

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IX.]

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1816.

[No. 427.

ODE TO VANITY.

BY SELECK OSBORN, ESQ.

True spirit gay and volatile
That prompts the self complacent smile,
And sport at thy Protean shape around me,
More comfort do I find in thee,
Than in demure philosophy,
When sharp vexations wound me.

Thou cloak of fur, that keep'st me warm,
And dost adversity's rude storm,
And shield'st me from the wordling's frown,
Thou canopy, that spread'st thy shade,
When halcyon kindles o'er my head,
And pour'st at thine hottest fire down.

In vain may critics underrate,
And deem my talents short of weight,
When thou, with partial scales, art high;
When fill'd with thy persuading spirit,
I cannot fail to reap my merit,
Though all the world deny'd.

This true thou send'st me castle-building,
And teach'st me of with tinsel gilding,
And lead'st me off to false conclusions;
Yet when fatigued with sober fact,
And when with cold reflections rack'd,
I love to court thy sweet illusions.

Thy last fond dream, was, (to be frank)
A mischievous, bewitching prank,
As sportive fancy ever play'd—
Thou didst persuade that Mar's eye,
To my fond gaze made soft reply,
And more than friendship's warmth betray'd.

Fool! wad a thought of me the while,
That lighted up thy angel smile,
Upon her lovely face,
Thy joy the mingled glow of sense,
Vivacity and innocence,
That gave the inimitable grace.

Transient, as joyous, was that dream—
But O! its raptures were supreme.
Like those of saints in immortal life,
There was such bliss in that short hour,
O'ERFANCY'S visionary power—
'Twas worth an AGE OF DULL REALITY!

TO-MORROW.

How sweet to the heart is the thought of
to-morrow,
When hope's fairy pictures bright colors display,
How sweet when we can from futurity borrow,
A SALM for the griefs that afflict us to-day.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

In a letter dated June 20th, we have the following account of the newly discovered country in New South Wales, behind the Blue Mountains, which before the year 1811, was a complete Terra incognita:

"The new country is but thinly peopled, and its natives resemble much those about Sydney, though their language is very different: they differ also in being well clothed with kangaroo skins, sewed together very neatly with sinews of the emus; they wore the fur side next to their skins, and on the upper or flesh side they had picked very ingeniously and regularly, ornamental devices; among which were crosses. They seemed to be a laughing good-natured people, without the savage warlike spirit, or fury of the Sydney natives. They had with them tame and native dogs, with which I fancy they caught kangaroos. Their spears are heavy and clumsy, and they throw them only a short distance out of their hands, like the New Zealanders.

"The day we left Bathurst Plains, the Governor dispatched Mr. Evans, Deputy Land Surveyor, with two men and horses, to proceed as far as he could to the westward. He returned a few days ago, after having penetrated in a due west direction, one hundred and fifteen miles from Bathurst. He reports all the tract of country he passed over to be even superior to that we explored, and much more thickly peopled, which he attributes to the astonishing herds he constantly saw of kangaroos and emus, on which the natives subsisted, together with abundance of fish, which a considerable sized river, running to the westward, abounds with.

"The river is nearly the size of the Hawkesbury, and as far as he can judge, may be easily explored with a boat, or travelling along its banks, through a beautiful plain, fertile country. He has brought with him a large quantity of the finest manna I have ever seen, which he collected among the grass and in burnt fields, which he described to be clustered with it, in small places. I conclude it to be the produce of our locust insect (Teligonia), either what those insects have deposited in the grass, or what they contained when they were destroyed by the grass taking fire. The natives were very shy, and alarmed at his appearance. He found whole mountains of fine blue limestone, and profusion of the common nova muna pebbles, topazes, and crystals, usually found on the coast of Bass Straits. The country is well wooded, and among the trees are numerous pines, 60 feet high without a branch. The soil and pasture is rich in the extreme."

FASHION!

What could exhibit, says Dr. Henry, "a more fantastical appearance than an English beau of the 14th century? He wore long

pointed shoes, fastened to his knee by gold or silver chains; hose of one colour on one leg, and of another colour on the other; short breeches, which did but meet at the middle of his thighs—a coat, the one half white, the other half black or blue; a long beard, a silk hood buttoned under his chin, embroidered with grotesque figures of animals, dancing men, &c. and sometimes ornamented with gold and precious stones." This dress was the height of the mode in the reign of King Edward III.

AN ACT.

Regulating the Currency within the United States, of the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain, and the crowns of France, and five franc pieces.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from the passage of this act, and for three years thereafter, and no longer, the following gold and silver coin shall pass current as money within the United States, and be a legal tender for the payment of all debts and demands, at the several and respective rates following, and not otherwise, to-wit: the gold coins of Great Britain and Portugal, of their present standard, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty seven grains, or eighty eight cents and eight ninths per pennyweight: the gold coins of France, of their present standard, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty seven and a half grains, or eighty seven and a quarter cents per pennyweight: the gold coins of Spain, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty eight and a half grains, or eighty four cents per pennyweight: the crowns of France, at the rate of one hundred and seventeen cents and six-tenths per ounce, or one hundred and ten cents for each crown weighing eighteen pennyweights and seventeen grains: the five franc pieces, at the rate of one hundred and sixteen cents per ounce, or ninety-three cents and three mills for each five franc piece weighing sixteen pennyweights and two grains.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause essays of the foregoing gold and silver coins made pursuant to this act, to be had at the mint of the U. States, at least once in every year; and to make report of the result thereof to Congress.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro-tempore.
April 29, 1816—APPROVED.
JAMES MADISON.

TO-MORROW.
How sweet to the heart is the thought of
to-morrow,
When hope's fairy pictures bright colors display,
How sweet when we can from futurity borrow,
A SALM for the griefs that afflict us to-day.

Valuable Property for Sale.
WILL be sold to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Thursday 20th June,

THE UNION MILLS,
SITUATED on the North branch of the Rappahannock river, in the County of Culpeper, about 28 miles above Fredericksburg, and 1 1/2 miles below Norman's Ford, running two pair of 6 feet Burr stones, and a pair of Country stones, with EVANS' Machinery, complete.

ALSO,
A Tract of Land containing 400 ACRES,
On which there is a Dwelling House and other buildings.—And on Saturday, the 22d day of June, on the Premises, one other MILL, situate in Orange county, about 30 miles above Fredericksburg, on the South branch of the Rappahannock, running 1 pair of 6 feet Burr stones, and 1 pair of Country stones, with EVANS' Machinery, and a WOOL-CARDING MACHINE, complete; with a valuable SAW-MILL on the opposite side of the river. Attached to this property, are two Lots of GROUND, containing about 6 acres; on which are a Dwelling House and other buildings; and near it, 60 Acres of WOOD-LAND, heavily timbered with Pine and Oak. Both of these Mills are in fine Wheat neighborhoods, and commanding in the dryest seasons, an abundance of water. The Terms will be made accommodating. A private Sale would be preferred, in which event due notice will be given.

JOHN ALCOCKE,
Union-Mills, May 29.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Smallwood, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims against said deceased, are desired to exhibit them, properly attested, that arrangements may be made for settlement.
ELIZ. SMALLWOOD, Adm'rix.
Charlestown, May 29.

NOTICE.
THE suit of Benjamin Strother's administrators against George Hite, and others, depending in the County Court of Jefferson, having been referred by an order of said Court to the undersigned for the purpose of stating the accounts between the parties. They are hereby notified that he will attend at R. Fulton's Hotel, in Charlestown, on the second Saturday in June, for the purpose of carrying said order into effect.
CARVER WILLIS, Com'r.
in Chancery for Jefferson County.
May 29.

SPRING GOODS

The subscriber has just received a great variety of

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

- Irish Linens — Marseilles Vesting
- Sheetings — Calicoes
- Mul Mul Muslins — India Muslins
- Cambries — Shirting Cambrics
- Jaconet — Silk Shawls
- Coloured — Kid Gloves
- Ginghams — Bonnets
- Dimities — Fancy Ribbons,

Also, a general assortment of Saddlery and Hardware, China, Glass, Queens and Tin Ware.

— LIKEWISE —
Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee, Fresh Teas, Rice, Cheese, Molasses, Almonds, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Filberts, and many other articles in the Grocery line. Also, Madeira, Port and Lisbon Wine, Claret and Cognac, and French Brandy, Jamaica Spirits, and Antigua Rum, Gin and Whiskey, Waldron's Cradling and Grass Scythes, Dutch Scythes and Whet Stones, &c. &c.

The subscriber is receiving goods constantly, and solicits all who may wish to purchase goods to give him a call, as he is induced to believe that it will be to their interest, as he is determined no pains shall be spared to give satisfaction to his customers, to whom he tenders his thanks for past favors.

R. WORTHINGTON,
May 15.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned against taking an assignment of a note of hand, given by the subscriber to John Haines, of Charlestown, Jefferson County, for about thirty-three dollars, as I am determined not to pay the said note, unless compelled by law.

JACOB BODENHAMMER,
May 29.

JONATHAN NIXON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the House Painting and Glazing Business, to whom he tenders his professional services. Those who may please to patronize him, may rely on having their work neatly executed without delay.

Charles Town, May 22.

NOTICE.

THOSE persons who made purchases at the sale of Jesse Stall, dec'd, will take notice that their obligations will become due on the 26th day of the present month, (May) when punctual payment will be required.

ELIZ. STALL, Administratrix,
BENJ. MELVIN, Adm'or.
May 22.

Stray Mare.

