZETTE.

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1820.

[WHOLE No. 216.]

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 arrears are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Attorney's Notice, } 30 cents for the
Mortgages, and } first, and 15 cts.
Sheriff's Sales, } for every subsequent insertion of 72 words.

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

PRINTING.

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

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.

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

By reading the history of their generous and noble actions that sympathetic emotions are excited in the heart, and by a recollection of such feelings, grandeur of sentiment, dignity and elevation of character, & habits of virtue are generated & confirmed.

Let us, clad in armor the statues of the gods, that even in their devotions the citizens of Sparta might have the image of war before their eyes; observing well that a disposition of the mind, like a limb of the body was invigorated by exercise and activity. "He interwove," says Plutarch, "the praise of virtue and the concept of vice in all their pursuits and recreations; and by those 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 Thucydides 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. Conner, 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.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money & the interest thereon secured by indenture of mortgage executed by Jeremiah Safford and Mahala, 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 Enos Pomeroy, their Attys.

By order of Moses Hayden, Esq. a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Genesee, Counsellor &c.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the creditors of Henry Draper, of the town of Gates, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to show cause if any they have before the said judge at his dwelling house in the town of York, in said county on the thirtieth day of March next at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate, should not be made for the benefit of all his creditors, and he be discharged pursuant to the act entitled "an act for giving relief in cases of insolvency," and the act amending the same.—Dated December 11, 1820.

HENRY DRAPER, Insolvent.

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.

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.

FLAX-SEED.

CASH paid for Flaxseed at the Oil Mill at the east end of the Bridge WILLIAM ATKINSON, Rochester, Aug. 28. 84uf

[From the National Advocate.]

EMIGRATION OF EUROPEAN JEWS.—The following remarks on this subject are from the National Advocate, the editor of which is Mr NOAH, the author of the proposition to the Legislature of this state for the purchase of an island for the reception of emigrant Jews:

The application made to the Legislature of this state, for the purchase of Grand Island, has occupied considerable attention and created great interest among the Jews in Europe. The mistake relative to Congress, instead of the state Legislature, was perfectly natural to a people who are but indifferently acquainted with our form of government. It has, however, fixed their attention to one point, namely, the possibility of purchasing and holding property in their own right, and enjoying all the privileges of citizens, which rights they do not possess in any other part of the globe. Whatever difference of opinion may have prevailed, as to the location of Grand Island, yet viewing it as a site for a great commercial city, having the Lakes on the right and left; the Grand Canal in front, and outlets to the sea by the St. Lawrence, and the Hudson, and with a practicable water communication with the Mississippi and New-Orleans, and the fur trade of the north west territory, it presented to enterprising people, certain though remote prospects of great utility and advantage. The Jews in Europe, however, have expressed to me their doubt as to the disposition of their brethren to clear land, make settlements, and cultivate the soil, so incompatible with their present pursuits, and have rather given the preference to commercial places, where all the necessaries of life, and even luxuries, may be purchased; and where immediate and beneficial application may be had for their money and enterprise. In fact, there have been some earnest enquiries as to the advantages of manufacturing establishments of cloth, linens, glass, silks, and other articles, which now languish in Germany and France, and which, if transferred to this country, it is hoped would yield a better profit, while they afforded the proprietors additional rights and privileges. Accordingly, a more central situation has been examined, and the state of Rhode Island appears to combine the greatest advantages.

The town of New-Port has a harbour inferior to none in the Union. The climate is remarkably healthy, expenses of living moderate; it has been the residence of respectable Jewish merchants, and has a very spacious place of worship already erected. The whole state, which is not as large as one county in this state, appears well calculated for manufactures, and the character on subjects of religion is as liberal as could be desired. It follows then, from the most prudent calculations that a. i. is at present the most eligible spot for Jewish emigrants, and will, I trust, occupy their immediate attention.

There is nothing visionary, or even difficult, in promoting an extensive Jewish emigration to this country. Men every where consult their safety and happiness; and when once they are satisfied that their civil and religious liberty will be respected—their health and enterprise preserved and encouraged, they will venture upon an experiment which promises every advantage. I am tired of seeing a nation of seven millions of people, rich and intelligent, wandering about the world, without a home which they can claim as their own, and looking to their restoration to an ancient country, which one eighth would not inhabit if they recovered it to-morrow. Where the Jews can be protected by laws which they will have some agency in enacting, and where they can mingle their voice freely in the councils of the nation, and have the privilege of taking their place in the field and in the cabinet, I do consider that they will possess every temporal blessing which has been promised them. It is not, however, perfectly in order, to make a colony of them in this country. It could not be done. They will spread themselves over the Union, and be amalgamated with other citizens. They may be most numerous in places where their interest is best promoted.

The Jewish bankers at London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Hamburg, Amsterdam, Leghorn, and in Germany, Poland, Russia, and Turkey, can transmit to this country a sum in specie capable of paying the national debt of the United States. They have fifty millions of dollars employed in the commerce of Italy alone, and it is very much the interest of the Union to encourage their emigration and attract a portion of their floating capital. I have not lost sight of this important project; on the contrary, shall not relax in my efforts to promote their prosperity and personal security. My

"opulence" can be of no service to them; they wish correct and fair representations—the means are in their power to avail themselves of the proffered asylum.

Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease:
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

[From the Balt. Federal Republican.]

We are happy to observe about us a rational and steady growth of public opinion in favour of agriculture. It argues well for the prosperity of our country to find men of Education and feeling acting as practical farmers. To agriculture, a nation that has the right ambition of being virtuous and great, will first address itself; and there can be no better proof than the hearty and sound elements of political economy are thoroughly understood in any country, than to see ploughman and corn grower respected and respectable. Nothing, at this moment, so contributes to the durability of China, and her government, with all its regulated system, its world of abuse, ignorance & error, and its overgrown and hungry population—nothing so contributes to the upholding of the huge fabric of its government, as the amazing veneration there shown to farmers and agriculture. The noblest spectacle, among all the parade of war and politics, and all the pageantry and coruscation of imperial government, for the contemplation of the philosopher & the statesman, must be that, in which the great emperor of China, the emperor of a country whose smallest provinces are empires, is seen publicly turning up the earth, in the presence of all his household and household gods—with a plough. Such is the true nobility!—Such is being indeed the father of one's country!

We are in a fair way to feel a like veneration for the tillers of the earth in America. Our farmers begin to feel that there is a greatness as well as goodness and innocence in working in the open air, and trusting to the God of harvests for a blessing upon their labour.—They are losing that idol and childish ambition of seeing their sons lawyers, ministers, doctors and shop keepers.—They begin to regard a gentleman farmer, with a stock of good sense and a good education, with a plenty of sober theory in his brain, and a good practical knowledge of farming and grazing, to temper his experimentalizing, as the true gentleman after all. And they are right. It is a proud name. To be indeed a Farmer—is to be one of God's own children—a good and wise man.

The following ludicrous adventure took place in the state of New-Jersey, not a century ago—a young clergyman went to pay a visit to a senior brother parson, who resided on the sea coast. During his stay, he was invited by his friend to go a fishing; to this the younger gentleman readily acceded and as they were proceeding on their excursion, asked what wish they would be likely to take? His friend replied, that they should probably get some weak fish and some devil fish. After trying for some time they hooked a devil, who immediately ran off and dragged the boat with considerable velocity. The senior parson burst out in a hearty laugh, while his friend, apparently much alarmed, inquired the cause of his laughter. The older gentleman replied, he was laughing at the idea of the devil running away with two parsons.

