

# ROCHESTER GAZETTE.

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1821.

[WHOLE No. 217.

### 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.**  
 Surrogate's Notice, 30 cents for the first, and 15 cts. 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.

### 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 . . . . . 2-4 dis  
 Auburn Bank . . . . . 2-4 dis  
 Aqueduct at Catskill . . . . . 1-4 dis  
 Baker'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 . . . . . 1-4 dis  
 Una 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 . . . . . 5 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.

### National Work.

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

### TO THE PUBLIC.

When we consider the personal qualities of the signers, who were associated in the first Congress of the United States, and whose names are affixed to the Declaration of Independence, the peculiar occasion which attended 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 impressive and magnificent spectacle has been exhibited to the world, and we seek in vain, in the annals of nations, for an event more worthy of a commemorative or being cherished forever in the hearts of a great 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 feelings in the cradle, and amongst all the actions and enterprises of man, none has excited a greater degree of his nature, none has excited a greater amount of veneration, and has merited more exalted honors, our gratitude, than the exercise of liberty and independence.—In those republican states which have been the admiration of the world, the first fruits of genius was paid to the patriot who first promoted the cause of liberty, and maintained the independence and dignity of man. The animated eagle, the lightning marble snatched his features from the grasp of death, and the historian inscrib-

bed his name and achievements in the imperishable records of fame. It would indeed be no favorable presage of the perpetuity of our republican institutions, to discover an insensibility to the obligations we owe the memory of the illustrious patrons of American freedom. They advanced us by their magnanimity from the inglorious state of colonial subjection and from the arbitrary dominion of a foreign power, to the distinguished elevation of a sovereign and independent people; they asserted and maintained the imprescribable rights of humanity by the "mutual pledge of their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor;" & 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 Cingela that the name of Scipio was profaned, and the statue of Brutus brought down to its possessor.

The glory of our ancestors is the light of posterity, and the homage of the living nation is offered to the illustrious dead with an affectionate and reverent 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 restoration of such feelings, grandeur of sentiment, dignity and elevation of character, & habits of virtue are generated & confirmed. Examples elad 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 torch of the body was invigorated by exercise and activity. "He interweaves" says Plutarch the praise of virtue and the contempt of vice in all their pursuits and recreations, and by these efforts they are possessed with a habit of honor, an enthusiasm, bordering on insanity, and had not a wish but for their country." The trophies of Miltiades interposed the steps of Themistocles, and Themistocles in listening to the exploits of Hercules was fired with his spirit and became the successful rival of his fame. The medals, stamped with the names of his ancestors, and hanging about with the emblem of his father's valor.

### 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. Conrader, whose style has not been excelled 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.

### PROSPECTUS

OF A PERIODICAL MISSIONARY WORK,  
 Which is published in the City of N. Y.  
 ENTITLED

### The American Missionary Register.

MR Lewis, its editor of the Commercial Advertiser and New-York Spectator, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that having retired from that establishment, he has commenced the publication of a periodical Missionary work under the title mentioned above. In conducting the work, he will take for his model so far as relates to the perspicuous arrangement of its contents, the superior quality of its paper, and its general appearance, the celebrated Church Missionary Register, printed in London.

The proposed work will embrace the operations of the United Foreign Missionary Society; of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; of the Board of Missions, under the patronage of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church; of the Board of Missions under the care of the Dutch Reformed Synod; of the Protestant Episcopal Church; of the Board of Missions under the care of the Dutch

Reformed Synod; of the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society; of the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society; of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions; and of other Missionary Societies in this country. It will also embrace a concise and satisfactory view of the principal Missionary Societies in Great Britain, and on the continent of Europe; of the rise and progress of our own and of other National Bible Societies; and of the exertions of the numerous Institutions, formed for the promulgation of Christian knowledge, and the extension of the Redeemer's Kingdom throughout the world.

It is believed, that a work of this kind, judiciously conducted, cannot but be considered, at present, an eventful period, as an important desideratum in this country. In London, there are not less than five periodical publications, devoted principally to the Missionary cause.

### TERMS.

1st. The American Missionary Register is printed on fine hand-made paper, and in a style of elegance not inferior to the best London periodical works.  
 2d. A number containing 40 large Octavo pages, with double columns, and styled in colored paper, will be issued on the last day of every month. Twelve numbers, together with a table of contents, and a copious index of a mass of persons and places, will constitute a volume of about 500 pages. Should the subscription list be sufficient to warrant the expense, each volume will be ornamented and illustrated with occasional plates.  
 3d. The price of the work will be 3 dollars a year—no subscription will be taken for a less term than a year; and every subscriber who shall care to give notice of his intention to discontinue the work on or before the delivery of the last number of a volume, will be considered as pledged to take the succeeding volume.  
 4th. Every person who shall procure ten subscribers out of his city, and become responsible for the payment, will be entitled to an additional copy. A proportional allowance will be granted for any larger number.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money &c. &c. the interest thereon secured by mortgage executed by Judith 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 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 8, 1820.  
 ANDREW V. T. LEAVITT,  
 CHARLES J. HILL,  
 By Enos Poston, their Att'ys.

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 Praper, 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 DRAFER, insolvent.

**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.

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

### Foreign Intelligence.

#### ADDRESSES TO THE QUEEN.

On Monday last her majesty received numerous addresses at Brandenburg House. It had been announced by her chamberlains as the last occasion of the kind. The deputations were received by her majesty in the usual state in the long hall. She was attended by Mr. Home in the place of Alderman Wood (who is seriously indisposed) and a number of foreign gentlemen, besides Lieuts. Hownam and Flynn, Mr. Austin, Lady Anne Hamilton, and the countess of Oldi. The following is a general list of the different addresses presented:

Margate, New Mills,  
 Islington, Weavers of Newbury,  
 Coopers, Ditchling, Sussex  
 Youths of the metropolis,  
 Lawyer's clerks,  
 Leather dressers, Odd Fellows,  
 Brass founders, Sidmouth,  
 Onkington, Arondell,  
 Silver trade, Pontpool  
 Paper hangers, Chichester,  
 Bricklayers, Cabinet makers,  
 Wey & east Coker, Lynton,  
 Monmouth, Maidstone.

With respect to the processions nothing could exceed the magnificence and brilliancy of some of them. The streets were crowded to excess, and it was plain that respect to her majesty, and confidence in her innocence, were the general feeling. The youths of the metropolis consisting of lads from 12 to 18; they had white flags with appropriate mottoes.

The most splendid exhibition was that of the brass founders: this procession was headed by a man dressed in a suit of burnished plate armour of brass mounted on a black horse, led by pages with brass helmets. This figure was followed by a large party bearing beautiful pieces of fancy work in brass.—Flags were borne with various devices:

The Queen and her Rights, &c. Then came a man in complete steel armour, with flags inscribed, "The Queen's Guards—Men of Metal." After him a man in a complete set of brass armour attended as the first, and followed by 2 pages bearing on a cushion a most magnificent imitation of the crown of England. Then followed deputations in carriages: the last was from Islington, consisting of ladies and gentlemen in 81 coaches. When the braziers' procession arrived at Brandenburg House, the Knights in armour dismounted, and the principal advanced in front of the rest, bearing in his hand a large baton headed with the crown. This he laid at the feet of her majesty. The baton contained the address. The Knight rose with some difficulty, and her majesty having presented him with a written reply, he moved off very respectfully. His train then passed individually before her majesty and the pageant ended.

Amid the splendid procession of the Brass founders, was displaced a large and beautiful brass lettered tablet, inscribed

"Queen Caroline & the Brass Founders' and Braziers' Address."