STRAYED from Mr. Wm. Tapscott's farm near the Sulphur Spring, on the 10th inst. a dark bay Mare, with a small star in her forehead, has the ring bone on her right hind foot, shod before with old shoes, one hind foot white, but which not recollected, about 8 years old, and about 14 hands high. A reward of Five Dollars will be paid for bringing said mare to Mr. Tapscott's, or for information so that the owner gets her again.

PHEBE DAWSON,
May 22.

Wool Carding Machine.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his former customers and the public generally, that his WOOL CARDING MACHINES at Mr. Beeler's Pulling Mill, will be removed to Mr. Daniel Cable's Mill, formerly owned by John Lyons, on Bullskin, and will be in operation about the 25th of this month. The above Machines will be managed by an expert hand, and every attention paid to render general satisfaction. They are supplied with cards of the first quality, and will, with the attention which they will have, insure as good work to customers as any other machines in this or the adjoining counties. It will be necessary for wool sent to the above machines to be well prepared, as it will be an advantage to the carding. The price for carding wool into rolls eight cents per pound.

JAMES WALKER,
Avon Mills, May 22.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received a very handsome assortment of SPRING GOODS, which they now offer for sale at their store in Charles Town, at very reduced prices for cash, or to punctual customers. Their assortment consists of almost every description of DRY GOODS, also a very complete assortment of Pen Knives, Knives and Forks, Sheep Shears, and House Trimmings, Nails of almost every size, Flax Huckles, Grass and Cradling Scythes, German, Crowley, and Blistered Steel, Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Teas, Walnuts, Almonds, Filberts and Raisins, Brandy, Wines and Spirits of an excellent quality, Queens Ware, &c.
A copy—Teste,
DAN. LEE, C. C. C.
W. & J. LANE,
March 28th.

JOHN CARLILE & Co.

Have just received and now opening, at their Store, near the Market House,

SPRING GOODS,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Amongst which are, elegant black, brown, lead, and changeable Silks, Crossbarred do, Bandanno, Flag, and Black Silk Handkerchiefs, Black, White, and Pink Crapes, Hat and Bonnet ditto, Cambricks, Leno and Jacnet Muslin, Calicoes, Curtin Calicoes, Sewing Silk, Black, White and Lead colored Hose, Chip, Straw and Silk Bonnets, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Nankoes, Corsets and Velvets, Irish Linen and Sheetting, Shirting Cambricks, Cloth and Cassimere, almost every price, colour and quality, with a general assortment of

Hardware and Groceries.
And almost every other article suitable for Town and Country. They will be sold on the lowest terms possible for Cash.
Charles Town, May 29.

First Rate Jefferson Land FOR SALE.

AGREEABLY to the power given by the order of the superior court of Chancery, held in Winchester, hereunto annexed, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on the first Monday in June next, between 100 and 150 acres of that valuable tract of Land in Jefferson County, commonly called Fleetwood, being the same land mentioned in said order. The entire tract contains about 500 acres adjoining the lands of Messrs. S. Swaine, Crichtell, Downey, Hains, Tate, Dandridge, Hammond, and Beeler—the part thus to be sold will be laid off on the west end so as to best comply with the said order, and adjoining said Hains, Dandridge, and Hammond. For fertility of soil this land is equal to any in that flourishing county, about one and a half miles from Charlestown, the County Town—three from Keyes's Ferry, on the Shenandoah, and in the neighbourhood of several valuable mills; it is believed there is not a more desirable situation in that part of the country. About one half of the said land is cleared, well enclosed, and the other half covered with a valuable growth of timber. A more full description is not deemed necessary, but the subscriber will show the whole to any person desirous of purchasing.—The sale will take place on the day aforesaid, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, on the premises thus offered for sale. The terms one half cash, and the residue on a credit of six months, as the said order directs, the subscriber reserving the right of making one bid at said sale for said land. The subscriber will comply with the directions of said decree, and in all respects the sale is to be conducted and made according to it.

R. HUMPHREYS,
Humphreysville, March 13, 1816.

QUESTIONS.
1st. Has the Moon any influence on the growth of vegetables; or in other words, does the sowing and planting of vegetables at any particular times of the moon, make any difference in the increase? If the moon has any influence on the growth of vegetables, is this the same on all vegetables; or should the seed of some be committed to the ground at one time of the moon and others at another, to improve a good crop?
2d. At what time of the year should vegetables be cut, which we intend to destroy or root out?
3d. At what time of the year should vegetables be cut, which we wish to have grow again?
4th. Does every kind of manure contribute to the growth of vegetables in proportion to its strength; or is any particular kind of manure better adapted to the growth of certain vegetables than others; and if so, what are the kinds of manure best adapted to each vegetable?
5th. Will all vegetables grow equally well on the same ground after each other; if not, what are the vegetables which should annually succeed to each other on the same ground?
6th. How should the seed for planting and sowing be selected?
7th. What is the most eligible method of destroying canker worms, and other hurtful vermin and insects?
8th. What is the best method of feeding horses that are to be worked; taking into account the expense of keeping; and the labor the horse can perform, under different modes of feeding?
9th. What is the best method of feeding fat cattle?
10th. What is the cheapest and best feed for fattening swine?
11th. From what animal can be produced the greatest quantity of human sustenance with the least expense?
12th. What animal can be made the greatest improver of soils?
13th. What breed of horses, neat cattle, sheep or swine, will yield the greatest profit?
14th. Is it not best at all times to feed all animals to their full, to keep them fat; those kept for labor, and perhaps a few others excepted?
15th. In what months is it preferable that sheep should year or cast their lambs?
16th. How ought young lambs to be treated, when their dams have not a supply of good milk?
17th. What is the best feed for sheep, during the seasons of gestation and suckling lambs?
18th. What are the several diseases of sheep, and what are the most effectual remedies for them?
19th. Is it best to let swine run at large in a pasture, or confine them in a close pen?
20th. To what age should swine be kept, to make the best pork, and yield the greatest profit?
21st. Is any root or other green food, equally good with Indian corn, or some dry food for growing and fattening swine?
22d. How much are oats, beans, peas,

BENJ. BELL, Guardian of the infant children of Levi Taylor, dec'd.
April 24.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a Superior Court of Chancery holden at Winchester, the 8th April, 1816.

On the petition of Benjamin Bell, guardian of the infant Defts of Levi Taylor, dec'd, praying that he may be authorized and empowered by this court, to make sale of so much of a tract of Land of which said Levi Taylor, dec'd, seized in the county of Jefferson, as will be sufficient to pay and discharge the balance of the purchase money pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, passed at the last session; whereupon the court after due examination of the said act of assembly, and of the petition and evidence produced by the petitioner, is of opinion that the interests of the infants will be promoted by a judicious sale of a part of the said land, but that the same should be left to the sound discretion of the petitioner, with this general instruction, that he sell no more than is necessary to discharge the balance of the purchase money, and that he take no more to be so taken off as to injure as little as possible the residue of the tract, and be most conducive to the interests of the said infants, such sale to be upon the following terms, one half cash, and the residue on a credit of six months, taking bond with good security from the purchaser or purchasers for the payment of the said one half of the purchase money, giving at least one month's notice of the time and place, and terms of sale, in the newspaper, printed in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia, stating also therein that a right is given to the said petitioner to make one bid for the land he shall so offer for sale, but no title is to be made until the said purchase money and interest, if any, be paid; possession may be given to the purchaser or purchasers at the like discretion of the petitioner, who is also hereby authorized after having made a title to the said purchaser or purchasers, to petition the court to make a particular return of his proceedings therein to the court; whereupon the said Benj. Bell entered into bond with Wm. Tapscott, his security, (who justifies on oath) in the penal sum of fourteen thousand dollars, conditioned as by the said act of assembly is directed, which bond is ordered to be recorded.

A copy—Teste,
DAN. LEE, C. C. C.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

TERMS 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. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion, and when not particularly directed to the contrary, will be inserted until for sale, and charged accordingly.

All communications to the Editor must be post paid.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT HERALD.

Highly Important to the Agricultural and Economical Improvement of the Community.

MR. STURGEON.—At the commencement of the season of vegetation, it is expedient to reprint in the newspapers, the questions concerning our farming business, which were proposed to the public in the first number of the Connecticut Agricultural and Economical Almanac.

Should any valuable fact or observation be elicited by these enquiries, and communicated for publication, an interesting object will be accomplished. It is hoped at least, they may have a tendency to invite investigation.

The prospect of public benefit, which may result from an attempt to produce such an excitement, in conformity to the wishes of the Society for the promotion of Agriculture in this State, will, I trust, induce you and some of your typographical brethren, to insert these questions in your papers.

D. HUMPHREYS,
Humphreysville, March 13, 1816.

QUESTIONS.

1st. Has the Moon any influence on the growth of vegetables; or in other words, does the sowing and planting of vegetables at any particular times of the moon, make any difference in the increase? If the moon has any influence on the growth of vegetables, is this the same on all vegetables; or should the seed of some be committed to the ground at one time of the moon and others at another, to improve a good crop?
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6th. How should the seed for planting and sowing be selected?
7th. What is the most eligible method of destroying canker worms, and other hurtful vermin and insects?
8th. What is the best method of feeding horses that are to be worked; taking into account the expense of keeping; and the labor the horse can perform, under different modes of feeding?
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11th. From what animal can be produced the greatest quantity of human sustenance with the least expense?
12th. What animal can be made the greatest improver of soils?
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15th. In what months is it preferable that sheep should year or cast their lambs?
16th. How ought young lambs to be treated, when their dams have not a supply of good milk?
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19th. Is it best to let swine run at large in a pasture, or confine them in a close pen?
20th. To what age should swine be kept, to make the best pork, and yield the greatest profit?
21st. Is any root or other green food, equally good with Indian corn, or some dry food for growing and fattening swine?
22d. How much are oats, beans, peas,

carrots or potatoes worth by the bushel, calling Indian corn \$1 per bushel?

