



THE CELEBRATED HORSE First Consul,

(The property of Dugat, Cameron, E-q) WILL stand for Mares the usual season, at the stable of the subscriber, 3 miles north of the village of Geneva. TERMS—\$5 the lease, payable at the time; \$10 the season, and \$15 to insure. GRAIN will be taken in payment if delivered at R. M. Bayly's store in Geneva, by the first of January next. Pasture provided for mares coming from a distance, but all accidents and escapes at the risk of the owner. The season will commence the first of April and end the 15th of July.

RALPH T. WOOD, Sunny Side, (Phelps) Feb. 6, 1821.

LAY'S Map of New York.

THE second edition, revised and corrected, is completed and will shortly be delivered to subscribers in the western part of this state, on the following conditions— In Sheet, 7.00 Made portable in book, 10.00 Mounted on Rollers and Varnished, 11.00

We have examined a Map of the State of New York, including the upper part of the state of Pennsylvania, published by Amos LAY, and it appears to us to be accurate, and to contain all the Counties up to this time, correctly designated, and to be well worthy of public patronage.

- DE WITT CLINTON, Governor. JAMES KENT, Chancellor. JOHN TAYLOR, Lieut. Governor. ANDREW ELLICOTT, Professor of Mathematics, West Point. M. VAN BUREN, late Attorney General. S. VAN RENSSLAER, late Lieut. Governor. ROBERT TROUP, Agent of the Putney Estate. DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Vice President. W. W. VAN NESS, Judges of the Supreme Court. NATHAN FORD, First Judge of St. Lawrence county. GIDEON GRANGER, late P. M. General. ABM VAN VECHTEN, late Attorney General. JOSEPH ELLICOTT, Resident Agent of the Holland Land Company. CADWALLADER D. COLEMAN, Mayor of New York.

I have examined the above Map, and think it a desideratum; its execution, so far as Mr. Lay is concerned, is, in my opinion, correct and well; and I recommend it to those who wish to acquire a knowledge of the country it embraces, as equal and even superior to any extent.

A. SPENCER, Chief Justice of the State of N. Y. The above Maps are for sale by the author at his Map Establishment, No. 619, South Market-street, Albany.

N. B. Subscriptions for the above Map are received at this office.

Chair Factory. MORRIS GOFF,



Settees; Fancy, Bamboo, Ladies' Sewing, Windsor and Common

CHAIRS,

Of as good workmanship as any in the country, and at as reasonable prices. From his own knowledge of the business, he does not hesitate to recommend his work. He also keeps on hand, for sale, a quantity of extra... V. E. NISH, Geneva, Dec. 5.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Arrived last evening, the Packet ship Amity, Capt. Maxwell, from Liverpool. By this arrival we have received Liverpool papers of the 30th and London papers of the evening of the 29th November.

No change of ministers had taken place, in consequence of the acquittal of the Queen. The Morning Chronicle of the 29th November, asserts, that the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Harrowby, and Mr. Canning, had all tendered their resignations; that Lord Grenville, on account of the state of his health, had declined forming any part of the new ministry, and that the King had sent for Earl Spencer to consult with him upon the subject. The Courier, published in the evening of the same day, denies all this, and remarks that the Whig party "are condemned to toil on in the bleak and barren fields of opposition." It is also asserted in the Chronicle, and denied with equal positiveness in the Courier, that some of the continental sovereigns had addressed letters to the King of England, expressive of their alarm lest any change should take place in his cabinet. "The letters," says the Courier, which the Prince Bismarck (the Austrian Ambassador) delivered to the King, and upon which such stress is laid in the Morning Chronicle, were mere letters of condolence on the death of the Duchess of York. Parliament was prorogued, by royal proclamation, (a most unusual mode of proceeding,) on the 23d. January.

Accounts from Vienna state, that the Austrian army in Italy is to receive a reinforcement of 30,000 men; they add that these energetic measures are more than sufficient not only to put an end to the revolution at Naples, but also to extinguish the revolutionary spirit. The appearance of war increases.

Great and splendid preparations are making in London, in consequence of the Queen going in state to St. Pauls. On the 20th Nov. a grand public procession took place at Liverpool, in honor of the Queen's triumphal acquittal.

