

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

Vol. IV.]

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1812./

[No. 203.]

CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid.

EARTHQUAKE.

Ashville, Buncombe County, N. C. December, 19, 1811.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE STAR.

Gentlemen—I take the liberty to transmit the following account of an earthquake which happened on the night between the 15th and 16th instant.

For several nights previous, the Aurora Borealis brilliantly illuminated the sky with its trembling convulsions; the late appearance of a splendid comet, and the blood-like color of the sun for several days, had alarmed a great many superstitious people. They talked of war; and when the news of Gov. Harrison's dear bought victory arrived, it brought to their recollection all those appearances which are still believed (as these are now) to have been the awful precursors of that bloody war by which we gained our independence.

On Monday morning, about one o'clock, the inhabitants of this place were roused from their peaceful slumbers by a dreadful sound: some waggoners who were up at the time it began, said it resembled, but was louder, than if 100 waggons were driven at full speed down the mountain. This gave us a considerable alarm; the timid took to prayer, expecting every moment (as they say) to hear the sound of the last trumpet. The more courageous ventured to open their doors to discover what occasioned the noise. A sudden trembling of the earth caused fresh terror and alarm, from which we had not time to recover when we felt a violent shock which lasted about three minutes, and was attended by a hollow rumbling noise, and ended with a dreadful crash, leaving behind a strong sulphurous stench.

For the remainder of the night all was still and calm, but was spent by us in trembling anxiety. When the wished for morning came, we were happy to find no lives were lost, but while some of us were in the street congratulating each other on our happy escape, we were again alarmed by a much louder noise than any we had heard before; it was quickly followed by a more violent shock, which gave the earth an undulating motion resembling the waves of the sea. Two of those who were standing with me, were thrown off their feet: the rest of us with difficulty kept from falling, while two or three cows that were near us were unable to stand, and testified their fear by their loud bellowing, which with the cries of the women and children and the terror that was depicted in the countenances of the men, presented a scene of horror I am unable to describe.

It is somewhat strange that its effects were more violent in the valleys than on the mountains: a tan-yard, in a valley near this place, had several vats displaced—the edges of some were raised three feet above their former level, others were moved partly round and left in a zigzag manner. It would far exceed the bounds of this letter to describe all the phenomena produced by this awful convulsion of nature; rocks moved, hills shook, houses shattered, &c.

A wonderful change has taken place in the manners of the people. I believe so many fervent prayers never were put up in this place as were on that fearful night and morning. I think what has been done may be termed a revival in religion.

I have just seen a gentleman from Knoxville who passed Sunday night with Mr. Nelson at the warm springs; from his account his situation was more terrifying than ours. For several hours previous to the shock the most tremendous noise was heard from the neighboring mountains. At intervals it was quiet; but would begin with so much violence that each repetition was believed to be the last groan of expiring nature. The shock at that place did but little damage except to a few huts that were built near the springs for the accommodation of invalids. The fulminating of the mountains was accompanied with flashes of fire seen issuing from their sides. Each flash ended with a snap, or crack, like that which is heard on discharging an electric battery, but 1000 times as loud. This induced him to believe that the Earthquake was caused by the electric fluid.

In the morning it was observed that a large stream of warm water (temperature by Fahrenheit 142 degrees) issued from a fissure in a rock on the side of the mountain, which had been opened the preceding night. While they were examining it, another shock was felt which lasted two minutes. Although a perfect calm, the tops of the trees appeared to be greatly agitated, the earth shook violently, and the water of the warm springs at that time overflowed by French Broad River, was thrown up several times to the height of thirty or forty feet.

Several masses of stone were loosed from their ancient beds and precipitated from the summits and sides of the mountains. One in particular, well known to western travellers by the name of the Painted Rock, was torn from its base and fell across the road that leads from hence to Knoxville: it has completely shut up the passage for waggons. A great many people who were moving westwardly are in a pitiable situation at this inclement season, being unable to proceed until a new road is made round the rock, (no easy task;) in this they are cheerfully assisted by their neighbors.

I have been for three months in these dreary regions examining a mine of Cobalt. The ore is rich. It abounds with arsenic. In May we intend to calcine the ore and prepare it for exportation, or perhaps manufacture it into small. The mine is within a few miles of Mackeyville.

JOHN C. EDWARDS.
From the Shamrock.

IRISH BRAVERY.
Extract of a letter from Robert Thompson, of the United States 4th regiment, to his brother in N. York, dated "VINCENNES, Jan. 1, 1812.

"My dear brother,
"It is with the greatest joy I have to inform you of the brilliant and glorious battle with the Indians. Being over-hasty in the battle, night amazing dark, and not seeing well at the best of times, I found myself before I knew of it in the midst of the savages. I shot one and bayoneted another, and in the act of taking his scalp I was completely overpowered by numbers. They were bringing me off (as I supposed) to roast me alive; judge what must have been the situation of my mind! I struggled and cried out for help; fortunately disengaging my right hand, I drew out my knife and stabbed the Indian that was bringing me off to the heart; he fell, and with my left I struck another near the temple, he fell to the ground, and one blow with my knife ended his days. I seized his rifle (for in the scuffle they got away my gun) and shot another through the head. I was then in a very perilous situation; they all came round me—I kept them off with the butt end of the rifle—in a few minutes all would have been over with me, for I began to grow faint with the loss of blood, when I was relieved by a party of dragoons with valiant major Daviess at their head—they carried me off. During the well-contested fight, I received a severe wound through my thigh and lost part of my finger by a cut. I have also received several severe wounds from the tomahawk and scalping knife but the doctor says there is no kind of danger, and advises me to nourish myself with chickens, &c. My dear brother, I should have wrote you an account of my situation before this, but was not able to do so. Do

not mention a syllable of the affair to parents—when you write inform them I am well and hearty. I have taken some wine, which has been of great help to me. As you are fond of drawing, you could not form a more interesting subject than a representation of me in the above conflict, surrounded by savages and darkness, fighting as described, dealing destruction around me, and the horse rescuing me, where fell the immortal Daviess and other brave brothers in arms. To say more of myself might be considered egotism, for as soldiers are never mentioned individually, it takes from the credit of the officers—they alone report for themselves, and engross all the praise, while mine and some of my brave companions who fell by my side gloriously fighting are left to sink into oblivion.—Write by return of post, and kindly mention me to all my friends."