The letters were on fine polished brass, upon purple velvet, with crimson sides and border, enriched with costly embossed mouldings, surmounted with the royal arm, and decorated with laurel.—On the reverse was  
 Truth, "The Times," "New Times," "Morning Post," "New Times," "Contrast," "New Times."  
 This was from the Patent Letter Manufactory in the Strand.

#### Presentation of Addresses to the Queen.

Her majesty was engaged up to a late hour on Monday, in receiving loyal and affectionate addresses from various public bodies. It being the last day for receiving large deputations with addresses, the company at Brandenburg House, was if possible, greater than on former occasions. They seemed anxious to take this opportunity of assuring her majesty of the increased ardour of their attachment, and the unabated sentiments of indignation with which they behold the machinations of her enemies. At an early hour the road from Hyde-parke corner in Brandenburg House, presented the most animating scene. Coaches and vehicles of every description were in requisition, for the accommodation of the persons who were anxious to be present at the presentation of the addresses. The grounds around Brandenburg House were early filled with spectators, and several ladies of respectability were fortunate enough to obtain admission to the imposing ceremony.

In the course of the day upwards of three hundred carriages drove up to the house; some of the procession were very elegantly arranged. The wool-comb-

ers had several banners, on which were inscribed "God protect the innocent!" and other mottoes having allusions to her majesty's situation. They had also very well executed models of the lamb, a symbol of their trade. The braziers were a very formidable body, the greater part of them carried brass maces; they were, indeed, men of metal, as some of them jocosely remarked as they passed through the streets. They were formed in three large divisions, and at the head of each rode a man in complete brass armour, accoutered exactly according to the poet Cowley's description:—  
 Brass was his helmet, his boots brass  
 and o'er  
 His breast a thick plate of strong brass  
 he wore.

The novelty of this chivalrous display produced a fine effect. The people cheered the procession in every part of the road. Her majesty attended by lady A. Hamilton, the hon. Keppel Craven, and sir W. Gell, entered the audience room at one o'clock. The queen looked remarkably well, and received select deputations from the numerous bodies who carried up the addresses with her wonted dignity and affability. The answers to the addresses were read by sir Wm. Gell.

**Buonaparte's Son.**—Some time back it was mentioned in the public papers, that it was intended to bring up the young Napoleon as an ecclesiastic. A letter from Paris says, "This is so far from being the case, that I have seen, in a letter from Vienna, an account of the young Prince Reichstadt (this is his title) to the rank of a corporal in a regiment which forms part of the garrison of Vienna, and into which regiment he entered as a private soldier. He appears on parade with the regiment in his uniform, goes through his military exercise with great precision, and is a very great favorite with the soldiers."

#### New-England, Dec. 13.

**Esquimaux Indians.**—On Monday last, the schooner Fiva Brothers, Capt. Hadlock, of Mr. Desert, (Me.) arrived at this port. Capt. Hadlock lately returned in the schooner from a sealing voyage. He left Davis's Straits at 62, N. Longitude 72, W. on the 10th of October last. A Chief whose name is Koonaux, of the Esquimaux Indians, with his wife and child, from Davis's Straits, were persuaded to accompany capt. H. under a promise of returning, and arrived here with him. They are now exhibited in this city. They are dressed entirely in seal skins, according to the manner of their tribe. The skins are curiously arranged, and neatly sewed together with sinews. The chief wears on his a loon. One of their dogs, part wolf and part fox, is with them. The Esquimaux travel in sledges, drawn by these animals. They have with them also one of their canoes, about 19 feet long, neatly covered with seal skins.—They form an exhibition interesting to the curious observers of the varied natives of our country.

### CONGRESS.

#### IN SENATE—Dec. 11.

**The Missouri Constitution.**—The senate resumed the consideration of the resolution declaring the assent of congress to the admission of the state of Missouri into the union.  
 On motion of Mr. Eaton, of Tennessee, the resolution was amended by adding the following proviso—[which was rejected on the 7th, but since reconsidered.]

"Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to give the assent of congress to any provision in the constitution of Missouri, if any such there be, which contravenes that clause in the constitution of the United States which declares that "the citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states."

The question was then taken on ordering the resolution to a third reading as amended, and carried in the affirmative, 26 to 18, as follows:

**YEAS**—Messrs. Barbour, Brown, Chandler, Eaton, Edwards, Elliott, Gaillard, Homes of Maine, Homes of Miss. Horsey, Johnson of Ky. Johnson of Lou. King of Alb. Lloyd, Parrot, Pinkney, Pleasants, Smith, Talbot, Taylor, Thomas, Van Dyke, Walker of Alabama, Walker of Geo. Williams of Miss. Williams of Tenn.—26.

**NAYS**—Messrs. Burrell, Dana, Dickerson, Hunter, King of N. Y. Lanman, Lowrie, Macon, Mills, Morrill, Noble, Palmer, Roberts, Ruggles, Sanford, Tichenor, Trimble, Wilson—18.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**  
 Wednesday Dec. 13.  
 CONSTITUTION OF MISSOURI.  
 The house then resumed the consid-



...of the resolution declaring the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union.

Mr. Beecher, of Ohio, delivered, at considerable length, his sentiments in opposition to the passage of the resolution.

Mr. Cook, of Illinois, briefly assigned the reasons which would induce him to vote against the resolution.

Mr. Lowndes replied, in a speech of two hours, to the arguments opposed to the passage of the resolution, and in vindication of the report of the resolution.

Mr. Sergeant rejoined, in a few explanatory remarks; and

With his remarks the debate ended—not, however, before Mr. Gross, of New-York, had intimated his intention to move the previous question, with a view to close the debate.

The question was then taken, "Shall the resolution be engrossed, and ordered to be read a third time?" And on this question the Yeas and Nays were followed:—

YEAS—Messrs. Abbot, Alexander, Allen, of Tenn. Anderson, Archer, of Md. Archer, of Va. Baldwin, Bail, Barber, Bloomfield, Bayly, Breced, Brown, Bryan, Burton, Burwell, Cannon, Cobb, Cooke, Crawford, Crowell, Culbreth, Culpepper, Cathbert, Davidson, Earle, Edwards, of N. C. Fisher, Floyd, Garnett, Grey, Hall, of N. C. Hooks, Hardin, Jackson, Johnson, Jones, of Va. Jones, of Tenn. Kent, Little, Lowndes, McCoy, McCreary, McLane, of Del. McLean, of Ken. Meigs, Mercer, Metcalf, Montgomery, T. L. Moore, Neale, Nelson, of Va. Newton, Overstreet, Parker, of Va. Pinckney, Rawick, Randolph, Reed, Rhea, Robertson, Settle, Shaw, Simkins, Smith, of N. J. Smith, of Md. B. Smith, of Va. A. Smyth, of Va. Smith, of N. C. Swearingen, Terrill, Trimble, Tucker, of Va. Tucker, of S. C. Tyler, Walker, Warfield, Williams, of Va. Williams, of N. C.—70.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, of Mass. Allen, of N. Y. Baker, Bateman, Beecher, Boden, Bruns, Bufum, Butler, of N. H. Campbell, Case, Clark, Claggett, Cook, Crafts, Cushman, Darlington, Dane, Dennison, Dewitt, Dickinson, Eddy, Edwards, of Conn. Edwards, of Penn. Eustis, Fay, Folger, Foot, Ford, Forrest, Fuller, Gorham, Gross, of N. York, Gross, of Pa. Guyon, Hackley, Hall, of N. Y. Hall, of Del. Hemphill, Hendricks, Hissman, Hill, Hostetter, Kendall, Kinsey, Kinzley, Lathrop, Lincoln, Linn, Livermore, Maclay, McCutlough, Mallary, Marchand, Meek, Mott, R. Moore, S. Moore, Morton, Mosely, Murray, Nelson, of Mass. Parker, of Mass. Patterson, Phelps, Philson, Plumer, Rich, Richards, Rogers, Rochford, Southard, Stevens, Storrs, Street Strong, of Vt. Strong, of N. Y. Tarr, Tomlinson, Tompkins, Tracy, Upham, Van Rensselaer, Wallace, Wendover, Whitman, Wood—93.