The Liverpool Advertiser of the 28th Nov. says, that Parliament was prorogued on Thursday last till Tuesday the 23d of January next, and upon this occasion a scene took place very similar to some of those which occurred in the reign of Charles I, when the contests between the King and his Parliament so much agitated the country. At the moment, when Mr. Denman rose, and had announced to the House that he had a Message from the Queen, the folding doors were opened, and the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod entered with a Message from the Lords Commissioners, requesting the attendance of the Commons in the Upper House of Parliament. This abrupt intimation was felt by many of the Members as an indignity both to the House and to the Queen, and loud cries of "withdraw! withdraw!" directed to the Black Rod, and accompanied by exclamations of "shame! shame!" rang through St. Stephen's Chapel; but the Speaker, in the midst of this storm, quitted his chair, and marched down the House on his way to the Lords, accompanied by Lord Castlereagh and others of his Majesty's Ministers, while hisses and other exclamations of disapprobation issued from the opposition and independent benches. In the Lords the Commission for proroguing Parliament was read, but no speech from the Throne was delivered, and the fact of the prorogation, like the communication of the Black Rod, was made known to the Members rather by significant signs than by oral communications. The Message from her Majesty, which was not suffered to be heard in the House, is as follows:—

"CAROLINA R. "The Queen thinks it proper to inform the House of Commons, that she has received a communication from the King's Ministers, plainly intimating an intention to prorogue the Parliament immediately, and accompanied by an offer of money for her support, and for providing her with a residence until a new Session may be holden. "This offer the Queen has had no hesitation in refusing. While the late extraordinary proceedings were pending, it might be fit for her to accept the advances made for her temporary accommodation; but she naturally expected that the failure of that unparalleled attempt to degrade the Royal Family, would be immediately followed by submitting some permanent measure to the wisdom of Parliament—and she has felt that she could no longer, with propriety receive from the Ministers, what she is well assured the liberality of the House of Commons would have granted, as alike essential to the dignity of the throne,

and demanded by the plainest principles of justice.

"If the Queen is to understand that new proceedings are meditated against her, she throws herself with unabated confidence on the representatives of the people, fully relying on their justice and wisdom to take effectual steps to protect her from the farther vexation of unnecessary delays; and to provide that these unexampled persecutions may at length be brought to a close."

In this state the nation at present stands: the Queen of England remains to be a pensioner upon ministerial bounty; a residence suitable to her rank is withheld from her; and a pretence of opinion is entertained that Ministers will attempt some further measures against her, the object of which will be to pronounce, in an indirect way, that sentence of degradation which could not be carried in the form of a bill of Pains and Penalties.

Intelligence from Frankfort, dated the 18th inst. states, that judging from Troppan, all hope of peace on the other side of the Alps is at an end.—War, it is said, is decided upon, and Russia will make common cause with Austria. "Europe, (it is added) is about to witness great events. The King of Prussia has declared that he will not acknowledge the Revolutionary government of Portugal."

The intelligence from Spain continues of a distracting nature. "The alarming rumors," says accounts from Madrid of the 13th inst. "which are in circulation, and the ferment which exists in several provinces, particularly those of Burgos, Valladolid, and Avila, confirm our suspicions that the plot of Morales has extensive ramifications. Orders have been despatched to all the political chiefs to double their vigilance, and to maintain tranquility in the departments."

Plotted Massacre in St. Domingo.—Capt. Bright of the schooner Minerva, arrived at the Vineyard, from Cape Haytien, whence she sailed on the 29th ultimo, informs that a plot for the indiscriminate massacre of all the whites and mulattos in the place, had been discovered just before he sailed, and all the ringleaders secured. Five thousand blacks were armed for the purpose; and their bloody design was to have been put into execution on Christmas day; but was happily discovered in time to prevent it, and the assemblage of blacks dispersed. On the first alarm, the white inhabitants fled to the shipping in the harbour for safety; but before Capt. B. sailed, they had returned to the shore and were attending to their business as usual; tranquillity having been restored. These particulars were communicated by Captain Bright to Captain Richardson, who arrived in town yesterday from the Vineyard.—Boston Patriot.