London, October 21.

Yesterday presented the novel occurrence of not one only, but of two divisions in the House of Lords. In the first the numbers were 159 to 51. The affirmative side of the proposition was, that Sacchi's attempts to suborn witnesses should be extracted from the witness Salvator; but the noes prevailed. Rastelli's wholesale subornation was proved by Carolini; but Rastelli, when called for to be confronted, was withdrawn.—The next division was of a more, or rather of the most, remarkable kind: it was on the appointment of a Select Committee to examine so much of Powell's correspondence with Brown as relates merely to Rastelli's escape. In this division the chancellor spoke warmly, and divided against Lord Liverpool. The friends of the latter Peer, however, prevailed, the numbers being 120 to 79.—The secret Committee is therefore appointed. The Duke of Wellington is supposed to be the only other Minister who voted with the Chancellor. But now, it is obvious to remark, that the only interest which does or can suffer by the abstraction of Rastelli is that of the Queen; and what equivalent advantage she or her Counsel to derive from the labors of a Secret Committee, it is not easy in this stage of the business to perceive; however thanks to Almighty God,

her case stands in need of no such aid. Yesterday only one witness was examined, but such an one whose clearness defied all cavils, whose station placed him above suspicion, and whose integrity calumny itself dares not to assail.— This was Col. Oliviera. He proved distinctly that Sacchi did not travel with her Majesty at all, on that journey from Rome to Sinigaglia, in which the latter swore that, as her Majesty's courier, he had witnessed a most gross indecency! Colonel Oliviera also proved that her Majesty possessed no such cabriolet with an apron as that in which Rastelli swore that he had seen another indecency pass between Bergami & the Queen. We leave the matter here; we cannot render it plainer. The only question which we ask is, why does such a cause go on?

The Austrian Observer, we are told has been desired by Lord Stewart to contradict a statement which appeared in this journal respecting the messenger Krouse. When his Lordship shall be pleased to satisfy the public that his conduct towards his Royal Mistress has been so much that of a gentleman as to make his authority, or any matter of fact which concerns the interests of that injured Lady, worth even the shadow of attention, then, and not till then shall we trouble ourselves with considering what it is that such a person admits or denies. Our intelligence in regard to Krouse was derived from a quarter which we shall not disgrace by any comparison which "has authorized the Austrian Observer to contradict" us.—Times.

Extract of a letter from Brigadier Gen. Atkinson, to the Sec'y. of War.
Franklin, Oct. 18, 1820.

Our crop surpasses my expectation; of corn, we shall no doubt gather more than 10,000 bushels. From the quantity gathered and measured, from an acre, which, I believe, yielded not more than an average, we should count on more than 13,000 bushels. The acre alluded to produced 102 1-2 bushels of shelled corn, but as was not yet quite dry enough, an allowance for shrinking of 22 1-2 per cent would still give us more than the latter quantity. Our potato crop will not be as abundant as expected, nor will the product of turnips; of the former we shall probably gather 4,000 bushels, and 4 to 5,000 of the latter. Grasshoppers appeared in myriads the last week in August, and stripped the turnips of their leaves; they were so well grown, however, as to resuscitate measurably, and will give half a crop. If these destructive visitants had made their appearance six weeks sooner, we should not have made a bushel of corn. They stripped it, even at that late period, of half its leaves. The Pawnee Indians lost their whole crop by their ravages, and I understand that at the earl of Selkirk's establishment, on Red river, the two last crops have been entirely destroyed by them.

If we are not again visited by those insects, there is no doubt but we shall be able, after gathering the next crop, to subsist ourselves in plentiful abundance by our own labours. We have cut and preserved 250 tons of hay, which will be sufficient for our cattle and horses.

The Indian tribes on the Missouri continue friendly towards us. Our opportunity of judging of their dispositions has been greater the present season than at any former period. In September, there was assembled, at one time, at the Bluffs, the chiefs and head men of three bands of Pawnees, of the Kansas, of the Mahas, of the Puncas; of the three bands of Yauketon Sioux, of the Teton Sioux, and of the Sione Sioux, residing above the Great Bend; all of whom professed to be, and are, no doubt, as friendly as could be wished. It is said that the Aracaras, who inhabit the country 150 miles below the Mandans, speak lightly of the coming of the troops; & the friendly disposition of the Mandas is also questioned. In these reports but little confidence should be placed. For my own part, I have not the least doubt but the presence of 400 troops would be quite sufficient to overawe them, and make as favourable an impression as could be desired; and which I must hope will be authorized early in the spring. There certainly is not the least difficulty, with proper management, of carrying the views of government into full effect, in regard to opening a friendly intercourse with the upper tribes.

Whilst the representatives of the above mentioned tribes were at the Bluffs, the brigade was paraded for review, with two pieces of cannon on the right, supplied with horses and mounted artillery. After the troops were reviewed in line, and in passing in common and quick time, they were carried through various evolutions, and the articles

Republican Meeting.

The Republicans of the town of Gates, friendly to the Administration of the General Government and opposed to the measures of De Witt Clinton, are requested to meet at Charles Mellard's Tavern in this village, on Thursday the 28th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. to choose three delegates to represent them in County Convention to be held on the first Wednesday in January next, at the house of Gen. W. L. Churchill, in Stafford, at 4 o'clock P. M.

S. MELANCTON SMITH,
JOHN BOWMAN,
AUGUSTINE G. DAUBY,
Committee.

CHRISTMAS.

The Anniversary of the nativity of our Saviour was celebrated in the new Episcopal Church, which was for the first time opened for public worship on Sunday previous. It was handsomely decorated with evergreens. The sermon which was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Cumming, we shall pass without comment as its merits could not be heightened by our eulogy. There is not in the annals of time a day consecrated by so important an event as that of Christmas. Nations may celebrate the birth day of freedom, the emancipation of millions of human beings from the galling yoke of despotic power, or the achievement of some splendid victory—but they all shrink into insignificance when compared with the Christians' jubilee; the day on which the babe of Bethlehem, encircled by the radiations of divinity, came to comfort, to cheer, and save a ruined world. Such a day, awakens a tone of solemn and sacred feeling and calls into action all the kind and endearing sensibilities of the heart. The expressions of good will—the kind greetings of friends—the magic of the social circle—the hospitable board, where the sire, like the venerable oak amid a forest of saplings, is surrounded by an animating group of children and grand-children, throwing about the evening of his days, the sunbeams of youth; and warming his aged bosom with tender expressions of love and respect—the little children, their eyes sparkling with hope, and their faces covered with smiles of happiness, striving which shall first salute you with "I wish you a merry Christmas,"—the small presents, tokens of love, which are interchanged among them—the thoughtless gaiety of the crowd and the sober realities of the day, all make this holiday indescribably interesting, carrying the mind rapidly along from subjects gay to grave, from the solemnities of the redemption of man, to the bustling routine of life, where laugh and frolic make up half the scene. How feeling, and how beautifully just, are the remarks of the charming writer of the Sketch Book on the preceding of this holy day. "There is," says he, "something in the very season of the year that gives a charm to the festivity of Christmas. At other times we derive a great portion of our pleasures from the mere beauties of nature. Our feelings sally forth and dissipate themselves over the sunny landscape, and we "live abroad and every where." The song of the bird, the murmur of the stream, the breathing fragrance of spring, the soft voluptuousness of summer, the golden pomp of autumn, earth with its mantle of refreshing green and heaven with its deep delicious blue and cloudy magnificence, all fill us with mute but exquisite delight, and we revel in the luxury of mere sensation.—But in the depth of winter, when nature lies despoiled of every charm, and wrapped up in her shroud of sheeted snow, we turn for our gratifications to moral sources. The dreariness and desolation of the landscape, the short gloomy days and darksome nights, while they circumscribe our wanderings, shut in our feelings also from rambling abroad, & make us more keenly disposed for the pleasures of the social circle. Our thoughts are more concentrated, our friendly sympathies more aroused. We feel more sensibly the charm of each other's society, and are brought more closely together by dependence on each other for enjoyment. Heart calleth unto heart, and we draw our pleasures from the deep wells of living kindness which lie in the quiet recesses of our bosoms, and which, when resorted to, furnish forth the pure element of domestic felicity.