*Mr. Thompson is a native of Dublin, and in the 23d year of his age. Having received a liberal education, he studied law under a very eminent professional gentleman in that city, visited this country in the year 1807, and being disappointed in the line of his profession, he voluntarily entered the United States army sooner than he of any expense to his relations.

FROM THE PARIS INDICATEUR.
September 16.
The horrid singularity of the facts we are going to relate, and the scarcity of the pamphlet in which the details are contained, creates the desire of giving the following narrative all the extent of which it is susceptible.

Matthew Lovat, a shoemaker of Venice, offers an instance, extraordinary as it is deplorable, of the dreadful effects of a fanatical melancholy, when excited to an enthusiastic excess. One of the first acts of this man's madness was to maim himself; as he had prepared every thing necessary to dress up his wound, he effected his cure so successfully that no kind of accident or any other bad consequence resulted therefrom. Not long after he persuaded himself, that God had ordered him to die on the cross; and from that moment his mind was constantly employed in the contemplation of his object, and his hands to prepare all the instruments for his martyrdom.

For upwards of two years, he meditated in silence and retirement, on the means of executing his project. At last the fatal day arrived, (this catastrophe happened at Venice in the month of May, 1805,) every thing had been previously prepared, and nothing omitted to ensure the execution. Lovat placed on himself a crown of thorns, and stuck three or four thorns in the skin of his forehead; with a white handkerchief, tied around his side and thigh, he covered the wound he had inflicted on himself—the remainder of his body was left naked.

In that situation he placed himself on the middle of the cross, fixed his feet on the lower part, the right over the left, and drove through both, with a hammer, a nail sixteen inches long, until it penetrated deep in the wood; he then with a rope, around the middle of his body, tied himself fast to the cross; having provided himself with two other long nails, well sharpened, he successively drove them through each of his hands, by first placing the thumb to the middle of the palm, and then by striking the head of the nail on the floor, got them through; this done, he stretched his hands up to the place where they were to be fastened, and fixed the points of the nails in the holes he had first pierced on the transverse part of the cross.

But previous to his nailing the left hand, he made use of it, with his shoemaker's knife, to cut a large wound in his left side (he had forgotten, says the writer, that it ought to have been on the right side)—this accomplished, he had nothing to do, but to exhibit himself to public view, and for that purpose Lovat had so well contrived the distribution of his ropes, and the end of the cross so placed on the edge of the window, that by a slight exertion of his body he launched himself out

of the window, and hung up to a rope prepared for that purpose. Having thus completely succeeded, at eight o'clock in the morning, this crucified unfortunate was found suspended to the front of his house; with his right hand only detached from the cross and hanging down along his body. He was immediately taken down and carried to the imperial clinical school, under the direction of professor Ruggieri.—None of his several wounds were found mortal. The one on the left side was not deep; the nails had passed thro' the hands without doing the least injury to the bones. The long nail drove thro' his feet had also passed between the bones without doing injury to any.

Finally the unfortunate Lovat recovered from all his wounds, but the disease of the mind remained the same. During the treatment it was remarked, with no small degree of surprise, that whenever he had any short lucid intervals from his melancholic delirium, he suffered most excruciating pains from his wounds, whilst at any other time he did not appear to have any. On the 20th of August, 1805, he was taken to the mad-house of St. Servolo, and there he exhausted himself to such a degree by voluntary and reiterated abstinences, that in a short time he became a phthisic and died on the 8th of April, 1806.

[The foregoing details are extracted from a letter published in Italian, by Dr. Casar Ruggieri, professor of Chirurgical clinic at Venice; the same physician who attended the unfortunate Lovat.]

[PUBLIC SENTIMENT.]

Extracts from the reply of the house of representatives of Massachusetts to Governor Gerry's Speech.

Our great national concerns there can be but one opinion. Our government have held forth the olive branch till its leaves are withered; they have addressed themselves to justice until her scales are become inverted. They have forbore until forbearance has invited new aggressions. Placed by our commercial importance as an object of jealousy between the two great belligerents, our country has in many instances been sacrificed by both; and the effects thereby produced on our commerce have been utterly beyond the controul of the federal government.

The period is now come when this country must cease to be an independent power, or reclaim her usurped rights. Britain, whose unhappy destinies have sunk her into a piratical state, and whose wrongs to this country have accumulated through a protracted negotiation until redress has become hopeless, still amuses the U. States with the residence of a minister, who before he can settle one point of an old controversy, is called upon to answer new causes of complaint. Thus murder, rapine, legalised plunder, wanton impressions of our seamen, and last of all, smuggling, have accumulated the catalogue of her crimes, until negotiation in diplomacy means delay, and the threshold of preliminaries the ultimate object of the British cabinet.

The nation, may it please your Excellency, are looking with an anxious eye to the federal administration, ready to support them, if they will support the cause of the country. Let the federal government adopt their measures, let them proclaim to the people their ultimatum, let them call upon the freeholders, and the yeomanry of the soil, and the lion-like voice of disloyalty will soften to the sound of the cricket in the wilderness. The strength of this country is herculean, she slew the serpent in her infancy, and her union has gathered strength with her years. Her patience is at length exhausted; her vengeance is collecting, her voice is now speaking to the capital, "Protect the People." Preceding the Revolution on the right side—the this accomplished, he had nothing to do, but to exhibit himself to public view, and for that purpose Lovat had so well contrived the distribution of his ropes, and the end of the cross so placed on the edge of the window, that by a slight exertion of his body he launched himself out

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Reed Making.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has commenced the above business in Shepherd's-Town, opposite the dwelling of John Baker, Esq. where those who wish to encourage him can be supplied with Reeds of all descriptions, and of the best quality, on the shortest notice.
JAMES WHITE.
January 25, 1812.

Land for Sale.

I WILL sell my plantation, lying in Berkeley county, Virginia, containing 240 acres—about 150 acres cleared and under good fence; about 25 acres of good meadow, and nearly as much more may be made. The improvements are a good stone dwelling house completely finished, a complete stone distillery as any in the county, two log barns, and other necessary out buildings, a good orchard, and several never failing springs. As it is presumed that no person will purchase without previously viewing the premises, a further description is thought unnecessary.