It is computed that the number of children exposed by their mothers in the streets of China, to perish, amount to 20,000 annually. In the city of Peking it is part of the duty of the police officers, in their daily morning rounds, to pick up the infants that have been exposed during the preceding night. Many of the children are living, but by far the greater proportion deceased. The dead are buried without the walls. The living are placed in Foundling Hospitals, and brought up by the government.

The Queen.—As soon as the news of the termination of the Queen's trial was heard at Kingston in Upper Canada, some of the good people of that place determined to demonstrate their joy by an illumination. Not satisfied with an exhibition on land, they tried the effect on the water. Two large fires were made on the ice on the river opposite the town, and at one of them an Ox was roasted, and feasted on with bread and ale by a large crowd, in the style, says the Kingston Chronicle, "which John Bull is so partial to on such occasions." Brockville and Augusta were also illuminated, and "as a proof of the Queen's innocence, the effigies of Majorci and Dumont were burned.—Com. Adv.

From the National Advocate. THE CANAL.

In the various contests for political power and aggrandizement arising from the progress of the Canal, very little has been said on the subject of the projector, or rather the individual who first conceived the project of uniting the waters of Erie and Hudson, and who for years laboured to produce the co-operation of the state government. Mr. Clinton claims the merit of giving an impulse and activity to the work, for which he has been amply repaid by the harvest of political support, which originally he con-

templated to reap from the measure; but he advances no claim as projector.

A pamphlet has been published, and which we have now before us, entitled, "A vindication of the claim of Elkanah Watson, to the merit of projecting the Lake Canal Policy, as created by the Canal Act, of March, 1792; and also a vindication of the claim of and also a vindication of the claim of the late General Schuyler, to the merit of drawing that act, and procuring its passage, through the Legislature, by Robert Troup, Esq." A work on this subject, emanating from so distinguished a source, could not fail to attract attention; and the high character of Judge Troup, and his unsullied integrity, are sufficient to enlist public confidence, and to ensure a belief in the purity of his motives. Mr. Watson is known in this state, from his laborious efforts to improve the various systems of agriculture, and although his literary works do not entitle him to a distinguished class among the learned of this country, yet it is evident that his aim has been to be useful to his fellow citizens, to point out what may advance their interest and to improve their condition, rather than to please by his style or win by his fancy. He has therefore, the merit which attend such motives. Governor Clinton was intimately acquainted with Mr. Watson, and gleaned from him the fruits of his experience relative to agriculture, which after he had obtained, his seat in the Senate, and his Excellency became at once the patron of agricultural societies.—Col. Troup, last summer, wrote an article in a newspaper, ascribing to Mr. Watson the merit of projecting the great Canal, and Mr. Clinton determined to prevent the report being credited, by attacking Mr. Watson very violently, under the signature of Tacitus; it is to establish the fact, that Col. Troup publishes the pamphlet, which is supported by copious and satisfactory documents, in proof of his declaration. "I acknowledge," says Col. Troup to Mr. Watson, "that I ascribed to you the project of a Canal from the Western Lakes to the Hudson River; because it appears from the journal of your tour from Schenectady to Geneva, in the fall of 1791, that you carefully explored the ground, streams, and small lakes lying in your route, with the express intention of recommending the construction of such a Canal; that your mind was strongly impressed with a belief that it was practicable; that it ought to be the work of the state; and that the cost of it would fall far short of the great advantages it would certainly produce. And, agreeably to your intention of recommending the Canal to public notice, I added, that from the materials furnished by your journal, you made communications to General Schuyler, then a leading member of the Legislature, that served as the basis of the Canal Act, of March 1792; for the drawing and passing of which the state was indebted to the General's talents and influence."

The documentary evidence in support of the declaration, is undoubted in establishing the fact, and this pamphlet is written in the usual elegant and temperate style of Judge Troup.

It may be asked what is the object of the publication? Simply a regard for truth. In this age of quackery and empiricism, where the labour, reflection, and ideas of others are seized and applied to the benefit of the ambitious and unchastened, it becomes necessary for some champion to take the lead in the cause of justice. Col. Troup and Mr. Watson are both old men; are passed that period of life when ambition for power and office is in full vigor—they have no motives to mislead or deceive, and their only object in this expose is "to render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's."

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Jan. 24. Mr. Borland reported against the petition for erecting a new clerk's office west of Utica.