The pitchy gloom without, makes the heart dilate on entering the room filled with the glow and warmth of the evening fire. The ruddy blaze diffuses an artificial summer and sunshine through the room, and lights up each countenance into a kindlier welcome. Where does the honest face of hospitality expand into a broader and more heart-felt smile—where is the shy glance of love more sweetly eloquent—than by the winter fireside?—and as that hollow blast of wintry wind rushes through the hall, claps the distant door, whistles about the casement, and rumbles down the chimney—what can be more grateful than that feeling of sober and sheltered security, with which we look round upon the comfortable chamber, and the scene of domestic hilarity?"

made to pass over the plain at the full speed of the horses. The display had the effect on the minds of the Indians, that it was intended to inspire, which was most favourable, as to the appearance and efficiency of the troops, and of the practicability of using cannon with ease and effect. The steam boat "Expedition" was also put in motion to their great astonishment and admiration.

Major O'Fallen has been zealous and indefatigable in the discharge of his duties as Indian agent. His impartial and dignified conduct towards the Indians, has made a very favourable impression on them; and it requires nothing but a similar course of conduct, on the part of the agent of government, to perpetuate their friendship.

With the highest respect, Sir,
I have the honour to be,
Your most obedient servant,
H. ATKINSON,
Brigadier General,
Commanding 9th Military Dept.
The Hon. J. C. Calhoun,
Secretary of War.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

We presume the reader will hardly excuse us if we do not introduce the Queen to view as early as the second paragraph of our summary. The case has closed so far as it relates to the testimony, and the labors of the council for the respective parties. The House of Lords adjourned on Monday the 30th of October, to Thursday the 2d of Nov. On that day the Lord Chancellor delivered an able speech. His Lordship said, that laying aside all the testimony in the case which can even be suspected and all doubtful evidence which has been submitted on both sides, yet there remained testimony enough uncontradicted, to warrant the conclusion that there had been an adulterous intercourse between her Majesty and Bergami.—We shall give it entire.

The Lord Chancellor was followed by Lord Erskine, who was prevented from concluding his speech, by a sudden and severe indisposition. The Courier says that

Lord Erskine had been examining the evidence and conduct of De Mont, and was proceeding (at a quarter past twelve) to speak of the testimony of Majocchi, when he suddenly paused. This was not particularly noticed at first, as if his lordship was looking over the minutes placed on the table before him; but after some time had elapsed, without resuming his speech, some of the Peers became alarmed, and rose from their seats to proceed to his lordship. The anxiety of the whole House was then aroused, as the Noble Earl fell forward on the table in a senseless state. There were cries of "Open the windows,"—"Some water." The Lord Chancellor and Lord Liverpool, evinced the greatest concern, and proceeded immediately to Lord Erskine's assistance. They, with the assistance of Earls Grey, and Cavaryon, and Lord Holland, raised his Lordship; but his speech and color were gone. They then became seriously alarmed, and instantly proceeded to convey him out of the House. The attack was so severe, that they were obliged literally to carry his Lordship out of the House, and into an adjoining room.

The proceedings of the house were completely interrupted by this event, & their lordships for some moments, remained in a state of the greatest anxiety, without knowing what course to pursue.

His lordship, we lament to say, remained in the same inanimate and alarming state. Sir T. Tyrwhitt was in attendance, and sent to procure all possible aid for his lordship.

The Times of Nov. 2, says—"It is said triumphantly, we hear, that Ministers will certainly carry the second reading of this wicked and ominous Bill.—Well, we reply, be it so: what does that signify? Will any man think the worse of the Queen for it?" This being the leading opposition paper, we may suppose that they think the passage of the bill pretty certain.

The Traveller of November 1, says—"When the bill of Pains and Penalties shall have passed, England will have ceased to be under the government of law."

The Prince of Saxe Cobourg has lately visited her Majesty for the first time since her return to England.

Lord Beresford, on his return from the Brazils to Portugal, was refused a landing at Lisbon, under a pretence by the new government, that in the existing state of things his lordship's person might be subject to insult. This is not understood to be the real cause. It was understood at Lisbon that Lord Beresford brought with him, from Rio Janeiro additional powers from the king, which would have given him a control over the whole kingdom, little short of monarchy; and this belief, whether well founded or not, seems to have given decision to the refusal to land and to enter the capital. His lordship, with several of the English officers attached to the Portuguese army, have gone to England.

Advices from Naples are to October 10. There was a contest at Palermo on the 25th September, at which time Gen. Pepe, commander of Neapolitan army, advanced and occupied the suburbs of

the city after killing and putting to flight all who defected them. On the 26th a flag of truce was sent in, but not returning, the troops attacked the city and burnt several houses. Negotiations were again commenced, but on a sudden in the afternoon of the 28th, the gates were shut, and the Palermitans recommenced hostilities. On the 2d October General Pepe threw in bombs; on the 5th new negotiations were commenced; and on the 10th a telegraphic dispatch was received at Naples, Dated Palermo, Oct. 6, announcing that all was nearly terminated. The city had surrendered and the troops of Gen. Pepe entered & occupied the forts.

According to letters from Paris, the French Government is about to send an expedition to Madagascar, to found a colony in that island. Two sons of one of the Madagascar Chiefs, who have been educated in France, are to return home with the expedition.

Prince Gustavus, son of the Ex-King of Sweden, has embarked from England for the continent.

The following is the concluding paragraph of Mr. Denman's speech, in defence of the Queen.

"This has been, my Lords, an inquiry unprecedented in the history of the world; the down sitting and up-rising of this illustrious Lady have been sedulously and anxiously watched; she uttered no word that had not to pass thro' a severe ordeal. Her daily looks have been remarked, and scarcely even her thoughts escaped the unparalleled and disgraceful assiduity of her enemies.—It is an inquisition, also of a most solemn kind. I know nothing in the whole race of human affairs, nothing in the whole view of eternity, which can even remotely resemble it; but the great day when the secrets of all hearts shall be disclosed! And if your lordships have been furnished with powers, which I might almost say, scarcely Omniscience itself possesses, to arrive at the secrets of this female, you will think that it is your duty to imitate the justice, beneficence, and wisdom of that benignant Being, who not in a case like this, where innocence is manifest, but when guilt was detected, and vice revealed, said, "If no acuser can come forward to condemn thee, neither do I condemn thee: go, and sin no more."

ORGANIZED CORPS.