Also, a Lot of ground in Middletown, on which are erected a stone distillery, a good dwelling house and stable. It is also well situated for a tan yard or brewery. Any person wishing to purchase either or both, will apply to the subscriber, near Middletown, Virginia. NATHAN BULL.
January 31, 1812.

Jefferson County, to wit.
January Court, 1812.

William Bond, Plaintiff.
vs.
Hezekiah Briscoe and John Briscoe, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Hezekiah Briscoe not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the Plaintiff, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in March next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county: and it is further ordered that the Defendant John Briscoe be restrained from paying away or secreting any money, goods or effects in his hands belonging to the Defendant Hezekiah Briscoe, or which may come into his hands as administrator of John M'Millian, dec'd, until the further order of this court.
A Copy. Teste,
GEO. HITE, Clk.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, at public sale, on Saturday the 8th of February next, at the late dwelling of R. I. W. Conn, dec'd, at the old Furnace, all the personal property of said dec'd, consisting of horses, cows and hogs, beds and bedding, household and kitchen furniture, and a number of articles too tedious to mention. Also a flour boat. The sale to begin at ten o'clock, when due attendance will be given by the subscriber.
RAPHAEL CONN, Adm'or.

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment of an obligation, executed by the subscriber to a certain Matthew Whiting, on the 26th day of December last, for twenty five dollars. The consideration of said obligation was for the hire of a negro woman, which Mr. Whiting gave solemn assurances of being sound and well, but which assurances have turned out to be false; I therefore will not pay the amount of said obligation unless compelled by law.
THOMAS ENDSLEY.
Jefferson County, Jan. 14, 1812.

Saddle and Harness Making.

THE subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he continues to carry on the above business, at his old stand in Charles-Town, where he has a quantity of work ready made and for sale on very moderate terms.
He requests all persons indebted to him either by bond note or book account, to come forward and discharge the same on or before the 15th day of February next; wheat, rye, or corn, will be received at the market price in payment of the same.
SAMUEL RUSSELL.
N. B. One or two good Journeyman Harness Makers will meet with constant employment and good wages by applying as above.
S. R.
January 10, 1812.

Was Found

Near Keeprist Furnace, on the 24th of December last, a pocket book, containing some jewellery. The owner may have it again by applying to Ruth Conn, at the above place, and paying the expense of this advertisement.
January 31, 1812.

Estray Mare.

CAME to the Glebe Farm, near Charlestown, sometime in November last, a bay mare, with a star and snip, three years old last spring. Appraised to 35 dollars.
ELIJAH CHAMBERLIN.
January 26, 1812.

Four Cents per Pound

WILL BE GIVEN AT THIS OFFICE FOR CLEAN LINEN AND COTTON
R A G S.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE FARMER'S REPOSITORY,
A VARIETY OF
BOOKS,
AMONG WHICH ARE,
Marshall's Life of Washington,
Weems' ditto,
Shakespeare, 8 vols.
British Cicero,
Tom Jones,
Roderick Random,
Lady's Preceptor,
Caleb in search of a wife,
Scott's Lay,
Burr's Trial,
Wilkinson's Memoirs,
Criminal Recorder,
Washington's Letters,
Paradise Lost,
Porteus' Evidence,
National Songster,
Jones' Dictionary,
American Speaker,
Goldsmith's Rome,—England,
Scott's Lessons,
Tales of Fashionable Life,
Adelain Mowbray,
Charlotte Temple,
Sandford and Merton,
Introduction to Reading,
Leicester's School,
Hymn Books,
Bibles and Testaments,
Thompson's Seasons,
Chase's Trial,
Sacred Extracts,
Josephus, 6 vols.
Harrison's & Murray's Grammars,
Philadelphia Primers,
Mavor's, Dilworth's, and Universal Spelling Books,
Gough's, Walsh's and Dilworth's Arithmetics.

BLANK BOOKS.

Lead Paper—No. 1 & 2 Foolscap.
Lead Pencils and India Rubber.
Quills, Wafers, &c. &c.

Blank Books.

Jefferson County, to wit.
November Court, 1811.
Smith Slaughter, Plaintiff.
vs.
William Slaughter and John Briscoe, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendant William Slaughter not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the Plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in March next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county: and it is further ordered that the Defendant John Briscoe be restrained from paying away or secreting any money, goods or effects in his hands belonging to the Defendant William Slaughter, or which may come into his hands as administrator of John M'Millian, dec'd, until the further order of this court.
A Copy. Teste,
GEO. HITE, Clk.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen on Friday night the 29th ultimo, from the subscriber, living in Charlestown, a dark bay mare, rather more than 14 hands high, black mane and tail, her mane inclines to both sides of her neck, no brand collected, and not shod, a small white spot on her forehead, long back and short rump, and a small lump on her back occasioned by the hinder part of the saddle. Whoever brings her home, or informs me where she is, so that I get her again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges.
TH. SMALLWOOD.
December 13.

WANTED,

To hire, or purchase, a Negro Girl, from 12 to 16 years of age. Inquire of the Printer.
January 17, 1812.

WANTED,

A lad about 14 or 15 years of age, as an apprentice to the Printing Business. Apply at this office.
October 25.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE DEATH OF THE BRAVE.

"Peace to the souls of the heroes, their deeds were great in fight."—OSSTIAN.

Wake the harp to strains of glory,—
For deeds of high heroic story;
Let the rushing stream of song
Sweep the wild wave's force along.
As the chords in thunder roll,
Burns for fight the warrior's soul,
And as the rising feeling glows,
He meets the torrent of his foes.
Bright beams his falchion waving
high,

And on his plume sits victory;
But while the battle rages round,
The hero falls—with glory crown'd.
'Twas thus the valiant Daviess fell,
He whom his country loved so well.
Ah! there for many a soldier brave,
Had fate prepar'd the honour'd grave;
'Columbia's sons—Columbia's pride,
'They fought, they conquer'd and they died;

Shall their's be then the meteor's lot,
Seen for an hour and then forgot?
No! on the hero's laurel'd bier,
The Muse shall drop the sacred tear;
And Memory, bending o'er the grave,
The warrior's name shall fondly save;
And high and holy minstrel lays,
Shall tell their worth to distant days;
But (tribute, richer far than all,)
For them the tears of beauty fall.
A. ST. C.