23d. What vegetable can be made to afford the greatest quantity of sustenance for animals, from an acre, or any other quantity of land?

24th. What plants are the greatest robbers of soils?

25th. What plants get their nourishment most from the air, and what most from the soil?

26th. Are culmiferous plants, as a certain author observes, generally greater robbers of soils, than leucanous?

27th. Which of the several kinds of soil are best situated to the several different species of plants?

28th. Does the difference between a barren and fertile soil, consist in the different ingredients which compose the soils, or in the same ingredients which being mixed in different proportions?

29th. May not a soil that is naturally barren be made fertile, by mixing another kind, or rather kinds of soil with it?

30th. Is it best to mix the excrements of different animals, yard dung, various kinds of vegetable and other substances in the dung hill to form one compound, or is it best to keep these substances in some measure separate, and form different kinds of manure, to be applied to different soils, and different plants?

31st. What kinds of manure are the best suited to the several different kinds of soil, and also to the several different species of plants?

32d. What is the cheapest and most effectual method of restoring land that is impoverished by bad husbandry?

33d. In how small divisions is it desirable that a farm should be fenced?

34th. What kind of fence is the most effectual and durable, and cheapest, where there is plenty of stone and timber for rails?

35th. What are the several farming instruments necessary to furnish a farmer with a complete set?

36th. How ought the several parts of a plough to be proportioned, to render it perfect?

FROM THE SOUTHERN PATRIOT.

CHINESE MISSIONARIES.

Of all the modes for converting men to the belief and practice of revealed religion, this of sending missionaries among the infidels is certainly the most laudable, as well as the most innocent. True it is, it has never been attended with as much effect as the policy recommended by MAHOMED, whose appeal to arms had infinitely more success in converting men to Mahomedanism, than all the Portuguese and Jesuits have done in the east, by the appeal to reason, in converting man to christianity.

Since the bloody excesses of the Spaniards in South America, the world has been somewhat relaxed from the atrocities committed under the name of religion. Her pure garments, we trust, will never again be polluted with blood. The work of faith and the suggestions of pious enthusiasm, are concerns only between man and his Maker. When by force of arms and the intrigues of designing and ambitious priests, a system of religion is forced upon any people, the rights of mankind are violated, and Heaven itself is offended. But no reasonable mind can object to the mode of persuasion. If, among the ignorant and Heathen nations scattered over the globe, the morality and benignity of Christianity can be disseminated, no inconsiderable advance will be made toward the happiness of mankind. Let the MYSTERY and disputed points be left out of the question—and let the missionary only inculcate those great truths which bear upon the best interests of the converted.

We have been led to the above reflections by observing "an extract from a late report of the Bristol Auxiliary Missionary Society," in which it is stated, that

"In China, the indefatigable Mr. Morrison, and his excellent coadjutor, Mr. Milne, are labouring for the salvation of that immense empire. Mr. Morrison has printed two thousand copies of his Chinese Testament, in a language which may be read by hundreds of millions of the human race."

We were immediately struck with these two first sentences—"Labouring for the salvation of the Chinese Empire."—Assuredly, every virtuous man in China has as good a chance for a "salvation" as either Mr. Morrison or Mr. Milne, though he may never have heard of them or their "Chinese Testament." And, with regard to the distribution of five hundred copies of this work, it unfortunately happens that the Chinese are not a reading people. In their own books, the characters of the Chinese language are arranged under the following classes:

1. Slung-shing, the simple figure of the object, or sign of the idea.

2. Tche che, indication of the object or idea.

3. Hoi-ye, combination of the object or idea.

4. Kol in, explanation of the sound.

5. Kiat-tsie, conversion of the thought by metaphor.

6. Tcheuan-coo, extension of the original meaning.

In the above classification, we find no reference whatsoever to simple sounds. The vast improvement in the communication of our thoughts, (attributed to Memnon, the Egyptian,) by the invention of eighteen simple and original sounds—which we have now extended into the twenty-four letters of the alphabet—is totally unknown to the Chinese.—They have no word beginning with the sound A, nor does B enter into their language! Hence according to Sir William Jones, that indefatigable linguist and true philosopher, though the acquisition of the Chinese language may be mastered in the ordinary time by intercourse with those who speak it—the understanding of their MSS. and the art of writing their characters is not the labor of an age! Their characters are not the expression of simple sounds, whose combinations make words the signs of ideas; but are themselves immediately (as the foregoing classification exemplifies) "the signs of objects and ideas." Now the consequence of this ignorance, or rather this aversion of their literati to the use of an Alphabet, has been, that the Chinese use as many "figures" or characters, as there are objects in nature or thoughts in the mind of man. A Chinese book of ordinary size, may probably contain thirty thousand letters (or words)—while our improved and invaluable mode gives to the reader the whole universe of science in the combination of only four and twenty letters!

The mention of these facts is by no means a digression from the subject with which we first set out. They tend to shew that there are insurmountable obstacles in China to the propagation of moral and religious truth, by the means of books—without taking into consideration the political institutions of the empire.

Thus, the five hundred copies of the Chinese Testament may be regarded as a curiosity by the Literati of Pekin—and, by the liberal part of them, must be viewed with reverence. The learning, and the piety, and the diligence of Mr. Morrison, are subjects of admiration and respect—and if those Chinese who can read, will study his translation of the Testament, they will find the morality of Confucius more refined, and his precepts for human happiness better illustrated.—Of all the religions that have ever prevailed on the earth—none breathes a purer or more exalted spirit than that of Christianity. Regarding it, in its genuine acceptance, and in the full intent of its author. It must, wherever it is truly practised, impart humanity to the proud, and hope to the oppressed; it lifts the humble from the dust, and brings down monarchs to the level of humanity. It constitutes an unanswerable appeal for the liberty of conscience. "He who hates another for not being a Christian, is not a Christian himself."

Missionaries, therefore, in their pious trouble to disseminate such principles—must mingle with the vulgar, and by their lives and conduct, afford the best testimony in favor of their religion. Among the vast multitudes in the populous empire of China, innumerable Tartar dialects are spoken—Will the Missionaries write books for upwards of two hundred millions of people—and teach them how to read? Rather let them show the divinity of their faith, by the virtue of their conduct. The Portuguese, while they attempted to convert China to Christianity, offended the religion they professed, by their intolerance—and were expelled, they and their tenets, on account of their commercial intrigues.

The Dutch were more politic—perfectly phlegmatic on the score of religious conversion, they bowed to the prepossessions of the people, and finally established themselves in a thriving commerce.

We cannot but think, however, that while the monarchs of Europe are so anxious to convert the Heathens, that they had better set them a good example. All the wars that have latterly desolated the earth, have originated among the kings of Christendom, fighting against each other, or violently wresting the soil from the inhabitants of the East. Humanity would have gained much more, and all this blood be saved—and the innumerable treasures wasted in the struggles of ambition, been employed to educate and enlighten the oppressed and ignorant subjects of their own dominions. EUPEITHO.

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.
Extract of a letter from an officer in the Mediterranean Squadron,

sessins from their horrid intentions, but their presence served only to increase the fury of the Spanish guard, who had by this driven the sailors nearly down to the hotel, where these gentlemen met them, and were immediately charged upon; they attempted to regain the hotel, but the landlady had shut the door, and concealed the key. After they arrived at the house, expecting the door again to be opened, they suffered the guard to come up; upon declaring themselves to be American officers, the Spanish Lieut. gave orders to charge upon them. Mr. Moore, in attempting his escape, was knocked down with a musket and stabbed; and while crying for mercy, the Lieut. stepped up and ran him through—when he expired immediately. Mr. Terry was stabbed in the side, thigh and arm, but is on the recovery. The other officers escaped unhurt; some of the men were severely wounded, but none killed. In honor to the memory of this valuable officer, his remains were committed to the grave on the 27th, in the hands of a Frenchman.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Mediterranean, dated Port Mahon, March 24-1816.

"You will receive this by the Alert, which vessel returns with several officers, and some whose term of service is out. We shall leave this in about ten days on a long cruise, during which we will visit the Bay of Algiers, Marseilles, Toulon, Leghorn, Naples, Messina and Syracuse, whence we shall proceed up the Adriatic to Venice, and perhaps, Constantinople."

"We celebrated the 22d of February, the anniversary birth day of our immortal countryman, in a handsome style. The commodore gave a ball on board the United States, and the Midshipmen of the squadron, sixty in number, dined at one of the hotels on shore; salutes were fired, and the day was spent in the most joyful festivity."

"I am truly sorry to announce to you the death of midshipman Moore, the nephew of Mrs. Phillips, whom a Spanish officer ran through the body in a skirmish on the night of the 25th ult. As you will no doubt receive contradictory statements of this horrid transaction, I will give you one that may be depended on, as some of the officers of our ship were eye witnesses of the tragic scene, though unable to avert the distressing result."