The Clintonian General Committee, have declared that all their electioneering hand-bills and addresses, which were circulated through the post offices, previous to the last election, arrived safe, and in season, at the several places to which they were directed: this proves that no frauds were any where practised by republican post masters. But with respect to the hand-bills and addresses, which the republican committee forwarded through the post office, a large portion of them, never came to the hands of those to whom they were directed, & some, not until several days after the election was over. How happened this? No one will pretend that they were detained by republican post masters.

We have also recently been informed that large bundles of the Albany Register were forwarded to post masters, friendly to Mr. Clinton's election, and that they were by them distributed, thus defrauding the government of its due; these must have been faithful soldiers in his Excellency's corps.—Argus.

The following passage in a communication to the last New-York Statesman, signed Titus, which probably comes from the Governor himself, brings forcibly to our remembrance some passages in a play of Congreve's, where the characters bear no small affinity to those of the actors on our political scene and the catastrophe is such as without incurring the penalties of prying too deep into futurity, may safely be predicted of them, if placed in the same situation. Titus says, (speaking of the late proceedings in the Senate,) "would any Senator have dared to have conducted himself to the Chief Magistrate in the same way individually that they have done collectively?" This sentence appearing in a paper edited by Professor Carter, and applied to Mr. Clinton, has in it an air of vaporing bragadocio that will best be ridiculed in the parallel we present.

The characters are Sir Joseph Wittoll, a simple chicken hearted knight, somewhat resembling the Professor; Capt. Bluffe, a very Hannibal, like our Governor; and a third person whom we shall call Senator, to give a proper keeping to the whole.

Sir Joseph, Captain Bluffe, and Senator. Capt. Bluffe.—Fear him—he shall find he might have safer roused a sleeping lion.

Sir Joseph. Nay, dont speak so loud. Bluffe.—Damn your morals; I must revenge the affront done to my honor.

Sir Joseph.—Hey-day! Captain what's the matter.

Sir Joseph.—Mr. Senator, the matter is plain, Captain Bluffe does not care to be put upon, being a man man of honor.

Sir Joseph.—Sir Joseph a word with you in consideration of your insignificance, I would not have you draw yourself into a premonire, by trusting to that sign of a man there—that pot gun charged with wind.

Sir Joseph.—O Lord, O Lord, captain, come justify yourself. I'll give him the lie, if you'll stand to it.

Senator.—Nay, then, I'll be beforehand with you, to be that. (Kicks Sir Joseph.)

Sir Joseph.—Captain, will you see this? won't you pink his soul?

Bluffe.—Hush, 'tis not so convenient now, I shall find a time.

Senator.—What do you mutter about a time, rascal; you were the incendiary. There's to put you in mind of your time, a memorandum. (Kicks Bluffe.)

Bluffe.—Oh, this is your time, Sir, you had best make use of it.

Senator.—Egad, & so I will: There's again for you. (Kicks Bluffe again.)

Bluffe.—You are obliging, Sir, but this is too public a place to thank you in; but in your ear, you are to be seen again.

Senator.—Aye, thou imitable coward, and to be felt—as for example. (Kicks him.)

Excunt omnes.

A correspondent, in the last Statesman, addressing Mr. Carter, says, "Hibernicus called at Crittenden's to see you. Humph! Mr. Clinton never calls on his journeymen. If he desires to see his editor, he couches a note thus—"Carter, have need of you;" and the hireling hastens to the presence of his master. Argus.

The following extract from our Legislative Journals is given as a record of the consistency, and political honesty of our Governor and chief Justice. From the journals of the Senate of 1801, page 70.

"Mr. Foote, from the committee of the whole, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act proposing a Convention for the purpose of reducing the number of senators and members of Assembly", and the bill entitled "An act for taking a census in this state," reported that in proceeding in the second clause of the first bill, the first paragraph was read in the words following, viz:—"That the number of delegates to be chosen shall be the same as the number of Members of Assembly from the respective cities and counties of this state." Mr. Gould thereupon moved to add the following thereto, which was read to wit, "to be apportioned according to the next census taken in this state." Debates arose & the question being put thereon, it was carried in the negative, in manner following, viz:

For the negative—Messrs. Broom, Bruyn Clark, CLINTON, Coles, Denning, Gansevoort, Gordon, Graham, Hatfield, Hathorn, Hodgeboom, Hunting Kent, L'Honnemedien, Mathews, Purdy, Russel, Schenk, SPENCER, Sutherland, Ten Eyck, Wilkin.

For the affirmative—Messrs. Beckman, Frey, Gettman, Gold, Hitchcock, Myers, Phelps, Sauger, Van Schoonhoven.

"By the Journals of the Assembly for the same year it appears that that house made one amendment to the bill recommending a Convention, which amendment provided that the people at their next annual election for Members of Assembly ballot their wishes on the subject of calling a Convention, by writing "for a Convention" or "against a Convention." This amendment was also rejected by the same Senate."

The following gentlemen have been chosen Directors of the U. S. Naval Fraternal Association for the relief of the families of deceased officers, to serve one year, from the first day of January, 1821:—

Commodore Alex. Murray,
Captain Stephen Cassin,
Lieutenant Jus. Cross,
Hospital Surgeon Edward Cutbush,
Surgeons mate Fred. P. Markham,
Purser Timothy Winn,
Sailing Master Marmaduke Dove,
Midshipman D. W. McKorie,
Col. Archibald Henderson, of Marine Corps.

A true picture.—The following strongly drawn picture of the dictators who now trample upon the people of this state, is taken from the Columbian: its application is so striking that it can never be mistaken:—

"High party men, with absolute power, with a strong vindictive feeling, needy in purse, and grasping at property, ripe for any course, and bent on the persecution, if not extermination of their opponents,—with no power existing any where to thwart their will, embarrass their proceedings, or appeal to against their tyranny, or to call them to account hereafter."

People of this state, behold your situation as truly depicted above. You are in the power of such men, relieve yourselves quickly from the yoke.—N. Y. Adv.

Mr. Stone, of the Commercial, and Mr. Coleman, of the Post, are both engaged on the side of Clinton. It glads us to see these tried and worthy federal editor, so long the enemies of republican principle, coming out boldly in favor of the demagogue. It will sprit up the people to make additional efforts to break their chains.—Ib.

No attempt has been made to explain the Governor's inconsistency in recommending the convention bill, and then rejecting it. He is above explaining such trifles. His friends say a great deal on the subject, and appear to fear the consequences.—Ib.

Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.

The clergy and several members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the western district of this state, have been some time engaged in organizing a So-

ciety for the publication and distribution of valuable essays and tracts, in defence of revealed religion, and the great principles of christianity. No one who is acquainted with the present condition of this district, will hesitate to approve the design of such an institution. It is contemplated to obtain regular and permanent subscribers to the publications of the society, at a rate much cheaper than such works could be purchased at the Booksellers, but which will afford a moderate profit that is to be devoted to the gratuitous distributions of the same publications. The plan is simple, practical, and promises great usefulness: no similar institution exists in this country.