SPECTACLES.

To the Editor of the Belfast News Letter.

SIR—Spectacles, by assisting the eyes to converge rays of light, restore and preserve to us one of the most noble and valuable of our senses. They enable the mechanic to continue his labors and earn his subsistence till the extreme of old age. By their aid the scholar pursues his studies and recreates his mind with intellectual pleasures; thus passing away days and years with delight and satisfaction—which might otherwise have been devoured by melancholy, or wasted in idleness.

Spectacles, when well chosen, should neither enlarge nor diminish objects, and should show the letters of a book black and distinct, nor ought they in any degree to fatigue the eye. Every one must determine for himself the glasses which produce the most distinct vision, yet some attention should be paid to the judgment of the person of whom they are purchased. By trying many spectacles the eye becomes fatigued in accommodating itself to the several changes, and the purchaser often fixes on a pair which is injurious to his sight. People often injure those tender organs, and deprive themselves of future assistance from glasses, by purchasing them of hawkers and pedlars, who are equally ignorant of the science of optics, and of the construction of the eye.

Rules for the preservation of the sight.
1. Never sit for any length of time in absolute gloom, or exposed to a blaze of light, and then remove to an opposite extreme.
2. Avoid reading a very small print.
3. Never read by twilight, nor by frelight, nor, if the eyes are disordered, by candle-light.
4. Do not permit the eye to dwell on glaring objects, particularly on first awakening in the morning.
5. Long-sighted persons should accustom themselves to read with rather less light, and somewhat nearer to the eye than is naturally agreeable; while the short-sighted should habituate themselves to read with the book as far off as possible.
6. Nothing preserves the sight longer than a moderate degree of light; too little strains the eyes, and too great a quantity dazzles and inflames them.
7. Do not wear other spectacles than your own, to which your eyes have accommodated themselves.

Spectacles are necessary,

1. When we are obliged to remove small objects, to an increased distance from the eye, to see them distinctly.
2. When we find it necessary to have more light than formerly; as, for instance, when we find ourselves placing the candle between the eye and the object;
3. When, on looking at and attentively considering a near object, it becomes confused, and appears to have a kind of mist before it;
4. When the letters of a book run into one another, and become double and treble;
5. When the eyes are so fatigued by a little exercise, that we are obliged to

shut them from time to time, and to relieve them by looking at different objects.

Then it will be prudent and necessary to set aside all prudery; honestly confess that age is creeping upon us; that our eyes are an unerring warning; and without coquetry, or apology, ask the optician for a pair of spectacles.

For those who live at a distance from large cities, the following modes of calculating the focus of glasses will prove useful.

Rule for calculating the focus of convex glasses—Multiply the distance at which a person sees distinctly, by the distance at which he wishes to see, and divide the product by the difference between the said distances; the quotient is the desired focus.

Rule for concave glasses to read and write, for a near-sighted person.

Multiply the greatest distance at which the short sighted sees distinctly with his naked eye, by the distance at which it is required he should see distinctly with a concave glass, and divide the product by the difference between the said distances. If it is to see remote objects, the focus should be the same as that required for the distance of distinct vision.

The preceding observations are valuable, just in proportion to the value of sight, and to the pleasure of seeing distinctly and without pain. Z.

Another new Island.

Of the latest discoveries of Russian travellers, that of an island in the Ice Ocean, by Syrawatskoi, a merchant, deserves particular notice.—Hedemstrom, the Russian naturalist, who has recently examined the island, which has received the appellation of New Siberia, found there three bird's craws, a yard in length; and the roving lakure related that they had sometimes found feathers, the barrel of which was capable of admitting a man's clenched fist. Thus these polar regions, which have yielded these gigantic bones of the class of mammalia, known by the name of mammoth, have likewise preserved similar relics in the department of ornithology, whose authenticated existence may, perhaps, at some future period, afford a key to the fable of the Griffin, and the great bird on the mountain of Cas.—[And the Roc of the Arabian Night's tales.]

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, at public sale, on Saturday the 8th of February next, at the late dwelling of R. I. W. Conn, dec'd, at the old Furnace, all the personal property of said dec'd, consisting of horses, cows and hogs, beds and bedding, household and kitchen furniture, and a number of articles too tedious to mention. Also a flour boat. The sale to begin at ten o'clock, when due attendance will be given by the subscriber.
RAPHAEL CONN, Adm'or.

N. B. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to bring them in for settlement; and those indebted to make payment on or before the first of May next. I will attend the first and last Saturday in each month until that time, at Keeprist Furnace, for the purpose of settling the accounts of said dec'd.
R. CONN, Adm'or.
January 31, 1812.

BOATING.

THE subscriber informs the public that he continues to boat flour from Keeprist Furnace to Georgetown and Alexandria.
He requests all persons having claims against the late firm of James and R. I. W. Conn, to bring them in for settlement, and those indebted to make payment as speedily as possible.
JAMES CONN.
January 31, 1812.

Was Found

Near Keeprist Furnace, on the 24th of December last, a pocket book, containing some jewellery. The owner may have it again by applying to Ruth Conn, at the above place, and paying the expense of this advertisement.
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try from their disgraceful bondage? If to scourge a citizen a Roman Senate once thought it a just cause of war, shall the groans of thousands of our citizens which pervade our ears with every Atlantic wind that blows, be heard in silence. Surely a nation which has but just arrived to half the age of man, will not, when one drop of blood animates her frame, surrender all her rights, one by one, to a power, now become the Buccanier of the ocean.

Under these circumstances the house of representatives reciprocate your excellency's sentiment, that the present is the moment when shades of difference in politics ought to mingle in union, and one common glow of patriotism ought to warm every bosom, that all our enemies may be assured, there is no essential difference between a federal republican and a republican federalist.

The internal resources, the local situation, the variety of fertile soils of the United States, render this country entirely independent of foreign nations. Our agriculture and manufactures can easily supply all our wants; but the frequent destruction of our manufactures by fire, renders it probable, that incendiary attempts are part of the system of those who suffer most from the flourishing state of our manufactures.