"That day, being Sunday, a number of men were fired, which they did not go on shore, and after remaining there until night, they became intoxicated—in this condition, they began to quarrel with, and struck the officer of the guard for the night, who interposed for the purpose of keeping them in order. Several midshipmen who were on shore at the time, went up to the tavern (the seat of battle) with a view of quieting the disturbance, and getting the men off to the ships, but unfortunately, the officers of either party could not understand the language of each other, and no reconciliation could be effected. The guard were ordered to charge, which they did, and drove our officers and men (defenceless) to the door of the British hotel, where sailing master Terry and Mr. Moore, were at supper; on hearing the noise they went to the door, and were immediately attacked. Mr. Terry was bayoneted in three places, and Mr. Moore was knocked down, and then run through the body by the officer commanding the guard. Sixteen seamen were also wounded, and one man has been missing, since the night of the affray."

Mr. Terry's wounds are not considered dangerous. To the friends of Mr. Moore it must be consolatory to know that every aid and attention were afforded him, while languishing under his wounds; he was interred with the honors and respect due to his rank and virtues, and died beloved and regretted by his brother officers, and all who had the happiness of his acquaintance."

"The officer who perpetrated the act, is to be tried to-morrow, on board the Ontario, by a Spanish Court, at which the American officers who were present, will be permitted to give in their evidence."

Extract of a letter from an American officer attached to the Mediterranean squadron, dated

"MARSEILLES, APRIL 7.

"A British squadron consisting of six ships of the line, two frigates, three sloops of war, and three bomb vessels, sailed from Port Mahon, on the 21st ultimo, under the command of Lord Exmouth, destined for Algiers."

"Lord E. has stated, that he is instructed to demand a release of all christian slaves; and in case of refusal, to commence immediate hostilities against the city. He also stated that it was the intention of his government, to deprive the Turks of the regency, and transfer it to the Moors, they being a less troublesome race of people."

"Since our squadron honored the Dey with an unexpected visit in July last, he has bestowed much attention on the improvement and extent of his fortifications. His lordship will, therefore, meet with a warmer reception than he anticipates. Should he succeed, however, I should not be surprised if the philanthropic Johnny, in his rage for legitimacy, should hold the regency in his own safe keeping, and I search should be made, through the usual channels, for a lineal descendant of either the renowned Syplax, or redoubtable Massinissa."

BALTIMORE, JUNE 4.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning a wooden Warehouse belonging to the Union Manufacturing Company, in the rear

of their store on Market st. and fronting on the south side of Rogers' alley, was discovered to be on fire; the alarm was quickly given, and the citizens attended with their usual promptness. The warehouse contained a quantity of cotton in bales, in which it is thought by some, the fire originated spontaneously, although the more general opinion is that it was the work of an incendiary. The whole of the warehouse and its contents were soon enveloped in flames, which had burst thro' the roof and sides, and communicated to the adjoining buildings on the east and south, before the engines could be brought near enough and obtain a supply of water to arrest its progress. The store of the Union Manufacturing Company on Market-st. and the adjoining one to the east-occupied by Messrs. Hewes and Tomkins, as a Hardware Store, each of them containing a large amount of goods, were consumed down to the floor over the first story; a part of the goods in each were saved; but the amount destroyed was considerable—in both instances, an amount supposed equal to the loss, was insured.

Two small wooden buildings further east on Market-st. one occupied by Mr. Snyder, a brass founder, and the other by Mrs. League, a milliner, were entirely consumed; but the greater portion of their contents were saved. A wooden building on the rear of the same lot, fronting on Rogers' alley was also entirely consumed, with the greater portion of the tools and materials of a turner and two carpenters who occupied the different stories as shops.

The Bank of Baltimore on the west immediately adjoining the buildings consumed, was saved from destruction by its fire walls and slated roof; and the house next to the east of those destroyed was in a great measure saved by its fire walls.

The heat caused by the conflagration of the cotton warehouse and its contents was so great as to communicate the fire to the roof and door and window frames of the Federal Gazette Office, on the opposite side of Rogers' alley, a distance of thirty-five feet, which narrowly escaped destruction.

The greatest proportion of the loss occasioned by the fire will fall on the Baltimore Fire Insurance Company and the Equitable Society; several individuals, however, have suffered severely when compared with the value of their property.

Much praise is due to the citizens who so actively exerted themselves to rescue the property from the flames and arrest their progress. It is with regret however we feel compelled to state, that the complaint of a deficiency in the supply of water from the fire plugs, was so loud and general, as to require some satisfactory explanation from those whose duty it is to furnish the supply.

RICHMOND, JUNE 1. CALAMITIES.

A very melancholy adventure was witnessed a few days since within a few miles of this city. A negro, suspected of having set fire to a small house, was charged with the act: and on being threatened with corporal chastisement, he deliberately put his hand into his pocket, drew out a razor, and ripped open the whole front of his belly. Unfortunately, a modification took place, and the poor wretch died. A very respectable young Physician was sent for to inspect the body, and in the act of sewing up the abdomen, stuck the needle in his thumb-gangrene came on, the arm swelled to a considerable size, and his life was despaired of. The last accounts represented him as something better.

Just as our paper was preparing for press we hear a most distressing occurrence. We have seen a gentleman who has seen his two wounded friends.

The world is aware of a dispute some time existing between Peter Randolph, Judge of the Circuit Court, and Thomas Wells, a Delegate from Nottoway in the General Assembly. It has led to a war in the newspapers; but not until now, to bloodshed. On Wednesday evening, Judge Randolph rode to the court house at Nottoway to inspect some papers at the clerk's office—his friend and cousin Col. Greenhill was in company, until he came within a short distance of Mr. Wells' house—Wells keeps a public house, the piazza of which is near the road. Judge Randolph went to the clerk's office—and on his return by Wells' house, approached it, as if to speak to Mr. W. and stepped into the piazza. A very short one ensued; the latter fired and shot Judge R. in the breast. The latter staggered out of the house, and had not yet fallen, when Col. G. who had been to the jail, and heard the report of the pistol, came up and found him wounded—Judge R. told him of what had passed, and begged him not to hurt Wells.

The latter again came to the door and ordered Col. G. off. The Col. refused to obey the command, when Mr. W. fired at him and wounded him with two balls; one of which struck on one side of the neck, and wound round to the other; the other is not yet found—after a short time the two gentlemen were removed. Surgical aid was called in, and on Thursday morning both gentlemen were seen by our informant.

The physicians had not definitively pronounced upon Judge R's case; the ball was supposed to have passed through and lodged near to the region of the back bone. The above is a hasty sketch, and may therefore prove defective.

This is an extraordinary spring. On Thursday morning last we had a frost in this city.

FOREIGN NEWS.

(By arrivals at New York.)

PORTSMOUTH, (E.) April 17.—On Monday, the North Star, 20, capt. Bentham, arrived from Jamaica and Havana, with mails, and upwards of one million of dollars—\$31,000 on account of government, \$500,000 belonging to merchants.

The Weser armed on flute capt. Lawrence, has been fitted to proceed to sea with extraordinary exertions, this week. She will go out of harbor on Tuesday. Her destination is not known.

This day at noon, the launching of those finely modelled and well-finished men-of-war the Pitt, 74, and Pallias, 36, took place at this dock-yard.

If the newspaper report of the transaction is to be credited, a most infamous exercise of authority has recently taken place in Ireland. A poor and very old woman, in consequence of owing a debt of 2s 8d, had an order issued against her by a magistrate, that her only cow should be seized. It was proved, on the trial that took place to be worth 10l, but it was sold to a soldier for 2s! It was again sold for 4 pound 4 shillings to a person who drove it to his home.

The aged brother of the miserable woman hearing of her loss, drove the cow back again to his sister's cabin—and for this he was capitally indicted for cow stealing! The manner the old woman gave her testimony on this occasion, created the utmost sympathy throughout the court; she said that its mother & grandmother had been calved with her; and she would almost as soon have parted with one of her children, or with the apple of her eye, as her poor Brovney.

The prisoner was acquitted.

LONDON, April 13.—There are now placing before the royal arsenal, at Berlin, a cannon and two mortars of enormous size. The Prussian troops found the first at Paris, with another of the same size, which the Austrians sent to Vienna—they took the two latter pieces at La Fere.

The public are most impatient for accurate and correct information respecting the interference of our fleet, under Lord Exmouth, in the dispute between the emperor of Austria and the king of Naples. It is stated that the emperor of Austria has demanded on the king of Naples for ten millions sterling—and that until the money is paid, he is resolved to keep possession of a part of his territory. It is more easy to set up such a claim as this, than to satisfy it. The king of Naples cannot pay any such demand.

Yesterday morning Mr. Bassett, the king's messenger, arrived at Downing-st. with despatches from the Duke of Wellington, at Paris.

The emperor Alexander has given a regt. of Russian Hussars to his brother-in-law, the prince of Orange.

It is in contemplation to reduce 2 troops from each regiment of horse in England; as well as to reduce 20 men from each of the remaining troops—This will be an important saving.

The applications to become maids of honor to the princess Charlotte, already amount to 574.

The arrangements for the princess Charlotte's domestic establishment, on her marriage, are nearly completed. Lady Emily Murray, daughter of the duke of Northumberland, and Lady John Thynne, have been appointed Ladies of the Bedchamber.

The following is a copy of a letter, that has reached us, from Malta, dated Feb. 16. "We are informed that the plague has found its way into another village in the island of Corfu. All vessels and goods from the Ionian islands perform a strict quarantine of 40 days."