And the resolution for the admission of the state of Missouri into the Union was rejected. [Messrs. Storrs, of New-York, Kinsey, of New-Jersey, Eddy, of Rhode-Island, Foote and Stevens, of Connecticut, who voted against the resolution last year, or in other words, voted for the compromise, this day voted against the resolution for the admission of Missouri.]

Mr. Lowndes then rose, and said that he did not wish to be disrespectful to the majority of the house, as declared in the vote just taken, but he now felt it to be his duty to call on them, having rejected the resolution proposed by the committee of their appointment, to devise and propose to the house the means necessary to protect the territory, the property, and all the rights of the United States, in the Missouri country.

[From the Litchfield Republican Dec. 4.] The bill for calling a convention to amend the constitution of the state of N. York, after passing both branches of the legislature, almost unanimously, was on the 20th ult. rejected by the casting vote of Gov. Clinton.

A parallel to this act of Clinton, cannot be found in the annals of legislation, or in the history of nations unless it be that of Nero in firing Rome, that he might fiddle while it was burning, or in that of the fellow who set fire to the temple of Diana, that his name might be handed down to posterity.

For many years Clinton has, in conversation, by letters, in his public speeches, urged the necessity of a change of that constitution; and has again & again declared that if it was not done, inevitable ruin awaited the state. And now, when after the people of every county and town in the state, have expressed their earnest desire of its amendment, & after various efforts in the legislature, a bill is at length provided for the same, and nothing wanted but his vote to complete it, that vote is used to send it to destruction.

Will not this act give to that man a just claim to the epithet of "all abandoned?" May he not in a political point of view, now say to corruption, "thou art my covering, and embrace the worm as a brother."

Is this language thought severe?—let it be recollected that from the declaration of his own lips, he is the author of the ruin of the state. The very first moment it came to his power he seized the hos-

...in which he had declared would ruin the commonwealth, over which he presided and that bosom yields to its destruction. The English language knows no epithets such conduct does not merit. That state knows no punishment [we speak in a political point of view] adequate to its deserts.

THE GAZETTE.

TUESDAY JANUARY 2, 1820.

At a meeting of the Republicans of the town of Gates, convened on the 28th ult. pursuant to public notice, at the Inn of C. Millard, in the village of Rochester, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to meet in county convention, Col. NATHANIEL ROCHESTER was chosen Chairman, and Mr. A. G. DAUBY, Secretary.

The meeting being organized, John Bowman, Esq. Jonathan Parish, jr. and A. G. Dauby, were elected Delegates. A motion was then made and carried unanimously, that a committee be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting relative to the attack upon the officers of the general government by De Witt Clinton, and his defeating the Convention Bill in the Council of Revision. The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which passed without a dissenting voice.

Whereas, the people are the rightful depositories of all political power, which is delegated only to secure their safety, prosperity and happiness; and are bound by a regard to those objects, to see that that power is discreetly lodged and properly exercised—and whereas an expression of the will of the people, whenever important public measures are urged or contemplated, is called for by considerations of expediency and of patriotism; and whereas the constitution of this state, formed at a time of great national difficulty and under peculiarly embarrassing circumstances, though carefully framed, and by able, enlightened and patriotic men, is found to be defective in several important particulars—and whereas the Legislature did, at its late extra session, in pursuance of a renewed recommendation on the part of the Governor, pass a bill recommending the calling of a convention to amend the constitution, which bill, after it had been thus passed by both houses of the Legislature, was ultimately defeated by the casting vote of the Governor in the Council of Revision.—Therefore,

Resolved—That the measure proposed by the bill, recommending the calling of a convention to amend the constitution, was called for by the almost unanimous voice of the people of this state. That their conviction of its expediency had been frequently, clearly, and unequivocally expressed. And that the conduct of the republican members of the Legislature, in bringing forward and urging the passage of the bill, exhibited a striking instance of their devotion to the interests of their constituents, and to the cause of the people.

Resolved—That the conduct of his Excellency the Governor, in twice recommending the passing of an act to authorize the calling of a convention, and then defeating the bill by his own vote in the Council of Revision, was unworthy of the character which he ought to sustain, and of the station which he occupies—and that we can have no confidence in a chief magistrate whose inconsistencies are thus palpable, and who can so readily suffer his lust of power to eat up his regard for the convictions of duty and for the interests of the people.

Resolved—That the objections of the Council of Revision to the convention Bill appear to be insufficient and unsatisfactory—and are unworthy of the sanction of enlightened men professing to have regard only to the spirit of the constitution and the public good.

Resolved—That we perceive in the Council of Revision a power lodged which is dangerous to the liberties of the people, and inconsistent with the spirit of our republican institutions.

And whereas the governor of this State did, in his last annual speech to the Legislature, throw out expressions tending to criminate the officers of the General Government, and charging them, specifically, with attempting an interference "as an organized & disciplined corps" in our state elections—and whereas no proof whatever of such a charge has yet been offered by the governor, although called upon therefore by a resolution of the honorable the Senate therefore,

Resolved—That we disapprove of the conduct of the governor in bringing forward such a charge, under such circumstances, without ample and satisfactory proof thereof in his possession.

Resolved—That the General Government, equally with the government of our own State, is a Government of our own choice—that to it we look for protection from foreign aggressions; for the maintenance of social order; and for the preservation of our free state institutions—and that we cannot observe, with unconcern, attempts to impair our confidence in its ability and willingness to effect these objects.

Resolved—That a copy of the preced-

ing resolutions be presented to our delegates to the county convention, and that they be requested to bring the subjects therein referred to before the said convention, and to exert their influence to procure an explicit expression of its opinion thereupon.

Resolved—That the proceedings of the meeting be published in all the Republican papers of the county.

Voted—That this meeting adjourn till the 3d Tuesday in January, and that Col. N. Rochester, S. Melancton Smith, Jonathan Parish, jr. and Joel Wheeler be a committee to give particular notice of the meeting.

N. ROCHESTER, Ch'n.  
A. G. DAUBY, Sec'y.

The following letter enclosed in a wrapper, was found on our writing desk yesterday morning. The author left no directions how he wished it should be disposed of—but [dream, "Whatever men do, or say, or think, or our motly paper seizes for its theme"—therefore, we publish it.

Rochester, Dec. 29, 1820.

Dear II.