The militia, the great bulwark of the land, will ever claim the particular attention of the house of representatives. Spain and Portugal evince how much a country may be indebted to her patriotic militia; while Prussia, relying solely on her immense standing army, lost her sovereignty in a day.

Perhaps it may be an act of justice to make some provision for those, whose large families & narrow circumstances render their military duty a particular burden.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, February 3.

Mr. Bacon, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill for the support of the navy of the U. States. Referred to the committee of the whole house.

The Speaker laid before the house certain resolutions of the legislature of Virginia, expressive of their sentiments in relation to the measures of the general government. Ordered to lie on the table.

Also certain resolutions of the legislature of the state of Ohio, favorable to the cutting a canal from the Hudson to the Lakes, and recommending to the consideration of Congress the propriety of granting aid towards effecting this great object. Also a report from the secretary of war, relative to contracts for the last year.

An engrossed bill for the support of government for the year 1812, was read a third time and passed.

The house then took up the bill for classing and arming the militia, but adjourned without taking the question.

TUESDAY, February 4.

Mr. Baker presented the petition of the inhabitants of Jefferson county, Va. praying that a canal may be cut round the west part of the causeway which extends from the Virginia shore to Mason's Island, so as to enable the boats which pass down the Potomac to reach Alexandria with safety—that, owing to the danger they have to encounter, in consequence of the erection of the said causeway, they have to dispose of their produce at a reduced price in George-Town. The petitioners state that 300,000 barrels are generally sent down the river in boats, and that this mode of conveyance is daily coming into a more general use. Referred to the committee on the district of Columbia.

Mr. Bacon, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill for repealing the 10th section of the act of incorporation of the United States' Bank—Read twice and referred to a committee of the whole house. [The object of this bill is to prevent the paper of that bank from being taken in payment for revenue bonds.]

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the navy covering a statement (in pursuance of the resolution of D. R. Williams) of the pay and rations of each officer and midshipman of the navy of the United States respectively.

The house then went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Widgery in the chair, on the bill making a further appropriation for the defence of our maritime frontier, which was gone

through and reported to the house, with the blank filled with one million of dollars; it was ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, February 5.

Mr. Baker presented a petition from the citizens of Alexandria, similar to the one presented by him yesterday from the inhabitants of Jefferson County, Va. relative to the cutting a canal round the west end of the causeway from the Virginia shore to Mason's Island.

The Speaker laid before the house certain resolutions of the Legislature of Kentucky approbatory of the conduct of the general government, which together with the resolutions heretofore presented from other state legislatures, were referred to the committee of foreign relations.

The Speaker presented a petition of the Synod of Kentucky, praying an alteration of the Post-Office Laws so as to prohibit the transmission of the mail on Sunday. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Sawyer had leave of absence from Monday next to the end of the session.

A bill for arming and classing the militia of the United States was read a third time, and on the question, shall the bill pass? It was decided in the negative by yeas and nays—Yeas 55—Nays 58.

A bill supplementary to the act raising for a limited time an additional force, was read a third time and passed.

A bill making further provision for the defence of our maritime frontier was read a third time. On the question shall the bill pass? A debate of some length took place, and it was decided in the affirmative—Yeas 88—Nays 25.

The house in committee of the whole, Mr. Stanford in the chair, took up the bill making appropriations for the military establishment of the U. States. The committee went through the bill, and filled the blanks as suggested by the chairman of the committee of ways and means.

The committee of the whole then took up the bill making appropriations for the maintenance of six companies of mounted rangers, filled the blanks and

Then the committee took up the bill making appropriations for the support of an additional military force.

The blanks in this bill were not all filled up when the house adjourned.

THURSDAY, February 6.

Mr. Quincy presented the memorial of the Vermont Mineral Company, engaged in the manufacture of Coppers, which they expect to furnish in sufficient quantities for the consumption of the United States, to effect which they pray congress to impose a duty on all imported Coppers.—Referred.

Mr. Gold presented the memorial of Woolen manufacturers of Oneida county, New-York, praying leave to import wire from Lower Canada.—Referred to the committee of the whole, to whom was referred the bill reported by Mr. Newton on the subject of importations generally.

Mr. Williams from the committee on military affairs reported a bill for authorizing detachments from the militia of the United States, to the number of 100,000, to be held in readiness at a moment's warning, and providing an appropriation of one million of dollars therefor—Read twice and referred to a committee of the whole.

The engrossed bill making the appropriation for six companies of rangers was read the third time and passed.

The engrossed bill providing for the military establishment for the year 1812 was read the third time and passed.

The engrossed bill providing for the additional military force, passed the 11th of January 1812, was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Condit spoke of the necessity of arming the militia, to effect which he offered the following resolution:—Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to report a bill to this house making provision for arming the militia of the United States—Carried.

The house then took up the bill reported by Mr. Dawson, providing for the infirm and disabled officers and soldiers of the United States, and on the question shall the bill be engrossed and read a third time it passed in the affirmative 54 to 38—Ordered to have its third reading on Monday. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, February 7.

A message from the Senate was read, informing the house that they

had postponed the further consideration of the bill for establishing a quarter-master's department, until the first Monday of December next.

Mr. Williams thought the Senate had taken a very extraordinary course. They passed a bill for establishing a quarter-master's department, and sent it to this house; this house passed the bill with an amendment; and now they inform the house, they have postponed the amendment to the first Monday in December, and thus destroyed the bill. He thought this was an unprecedented and indecorous course, and ought not to be acceded to.

Mr. Alston said the practice was not unprecedented; he had known several instances of the same kind. The Speaker said there could be no question on the subject. The Senate had thought proper to take this course; and it could not be objected to by this house. Whether it was decorous or not, was not a question to be enquired into now.

On motion of Mr. Williams, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the bill authorising the President to make a detachment of the militia.

[This bill authorises the calling out of 100,000 militia, and appropriates 1 million of dollars. The bill is similar to the former laws on this subject, except that it contains no provision for accepting of volunteers.]