A constitution was adopted at a meeting held in Canandaigua on the 4th of October last, at which a meeting of the society was appointed to be held in Auburn on the 13th instant for the choice of officers and to complete its organization. The meeting was held accordingly, and more than 750 dollars was subscribed by the members present, to constitute a fund, the interest of which only is to be applied to the ordinary expenditures of the society. Annual subscriptions to a moderate amount were also made, and the inclemency of the weather, and the badness of the travelling, only prevented a larger collection of the members, and more extensive contributions. Collections will continue to be made, and from the happy commencement of the undertaking, the most sanguine hopes may be entertained of its complete success. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the society:—

Rev. Orin Clark, Geneva, President; Morris S. Miller, Utica, Elijah Miller, Auburn, Zachariah Seymour, Canandaigua, Nathaniel Rochester, Rochester, Vice-Presidents; Rev. Wm. Barlow, Recording Secretary; Rev. Francis H. Cumming, Corresponding Secretary; John C. Spencer, Treasurer; Rev. Henry M. Shaw, Rev. Lucius Smith, Rev. Ezekiel G. Gear, Rev. George H. Norton, Nathan Williams, Joseph L. Richardson, James Rees, Orson Seymour, T. D. Burrell, George B. Throop, David Hudson, and Asa Stanley, Trustees.

The board of officers immediately organized and appointed a committee to select matter and superintend its publication: a committee to enter into contracts for the printing of the work, and a committee of distribution.

Thus has this society commenced upon a plan which promises the most extensive usefulness, and which contains principles that will secure its permanence, and extend its operations to posterity. Unlike other institutions, it contains within itself the principles of its own preservation, and while its sphere of action cannot be diminished, it will increase and enlarge with every revolving year. The first publication of the Society will be issued as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

From the Village Record, Nov. 25.

An anecdote has been related to me, of a character so extraordinary that I think it ought to be recorded. It comes from a source entitled to perfect credit. During the revolutionary war, two British soldiers, of the army of Lord Cornwallis, went into a house and abused a young woman in a most cruel and shameful manner. A third soldier, on going into the house, met them coming out and knew them. The girl acquitted him of all blame, but he was imprisoned because he refused to disclose the names of the offenders. Every art was tried, but in vain, he was condemned by a court martial to die. When on the gallows, Lord Cornwallis, surprised at his pertinacity, rode near him:—

"Campbell," said he, "what a fool are you to die thus. Disclose the names of the guilty men and you shall be immediately released; otherwise you have not 15 minutes to live."

"You are in an enemy's country, my lord," replied Campbell, "you can better spare one man than two."

Firmly adhering to his purpose, he died.

Does history furnish a similar instance of such strange devotion for a mistaken point of honour?

I do not recollect to have seen the fact stated tho' it deserves to be remembered. General Washington had two favourite horses. A large elegant parade horse, of a chesnut colour, high spirited, and of a gallant carriage; this horse had belonged to the British army. His other was smaller, and his colour sorrel; this he used always to ride in time of action, so that whenever the general mounted him, the word ran through the ranks, "We have business on hand."

At the battle of Germantown, Gen. Wayne rode his gallant roan, and in charging the enemy his horse received a wound in his head, and fell, as was supposed, dead. Two days after the roan returned to the American camp, not materially injured, and was again fit for service.

Great quantities of dry goods, which were lately sunk in the Hudson, in the sloop Jane, have been restored to their original beauty and value, at the great drying establishment on Staten Island, and some also by Mr. Bryan in New-York.

The county of Ontario. This unwieldy county will probably at the next session of the Legislature be divided—possibly more than once. Great exertions are making, by Holley, Spencer & Co. to prevent any division. Remonstrances, all from Head Quarters, we understand, are in circulation. Every man will be used to obtain remonstrators—the cause of Mr. Clinton must be supported. Some must be told one story and some another—always remembering to descant largely on the hard times, and the great expense of organizing new counties. In this way the fears of some may be operated upon—but we caution the people against such duplicity. The expense of erecting public buildings will appear trifling when compared with the expense of visiting Canandaigua exclusively on legal business. The amount which each individual will be taxed may be as high as 15 cents. Who will begrudge this trifling sum to be relieved from the burthens which he now suffers, and those which may be anticipated? A Court House is now wanted in Canandaigua, and who of you, who are included in the territory of the new county, wish to contribute your money to build it? What particular interest have you in the prosperity of that village? You never think of going there, only when reluctantly compelled to vindicate your own rights, or those of your neighbours in courts of law. Is this the case with our village? Certainly not. Here your wheat, corn, pork, &c. find the best and almost the only market in this part of the state—and this market will be greatly improved by the increased population which would be concentrated here by the erection of a new county. It should be an object of every farmer to do whatever may be in his power, to facilitate the growth of the village. Every new inhabitant increases the demand for his produce. Strike from the map the village of Rochester, cover its site with forest trees again, and where then would the farmer find a market for his surplus commodities? Their lands would be reduced in value, their grain would rest upon their hands, or they would be compelled to transport it to market at such a distance from home, as to render it quite valueless. The benefits of large villages in your vicinity would then be felt, appreciated and its loss lamented. But what would be the consequences were the village 7 or 8 times larger than it is at present? Who cannot perceive that the labors of the husbandman would be more amply rewarded and his lands greatly enhanced in value? If the price of produce is in proportion to the demand, it requires not the gift of second sight, to be convinced that you would be highly benefited by such an increase of population. I hope the little jealousies which may be felt by some against "village greatness" will not induce any one of you to oppose what is really your interest to support. The interests of the people in the country are inseparably identified with the interests of the inhabitants of the village. A thriving village gives life and activity to the farming interest in its vicinity—and the farming interest cherishes and supports the village.

Missouri.—In the House of Representatives the Constitution of Missouri has been rejected by a majority of 10—and it passed the Senate 26 to 18. What course this subject will take there is a difficulty in conjecturing.

The Floridas, it is now said positively, are ceded to the U. S.

The Unanimous vote of Virginia was given for James Monroe and Daniel D. Tompkins.

In Maryland, Robert G. Harper had 1 vote for the Vice-Presidency—10 for D. D. Tompkins.

In Rhode Island and Connecticut the votes were unanimous for J. Monroe & D. D. Tompkins.

The Albany Statesman asserts very positively that Gov. Clinton will "substantiate his declaration," touching the organized and disciplined corps, and that some "damning facts will be disclosed"—in due time. *Argus.*

It is said that 800 persons have been swept off by the late fever at Savannah.

The new Phoenix Steam boat, built at Vergennes, Vermont, was launched on the 14th of November.

A servant woman, near Worcester, England, by the imprudence of reading by candle light in bed, set fire to the furniture and was burnt to death.

The city of Milan is Eight Italian miles in circumference, and contains one hundred and thirty thousand inhabitants.

What would be wanting to constitute Liberty, if humanity was universally and entirely the "order of the day?" Sin and Mistry would vanish from the earth!

A reward of \$500 is offered for the detection of the person who set fire to a steam boat at Ver-

genes, on the night of the 3th Octo last. Also \$500 for the detection of those who set fire to the steam boat Champlain, at Whitehall, on the night of the 6th of October, 1817.

Leghorn hats.—The hats known by the name of Leghorn, are made by the peasantry, near Florence, out of a kind of wheat straw, grown for that purpose, and cut before the grain ripens. To make it fine, it is sown in poor ground, very thick.

The celebrated Weathersfield bonnet was sold a few days since, at auction, in N. Y. for \$39.

Lawyers Harvest.—The Louisville Advertiser states that 1583 undecided causes are open on the docket of one county in Kentucky.

A woman of Homer, N. Y. on the 3d inst. spun 15 and a half skeins of flannel yarn, containing 10 knots each, on a common wheel.

The Zanesville silver mining company has at length got down to the place where they expected to find silver, but no silver has yet been discovered where they are now at work; they are, however, working, in a horizontal direction, towards the place where they first bored, with the expectation, as they say, of finding there the object of their pursuits. *Ohio paper.*

A corn shelling machine is in use at Worcester, Ms. by which a man and boy can shell from 10 to 15 bushels in an hour. It was invented by a Mr. Melvin.