Navy Estimates.—In the house of commons, on the 10th inst. on the vote for the half pay and superannuation of the navy, Sir C. Pole said, "at no former period had the country been called upon to superannuate persons in the full vigor of life, as had been done in these estimates. In the army estimates he complained of the disproportion between the pensions allowed to the widows and relations of officers, as compared with similar pensions in the navy estimates. He instanced the case of the widow of Capt. Harvey; she might complain that she had a pension of £125 allowed her, being 100 for herself and 25 for her child, while the widow of Gen. Ross had £900 a year, and the brother of Gen. Proctor £200 a year each—These officers it should be recollected, had only the pay of Lieut. Colonel. Passing to another instance, it appeared that the widow of capt. Sir Peter Parker, who fell accompanying Gen. Ross, had only £200 a year allowed her."

An account laid before Parliament shews that 18 transports were taken up to be sent to St. Helena, on account of Bonaparte's detention, an aggregate expence of £41,594 16s for 8 months.

Mr. Baring stated a few evenings since, in the house of commons, that Frenchmen have gained 20 or 30 per cent. by importing large quantities of their own deteriorated coin into this country, and throwing it into circulation.

The Brighton Herald says it is surprising what quantity of silver coin is at this moment in circulation here, and which passes current for six pence; shillings and half crowns. The importers of it, it is said, gain no less profit than 20 per cent. at Lewes and other towns, it has been cried down.

The prince regent, as sovereign of Hanover, has issued an order forbidding all Han-

varians to accept of any foreign service with out his express permission.

The property tax, with its inquisitorial powers, being abolished, a bill has been introduced into parliament, which if it should pass into a law, would be as objectionable, in point of the exposure of the consciences of individuals, as the disclosure required by the property tax acts themselves. We allude to the bill for establishing a general registry of deeds.

By the last advices from Lisbon, it appears that the expedition for the Brazil had not sailed. There were ready for sea, one ship of the line, two frigates, and some transports, having on board altogether six thousand troops.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

APRIL 8.—Earl Bathurst moved the second reading of Bonaparte's Detention Bill. Lord Holland said, he could not agree in the principle of the Bill, and it was his intention to record his dissent from this Bill on the Journals of the House. It appeared that Napoleon Bonaparte had delivered himself up in a voluntary manner, about the end of July last, and then we contracted with the three allied powers to keep him in custody. Now, he wished to know why we tied our hands by such a treaty; if we had a right to detain him by the law of nations, or the municipal law of this country, why had the minister granted to the allies such a Treaty, which was onerous on us, and no way advantageous to this country. His Lordship moved, that the judges should attend to state how the present laws of England would apply to a person in his peculiar condition. The motion was overruled; but the Lord Chancellor consented to a revision of the preamble.—Adjourned.

APRIL 9.—Upon the order of the day, for the commitment of the bill for the more secure detention of Bonaparte, Lord Holland repeated his objections to the bill. As Bonaparte had surrendered to us, he could not see by what right the allies were made to participate in the transaction. His Lordship moved, that there be inserted in the Bill a clause declarative of the civil rights of Bonaparte, in order to entitle him to the equitable privilege of suing at law any person who might otherwise take advantage of the situation in which by the Bill in its present state he would stand, should any occasion ever occur.

The motion, after a few observations from the Lord Chancellor and Lord Lauderdale, was on a division, rejected by a majority of six, the contents being five, the non-contents eleven. The Bill then passed through the Committee, and was ordered to be reported to-morrow.

The St. Helena Trade Interchange Bill went through the same stage, and was also left for report to-morrow.—Adjourned.

PARIS, APRIL 6.—Apartments are preparing in the Palais Royal for the Duke of Orleans, who is expected from England at the end of this month.

Some changes have taken place in the Russian Ministry.

Madame Garnerin descended with her balloon, at six in the evening of the 24th inst. in the district of St. Calais, having thus traversed a distance of 36 leagues in a right line, in 3 hours.

Fifteen convicts made their escape from the prison of Pau on the 21st inst.

We learn from Rome, that the Count of Holstein Gottorp, (Ex King of Sweden) continues at Ancona under quarantine, of which the French ambassador has requested the abridgement of the term.

A ship of the line, to be called the 'Royal Bourbon Uni', and a frigate to be called the 'Marie Caroline' in compliment to the marriage of the Princess Marie Caroline to the Duke of Berri, will be launched in the Bay of Naples in the month of May. The city of Naples proposed to present her royal highness with a diadem of 1,500,000 francs.

The portrait of a countess had publicly been the full length portrait of the Usurper, which was hung up in their Court. The same man shortly to inaugurate a bust of the King in their Grand Hall.

NEW-ORLEANS INUNDATED!

By the following extracts of letters, just received from correspondents at New Orleans, it will be seen, that that patriotic and important city is menaced by a terrible evil, besides the immediate loss, inconvenience, and danger attending an inundation:

NEW-ORLEANS, MAY 8.

"We are in the utmost consternation here, as we are likely to be immediately inundated. A *typhoon*, as the French call it, broke out in the course of yesterday at 10 o'clock, and on the same side of the river. The water is already in the suburbs at the back and upper end of the town; and is at the moment I am now writing, (10 in the morning) rising at my door, at the rate of two inches and an half an hour. As nothing of this kind has happened for the seven years past, that I have resided in New-Orleans, and as the river is much higher than I have ever before known it so early in the season, I can form no judgment of what may be the end of it.—The poisonous *miasma* arising from the putrefactions, in the hot part of the season, after the fall of the water, will it is to be apprehended, produce a plague this summer, instead of the usual yellow fever."

NEW-ORLEANS, MAY 9.

"The greatest distress pervades this city. Two nights ago a dreadful *typhoon* broke in

the levee, at the plantation of Lanusse and McCarty, six miles above town. It is now 100 yards wide; a fourth of the city is inundated, and the water continues rising. Immense numbers of the poorest inhabitants have been driven from their homes. Boats are now plying in several of the streets. A large cemetery in the rear of the town is now fast sinking under water, and the dead are buried by sinking the coffins with bricks. The engineer who is employed on the crevasse, entertains hopes of stopping it. If this cannot be effected, as many seriously apprehend, half the city must remain under water until the river subsides in July. The inhabitants breathe a terrible fall, as the humid putrefaction which must accompany the retiring of the waters, will be the occasion of much annual sickness.

LATEST FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Extract of a letter from a respectable merchant in New-Orleans, to another in Baltimore, dated May 12.

"A considerable part of our city and suburbs are now under water, owing to the breaking of a part of the levee about six miles above the city. Fortunately, the overflow has found its level, and is now going with great rapidity into Lake Ponchartrain; at present, the rise of water in town has ceased."

"MARKETS.—Prime cotton, none in market, nor any expected until the arrival of the new crop; Sugar 16 cents and scarce; Tobacco in hhd. From 16 to 18, according to quality.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.

Extract of a letter, dated BARBADOS, April 29, 1816.

"On the 13th inst. an insurrection of the negroes took place in St. Philip's, Christ Church, St. George's and St. John's Parishes. At the instant, it had an alarming appearance, as the plan since developed was nothing less than an extermination of the whites. It has, thank God, been nearly quelled, at the least the danger is considered as over. Upwards of 1500 blacks have been sent on actual service in St. Philip's and Constant Bay. Such a scene of desolation no one ever expected in this island. Most of our friends in these Parishes have lost every thing, and merely escaped with their lives. We had a smart action with the insurgents at the Six Cross Roads; a body of 700, well armed, made a stand and stood our fire for near an hour; we have lost only seven killed. The principal chiefs are taken."

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12.

The funeral of Andrew Taux, and his son Capt. Thomas B. Taux, will be preached in the Presbyterian Church of this place, on Sunday the 23d inst. by the Rev. B. Allen.

The Rev. C. H. Kennor departed this life on the 16th of last month, at Petersburg, where he was attending a meeting of the Hanover Presbytery.—He was a respectable and useful minister of the Presbyterian Church; active and zealous in his Master's service, an example of piety and goodness.—He is now gone to receive his reward in those blissful regions "where seraphs forever gather immortality at God's right hand, in whose presence is fulness of joy."

His former place of residence was Berryville, in Frederick County. He for some years had the charge of the Academy there, and preached one half of his time to the inhabitants of Charles Town; and in both of which places he was esteemed and beloved by the pious of all denominations.

Last fall he was chosen Vice President of Hampden Sydney College, to which place he removed, and discharged the duties of that station in a respectable and honorable manner. By the death of this amiable man, society has lost a valuable member, and religion one of her dearest sons.

"This is the Lord's doing; it is marvelous in our eyes."

"Man that is born of a woman is of few days, and full of trouble. He cometh forth like a flower, and is cut down, he fleeth also as a shadow, and continueth not."

"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

DIED.

On Friday the 31st ult. at the house, of his brother, in the city of Washington, Dr. JOHN D. ORR, of Frederick county, (Va.) aged 44 years. The character of Dr. Orr was a gentleman and philanthropist, it is too well known to require our testimony. Having perfected in Scotland the education of which the foundation was laid in this his native country, he practised medicine with success for several years in Alexandria; but relinquished it after his removal over the Ridge, and devoted himself to the calls of society, to the education of his children, and the cultivation of his farm. His disease which deprived his children of an affectionate parent, his friends of a beloved and respected associate, and his state of a valuable citizen, had preyed on his health for several years, and at length triumphed over the best medical and surgical aid.

Nat. Intd.

On Monday 27th of May, at his residence in Dorchester county, E. S. Md.

Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, at the very advanced age of one hundred and five years and nine months.

Residence (Kent.) May 20.