NEW-YORK, February 3.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Last evening, the ship Amiable Matilda, capt. Hague, arrived in 38 days from London. The editors of the New York Gazette have received London papers to Dec. 18. The price of bread had considerably advanced.—The orders in council occasioned considerable murmuring. Troops were daily sailing for Lisbon. The U. S. frigate Constitution sailed from Cowes, Dec. 21, for France, thence to proceed home. Col. Burr was on the eve of sailing from England for New York in the ship Jane. The brig Female of Baltimore, for France, was sent into England, December 6.

The British ship of war Saldenhah of 36 guns, capt. Pakenham, was lost off Cork the 3d of Dec. and all on board perished. The Talbot sloop was lost at the same time.

Mr. Shaw, an American gentleman, left London on the 15th December for Paris, with despatches from Mr. Russell for Joel Barlow.

The Catholic Delegates after several days trial in Dublin, on a charge of holding meetings under the presence of petitioning have been acquitted. On the verdict being given, the court rang with acclamations, and some of the jury were carried home in triumph by the populace.

The king of England was as well as per last advices. The orders in council were still in force.

Flour and grain were scarce, and commanded a high price.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

We can take upon ourselves to say, that the rumors in circulation respecting the change in administration, are without foundation, and that Mr. Perceval is fully in the confidence of the prince regent.

We have intelligence from Copenhagen, that Mr. Erving, special minister from the U. States at that court, has at length received an answer to his remonstrance against the condemnations before the tribunals of Paris, of American vessels brought into Danish ports.—He is informed, that the Danish admiralty courts have no jurisdiction over the vessels in question, as they were captured beyond the limits of the Danish waters, or at the distance of more than 4 miles from the coast.

We learn from Petersburg, that Bonaparte has demanded preteritorily of the Emperor Alexander the immediate payment of the Dutch Loan. The demand has had a very sensible effect on the Russian exchange.

DECEMBER 17.

We mentioned yesterday the dreadful storm which had occurred in the Belt. The homeward bound convoy which sailed from Hanno Bay, on the 20th ult. consisted of more than 200 sail; out of this number it is stated that 17 foundered at sea, the crews of which were unfortunately lost; 12 (and it is feared more) were taken by Danish privateers—73 had reached Matwich, a port near Carlsham, most of them in a disabled state and where it was feared they would be obliged to winter: and

several others sought shelter in the ports of Zealand. The St. George rode out the storm, but was obliged to cut away her main, mizzen and fore-masts,

DECEMBER 18.

We received this morning some more Paris papers to the 12th. They contain the following intelligence, which may be considered of importance, in as much as it gives us reason to believe peace will be concluded between Turkey and Russia.

It is stated that the Prussian army is entirely on the peace establishment.—This shows that there had been a difference with France, which induced Prussia to make warlike preparation.

Bonaparte has issued a decree abolishing the Droit d'Aubaine in France, the king of Prussia having adopted a similar measure in his territories, relative to French subjects. The Catholic Delegates have resolved to give a grand dinner at the Rotundo, in Dublin. They invited the jury, by whom Dr. Sheridan was acquitted, but the invitation was declined.

The Cortes.—One of the letters received from Cadiz, gives the following account of the current proceedings of the Cortes:—That Assembly was discussing the plan for establishing a new regency, to occupy the place of the one now governing Spain; but there were great divisions as to the persons proper for exercising the Sovereign power. A party had declared itself for the princess Charlotte of Portugal; another for the heir apparent of Naples; and a large majority was decided for a national and independent government.

The matter was in the course of proceeding, when the accounts of the defeat of Blake (not the official) interrupted the discussion. The Cortes resolved then to postpone the business, till it should know the real facts of Blake's battle, and his conduct in it.

An Italian Journal gives the following relation: M. Giard ascended from Florence in a balloon on the 1st October. He rose with so much rapidity, that in half an hour he lost sight of the earth and found himself at an elevation of 2,500 toises (15,000 feet). The balloon still continued to rise, when M. Giard, finding his limbs numbened by the extreme cold, and himself nearly overpowered by sleep, manoeuvred to descend; but perceiving beneath him the Mediterranean sea, he rose again, and suffered still more from the cold. He journeyed thus in the heavens until two o'clock in the morning. He then perceived land, and descended safely at St. Garciano, having from the moment of his ascension been absent nine hours.

The Emperor Alexander has issued an ukase for the fresh levy of men throughout his empire, four of every 500 persons. This will make an addition of 100,000 men to his armies.—The levy was to commence on the 1st of Nov. and be completed by the 1st of Jan. next.

A letter from general Auchmuty, dated Batavia, August 31, says—"We landed on the 4th instant, within 12 miles of Batavia, which was taken possession of on the 8th, without opposition. On the 20th, the troops had a sharp affair at Watevreede with the elite of general Jansen's army, which terminated in driving them into their strong position at Cornelis. On the 20th we assaulted the works at Cornelis, which were carried, and the whole army, upwards of 10,000 disciplined men were either killed, taken or dispersed, with the exception of a small party of horse that escaped with general Jansen. We killed 2000, took three generals, and 5000 prisoners, and are now in possession of the whole country, west of Cheribon."

The prince regent has been indisposed at York House for these two days, with severe pains in the arms; he has been attended by sir Henry Hallford and Dr. Blane, as well as sir Walter Farquhar. He was relieved by their prescriptions, and is considerably better.

From the Boston Patriot.

RESPECTING THE CANADAS.

Geography is a useful part of knowledge. The first object ought to be, to become well acquainted with the country in which we live—the second those countries most contiguous to us. The British provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, are of the second description.—Being neighbors to us, we feel more interest in their situation, than we do in countries more remote. Indeed, the crisis appears to be ap-

proaching, when the United States will be more interested in that country, than they have been heretofore.

The Canadas are divided into two provinces, called Lower and Upper Canada.—At the present time, the population amounts to about four hundred thousand, about two thirds of which is in Lower Canada. Probably, about seven eighths of these people are descendants of the old French Canadians—a small part of the population of Upper Canada, descended from the same stock—the great portion of the upper province, is from the United States.

Quebec is the capital of the lower province. It is situated in lat. 46, 55; long. 70, 10, from London. The foundation of it was laid in the year A. D. 1680, by Samuel de Champlain.