Mr. Crolius from the committee on trade and domestic manufactures, reported, that it would be improper to particularise any article on which an additional duty should be laid; and presented his resolutions as originally reported.

Two messages from the Senate were received, informing that they had passed a bill to extend the gaol liberties in the county of Genesee, and a bill to erect a new county, by the name of Monroe, from parts of the counties of Ontario and Genesee, and requesting the concurrence of the Assembly therein.

The Senate sent a copy of a resolution concurring in the appointment of a joint committee on the Governor's message of the 22d instant. The committee on the part of the Senate are, Messrs. Young, Bartow and Townsend.

The navy.—

The secretary of the navy in a letter to the chairman of a Congressional committee, gives the following account of the Navy: Peacock, Columbus, of 74 guns; Sparck, (brig,) 14 guns; these vessels are employed for the protection of our commerce in the Mediterranean. The Sparck is principally employed as a despatch vessel to and from the Barbary ports. Ontario, sloop of war 18 guns; in readiness to proceed to the Mediterranean, to relieve the sloop of war Peacock.

Constellation, frigate, 36 guns; cruising in the Pacific Ocean for the protection of our trade and whale fisheries.

Macedonian, frigate, 39 guns; returning to the U. S. from the Pacific; after being relieved by the Constellation.

Congress, frigate, 36 guns; cruising in the Indian seas, and the several straits, to protect our trade, and to and from China.

Enterprise, (brig,) 14 guns; cruising in the West Indies, Gulf of Mexico, and occasionally round the Bahama, and along the southern coast of the U. States.

Lynx, schooner, 6 guns; Nonsuch, schooner, 8 guns; cruising as the brig Enterprise; all these vessels being employed to carry into effect the several acts of Congress for the suppression of the slave trade and punishment of the crime of piracy.

Gun Boats Nos. 153 and 168; cruising for the same objects along the coasts of Georgia, Florida, &c.

Three small vessels, mounting one gun each, are employed of the Mississippi in the protection of the trade and revenues of the U. States.

The report of the Commissioners of the Navy contains the following statement respecting the nine ships of the line, and to frigates authorized to be built by Congress: 1 ship of the line has been built and sent to sea.

2 other ships of the line have been launched.

2 other ships of the line are now on the stocks, and nearly all the materials necessary for their construction have been procured.

3 frigates are now on the stocks.

Cure for the hooping cough.—Take equal portions of new milk, and the rye strained from hickory ashes, of which one table spoonful may be given every hour in the day to a child.

It is said persons almost blind with sore eyes have been cured by washing them for four or five weeks with a strong decoction of chamomile, boiled in sweet cow's milk.

A fruitless attempt was made on the 20th inst. by some unknown villain, to burn the Boston Theatre by firing the building adjoining it, which contained the scenery, most of which was destroyed.

At the late term of the Supreme Court, held at Albany, 17 persons were admitted as Counsellors, and 10 as Attorneys.

Napoleon Bonaparte will be 52 years of age on the 5th day of February—he was born in 1768.

A late law of New-Hampshire makes it the duty of the selectmen "to post the names of all tipplers in taverns, shops, &c." All persons selling liquor to such posted tipplers are liable to a fine of \$20.

A petition was presented in the Legislature of Pennsylvania at their late session for a law to annul the marriage of a white woman with a man of colour, and to punish the latter and the person who marries them.

The ice which blockades Boston harbour, it is said, is 19 inches thick. Sleds drawn by horses went down upon the ice on the 19th inst. to one or two vessels and brought back several loads of goods.

Some of the indiscreet friends of the late Com. Perry have just put an anonymous pamphlet in circulation, in the city of Washington, relating to his dispute with Capt. Elliot, which it seems originated at the victory on Lake Erie in 1813. The documents which compose the work are prefaced by some observations which show that they were committed to Com. Deane by Com. Perry, just before he sailed on his last cruise, to "keep Capt. Elliot in check," and with a request that, in case of his death, they might be published, "as the most effectual means of guarding his character against the baseness and falsehood of Capt. Elliot." We are sorry this dispute has been perpetuated beyond the grave, in which it was hoped, all feelings of enmity were buried.

The book of Genesis was written nearly 33 centuries ago, and its history embraces a period of almost 2,400 years.

The taxes imposed by Great Britain in 1819, amounted to 241,647,