DIED, on Saturday last, at Capt. P. N. O'Bannon's, Mrs. ABIGAIL MORGAN, aged 73. She was the widow of the celebrated Gen. Morgan, whose patriotism and gallantry has justly ranked him with the heroes of 76. She participated with him the anxious solicitude of that day, & shared with him until his death the cares of life; and having now broken the little remnant of mortality that was left, has taken her flight to regions of purer joy, there to rejoice those who have gone before her, with whom she was joined by the tenderest ties. She has long rested upon religion as the rock of salvation. An admission into the kingdom of heaven was her constant desire; charity, benevolence and piety, which she eminently possessed, were her means.

"Heaven, as its purest gold, by tortures earned."

The Saint sustained it, but the woman died. Go, live! For heaven's eternal year is thine, Go, and exalt thy mortal to divine."

Extract from an officer of the U. S. Army to the editors of the Baltimore Patriot, dated FORT GAINES, Chatahouchy River, Creek nation, May 5.

"On our arrival here, and until a few days since, we were induced to believe the Indians were pretty friendly, but things have changed, and we expect an attack every moment. The Little Prince, and all the chiefs of the friendly party, have been below endeavoring to make friends of the hostile party, but without effect; the night before last, chief of the Seminoles made his appearance at the council house with 200 warriors, and dissolved their meeting, firing and threatening to put the friendly chiefs to death if they did not leave there immediately; some of the friendly chiefs passed here to-day on their way home. Four days since, some of our wagons that were returning to Fort Hawkins were stopped by a small party of Indians, only two miles from our camp, and were about to be plundered of their horses and no doubt scalped, when one of them made his escape to camp, and gave us the information. I immediately volunteered with 30 brave men of the 4th regiment, and rescued them, and proceeded 40 miles with them through some hostile towns without further molestation; but during my absence, the same party was guilty of one of the most daring outrages I ever heard of; while two men, belonging to my company, were attending 30 cattle belonging to us, within half a mile of camp, about two o'clock at noon, they were driven off along with two public horses; we sent a small party in pursuit, but without coming up with them; they took the road on to St. Marks, crossing the river about 20 miles from its mouth. I have no doubt but that it is a small party of Seminoles or Queens party. I regret the loss of the two poor fellows, as I have no doubt they are scalped before this, it being usual for the Indians to keep prisoners. To-day we heard of 250 of the lower warriors being about 40 miles from here; so that you may expect to hear of some scalping in this quarter very soon; our force is very inconsiderable, not 300 effective men. I have the command of a fine company, and three good field pieces, 2 six pounders and a 4 and I hope that you will hear a good account of us, should we be attacked, I wish to see more Indian fighting.—Pat.

Two of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, (Com. RONCEAS and Com. PORTER,) attended by the Secretary of the Board, and proper Surveyors and Draftsmen, proceeded from the Navy Yard at this place, on Sunday last, in the U. States schooner Nonsuch, down the Potomac into the Chesapeake Bay. The object of this party is to make a minute survey of the entrance into the Bay, with a view of estimating the possibility and cost of defending it by batteries, erected on the middle ground and on corresponding points. In addition to this great object, we believe the Commissioners also propose to examine the harbors of Norfolk, York, &c. with a view to the selection of a fit position for an extensive naval rendezvous. The laborious tour, which the Commissioners have undertaken, probably will occupy them several weeks.

Intel.

CAPT. BLAKELY.

The last Analytic Magazine contains a likeness of Captain Blakely, of the Wasp, said to be tolerably correct in the outlines, but deficient in expression. It is a singular circumstance, that while the biography of all our distinguished naval commanders has been the theme of various pens, the life of Blakely should never have been written, although the materials are abundant and accessible, and the details would be highly interesting. The following particulars of the early life of this eminent officer, are gathered from an authentic source: Capt. Blakely was born at Wilmington in North Carolina, about the year 1763, and received the first rudiments of his education at Fayetteville. Here his parents died when he was not more

than 10 or 12 years of age. Edward Jones, Esq. Solicitor-General of that state, a gentleman who has in many instances distinguished himself by his sagacity in discovering merit in youths, to fortune and to fame unknown, and by his liberality in fostering their genius and conducting their education, became the patron of young Blakely. Though it may ill comport with the delicacy of her feelings to be drawn from the retirement she loves, to the notice of a world, she is calculated to adorn, I am constrained by the occasion to add, that to Mrs. J. the excellent and accomplished wife of the solicitor, who loved Blakely as her son, and whom he revered as a parent, he probably owed much of that noble refined cast of thought, for which he was so eminently distinguished. After a course of instruction under Mr. J's roof, he was placed at the University, than recently established at Chapel Hill, where he acquired a large fund of scientific knowledge. Without completing, or indeed pursuing, the routine of study necessary to entitle him to a degree, he quit college and entered the navy. He equipped the Enterprise, and disciplined the crew which achieved the victory over the Boxer, and his own actions in the Wasp, when he

"Stop! the Avon's course, And overhauld the Reindeer."

—form splendid trophies in the temple of our naval glory. The Congress have been legally just to the widow and the child of this pride and boast of his country; but their munificence would have been more grateful to the feelings of the nation.

During the night of the 7th Jan. 1814, Gen. Jackson, ever on the watch against enemies within as well as the enemies without, took measures to ascertain if all that should be under his command were then at their posts. One man, a Spaniard, was found to be missing. As the general felt certain that the Spaniard could not have got off towards New-Orleans, he concluded he had gone to the enemy, probably according to contract, to give them information of his preparations to receive them, and acted accordingly—making some considerable alterations in his plan. The British came on, and were dealt with as every one knows. Three days after they had retired, the wretched Spaniard was found hanging on a tree—the enemy supposed he had deceived them, and they executed him for telling them the truth and serving them faithfully! Verily, he got his reward.

FROM THE CHARLESTON EVENING POST.

Seed time and harvest.—At no period within our recollection, has such exertion been made, by the planting part of agriculturalists, in setting a crop, as is manifested the present season. A very extraordinary portion of arable land, is planted in cotton, much in tobacco, little in corn, and less in wheat. The principal staple productions of an upland climate, cotton and tobacco, have been home so high a price, as almost to destroy the judgment of planters and farmers; to turn their attention from the cultivation of the "staff of life," to the increase of the "root of all evil."

We very seriously apprehend a deplorable condition of our country, in a few years, unless this extravagant thirst for making money, be allayed by the depression of the value of produce. This may appear an ungenerous remark; but we have seen that when cotton and tobacco were low in market, provisions and stock were abundant. Now, then, is it not better to secure the substantial of life, than to be half starved with a full purse? Reason and humanity suggest the propriety of preserving our own comfort, and that of those who labor for our gain, rather than to stint the wants of nature, to satisfy an unreasonable desire.

It is not too late for farmers to engage in preparing for the certain demands of the winter season; when, without a doubt, the articles of beef, pork, corn and wheat, will command a price quadruple the value of the same, twenty or thirty years ago.

NEW-YORK, MAY 25.

A FOUNDLING.—Some time since an infant was left in the entry of a house, in the fifth ward of this city. The child was carefully laid in a basket, and had a note attached to its frock, of which the following is a copy:

"For sweet charity's sake receive me—innocent, helpless, fatherless and cold; urged as I am, into a world without a friend. O! let me not die, but under your hospitable roof protect and I in gratitude will repay, nourish and train my growing years to virtue, and I will be your solace in declining years. My natural father has returned a gain to mother earth. My natural mother, writhing with convulsive agonies—joyless and despairing, fast hastening to the tomb. Be then to me a father, and you shall in no wise lose your reward. The Redeemer of the world took little children in his arms, and I beseech you imitate the divine benevolent example.

"A friendless, helpless Orphan, "Aged three days."

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.

Shocking effect of False Honor.—In consequence of a dispute originating in a ball-room, two young men of this city had a meeting in Jersey, on Thursday last. They were attended, by what is erroneously termed, their friends! The fatal engines of death were placed in their hands by their pretended friends. The contents were discharged without effect.—Again they were

reloaded—and again they prove harmless to either party—Thrice they were loaded, and thrice proved harmless! Here let the reader for a moment pause—Let humanity, let honor, if you please so to call it, ponder over this scene of infatuation and wickedness. Two youths, perhaps grown up together in friendship, are suddenly converted into deadly enemies—All advised and unreasoned by reflection, they are hurried to the field of death; and their friends unconcernedly look on their attempts at each other's murder—Thirsting for each other's blood, the instruments of destruction are again loaded, and again discharged without effect!

A fifth time, with the same results! A sixth—A seventh and a youth of eighteen is sent into eternity!—We can proceed no farther; the heart-bursting subject, is left to our readers reflection.

Fredericksburg, (Va.) May 25.

The Grand Jury of Spottsylvania have found Bills of Indictment against the Jailor, for neglect of duty in his office, to which the escape of Boxley is attributed; and against Boxley's Wife, for aiding in the escape, in furnishing him with the implements by which it was effected.

GIBBONEY & LINDSEY,

Inform their friends and the public, that they have very recently commenced the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

in the brick house formerly occupied by William Tate, Esq. as an office, adjoining the Bank, and nearly opposite the shop of Mr. Thomas Likens, where they tender their professional services to the public. Those who may please to patronise them, may rely on having their work executed in the most fashionable, neat and durable manner, without delay.

Charles-Town, June 12.

From the National Intelligencer.

Behold, in white robed innocence, Columbia, mild and dignified, With justice and benevolence, Serenely smiling by her side.

CHORUS.