Sixty-one pews in St. Paul's Church, in Boston, sold for thirty-four thousand dollars!

There is a farm in Braintree, Mass. which has been owned by the same family for more than 172 years; it is now in the possession of the 7th generation.

(FOR THE GAZETTE.)
TO LOGAN.

Logan, in prose let men their foes abuse
Some better theme should suit the hea-
ven born muse,
The people's choice, your rulers' worth
to scan
Alike dishonour both the *mouse* and *man*.
There was a time you rais'd a noble
strain—
And breath'd a requiem o'er the he-
ro slain;
And Fraser's grateful shade exulting
heard
His treasure'd worth by generous foes re-
verd.
Again awake the muse; for aid to tell
How in his country's cause, Montgome-
ry fell!
And he who rush'd the bravest midst
the brave
His country from the tawny foe to
save)
Lamented Wayne, still foremost in the
strife
To rescue victims from the savage knife,
Now lonely lies unnotic'd where he fell
And sleeps neglected in his narrow cell.
Again to elegy employ thy powers,
Fling o'er the heroes grave poetic flow-
ers,
And many a kindred heart shall raise, a
prayer
For blessings on the hand that strew'd
them there

HENRY.

* See American Monthly Magazine, No. III. Vol. III. June 1818.

MARRIED.—On the 14th instant, at the house of Mr. James Young near the Seneca village, on the Buffalo Reservation, by the rev. Step N. Rowan, President of the N. Y. Missionary Society, Tho's Armstrong, interpreter to the Seneca mission, to Rebecca Hempertman.

Also, at the same place, Jonathan Jacket, youngest son of the celebrated Chief Red Jacket, to Yeehah-wee, a young woman from Cattaraugus.

The rev. Paschal N. Strong, corresponding secretary of the N. Y. missionary society, being present, concluded the solemnization by prayer.

Thomas Armstrong and Rebecca Hempertman are both whites, who were taken by the Senecas at the close of the revolutionary war, from their cradles, & are now identified with the Indians by their language and their habits. The other parties are native Senecas.

This is the first occasion on which marriage has ever been solemnized in this tribe according to the christian institution; and it is hoped this will be an example for future imitation, as the rights were solemnized in the presence of a number of the principal Chiefs and Warriors in the nation.—*Geneva Gazette.*

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.
The undersigned having been appointed a corresponding committee for the county of Ontario, for the current year, it becomes our duty to give notice to the town committees to call meetings in their respective towns for the purpose of choosing delegates to constitute a republican Convention for this county for the ensuing year.

We therefore request the said committees to call meetings of the republicans in their respective towns in such a manner as they shall deem proper, and to elect three delegates to meet in County

convention at Washburn's Inn in Canandaigua on the 23th day of December next, at 1 o'clock P. M. of that day, for the transaction of the usual business of such a convention, and such other business as said convention may deem proper.

TIMOTHY BARNARD, HUGH M'NAIR, IRA SELBY, RICH'd M. WILLIAMS, LOTT REW, AB'm P. VOSBURGH, JOHN MASTICK.
November 25th 1820.
The above meeting if it be held at Mr. Rowe's Tavern, instead of Washburn's as mentioned in the above notice.

Masonic Notice.
The Anniversary of St. John the Evangelist will be celebrated at Rochester on the 27th inst. An Oration will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Bradley, at the Presbyterian Church, and a dinner provided by A. Ensworth & Son. The brethren of the several Lodges in this vicinity are respectfully invited to attend. Procession to form at the Lodge Room, precisely at 11 o'clock A. M.
Wm. BREWSTER, Wm. COBB, Wm. ATKINSON, A. REYNOLDS, R. BABBIT,
Committee.
Rochester, Dec. 18, 1820.

NOTICE.
APPLICATION will be made at the next session of the Legislature for the exemption of Mechanics' tools from execution—and it is earnestly requested by the mechanics of this place, that the mechanics in different parts of the state co-operate, by an expression of their wishes to their representatives from their respective counties.
Printers will please give this one insertion. Rochester, Dec. 25, 1820.

New Blacksmithing Establishment!
COBB & THAYER,
HAVING completed their new shop at the west end of the Bridge, are now ready to accommodate their customers with all kinds of CAST-STEEL and other EDGE TOOLS.—Also, all kinds of country work done in the shortest notice, in a complete and workmanlike manner.
Rochester, Dec. 26th 1820. 8tf.

NOTICE is hereby given that James L. Roseburgh, John Ward, Samuel Stilwell, Daniel B. Fitzhugh, Henry Shepard and their associates, will petition the Legislature of the state of New-York at the next meeting for an act to divide the counties of Ontario, Genesee, Steuben and Allegany, setting off a new county to comprise the towns of Lima, Avon, Genesee, Livonia, Groveland, Freeport, Sparta, and the west part of Springwater in Ontario.—York, Leicester, Perry, and Mount Morris, in Genesee,—the north township of Dansville in Steuben, and the north townships of Ossian and Nunda, in Allegany. December 21st, 1820.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers and their associates, will present a petition to the next Legislature at their next meeting, for an act incorporating the village of Rochester-ville, and of School District No. 4 in the town of Brighton, into a Lancasterian School Society.
NATHAN L. ROCHESTER, ELISHA ELY, ISAAC COLVIN.
December 26, 1820.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers and their associates will present a petition to the Legislature of the State of New-York, at their next meeting, for a law to erect north part of Genesee county, to include the towns of Gates, Parma, Clarkson, Murray, Gaines, Rideway, Shelby, Barra, Sweden, Ogdén, Riga and Bergen, into a new county.
HIEL BROCKWAY, ABEL BALDWIN, SYLVESTER ALVORD.
Nov. 24th, 1820.

NOTICE.
ALL persons having unsettled accounts with the Estate of Jacob Smith deceased, are informed that the Executors will attend at his late residence from Monday, the 11th to the 16th of December inclusive for the purpose of settling the same. Those indebted are requested to make immediate payment. Grain will be received on accounts and Notes specifying the same, if delivered within a few days.
FRANCIS SMITH, } Execu- JAMES SMITH, } tors. West-Bloomfield, Nov. 22, 1820.

TO THE PUBLIC.
A Responsible person is wanted to carry a mail from Rochester to Oswego—to be transported once a week on horseback. For terms enquire of the Printer.
Rochester Dec. 12, 1820.

PELLING BOOKS,
For sale at this Office

WINDOW GLASS.
THE Subscriber Agent of the Peterboro Glass Manufactory, offers for sale, at Factory prices
WINDOW GLASS
of all sizes, wholesale and retail. Merchants will find it for their interest to call.

Drugs & Medicines.
JUST received a new supply, which together with those before on hand, comprising a general assortment, will be sold low for cash.

Notice
IS hereby given to all who are indebted to me to call and settle their accounts without delay—thereby preventing vexations and costs necessarily attending coercive measures.
F. F. BACKUS.
Rochester, Dec 11, 1820. 5tf

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber wants 25 journeyman 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
Pork, Whiskey, and Potash barrels, made of the best seasoned stock, on hand which will be sold low for produce. The work warranted good.
BENJ. JAMES.
Rochester, August 8, 1820. 40tf.