You know it has been my fortune for some years to be compelled to sacrifice the comforts of home, and pass most of my time in travelling—but in all my wanderings I never visited this celebrated and thriving village—not did I ever comprehend until now the extent of its local superiority over the many other villages which enliven, enrich and render very interesting the western part of this state. The village takes its name from Col. R. who now lives here highly respected. Tho' wealthy, he does, in fact "renounce the pomp and vain glory of the world," and lives in the most unostentatious manner, in a style perfectly consonant with his reputation for stern integrity and Republican simplicity of character. This village will perpetuate and give additional splendor to his name. Its communication with the Lakes and with the Ocean, together with its unrivalled advantages for hydraulic purposes, are the sure pledges of its future importance—but the CANAL, as tho' nature and art had combined to promote its prosperity, passes directly through it. This will prove no inconsiderable auxiliary to its other advantages. But we'll leave the village, & introduce something more interesting to you—I mean, its inhabitants. I arrived here with unfavorable prejudices: knowing, as I did, the sudden growth of the place, I expected as a natural consequence, that individuals were congregated here from every part of the United States, with no other similarity in their views than a determination to make MONEY—and without any of those associations of feeling created by ties of consanguinity or the intimacies of early years. But I have been agreeably disappointed—the people are principally from New-England, and they appear to have bro't with them the hospitality, the courtesy, and the enterprise of that "much lov'd land." No little foolish jealousies interrupt social intercourse or the harmony of the festive circle—nor has modern REFINEMENT substituted cold, heartless formality for confidence and good will.

The evening after I arrived, there was a Cotillion party. I was invited—and being in a very moody humour, I thought with the poet, that Time, would you wisely pass

Is lively, brisk and jolly—  
Dip but his wing in the sparkling glass,  
And he'll drown dull melancholy,  
and consequently attended, and never have I beheld a more brilliant assemblage of ladies. Grace, dignity, and affability shone resplendent from the faces of these "fair spirits." Soon

The sound of music came o'er my ear like the sweet south

That breathes upon a bank of violets,  
and the "swimming mazes of the dance," exhibited the female form moving light as zephyrs, with grace and dignity in every motion. Mahomet must have taken the idea of peopling his Paradise with beautiful women (thought I) from such a scene as this. Oh! (think me not lovesick) that I could convert the fervid enthusiasm of my heart into the power of describing the facinations of that evening. The room was splendidly illuminated, and fancifully decorated with evergreens. I really wish you could have shared with me the festivities of this party—but you were perhaps more happy at home with wife, children and friends. I leave the village to-morrow, not without regret.

A CURIOSITY!!!

Mr. Dauby,

I have just seen "the remonstrance of the freeholders and inhabitants of the county of Ontario opposed to any division of the county."—It is literally a curiosity. It displays curious reasoning and curious style; and is replete with nonsense and paradox—"the arguments it advances, being in our opinion alike fanciful and fallacious." Some of its peculiarities will now be exposed.

1st. The remonstrants have discerned that the dividing the county is a project of certain individuals. We presume they intended to say, it was the wish of certain thousands of individuals. As they say seven applications have already been made, we must conclude that,

not only the number of individuals is very considerable but that the inhabitants of the county generally are convinced there ought to be a division some where.

2d. The remonstrants say, that "the grievances hitherto complained of, are acknowledged to exist no longer." Pray who makes such acknowledgements? Not the former advocates for divisions; However strongly, but ungenerously and unfairly this is insinuated, it is a fact which the remonstrants well know, that the very persons who now are pressing this subject are those who have always advocated division. Did not these remonstrants seem to have adopted the maxim that "all is fair in politics," we should say they had in this part of the Bill made a statement palpably false. What? the grievances acknowledged to exist no longer, and yet there are seven different applications for their removal, and made too by the same persons, who made them during the "wisdom of former Legislatures."

3d. The remonstrants, say "that the interest of the present county cannot be promoted by a division of its territory." But are not those persons who are petitioning for a division inhabitants of Ontario co. and is it to be presumed they do not know what is for their interest?

4th. The remonstrants adduce as an argument against the division, the present regular form of this county. To be sure it would be a pity, if its beauty and symmetry should be destroyed. It presents such a pretty little square picture, and the children about the Lake are so fond of pictures, that in all probability they would raise a most doleful lamentation were any part of this co. taken off—and so the interests of 40,000 persons are to be disregarded lest the children should have their picture spoiled!

The remonstrants say, "the roads are good in every direction from the county buildings." They must have been amusing themselves all the fall with pictures or else they would have known experimentally that this statement is incorrect, as every person who has travelled in the county can prove. They say "that an inhabitant of the most remote verge of its territory, may arrive at the seat of Justice, by an easy days ride." I presume the people of Sodus and Sparta, would question the truth of this.—Many of the townships are so remote from Canandaigua, that their inhabitants must leave home one day at least, before the setting of the court and thus incur an expense much greater than their tax would amount to, for the purpose of erecting new counties.

5th. The remonstrants seem to think that as their county is now a large one, therefore it contains a great majority of men of integrity and talents. They say that "it is not from the bench of an inferior court of a small county, that we are ordinarily to look for commanding talents or professional experience." This is very modest truly! In a small county there can be no talents nor experience. Alas! for the county of New-York, for Dutchess, for Kings, for Columbia, for Albany!! You will find talents only in the large counties, viz: in St. Lawrence, or Essex or Ontario.

6th. The remonstrants say, "It is no inconsiderable convenience to the inhabitants of Ontario county, that the history of their land titles may be found recorded in one Clerk's office, and that any individual may trace up his title to the source of all title in this county, by recourse to one office only." Hard pushed indeed must they have been for reason, to advance such a one as this. Why were Genesee, and Niagara, and Allegany, and Cattaraugus, and Chataouque, ever separated from Ontario? Would it not have been better for them ALL to have remained in ONE county? To be sure, it would not have made exactly such a pretty square picture and displayed so much symmetry, but then "they could have traced up their title to the source of all title by recourse to one office only." What a pity it is there were ever any counties made. Would it not have been better for us all to be obliged to go to Albany, where we should find all our titles in one office.

7th. The remonstrants seem to be very unwilling the people should be obliged to incur "the additional taxes incident to the erection of new counties."—but we don't expect, nor do we wish, the remonstrants should incur this expense. The petitioners say, they are willing to put up all the necessary buildings. It would be well for the remonstrants not to begin to sympathise so soon, lest they should be found weeping with those who are rejoicing. But respecting all this hue and cry about expenses and taxes, &c. we would recommend to the remonstrants to be cautious, and not pitch the note too high. We recollect something of what was said by the inhabitants of the county town respecting their getting a new Court House, and making the petitioners assist in paying for THAT, before they should have one of their own. But more of this is unnecessary.

FORTESCUE.

THE OLD YEAR.

WRITTEN DEC. 31st 1820. AT NIGHT.  
The sun has sunk serene in western skies,  
The sickly twilight wraps the hour in gloom

The night winds sigh—the fading day replies,  
'Tis thy daughter, Time! is sinking to the tomb!

The year expires; lo! 'Darkness' self commands,  
And o'er the scene Night's dingy pendants wave;  
The year expires! the swelling Past expands  
To take this added portion to her grave.

Deep shadows spread their thick and gloomy pall,  
In sable curtains, o'er the silent earth  
And nature pauses solemn, at the fall,  
Of yearly splendours.—Sorrrows, joys and mirth,

Pains, pleasures, follies, of the exiled year,  
That wait on time, I bid you all adieu;  
Your earthly pilgrimage is ending here,  
The space that made you dies—and so do you—

But time is not extinct, and you revive;  
Pains, pleasures, follies, sorrows, joys and mirth,  
On time's extended bounty, yet shall thrive—  
For lo! the year renews her mystic birth.—

B—of M—

Republican Meeting.

The undersigned being appointed a Committee for the purpose, request the Republicans of the town of Gates, friendly to the administration of the General Government, and opposed to most of the measures of Governor Clinton, to meet at the house of Wm. McCracken in this village on the third Tuesday of this present month.