Freedom points to have dire, Spread by envy, hate and ire— Then inward she the happy state Which amity and peace create.

Avaree tempts with richest stores, To distant conquest and domain— In vain she points to golden ore, Lo! she meets with stern disdain.

Ambition flatters displays, Glittering trophies, heroes crown'd; Columbia turns from glory's blaze, And pities zealous gazing round.

CHORUS.

See Columbia makes a sign, Let us view what she imparts, Tutor'd by her voice divine, On the tablet of our hearts.

"My sons reap plenty from my soil, "Domestic happiness pursue; "Scorn the lure of foreign spoil, "Do as you'd have others do.

"Mark, this rock repels each wave, "Your foes shall find your emblem this— "United, every shock you'll brave, "And Heav'n will grant perpetual bliss.

CHORUS.

"Come justice and benevolence, "Shed your influence hand in hand; "Your blessings to my race dispense, "Make joy abound thro'out my land."

A HOAX.

A great leader of fashions among the dashing blades in the city has recently had a hoax played upon him, which some of his most intimate friends cannot help admitting is a fair one. The gentleman in question possesses a heart of the greatest susceptibility, and capable of the most ardent, but perhaps not the most lasting, impressions. He was about to receive the hand of a lady of no ordinary merit when he was diverted from his purpose by the beauty, innocent simplicity, and other attractive qualities which seemed to be combined in the daughter of a country gentleman, whom he saw by chance in the vicinity of the metropolis, leaning on the arm of her father. So forcible was the young citizen struck with the irresistible charms of the lovely cottager, that acting upon the principle, that "faint heart never won a fair lady," he left no means untried to obtain an introduction to the London visitor, as he supposed them. He succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations. Having convinced the wary father, that in point of property and family no reasonable objections could be made to him as a son-in-law, he was equally fortunate, after a little coyness, in gaining his suit with the daughter. One thing, however, was necessary to be done; as the father had been all his life, by means of the strictest economy, saving a goodly portion for his dear and only child, which was secured for her in hard cash, he should deem it the height of imprudence on his part if he did not see, before marriage, that a proper settlement was made upon his daughter by her husband. The poor youth was too far gone to recede—neither did he wish it, and every thing was arranged to the old gentleman's satisfaction. The young gentleman painted the amiable qualities of his betrothed bride in the liveliest colors, and obtained the consent of his parents to the match. Little more was now to be done, except the father was to introduce his intended son-in-law to his friends in the country, and then see the happy pair to church. But before all this could be effected, the old gentleman must perform his promise to his daughter to let her visit Bath. "By all means," said the lover "and I will make one of the party." To Bath they went; and as customary was the young gentleman with his choice, that he offered to purchase for her a variety of trinkets. Had the simple cottager been accustomed to the hunt ton all her life she could not have displayed a more genuine taste than was discovered in her selection of the ornaments offered to her. By some chance or other, she always hit upon articles the most costly. Now approached the time when the impatient lover was anxious for the nuptial rites to be performed, but something or other always intervened to prevent the journey to see the friends in the country. At length, wearied out, the youth was solicitous for the performance of the ceremony before the country junk took place; any further delay would appear strange to his friends. Sunday, the 14th instant was appointed for the union which was to take place in the city. The evening previous to the happy day, the lady wrote a note from her father's lodgings near the Strand, to say that she had just been apprised that a dear friend was on the point of sailing for India, and that she could never be happy without taking a last farewell of her; but the short distance to the ship down the river would not prevent her from meeting her dearest husband at the church next morning, although it would deprive her of the intended happiness of seeing him that evening. The denouement, as may be supposed, is, that the lady never came to her appointment, but assisted her pretended father in packing up and decamping with all

the plate and valuables, to the amount of £600 which had been purchased by the citizen in the contemplation of the marriage. No traces have been discovered of the hopeful pair, but they are supposed to belong to a gang of swindlers, in which there are some females of a superior order, and who on several occasions, have taken the lead in their nefarious transactions.—(London Paper.)

House and Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber intending to remove to the Western Country, offers his House and Lot for sale, in Charlestown, opposite the residence of Mr. Robert Worthington, in a fine healthy situation. The house is two stories high, and the lot contains half an acre of ground. A great bargain will be given to any person inclined to purchase, and possession may be had on the fifteenth of September next.

GREGORY O'NEAL, May 29.

Thomas S. Bennett & Co.

HAVE commenced the Mercantile business in Shepherd's Town, opposite Messrs. Selby & Swearingen's. They have a very general and extensive assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

selected from the latest importations, which they offer for sale on very accommodating terms.

THEY HAVE

Irish Linens and Sheatings, Elegant diaper and damask table Linens, Linen Cambricks, Kentings, Cambrick, Jaconet, Leno, Book and Mull Muslins, unusually cheap.

India Muslins, Elegant plain and satin striped Muslins, Fancy Muslins of various descriptions, Gingham, and Seersuckers.

Ladies and gentlemen's silk and cotton Hose, Ladies and gentlemen's white and black kid Gloves, Silk Gloves.

Superb laventine Shawls and Handkerchiefs, richly figured and plain Love Handkerchiefs.

Italian and Canton Crapes of various colours.

Laventines, Satins, and Double Florences, black and other colours.

Thread, Silk and Cotton Laces, Superfine Cloths and Kersimers, Second quality Cloths and Kersimers, Florentine and Marseilles Vestings, White Counterpanes.

Russia Sheatings, Towel Bagging, Tickenburg, Home-made Linen.

Plated Bridle Bits and Stirrip Irons, A large assortment of Saddlery, China, Glass and Queen's Ware.

A few elegant sets of plated Castors, Cheap Groceries and Liquors.

Hardware and Cutlery, Waldron's double prime Cradling and Grass Scythes.

Long's Suckles, &c. &c. &c. May 30.

Runaway Negro.

COMMITTED to the jail of Jefferson County, as a Runaway, a Mulatto Man who calls himself John, and says he is the property of John Hughes, of Fauquier county, Va. Had on a light coloured laced coat, coarse shirt, light coloured cassimere pantaloons, all much worn, an old wool hat and coarse shoes about half worn—about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, flat nose and bow legged. The owner is desired to release him, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs. JOHN SPANGLER, Jailor.

Valuable Property for Sale.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Thursday 20th June,

THE UNION MILLS,

SITUATED on the North branch of the Rappahannock river, in the County of Culpeper, about 28 miles above Fredericksburg, and 1-2 miles below Norman's Ford, running two pair of 6 feet Burr stones, and a pair of Country stones, with Evans' Machinery, and a WOOL-CARDING MACHINE, on the opposite side of the river. Attached to this property, are two Lots of GROUND, containing about 6 acres, on which are a Dwelling House and other buildings; and near it, 450 Acres of WOOD-LAND, heavily timbered with Pine and Oak. Both of these Mills are in fine Wheat neighborhoods, and commanding in the driest seasons, an abundance of water. The Terms will be made accommodating. A private Sale would be preferred, in which event due notice will be given.

ALSO,

A Tract of Land containing 400 ACRES,

On which there is a Dwelling House and other buildings.—And on Saturday, the 22d day of June, on the Premises, one other MILL, situate in Orange county, about 30 miles above Fredericksburg, on the South branch of the Rappahannock, running 1 pair of 6 feet Burr stones, and 1 pair of Country stones, with Evans' Machinery, and a WOOL-CARDING MACHINE, on the opposite side of the river. Attached to this property, are two Lots of GROUND, containing about 6 acres, on which are a Dwelling House and other buildings; and near it, 450 Acres of WOOD-LAND, heavily timbered with Pine and Oak. Both of these Mills are in fine Wheat neighborhoods, and commanding in the driest seasons, an abundance of water. The Terms will be made accommodating. A private Sale would be preferred, in which event due notice will be given.

JOHN ALCOCKE, Union Mills, May 29.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT, agreeably to acts passed during the last session of Congress—
1. The duties on licenses to retailers will, from the 31st of December, 1816, be reduced to those payable according to the act of August 2, 1813. These licenses will be granted for a year, except in case of an application for a license to retail between the 30th day of June and the 1st of January next, which will be granted for a period that will expire on the 31st of December next, on paying a sum which shall bear the same proportion to the duty for a year, according to the existing rates, as the time for which the license may be granted, shall bear to a year.
2. That the duties on spirits distilled within the United States, will cease after the 30th of June, 1816, to which period returns must be made of the spirits that may be distilled on or before that day.
3. That after the 30th day of June, 1816, new rates of duties on licenses, for stills and boilers will take effect, which are as follows, in cents, for each gallon of their capacity.

	DOMESTIC MATERIALS.		ROOTS.		FOREIGN MATERIALS.	
	Stills.	Boilers.	Stills.	Boilers.	Stills.	Boilers.
1 week,	44	9	24	44		
2 weeks,	9	18	44	9		
1 month,	18	36	9	18	46	46
2 months,	36	72	18	36	46	92
3 months,	54	108	27	54	68	136
4 months,	72	144	36	72	90	180
5 months,	90	180	45	90		
6 months,	108	216	54	108	135	270
8 months,					180	360
1 year,	216	432	108	216	270	540

The provisions applicable to the duties on licenses to distillers, are, in general, the same with those laid by the act of July 24, 1813. The most important of the new provisions are—that the duty is invariably to be paid in money, which shall be payable upon the still or stills, or boilers, licensed at any one time, does not exceed twenty dollars; that a deduction of eight per centum is, in all cases, to be made for prompt payment; that in cases where the duties are bonded, they are to be given with two sureties at the least (instead of one as heretofore) and are to be paid at the end of twelve months, from the expiration of the license; that all stills are to be licensed, that are used, or kept in a situation for use; that a penalty lies against any person who shall keep in or about his distillery, any beer, or other liquor, prepared from grain, for the purpose of distillation, for more than eight days, without having a license; that a collector is authorized to enter a distillery at any time, whether between the rising and setting of the sun, or at any other time.