The position of the ground on which it stands is admirably calculated for a large city. It is on a point of land, which projects into the river St. Lawrence, and is formed by that river and the river St. Charles. The upper town which stands on the termination of the Plains of Abraham, is 350 feet above the level of the river St. Lawrence, and the ascent is almost perpendicular.—The river, at this point, is only one mile wide, and the batteries completely command it. The distance from the St. Lawrence to the St. Charles, where the fortifications are erected, is about half a mile, and on the Plains of Abraham, ten miles to the south-west, from one to two miles. From the fortifications to the point of land, formed by the junction of the two rivers, is one quarter of a mile, and on this ground stands the city of Quebec.

The ridge of land south-west from the fortifications on the St. Lawrence, called the Plains of Abraham, are about the same height as the upper town of Quebec. On this memorable ground fell the gallant Wolfe and Montcalm.—In an attempt to storm this fortress, likewise fell, the brave and intrepid Montgomery. The population of Quebec and its suburbs is estimated at about eleven thousand. The river St. Lawrence is navigable for ships of three or four hundred tons, as far as Montreal, a distance of about five hundred miles. This wonderful river is connected with, and formed by the waters of Lakes George, Champlain, Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Huron, Michigan, Superior, & the numerous streams which fall into these Lakes, many of which have their sources in small lakes, not enumerated. A distance of about two thousand miles from the Capes of St. Lawrence to the south-west. Excepting the rapids in the river between Montreal and Lake Ontario, the Falls of Niagara, between Erie and Ontario, and the Falls of St. Mary's between Huron and Superior, these extensive inland waters are navigable for ships of almost any burthen. These obstructions might be removed by locks and canals, at a trifling expense compared to the advantage which would be produced.

The immense country lying on these waters possesses a fertile soil and the best climate for the health and happiness of man. In the free use of these waters the United States now have a deep interest. The states of Vermont, New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and the territories of the U. States west of Ohio are bounded on them. More than a million of people, at the present moment, reside on these waters, and more than one half of them are citizens of the United States; and the country is capable of a larger population than the present population of the United States.

How important then to the U. S. is the possession of the Canadas, and this great outlet. The inhabitants of this valuable and extensive country never can and never will live without this privilege. They will justly say the God of Nature has given it to them, and they must have the enjoyment of it; and they will further say to our government, if they will not secure it to them they will obtain it themselves, or join the nation in the possession of it. All these considerations ought not, and would not induce our government to invade those provinces without a necessary and justifiable cause. But if the nation to which these provinces belong continues the wrongs which for a number of years our rights, we shall be justified by the law of nations to obtain them by force. By these means we can obtain ample and complete indemnification for the wanton injuries we have received.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES met at the Capitol in this city on Monday last, present Judges Livingston, Washington, Todd, Duval and Story. We are concerned to learn that Judge Marshall, by the overturning of the stage, met with an accident, a fracture of the collar bone we believe, which prevents his attendance. Nat. Int.

The President of the United States has approved and signed the act authorizing the President to accept and organize a Volunteer Military Force. The bill has of course become a law. Ibid.

By way of adding weight to their arguments in the British cause, the Federal prints are engaged in retailing to their readers the ridiculous tirades of the Quebec and Montreal papers against this country. The Canada editors doubtless conceive that their paper bullets will be more efficient than their leaden ones, because in this species of warfare they can be aided by their friends in the states, without subjugating them to the necessity of crossing the lines, or putting their heads in jeopardy. We shall spare our readers the disgust which these bullying productions are well calculated to excite.—Those who make the most noise when they think they are out of harm's reach, are generally the first to fly when danger threatens. Ibid.

In opposing the army bill, Mr. Randolph, among other rhapsodies, breaks out into one, which however tolerable in the mouth of a monk of the fourteenth century, is certainly too puerile and ridiculous for an American sage. "We should go to war (says he,) under the ominous auspices of eclipses, comets, earthquakes, and the most desolating visitations of God, which are fit harbingers of that disastrous event!" Mr. Randolph, on the same subject, took occasion to express his abhorrence of the spirit of Cromwell—but Cromwell, with all his hypocrisy and fanaticism, never resorted to a more gross or fulsome play upon the weakness of bigotry and superstition, than that exhibited in the above quotation. But it would seem, that in politics, as well as theology—the present time is to be distinguished by the rage of a *mania*, as disgracedful to true religion and philosophy, as it is repugnant to every principle of candor and humanity. Thus, he supposes to be lurking in Jefferson county, Va. the above reward will be paid for apprehending and securing said negro in jail within one month from this date, and twenty dollars if taken after that time, and all reasonable charges if brought to the subscriber at Harper's Ferry.

THOMAS CARTER. February 14, 1812.

AN REVOLUTIONARY OFFICER. Newtown, January 19, 1812.

CHARLESTON, January 23.

Earthquake!—This morning, about nine o'clock this city experienced another shock of an earthquake. Its duration was probably somewhat short of a minute. By those who felt both, this one is supposed to have been more severe than the one experienced here before day on the morning of the 16th ultimo, which was more violent than any of the several felt on that and the two or three following days. A three-story brick house in Brownlee's row, King street, occupied by Mr. J. Martindale, has suffered much by this shock, the walls are cracked from top to bottom, and the wooden work and plastering inside split and broken considerable.

A letter received in town yesterday from Abbeville, states that a report was in circulation there on the 16th instant, that a part of Natchez had been sunk by an earthquake, and several thousands perished.

CHARLES-TOWN, February 14.

The rev. Mr. Price will preach in the court-house in this town, on Sunday the 23d inst. at 11 o'clock.

Died, on Monday the 10th instant, in the 70th year of his age, Mr. John Bryan, of this county.

The bill establishing Chancery courts at Winchester, Clarksburg, and Withe Court House, has passed both houses of our Legislature. Dabney Carr, Esq. of Albemarle, is elected Chancellor for the districts of Winchester and Clarksburg—Judge Brown holds an additional court at Withe Court House. The counties composing this district, are Shenandoah, Hardy, Hampshire, Frederick, Jefferson and Berkeley. Winchester Gaz.

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THOMAS CARTER. February 14, 1812.