N. ROCHESTER,  
S. MELANCTON SMITH,  
JOEL WHEELER,  
JONATHAN PARISH, Jr.

January 1st, 1821.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers and the public that he has connected himself with John A. Cathcart in the mercantile business, under the firm of Charles & Cathcart.—They continue at the old stand one door east of the Post-Office.

STEPHEN CHARLES,  
Rochester, January 1st 1821.

FRESH GROCERIES,  
Charles & Cathcart,

INFORM the public that they have just received a complete assortment of GROCERIES; consisting of the following articles which they offer low for Cash.

- Jamaica, St. Croix, and New-England } RUM.
- Cogniac and Holland and Anchor } BRANDY.
- Teneriffe, Madeira, Cherry and Malaga } WINES.
- Hyson, Young Hyson and Hyson Skin } TEAS.
- Loaf, Lump and Brown } SUGARS.
- Molasses, Java Coffee, Pepper and Allspice, Muscatel, Bloom and Surinam } RAISINS.
- Figs, Almonds, Almond Pits, Filberts, Pea, and Walnuts, Shad, Codfish and Mackerel, Digby and Massachusetts Herring, Windsor and Bar Soap, Candles, Spanish and American } SEGARS.
- Macabau, Rappee and Scotch SNUFF, Plug, Plug-tail and cut Tobacco, Powder, and Shot, Lead, confectionary, &c. &c.

—ALSO—  
an assortment of JEWELRY consisting of Watches, & Watch Trimmings, Pen and Jack-knives, Combs, Beads, Pins, Buttons, Whips, &c. &c.

an assortment of LEATHER, of which are SOAL & UPPER Leather, Calf, Skins, Coarse Shoes, Buffalo Robes, Leather Mittens, &c. Whitewash Brushes, Window Glass, nails, Tin-Ware, Cordage &c. &c.  
Also 2,000 Yds. Domestic Shirting.



**WM. PITKIN,**  
(NEAR THE BRIDGE.)  
OFFERS the following articles of  
best quality, at the lowest prices.  
**Wines, Liquors, Sugars, &c.**  
Pure and of Superior Quality, viz:  
Old Madeira, Port, }  
L. P. Teneriffe and } Wines.  
Cogniac Brandy, Jamaica  
Spirits, Old Holland Gin,  
Loaf, Lump, }  
White Havana, } Sugars,  
Brown Havana, }  
and Muscovado, }  
Molasses, Coffee, Pepper,  
Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs,  
Cloves, &c. &c.  
**Dye-Woods, and Dye-Stuffs.**  
Logwood, }  
Hatch-Wood, } Ground &  
Nicaragua, } in Stick.  
Fustic, }  
Camwood, ground, Allam,  
Copperas, Madder-Wood,  
Blue Vitriol, Oil Vitriol,  
Sanish Flote, Ben- }  
gal, & Guatimala, } Indigo.  
Verdegris, Press-Papers,  
Clothiers Jacks, &c. &c.  
**Paints, Oils, and Glass.**  
White Lead, }  
Spanish Brown, } Dry and  
Spruce Yellow, } ground  
Yellow Ocher, } in Oil.  
Red Lead, Black Lead,  
Spanish White, Paris White,  
Venetian Red, Stone Yellow,  
Patent Yellow, Kings Yel-  
low, Vermillion, Prussian Blue,  
Ivory Black, Lamp Black,  
Rotten Stone, Pumice Stone,  
Umber, Glue, Spt. Terpen-  
tine, &c. &c.  
Winter & Summer Strained  
Lamp Oil, Olive Oil, and  
Whale Oil, English  
Crown WINDOW GLASS.  
A general assortment of  
**CROCKERY,**  
CHINA and  
GLASS-WARE,  
—ALSO—  
**DRUGS & MEDICINES,**  
Genuine and Fresh at low  
prices.  
Rochester, Jan. 2, 1820.

**Messrs. Stowell & Bishop,**  
RESPECTFULLY inform the La-  
dies and Gentlemen of Rochester  
and its vicinity, that they have opened,  
at the Eagle Tavern of A. Ensworth &  
Son, an elegant  
**MUSEUM,**  
Consisting of  
**34 Wax-Figures,**  
as large as life. Two elegant  
**ORGANS,**  
one playing a variety of music and ac-  
companied by a chime of Bells—the  
other a new Patent Organ, playing a va-  
riety of music, accompanied with a  
drum and triangles. The  
**TEMPLE OF INDUSTRY,** or  
Grand Mechanical Panorama,  
consisting of 36 moving figures, each  
working at their different occupations.  
—Also—  
**20 Elegant Views,**  
N. B. They have just added to their  
Museum, a representation of the late  
DUEL between Commodores Baron  
and Decatur and their seconds.  
Admission 25 cents—Children  
half price.  
January 2d 1821.

**NEW ESTABLISHMENT.**  
**JOHN SHETHAR,**  
(Opposite the Post-Office, Buffalo St.)  
RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his  
Friends and the public, that he has  
commenced the  
Saddie, Harness, Trunk, and  
Coach Trimming business,  
in all its various branches. Also intends  
keeping on hand a general assortment of  
**HARDWARE** and trimmings for Sad-  
dies, SADDLE TREES of all descrip-  
tions. All orders in his line, will be  
promptly attended to. The public pa-  
tronage is respectfully solicited.  
Rochester, Jan. 1, 1820.

**NEW SCHOOL BOOK,**  
JUST PUBLISHED  
And for sale by J. D. Bemis & Co.  
**BRIEF REMARKER** on the  
**WAYS OF MAN;** Compendious  
Lectures, respecting social and do-  
mestic relations and concerns, and the  
various Economy of Life, designed for  
and adapted to the use of American Aca-  
demies and common Schools. By  
L. S. SAMPSON.  
—The spacious West.  
—Hold not a quarry to the curious light  
Of knowledge, half so tempting or so late,  
As Man to Man.  
ALBANY.