LOOK AT THIS!
FOR sale, a good two horse WAGON—one span of fine HORSES, and a set of harness. Enquire of the Printer. Dec. 11, 1820.

PORK WANTED.
WANTED, 10,000—pounds Pork in the Hog, for which cash will be paid by
S. MELANCTON SMITH.
Rochester Dec 19, 1820.
Also a few Bbls. of Mess PORK.

NOTICE.
ALL persons who owe me for Papers must make immediate payment.—This No. ends the quarter and the Printers must be paid. Whoever has paid the Printers, must bring forward their receipt, and have a settlement.
S. B. BARTLETT.
Dec. 18th, 1820.

W.M. PITKIN,
At the store recently occupied by Messrs. Leavitt & Hill, near the Bridge,
IS now opening a general assortment of
Drugs and Medicine, Dye-Stuffs, Paints, Oils, & Glass, Crockery & Glass-ware, Wines, Groceries, &c. &c.
Rochester, Dec. 4, 1820. 4tf

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.

REMOVAL.
COBB & THAYER,
HAVE removed their Scythe & Axe Manufactory, to their new Shop at the west end of the Bridge, where they intend carrying on the manufacturing of
SCYTHES and AXES
in all their various branches. All calls in their line, punctually attended to.
Rochester, Dec. 5th 1820. 5tf

NOTICE
IS 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.

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. 2tf

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 snuff, 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. 28, 1820. 511y.

STOVES, HARD-WARE, CUTLERY &c. &c.
SMITH & ALLCOTT
HAVE just received at their new Brick Store an extensive assortment of

HARD-WARE, DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, IRON, STEEL, NAILS, TIN, SHEET-IRON, &c.
They also carry on the manufacturing of
Tin and Sheet-Iron,
all which will be sold at fair prices.
CASH paid for FURS.

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
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

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.

An Apprentice.
A Boy of good character may find a situation in this Office. Dec. 11.

ALMANACKS
For the Year
1821.
For sale at this Office.

MISCELLANY.

From Poulson's American Daily Adv.

A NEW-HAMPSHIRE TAVERN.

Some years ago, his Roximante striding, A gentleman was in New-Hampshire riding, Far to the North—He'd travelled many a league, One day; and now with hunger, thirst, fatigue,

Almost o'er come, with most rejoicing eyes
A Tavern sign he at a distance spies:
Approaching, on the sign these words appear:

"For man and beast best entertainment here."

Dismounting for the hostler now he calls,
But for the hostler all in vain he bawls,
He opens the door; then sees with graces winning,

The landlady and daughter Bets a spinning,
Humming away at most enormous rate,
This on the little wheel, that on the great.

"Where is the landlord?"—"He is gone away
Clear down the lot with Joe, a mowing hay."

"Grass, madam—Have you oats?"—"No, none at all,
My husband sold the whole last fall
To find the house in liquors."—"Corn, ma'am pray?"

"The last half bushel went to mill to-day?"
"Then you have meal?"—"Not any: you know, Bets,
All we've not baked has gone to pay our debts.

Let down then bars; take out your bits, your horse
Will find as good food, sir, as ever was,
—This done, the traveller to the house returned.

And to allay his thirst impatient burned,
"Fill thank you madam, for a glass of gin
And water."—"Sir, there's not a drop within."

"Some brandy, then?"—"Sir, we have none at all;
For here for brandy people never call."

"A glass then of West India?"—"Sir, we've none."
"Well then, New-England?"—"All our rum is gone."

"Have you some cider, or some beer that's good?"
"Our cider's out—we have not lately brewed."

"I'm very thirsty; pray some water bring?"
"But take the sound, and fetch some from the spring."

Bets went—returned—"Mother, th' old sow, oh lud,
Has made the water all as thick as mud,
By wallowing in the spring"—The traveller now

Demands: "What keep you but yourselves and sow?"
"Keep," says the woman, feeling anger's spur,
"What do we keep? why, we keep Tavern, Sir."

Ned would liken himself to Achilles of old,
I hope he'll admit of a single correction;
In his heel lay Achilles danger we're told,
Whilst Ned, in his heels finds his only protection.

PROOF POSITIVE.
"My Celia's willing chains I wear,
Sigh'd love-sick—true," answered John,
"Willing they must be, for in truth,
Her charms could never force them on."

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

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

Robert complain'd in bitter terms one day,
That Frank had ta'en his character away;
"I take your character," says Frank,
"why, zounds! I would not have it for ten thousand pounds."

CHARACTER OF BORACHIA BIBLER,
Down to the period of his Death in a Ditch.
(A happy imitation of Counsellor Phillips' Character of Bonaparte.)
HE IS FUDDED!

We may now pause before that drunken prodigy, which staggered amongst us like some pompous landlord, whose nose parboiled the liquor his mouth swallowed.

Dirty, squinting, and peculiar, he fell from his seat, an overdone lubber, hiccuping in the harmony of his own originality.

A hat greased, rimless, and scalloped—a coat destitute of its skirts—& neck-cloth that distanced description—and a pair of breeches grinning defiance to totality, marked the outlines of this extraordinary drinker—the most extraordinary

nary, perhaps, that in the annals of this world ever drank, or reeled, or fell.

Fling into a tavern in the midst of a combat which employed every fist of a crowd who acknowledged no superior, he commenced his blow-out, a cobbler by trade, and a drunkard by inclination.

With no friend but his cup, and no fortune but his wages, he rushed into the bar, where rum, and gin, had arrayed themselves, and sobriety fled from him as from the glance of destiny. He knew no motive but drunkenness—he acknowledged no check but an empty pocket—he worshipped no God but the bottle, and with an eastern devotion, he knelt at the shrine of his idolatry. Antecedent to this, there was no spirit that he did not love, there was no cordial that he did not venerate; in the hope of a tankard he flattered the landlord; for the sake of a dram, he bowed to the bar-keeper.

A professed Christian, he guzzled in Lent; a pretended saint, he horsewhipped his wife; and in the name of a borrower, he stole without remorse, and wore without shame the shirt of his neighbor.

The bar contained no liquors that he did not approve, there was no bottle he could not empty—and whether amid brother drunkards, in a ditch or on a dung-hill, he seemed never to be sober, and everlastingly drunk. The whole army of tiplers wondered at beholding the immensity of his draughts, and the velocity with which he drank them.—Scepticism bowed to the prodigies of his performance; a quart of raw rum assumed the air of moderation; nor was there aught too incredible for belief, or too fanciful for expectation, when the world saw a mender of old shoes drink three quarts without a stagger.—All the blow-outs of Antiquity became flea-bites in his contemplation:

and he disposed of gallons and quarts, and pints and gills, and mugs, as if they were the invisible measures of the Lilliputians.

Such is a faint and feeble picture of Rorachia Bibler, the first, and it is to be hoped the last, Emperor of drunkards.

The following anecdote points out the folly of those coxcombs who would be considered fine gentlemen.