AN REVOLUTIONARY OFFICER. Newtown, January 19, 1812.

and on the other, we are called upon to pervert the sacred name of christianity to the purpose of intolerance, and to shew our regard for the memory of the worthy dead, by persecuting the unfortunate living? Let us have toleration without licentiousness, and religion without bigotry, and rely upon it, we shall thus prove our piety to God, and our benevolence to man, far better, than by invoking and reviving the spirit of heathen and monastic superstition, to terrify a brave and enlightened people from vindicating their just rights.—Albany Register.

A publication lately appeared at Cadiz, containing an intercepted dispatch from Madrid destined for Paris, containing the names of all the members of the Cortes and other functionaries in Spain and in other countries—who had made their terms with king Joseph. Among the names, we were surprised to find one who is called the Spanish ambassador to the United States, but as there is no such person as a Spanish ambassador, we suppose this must be a mistake. Aurora.

FROM THE HAVANNA.

Extract of a letter from the Havana, dated January 16.

All is bustle and joy in this town, in consequence of the arrival of 7,000 veteran troops from Old Spain—1,600 for this place and 5,400 for Vera Cruz. The first division arrived on the 13th, and the remainder yesterday. The troops for Mexico sail again immediately, that is, as soon as the transports fill up their water casks. I have just returned from on board the seventy-four, and one transport, and was greatly pleased to behold the strict discipline and cleanliness of the troops; they are very fine men indeed. The officers, except the etat major, or staff, are all young men, who have seen much service in the Peninsula, and the staff is composed of excellent materials in point of talents and experience.

The troops for this place are landed. They could not arrive at a better season, as there is no sickness at present. And this is also the healthy season at Vera Cruz.

We have letters from Vera Cruz to the first inst. Our friend Zanoni writes that affairs had assumed a most favorable aspect in that kingdom. The arrival of the above mentioned 5,400 men at Mexico will ensure the perfect tranquility of that rich country and its frontiers.

The insurgents at Carracas and elsewhere have made such a miserable figure in the attempt to establish an independent government of their own, that all sensible people among them see the futility of their efforts, and find at length that in lieu of bettering their situation, they are exposed to all the horrors of anarchy and confusion, and are menaced with a repetition of the bloody scenes of St. Domingo. Miranda is observed with a jealous eye, and is quite unpopular, except among the mulattoes and negroes, whose interest he has had the policy to secure. His warring politics, which have made him by turns every thing but a Spaniard, and his Jacobinical principles imbibed at the clubs in Paris during the revolution, do not by any means endear him to his countrymen of the Maine.

This island continues to enjoy tranquility and abundance. Our trade, considering the embarrassed situation of commerce, is in general brisk. Provisions have risen in consequence of the arrival of the two convoys. A cargo of flour at this moment would command a good price. Brandies and Wines will also answer very well.

Oliver Bertrett, of the state of New York has invented a machine for spinning sheep's wool, with which one female can spin more and better yarn than four can by the common method.

30 Dollars Reward. RAN away from the subscriber, a Negro man named WAT, about 37 years of age, about 6 feet high, a little pitted with the small pox, a scar on one of his cheeks, and has a smiling countenance when spoken to. He has been gone a considerable time, and is supposed to be lurking in Jefferson county, Va. The above reward will be paid for apprehending and securing said negro in jail within one month from this date, and twenty dollars if taken after that time, and all reasonable charges if brought to the subscriber at Harper's Ferry.

THOMAS CARTER. February 14, 1812.

JANE WOODS,

Besides a very complete assortment of genuine MEDICINES, has the following articles for sale:

Shell bark hickory nuts, English walnuts, Soft shell'd almonds, Crackers, and tamarinds, Fresh muscadel and bloom raisins, Havanah segars, First quality rappee snuff, Anis seed, Noyo and other cordials, Ink powder, Durable Ink, Best English gilt letter paper, Elegant rose soap, and wash balls, Cloves, nutmegs and cinnamon, Glue of the best quality, And a general assortment of confectionary.

Charles-Town, Feb. 14, 1812.

FLAX & SALT.

Just Received, and for Sale, 2000 wt. long Flax, first chop, reared west of the Alleghany mountain. ON HAND, 200 bushels salt.

A good assortment of Groceries & Leather.

D. & G. HUMPHREYS. Charlestown, Feb. 14, 1812.

WANTED, A steady shoe wagoner. One with a small family would be preferred.—Apply to the subscriber near Charles Town.

JAMES ANDERSON. February 14, 1812.

Jefferson County, to wit, December Court, 1809.

NO person having come forward to administer on the estate of Mary Ridgway, deceased, within the period limited by law: It is ordered that the Sheriff do take into his possession the said estate, and dispose of the same as the law directs.

Teste, GEO. HITE, Clk.

Jefferson County, to wit, January Court, 1811. Ordered that the Sheriff do take possession of the personal estate whereof Jesse Holum died seized and possessed, and that he make sale of the perishable part of said estate, if any, and make report thereof to the court.

Teste, GEO. HITE, Clk.

Take Notice.

IN obedience to the above orders I have proceeded according to law: and I do now request, that all persons who are justly indebted to either of the said estates, will make immediate payment to me—and all such as have just claims against me or either of them, will exhibit such claims to me on or before the first day of April next. But should it be possible that any person or persons having claims against either of said estates, fail to exhibit them to me on or before said day, such persons I say, will have this notice plead in bar of any and every account that may be brought forward at any future period.

GEO. NORTH, late Sheriff of Jefferson County. February 14, 1812.

Charlestown Mill IS now in readiness for grinding corn and rye. February 14, 1812.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, on Tuesday the 25th inst. (if the weather permits, or the first fair day afterwards) at the farm belonging to the heirs of Levi Taylor, dec'd, within 24 miles of Charlestown, best known in that neighborhood by the name of Fleetwood, on a credit of nine months.—All the farming utensils and stock of every description belonging to said estate, consisting of a wagon and gears, ploughs and harrows, and every other kind of implements necessary on a farm—work horses, valuable brood mares, cows, hogs and sheep—Also, a complete wheat fan. Bond and approved security will be required before the property can be removed. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. where due attendance will be given by WILLIAM TAYLOR, Adm'or. FANNY TAYLOR, Adm'trix. February 7, 1812.