"Those Authors are to be read at  
School, that supply most axioms of pru-  
dence, most principles of moral truth,  
and most materials for conversation."  
JOHNSON.  
Price of the school edition of the  
above book, 75 cents. A few hundred  
are printed on finer paper, and in better  
binding, for families, price one dollar.  
**RECOMMENDATIONS.**  
Extract from "Instructions for the bet-  
ter government and organization of  
Common Schools" published by the  
superintendent, December, 1819.  
"The Brief Remarker is a recent  
publication, which probably has not yet  
been introduced, as a reading book, into  
many of our schools. It is a collection  
of original essays, "on the social and  
domestic relations and the various econ-  
omy of life." Its leading object is to  
convey, in a familiar and easy style,  
the most plain and practical instructions on  
the common concerns of common life.  
Whoever is familiar with the essays of  
our best authors on the same subjects,  
will find in this book, what will at least  
remind him of their peculiar excellence:  
he will find the same common sense,  
dressed in the same simple, chaste garb,  
and the same original and striking views  
on the most common and familiar sub-  
jects. The book is addressed to the  
common sense of mankind, in the most  
simple, unaffected, yet irresistible man-  
ner. It is replete with the most per-  
tinent and striking remarks on the daily  
concerns of common life; and it con-  
tains a fund of moral instruction, which  
for real substantial value, is not surpass-  
ed by any production of a similar kind  
and equal magnitude. Such a book has  
long been wanted for the use of common  
schools, and since it has been obtained,  
from a hand so competent to produce  
whatever is most useful and excellent in  
such productions, it is hoped it will be  
introduced into general use, as a reading  
book for schools; and it is not doubted  
that, when it shall become generally  
known, its intrinsic merits will satisfy  
the public of the justice of the recom-  
mendation now given. As the book was  
not originally designed for the use of  
schools, it may, in order to render it  
more suitable for a school book, require  
considerable modification; and it is un-  
derstood, that the author is about to re-  
vise and correct it, with a particular view  
to the new character it is about to as-  
sume."  
Since the above recommendation was  
published by me, the following new and  
revised edition of "The Brief Remark-  
er," has been submitted for my examina-  
tion: I have accordingly examined it  
with care, and had the satisfaction to find  
it well adapted, in its present improved  
form, for the use of Schools. I am hap-  
py in availing myself of another oppor-  
tunity to express my decided approba-  
tion of "The Brief Remarker," and to  
recommend it as among the best reading  
books for the use of Common Schools.  
G. HAWLEY,  
Superintendent of Common Schools,  
Albany, August, 1820.  
At a meeting of the Regents of the U-  
niversity of the State of New-York,  
held in the Senate Chamber at the  
Capitol in the city of Albany, Febru-  
ary 2d 1820.  
It was resolved, on motion of Mr.  
Jenkins, that the Secretary be directed  
to procure two hundred copies of "The  
Brief Remarker," by Ezra Sampson,  
and that he draw on the treasurer for the  
cost thereof, not exceeding one dollar for  
each volume neatly bound any lettered,  
and that four copies be distributed to  
each of the incorporated academies in  
the State as a part of the annual distri-  
bution to be made for the present year.  
I certify the foregoing to be a true ex-  
tract from the minutes of the Regents  
of the University at a meeting held by  
them on the 2d February, 1820.  
GIDEON HAWLEY,  
Secy of the Regents of the University.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Subscribers and their associates  
give notice that they will petition  
the Legislature at their next session to  
erect a new County from parts of Ni-  
agara and Genesee counties, comprising  
the following towns and part of a town  
to wit: The towns of Porter, Lewiston,  
Niagara, Cambria, Wilson, Hartland &  
Royalton, in the County of Niagara, and  
the towns of Ridgeway, Shelby, Barrie,  
Gaines, Murray, and all that part of  
Sweden, that lies west of the west Tri-  
angular line in the county of Genesee.  
SAMUEL B. MOREHOUSE,  
DANIEL WASHBURN,  
SAMUEL MAPES,  
BENJAMIN BARLOW, Jr.,  
JOSEPH JUDSON,  
OTIS TURNER,  
ALMON H. MILLARD,  
THEODORE H. CHAPIN,  
DEXTER P. SPRAGUE,  
ISRAEL MURDOCK,  
JOHN LEWIS,  
COMFORT JOY.  
Dated Dec. 23, 1820.

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

**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 Ster-  
natory was first prepared, during which  
time it has undergone many improve-  
ments, 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 ac-  
knowledged 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 drowsi-  
ness, and sensibly stimulates the spirits.  
The Scotch snuff is certainly destitute  
of fine flavor, and is without any appa-  
rent effect except that of injuring the  
complexion; & the coarse black snuffs,  
instead of clearing and refreshing the ol-  
factory 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 ap-  
proved. 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 vil-  
lage.  
Rochester, Oct. 23, 1820. 51 1/2.

**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  
on the shortest notice in a complete  
and workmanlike manner.  
Rochester, Dec. 26th 1820. 8 1/2.

**REMAINDER OF THE**  
**LAST OF THE**  
**REMAINDER IN THE**  
**Post-Office, at Roch-**  
**ester N. Y. 31st Dec. 1820.**  
Henry Adams, Jeduthom Adams,  
Samuel R. Alden, Fred. W. Atwater,  
Clement Bliss, Tolcott Brown,  
Daniel Budd, James Bates,  
Daniel A. Blood, Riley Barnes,  
Joseph Bullock, Clark Baker,  
Joseph Brininstood, William Billings,  
Terry Burns, John Bingham,  
Drusilla Castle, Anna Colby,  
Harriet Cook, William Cook,  
Lyman Cook, Jarad Carter,  
Charles Clayton, Benjamin Cole,  
Mathew Dimec, Aaron Estay,  
Joeth Eldridge, Alven S. French,  
William Ellis, Jacob Fowie,  
Patrick Flynn, Moses Fish,  
Abraham Filkins, Lyman Granger,  
Mary Glover, Samuel Gelston,  
Enos P. Hubbard, R. & H. L. Hall,  
John Gummaer, Jonathan Higgins,  
Reuben Hecox, Charles Hartford,  
Lyman Hawley, William Jameson,  
Hannah M. Hall, James Johnson,  
Thomas Jameson, James Johnson,  
Moses Johnson, Pamela Kniffin,  
Lyman Loomis, Timothy H. Lewis,  
Seymour Lewis, Aaron Lay,  
Sylvanus Lathrop, Charles Magne,  
Jesse Moore, Leavitt Munson,  
Daniel Morgan, Edward Money,  
Sonathan Metcalf, Oliver Noble,  
Joseph P. Neeham, Fullam Perry,  
McMannus Pat, R. W. Patterson,  
Seth Pope, William Parter,  
Daniel Peterson, David Reynolds,  
James Patterson, H. H. Schoonmaker,  
John Rogers, Eisey Swisey,  
Levi Reynolds, Ira Sperry,  
Chas Streter, Ira Stowel,  
Jacob See, Ira Sunderlin,  
Eton Sterns, Joseph Spencer,  
William Stanburgh, Lovade Tisdale,  
Levey Stevens, George Thomas,  
Cyrus Smith, Ansel Tabbil,  
Ansel Tabbil, Polly Thomson,  
Love Thomas, Daniel Thurstin,  
Ira G. Upton, Jonathan Watrous, P. Leah West,  
Ephraim Whitney, Jesse Wolcott,  
David Wager, Mrs. Webster,  
Jesse Wilson, Rebecca Williams,  
Sussannah Warren,  
Jeremiah York.

**NEW STORE.**  
**DRUGS & MEDICINE.**  
THE subscriber having formed a  
conexion 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. 5 1/2  
Dr. A. G. HILL's Lately Improved  
Self-Adjusted Patent Hinge Truss for  
sale as above.

**ROCHESTER  
BOOT AND SHOE STORE.**  
JUST received from Boston and for  
sale by the subscriber  
50 doz. Morocco and Fancy li-  
ning Skins,  
200 pr. cowhide Boots—  
which for stock and work, are exceeded  
by none—Also, an additional supply  
of excellent course 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 pas-  
sors, 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 pur-  
chase to sell again, supplied on libera-  
terms. All failures in work done by the  
subscriber repaired gratis.


**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. 5 1/2  
**WINDOW GLASS.**  
THE Subscriber Agent of the Pe-  
terboro Glass Manufactory, offers  
for sale, at Factory prices  
**WINDOW GLASS**  
of all sizes, wholesale and retail. Mer-  
chants will find it for their interest to  
call.  
**Drugs & Medicines.**  
JUST received a new snpply, 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 in-  
debted to me to call and settle their accounts  
without delay—thereby preventing vexa-  
tions and costs necessarily attending  
coercive measures.  
F. F. BACKUS.  
Rochester, Dec 11, 1820. 5 1/2

**STOVES,  
HARD-WARE, CUTLERY  
&c. &c.**  
**SMITH & ALLCOTT**  
HAVE just received at their new  
Brick Store an extensive assort-  
ment of  
**HARD-WARE,  
DRY-GOODS,  
GROCERIES,  
CROCKERY,  
IRON, STEEL,  
NAILS, TIN,  
SHEET-IRON, &c.**  
They also carry on the manufactur-  
ing of  
**Tin and Sheet-Iron,**  
all which will be sold at fair prices.  
CASH paid for FURS.