Lord Camelford entering one evening a coffee-house in Conduit street, which his lordship frequented, meanly, attired, as he often was, sat down to peruse the paper of the day. Soon after, came in a dashing fellow, a first-rate blood, who threw himself into the opposite seat of the same box with Lord C. and in a most consequential tone bawled out—"Walter, bring me a pint of Madeira, and a couple of wax candles, and put them into the next box." He then drew to himself Lord C.'s candle, and set himself to read. His lordship glanced at him a look of indignation, but exerting his optics a little more, continued to decypher his paper. The writer soon reappeared, and with a multitude of obsequious bows, announced his having completed the commands of the gentleman, who immediately lounged round into his box. Lord Camelford having finished his paragraph, called out in a mimic tone to that of Mr. —, "Waiter, bring me a pair of snufflers." These were quickly brought, when his Lordship laid down his paper, walked round to the box in which Mr. — was, snuffed out both his candles, and leisurely returned to his seat. Boiling with rage and fury, the indignant beau roared out, "Waiter, waiter, waiter, who the devil is it that dares thus to insult a gentleman? Who is he? What is he? What do they call?" "Lord Camelford, Sir," said the waiter.—"Who! Lord Camelford?" returned the former, in a tone of voice scarcely audible! horror-struck at the recollection of his own impertinence, and almost doubting whether he was still in existence. "Lord Camelford!—What have I to pay?" On being told, he laid down his score, and actually stole away, without daring to taste his Madeira.

A Recipe for Rheumatism.—"Take one ounce of Gum Camphor, and put it into a quart of spirits; put therein as much of the bark of Sassafras root as the liquor will cover—let it stand for 10 or 12 hours and it is fit for use. Take half a common wine glass full on going to bed, and the same as soon as you can in the morning, if possible an hour or two before breakfast, and even again at eleven o'clock, should the rheumatism be very painful, taking care to rub the parts affected well with the same medicine. It being an innocent medicine, the dose may be increased to a full glass if thought necessary. The effect is a violent perspiration, consequently the patient must be extremely careful not to be exposed to the cold. Although this treatment may not suite all kinds of rheumatism, it has had the effect to relieve one who had it in his shoulders, knees, and ankles, for many years, and very strenuously recommends its application.

Recipe for a cold.—Take one table spoonful of sweet oil, one do. of brown sugar, two do. vinegar, four do. French Brandy, and half do. of laudanum—one tea spoonful to be taken three or four times during the day, and one at going to bed.

STOVES,
HARD-WARE, CUTLERY
&c. &c.

SMITH & ALLCOTT
HAVE just received at their new
Brick Store an extensive assortment of

HARD-WARE,
DRY-GOODS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
IRON, STEEL,
NAILS, TIN,
SHEET-IRON, &c.

They also carry on the manufacturing of
Tin and Sheet-Iron,
all which will be sold at fair prices.
CASH paid for FURS.
Rochester, December 5th 1820. 5tf

NEW STORE.

DRUGS & MEDICINE.
THE subscriber having formed a connexion with Smith & Allcott, in the above line, now offers for sale in a part of their new Brick Store, a general assortment of inspected and warranted
Drugs and Medicines,
which will be sold as low as at any place west of Albany. He solicits a share of the patronage of Physicians, and the public in general.
CALEB HAMMOND.
Rochester, Dec. 5th 1820. 5tf

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 for Cash, at wholesale or retail—some of which are the following:—

- Broadcloths,
 - Cassimeres,
 - Satinetts,
 - Flannels,
 - Bombazetts,
 - Ratinetts,
 - 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. &c.
- Rochester, Oct. 17th 1820. 50d.

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. 5m.
Rochester Hardware Store.

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.
Dutch Bolting Cloths.
They have on hand a general assortment of
Hard-Ware, Iron, Steel, Nails,
Copper, Sheet-Iron and Tin
Wares, &c.
Dec. 13, 1820.

DYE STUFF, PAINT AND OIL STORE.

S. MELANCTON SMITH

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

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

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

FORWARDING.

THE subscriber continues the Forwarding Business on the Genesee River, will take property at either of the Landings above Rochester and deliver the same at either of the Landings below;—will also contract for the Forwarding of Merchandise from Albany to any part of this district on reasonable terms.
S. MELANCTON SMITH.
Rochester, April 18, 1820. 24tf
Rochester, Nov. 7. 1820.

REMOVAL.

W. M. 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 Curls, Liquid Blacking, Blackball, &c.
Rochester, Nov. 20th 1820. 3tf

CHEAP CASH STORE.

LEAVITT & HILL
IN the new stone building at the West End of the Bridge, have just received from New-York, a large and well assorted stock of
GOODS,

of almost every description, which they are determined to sell for ready pay, sufficiently low to correspond with the present prices of Produce.
Rochester, Nov. 28th, 1820. 4tf

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.

GROUND PLASTER,

BY the Bbl. or smaller quantity for Sale, also, a few Bbls. Bennet's (Manlius) superior Ale, by
S. MELANCTON SMITH.
August, 21st 1820.

CASH for WHEAT.

THE Subscribers will pay Cash for Wheat delivered at their Mills in Clyde.
STRONG & ALBRIGHT.
Clyde, Sept. 8, 1820. 54tf

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.

Feathers Wanted,
A Fair price will be paid for a quantity of Feathers. Enquire at this Office. Nov. 14, 1820.
Rochester, Nov. 7. 1820.

PLAYING CARDS
For sale at this Office.

ROCHESTER BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

JUST received from Boston and for sale by the subscriber
50 doz. Morocco and Fancy Binding Skins,
200 pr. cowhide Boots—
which for stock and work, are exceeded by none—Also, an additional supply of excellent coarse Shoes—making such a variety as will suit purchasers, at least, as well, as at any other Store in the state west of Albany.

The subscriber begs leave gratefully to acknowledge his obligations for past favors, and the same time to inform his customers that he is constantly adding to the number of his workmen, and that of late he has been very successful in procuring good ones—so that he is able to furnish not only durable work, but as much style and taste as can be found in New-York or Boston. He pledges himself to sell quite as low as at any other place in this part of the country.
JACOB GOULD.

Carroll-st. Rochester, nearly opposite A. Ensworth & Son's Inn, December 4, 1820.

N. B. Merchants and others who purchase to sell again, supplied on liberal terms. All failures in work done by the subscriber repaired gratis.

Strayed or Stolen.

FROM the Yard of Rufus Hannahs, a yoke of OXEN 5 years old, color black and white, with buttons on all their horns, except one. Whoever will give information where they may be found, or will deliver them to Mr. Wm. McCracken, Innkeeper in the village of Rochester, or return them to the subscriber shall be liberally rewarded.
DAVID RILEY.
Elba, Dec. 14th, 1820. 3w

BURRELL REED, TONSOR & FRISSEUR.

RETURNS his most grateful acknowledgements to the inhabitants of Rochester and its vicinity, for the liberal patronage he has received, since first he unlocked his Barberous instruments amongst them, and notwithstanding the opposition he has encountered in the various departments of the Shaving time he still continues, like his great prototype, the immortal Huggins to flourish the Packagod of ascendancy—and eggs leave to inform the public that he as lower'd his court of fashion, from the pinnacle or which it was erected, to a level with the Beards and Locks of the community, where he is to be found one door South of the new brick Store of Messrs. Smith & Allcott, and where the rich perfume of the genuine Windsor, and the gentle fragrance of his true Balsamic Pomatum will be found alike healthful and delightful—and in his strong desire to promote the interest of the Head department—he is not regardless of that of the Meel, and for this great object has constantly on hand a large supply of the real jet Japann gloss Blacking—He will "seize the fair occasion," to attend the commands of the Ladies at their respective residences.
Signed and executed at my court of Rochester, Nov. 28, 1820.
B. REED.

Stephen Charles, RESPECTFULLY INFORMS

his friends and the public generally that he has opened a Grocery Store on 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 Pitts,
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: 51m