**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 assort-  
ment of  
**Hard-Ware, Iron, Steel, Nails,  
Copper, Sheet-Iron and Tin  
Wares, &c.**  
Dec. 13, 1820.

**REMOVAL.**  
**WM. REYNOLDS,**  
RESPECTFULLY informs the citi-  
zens of Rochester and its vicinity  
that he has removed to his new shop, one  
door north of J. G. Christophers Ma-  
nion 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 Curles,  
Liquid Blacking, Blackball, &c.**  
Rochester, Nov. 20th 1820. 3 1/2

**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 Mostow 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 ev-  
ery Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M. All  
letters to be forwarded should be deliv-  
ered 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.

**HAT STORE.**  
  
**WM HAYWOOD,**  
RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his  
friends and the public, that he car-  
ries on the Hatting business in this vil-  
lage one door, south of Messrs. Am-  
Phon & Co's Store where he will keep  
on hand a good assortment of well fin-  
ished 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.  
**NOTICE** is hereby given that James  
Roseburgh, John Ward, Samuel  
Stilwell, Daniel H. Fitzbugh, Henry  
Shepard and their associates, will peti-  
tion 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, Leices-  
ter, Perry, and Mount Morris, in Gene-  
see,—the north township of Dansville in  
Steuben, and the north townships of Os-  
sian and Nunda, in Allegany. Decem-  
ber 21st, 1820.  
**NOTICE** is hereby given that the  
subscribers and their associates,  
will present a petition to the Leg-  
islature 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,  
Ridgeway, Shelby, Barra, Sweden, Og-  
den, Riga and Bergen, into a new coun-  
ty.  
HIEL BROCKWAY,  
ABEL BALDWIN,  
SYLVESTER ALVORD.  
Nov. 24th, 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 inser-  
tion. Rochester, Dec. 25, 1820.  
**FLAX-SEED.**  
CASH paid for Flaxseed at the Oil  
Mill at the east end of the Bridge  
WILLIAM ATKINSON.  
Rochester, Aug. 23. 3 1/2  
**NOTICE.**  
THIS is to forbid all persons harbor-  
ing or trusting my Wife Esther, on  
my account, as I will pay no debts of  
her contracting after this date, as she has  
quit her home without cause.  
ELAM AUSTIN.  
Pittsford, Dec. 29, 1820.  
**An Apprentice.**  
A Boy of good character may find  
a situation in this Office, Dec. 13



MISCELLANY.

[From the Boston Centinel.]

The following beautiful fragment is extracted from a work recently published, entitled, "YAYMOGDEN: or, the Tale of the Wars of King Philip, by the late Rev. James W. Eastburn, A. M. and his friend."

EXTRACT

From the Vth Canto of Yaymogden. Thou of the ocean rock! what eye Thy secret mind shall scan? No conqueror now, no monarch high; Alone, a captive man! Thine was the chance in regal sway; Amid thy panopled array: And gallant pomp around, To meet thy last, decisive day, When war, along the kindling fray, With dazzling horrors frowned; While myriads of warriors moved, Flashing afar the blaze beloved; And with thy name their battle cry, The charging squadrons rushed to die. But here, in Haupt's inglorious swamp, In subterrene, unwarlike camp, The stones his pillow, and the reeds The only couch he asks or needs, A hero lay, whose sleepless soul Was given the spirits to control Of esser men; of heart as great As thine, spoiled favorite of fate! And he was wise, as bold and true, To use the simplest craft he knew; His skill from nature came; A different clime, a different age, Had scroll'd his deeds in glory's page, And proud as thine his wreath had been; But if unlike thy closing scene, How more unlike thy fame! Thy strife was for another's throne, For realms and subjects not thine own, And for a conqueror's name; He fought, he would not yield His birthright, and his father's field; Would vindicate the deep disgrace, The wrongs, the ruin of his race; He slew, that well avenged in death, His kindred spirits pleased might be; Died for his people and his faith, His scetre, and his liberty!

[From the Northern Whig.] STANZAS.

"Alas our young affections run to waste Or water but the desert."—Byron.

There is a season of distress When life is robbed of every charm— Where fortune's smiles no longer bless, Nor even danger's frowns alarm; 'Tis when o'er hope's expiring thrill The heart pours forth its requiem— When rapture's blithesome voice is still And bliss hath withered on the stem.

Oh! that dark midnight of the mind? No pleasure lights its loneliness— Then the sad cypress wreath is twined; And sorrow's icy fingers press. How changed from that enchanted hour When first affection sweetly smiled— And joy put forth her lily flower, To blossom on life's desert wild.

Lost love and hope; your smiles are bright As the sweet blush of early spring; Your hues are fair, your plumes are light, But ever, ever, on the wing. Oh! hope is but a meteor beam Which dances on time's stormy wave; And love is but a transient gleam Which lights us onward to the grave. FLORIO.

[From the Catskill Recorder.] SILLIMAN'S JOURNAL.

We intended before now to have mentioned this very pleasant and interesting book. It is descriptive of places and scene between Hartford and Quebec, via Albany, the northern revolutionary battle grounds, Lake Champlain, Montreal, &c.; and the description is equally interesting from the author's graceful and easy style of narration. The reflections and geological remarks which intervene occasionally, are neither so frequent as to give a character to the work, nor so lengthy as to fatigue the most miscellaneous reader. From the historical recollections, we shall mention occasionally extracts—beginning with the events near Stillwater. It is a gratification to add, that the engravings which accompany this work, were executed by Mr. S. S. Jocelyn, of New-Haven, a young man of twenty, almost entirely self taught, and are highly creditable to native genius and taste. Swords' House & Stillwater—10 o'clock at night.

We are now on men's able ground.—Here, much precious blood was shed, & now, in the silence and solitude of a very dark and rainy night—the family asleep, and nothing heard but the rain & the Hudson, gently murmuring along I am writing in the very house; and my table stands, on the very spot in the room where General Frazer braved his last, on the eighth of October, 1777.

He was mortally wounded in the last of the two desperate battles fought on the neighboring heights, and, in the midst of the conflict, was brought to this house, by the soldiers. Before me lies one of the bullets, shot on that occasion: they are often found ploughing the battle field.

Flood is asserted, by the people of the house to have been visible here, on the floor, till a very recent period.

General Frazer was shot and wounded in the British army, and was almost idolized by them; they had the utmost confidence in his skill and valour, and that the Americans entertained a similar opinion of him, is sufficiently evinced, by the following anecdote, related to me at Ballston Springs, in 1797, by the Hon. Richard Brent, then a member of Congress, from Virginia, who derives the fact from General Morgan's own mouth.

In the battle of October the seventh, the last pitched battle, that was fought between the two armies, General Frazer, mounted on an iron grey horse, was very conspicuous. He was all activity, courage, and vigilance, riding on one part of his division to another, and animating the troops by his example.—Wherever he was present, every thing prospered, and, when confusion appeared in any part of the line, order and energy were restored by his arrival.

Colonel Morgan,\* with his Virginia riflemen, was immediately opposed to Frazer's decision.

It had been concerted, before the commencement of the battle, that while the New-Hampshire and the New-York troops, attacked the British left, Colonel Morgan, with his regiment of Virginia riflemen, should make a circuit so as to come upon the British right, and attack them there. In this attempt he was favored by a woody hill, to the foot of which the British right extended.—When the attack recommenced on the British left, "true to his purpose, Morgan, at this critical moment, poured down, like a torrent from the hill, and attacked the right of the enemy in front and flank." The right wing soon made a movement to support the left, which was assailed with increased violence, and while executing this movement, General Frazer received his mortal wound. In the midst of this sanguinary battle, Colonel Morgan took a few of his best riflemen aside; men in whose fidelity, and fatal precision of aim, he could repose the most perfect confidence, and said to them: "that gallant officer is General Frazer; I admire and respect him, but it is necessary that he should die—take your stations in that wood, and do your duty." Within a few moments General Frazer fell, mortally wounded.

How far, such personal designation is justifiable, has often been questioned, but those who vindicate war at all, contend, that to shoot a distinguished officer, and thus to accelerate the conclusion of a bloody battle, operates to save lives, and that it is, morally, no worse to kill an illustrious, than a common soldier; a FRAZER, than a common soldier; a NELSON, than a common sailor. But, there is something very revolting to humane feeling, in a mode of warfare, which converts its ordinary chances into a species of military execution.—Such instances, were, however, frequent during the campaign of General Burgoyne; and his aid, Sir Francis Clark, and many other British officers, were victims of American Marksmanship.

The Baroness Reidesel, the lady of Major General the Baron Reidesel, in some very interesting letters of hers, published at Berlin, 1800, and in part republished in translation, in Wilkinson's memoirs, states that she, with her three little children, (for she had, with this tender charge, followed the fortunes of her husband, across the Atlantic, and through the horrors of the campaign) occupied this house, which was the only refuge, within protection of the British army.

The Baroness with her little children, occupied the room, in which we took tea and General Frazer, when brought in wounded, was laid in the other room.—In fact, as it was the only shelter that remained standing, it was soon converted into a hospital, and many other wounded and dying officers were brought to this melancholy refuge.

Thus a refined and delicate lady, in all the elegance of affluence and of elevated rank, with her little children, was con pelled to witness the agonies of bleeding and dying men, among whom, some of her husband's and of her own particular friends, expired before her eyes. She imparted to them of her few remaining comforts and soothed them by offices of kindness. This distinguished lady was not without female companions, who shared her distresses, or fell with keenness their own misfortunes. Among them was lady Harriet Ackland, the wife of Major Ackland, who commanded the British grenadiers. Every thing that has been said of the Baroness Reidesel, will apply to her. News came, that one officer and another was killed, among the rest that Major Ackland was desperately wounded, and a prisoner with the enemy.

Major, (called in General Burgoyne's narrative, Colonel) Ackland, had been wounded in the battle of Hubbardton, but had recovered, and regained the command of the Grenadiers. He was wounded, the second time in the battle of October 7, and found by General (then Colonel Wilkinson,) who gives the following interesting statement of the occurrence:—"With the troops I pursued the hard pressed, flying enemy, passing over killed and wounded, until I heard one exclaim, 'protect me, Sir, against this boy.' Turning my eyes, it was my fortune to arrest the posture of a lad, thirteen or fourteen years

old, who lay at the angle of a worn lance. Inquiring his rank, he answered, 'I had the honor to command the Grenadiers?' of course I knew him to be Major Ackland, who had been brought from the field in this place, on the back of a Captain Shrimpton, of his own corps, under a heavy fire, and was deposited here, to save the lives of both." "I dismissed, took him by the hand and expressed hopes that he was not badly wounded; 'not badly,' replied this gallant officer and accomplished gentleman, 'but very inconveniently, I am shot through both legs; will you, Sir, have the goodness, to have me conveyed to your camp?' I directed my servant to alight, and, we lifted Ackland into his (the servant's) seat, and ordered him to be conducted to head quarters."

\* Afterwards General Morgan—the hero of the battle of the Cowpens, and distinguished through the whole war, by a series of the most important services.

† He was supported on his horse by two officers, till he reached his tent; he said that he saw the man who shot him, that he was a rifleman, and posted in a tree.

‡ Nelson was killed by a sharp shooter from the tops of the Santissima Trinidad.

Lansingburgh Academy.

The public are informed that this Seminary will be open the second day of January next, on a system which has been recently tested by experience, and which is believed to unite the most valuable principle in the theory of education, with the most solid improvement in the art. This improvement consists in a more thorough SEPARATION of the Teachers' departments, and a more perfect classification of the students. The Trustees, aided by a generous subscription, and prompted by the conviction that a good Academy is more easily supported than a poor one, have erected in the same vicinity two large and commodious buildings to be occupied as a Classical and Commercial Academy. Besides the classical and commercial chambers, there is a chapel-hall, equal to the accommodation of all the Students in weekly and quarterly exercises. The Students will be arranged, for the departments, in two classes, according to the ultimate design of their education, but may be transferred from one department to another, according to their immediate requirements.

The Classical School is to consist of Students in the Latin, Greek and English Classics, including such English Studies only as are auxiliary to the classical course. The Commercial School is to comprise all other Students who are pursuing English studies, or qualifying themselves for the mercantile or any other professional business. Hence this department is not limited to the mere studies of a Common English Academy, but is extended to the higher branches of a polite commercial education, including political economy and the elements of law.

By thus enlarging the Institution, and procuring a permanent professor in the English department, the Trustees have only given expression to the sense of the whole community, as to the paramount importance of elevating the standard of English education; for it is to be lamented, that the most essential parts of a mercantile education, generally remain to be acquired, by young gentlemen, after entering into business.

The professors are well qualified, by education and experience, for the duties of their stations, and will be aided by the Trustees, in arranging the studies and conducting the examinations. Measures will be taken to maintain an efficient and uniform discipline, and students will receive attention to their manners, morals, and religious

principles, as well as to their progress in science and literature.

It is needless to suggest to the Public, that the village of Lansingburgh, for local advantages, for natural scenery, for easy communication by land and water, and above all, for the salubrity of its air, and the health of its inhabitants, may challenge a comparison with any other village in this state or the United States.

RATES OF TUITION.

For the Latin & Greek Classics, and the common studies in Colleges, including History, Philosophy, Chemistry, Geometry, Navigation & Surveying, Political Economy, & the Elements of Law, (per quarter,) \$5 00

For the common Academic Studies, comprising Grammar, Rhetoric, Geography, Penmanship, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping, \$4 00 Reading, Writing, common Arithmetic, Murray's Grammar abridged, and Cumming's small Geography, \$3 00 Board may be had, in respectable families, from \$1 75 to \$2 per week.

By order of the Trustees, Samuel Blatchford, Pres. E. W. Walbridge, Sec'y. Lansingburgh, Oct. 13, 1820.

NEW CASH STORE.

Alexander Root & Co. ARE now opening at their Store, (one door south of Frazer & 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. 50c.

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

NOTICE.

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

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. 40c.

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. 4c

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.

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, Snares, Whitewash Cloths 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. 24c.

Rochester, Nov. 7. 1820.

DURRELL REED,

TONSOF & FRISSEUR.

RETURNS his most grateful acknowledgements to the inhabitants of Rochester and its vicinity, for the liberal patronage he has received, since first he un-locked his Barberous instruments amongst them, and notwithstanding the opposition he has encountered in the various departments of the Shaving trade he still continues, like his great prototype, the immortal Huggins to flourish the Packwood 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 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 & Alcott, 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 Heel, and for this great object has constantly on hand a large supply of the real jet Japan 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 fashion. B. REED. Rochester, Nov. 28. 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.

Feathers Wanted,

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

Rochester, Nov. 7. 1820.