In cases in which a license for distilling, shall have been granted, according to the present rates of duty, for a period extending beyond the 30th day of June, 1816, it is required, under a penalty for neglect, that the person to whom the same may have been granted or transferred, shall, on or before the said day, apply to the collector, and pay, or secure the payment of, the additional duty, according to the new rates, for the unexpired period of the license from the 30th of June.

New forms for bonds, will be prepared by the collector and furnished to distillers on application.

Winchester, May 29, 1816.

JOHN CARLILE & Co.

Have just received and now opening, at their Store, near the Market House,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

Amongst which are, elegant black, brown, lead, and changeable Silks, Crossbar'd do, Bandanna, Flag, and Black Silk Handkerchiefs, Black, White, and Pink Crapes, Hat and Bonnet ditto, Cambricks, Leno and Jaconet Muslin, Calicoes, Curin Calicoes, Sewing Silk, Black, White, and Lead colored Hose, Chip, Straw and Silk Bonnets, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Nankens, Cords and Velvets, Irish Linen and Sheeting, Shirting Cambricks, Cloth and Cassimere, almost every price, colour and quality, with a general assortment of

Hardware and Groceries.

And almost every other article suitable for Town and Country. They will be sold off, on the lowest terms possible for Cash.

Charles Town, May 29.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Smallwood, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims against said deceased, are desired to exhibit them, properly attested, that arrangements may be made for settlement.

ELIZ. SMALLWOOD, Adm'rix. Charlestown, May 29.

Wool Carding Machine.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his former customers and the public generally, that his WOOL CARDING MACHINES at Mr. Beeler's Fulling Mill, will be removed to Mr. Daniel Kable's Mill, formerly owned by John Lyons, on Bullskin, and will be in operation about the 26th of this month. The above Machines will be managed by an experienced hand, and every attention paid to render general satisfaction. They are supplied with cards of the first quality, and will, with the attention which they will have, insure as good work to customers as any other machines in this or the adjoining counties. It will be necessary for wool sent to the above machines to be well prepared, as it will be an advantage to the carding. The price for carding wool into rolls eight cents per pound.

JAMES WALKER, Avon Mills, May 22.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

WILLIAM DAVISON, Collector.

SPRING GOODS.

The subscriber has just received a great variety of

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

- Irish Linens
- Sheetings
- Mul Mill Muslins
- Cambricks
- Jaconet
- Coloured Gingham
- Dimities
- Marseilles Vesting Calicoes
- India Muslins
- Shirting Cambricks
- Silk Shawls
- Kid Gloves
- Bonnets
- Fancy Ribbons

Also, a general assortment of

Saddlery and Hardware, China,

Glass, Queens and Tin Ware.

—LIKEWISE—

Leaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee, Fresh Teas, Rice, Cheese, Molasses, Almonds, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Filberts, and many other articles in the Grocery line. Also, Madeira, Port and Lisbon Wine, Claret and Cogniac and French Brandy, Jamaica Spirits, and Antigua Rum, Gin and Whiskey, Waldron's Cradling and Grass Scythes, Dutch Scythes and Wheat Stones, &c. &c.

The subscriber is receiving goods constantly, and solicits all who may wish to purchase goods to give him a call, as he is induced to believe that it will be to their interest, as he is determined no pains shall be spared to give satisfaction to his customers, to whom he tenders his thanks for past favours.

R. WORTHINGTON, May 15.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received a very handsome assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

which they now offer for sale at their store in Charles Town, at very reduced prices for cash, or to punctual customers. Their assortment consists of almost every description of DRY GOODS, also a very complete assortment of Pen Knives, Knives and Forks, Sheep Shears, and House Trimmings, Nails of almost every size, Flux Hacksles, Grass and Cradling Scythes, German, Crowley, and Blistered Steel, Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Peas, Walnuts, Almonds, Filberts and Raisins, Brandy, Wine and Spirits of an excellent quality, Queens Ware, &c.

W. & J. LANE, March 28th.

Blank Attachments

For Sale at this Office.

TERMS 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. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued until arrangements are made.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion, and when not particularly directed to the contrary, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

All communications to the Editor must be post paid.

ZOOLOGICAL DISQUISITION.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN.

The original inhabitants of America shown to be of the same family and lineage with those of Asia; by a process of reasoning not hitherto advanced. By SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, M. D. Professor of Natural History in the University of New-York, to DE WITT CLINTON, Esq. President of the New-York Philosophical Society, dated New-York, March 31, 1816.

The view which I took of the varieties of the human race, in my course of Natural History, delivered in the University of New-York, differs in so many particulars from that entertained by the great zoologists of the age, that I give you for information, and without delay, a summary of my yesterday's lecture to my class.

I denied in the beginning, the assertion that the American aborigines were of a peculiar constitution, of a face *asiogenis*, and of a copper color. All these notions were treated as fanciful and visionary.

The Indigenes of the two Americas appear to me to be of the same stock and genealogy with the inhabitants of northern and southern Asia. The northern tribes were probably more hardy, ferocious and warlike, than those of the south. The tribes of the lower latitudes seem to have been greater proficients in the arts, particularly of making clothes, clearing the ground and erecting works of defence.

The parallel between the people of America and Asia, affords this important conclusion, that on both continents the hordes dwelling in the higher latitudes have overpowered the more civilized, though feeble inhabitants of the countries situated towards the equator. As the Tartars have overrun China, so the Aztecs subdued Mexico. As the Huns and Alans desolated Italy, so the Chippewas and Iroquois prostrated the populous settlements on both banks of the Ohio.

The surviving race in these terrible conflicts between the different nations of the ancient native residents of North America, is evidently that of the Tartars. This opinion is founded upon four considerations. 1. The similarity of physiognomy and features. His excellency Mr. Genet, late minister plenipotentiary from France to the United States, is well acquainted with the faces, hues and figures of our Indians and of the Asiatic Tartars; and is perfectly satisfied of their mutual resemblance. Mons. Cazeaux, consul of France to New-York, has drawn the same conclusion from a careful examination of the native man of North America and Northern Asia.

Mr. Smibert, who had been employed, as Josiah Meigs, now commissioner of the land office of the United States, relates, in executing paintings of Tartar visages, for the Grand Duke of Tuscany, was so struck with the similarity of their features to those of the Narraganset Indians, that he pronounced them members of the same great family of mankind. The anecdote is preserved, with all its circumstances, in the fourteenth volume of the Medical Repository.

Within a few months, I examined over and again seven or eight Chinese sailors, who had arrived in navigating a ship from Macao to New-York. The thinness of their beards, the bay complexion, the black hair, the aspect of the eyes, the contour of the face, and in short, the general external character, induced every person who observed them, to remark how nearly they resembled the Mohegans and Oneidas of New-York.

Sidi Mellimelli, the Tunisian envoy to the United States in 1804, entertained the same opinion, on beholding the Cherokees, Osages and Miamies, assembled at the city of Washington, during his residence there. Their Tartar physiognomy struck him in a moment.

2. The affinity of their languages. The late learned and enterprising professor Barton took the lead in this curious enquiry.—He collected as many words as he could from the languages spoken in Asia and America, and he concluded, from the numerous coincidences of sound and signification, that there must have been a common origin.

3. The existence of corresponding customs. I mean at present to state that of shaving away the hair of the scalp, from the

fore part and sides of the head, so that nothing is left but a tuft or lock on the crown.

The custom of smoking the pipe, on solemn occasions, to the four cardinal points of the compass, to the heavens and to the earth, is reported upon the most credible authority, to distinguish equally the hordes of Asiatic Tartars, and the bands of the American Sioux.

4. The kindred nature of the Indian dogs of America, and the Siberian dogs of Asia. The animal that lives with the natives of the two continents, as a dog, is very different from the tame and familiar creature of the same name in Europe. He is either a different species, or a wide variety of the same species. But the identity of the American and Asiatic curs is evinced by several considerations. Both are mostly white.—They have shaggy coats, sharp noses and erect ears. They are voracious, thievish, and to a considerable degree indomitable.—They steal whenever they can, and sometimes turn against their masters. They are prone to snarl and grin, and they have a howl, instead of barking. They are employed in both hemispheres for labour: such as carrying burdens, drawing sleds over the snow, and the like; being yoked and harnessed for the purpose like horses.

This coincidence of our Indian dog with the *Canis Sibericus*, is a very important fact. The dog, the companion, the friend or the slave of man, in all his fortunes and migrations, thus reflects great light upon the history of nations and of their genealogy.

5. The exterminated race in the savage encounters between the nations of North America in ancient days, appears clearly to have been that of the Malays.

The bodies, and shrouds, and clothing of some individuals, have, within a few years been discovered in the caverns of saltpetre and coppers within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee; their entire and exsiccated condition, has led intelligent gentlemen who have seen them, to call them *mummies*.—They are some of the most memorable of the antiquities that North America contains.

The race or nation to which they belonged is extinct; but in preceding ages, occupied the region situated between Lakes Ontario and Erie on the north, and the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and bounded eastward by the Alleghany mountains, and westward by the Mississippi river.

That they were similar in their origin and character to the present inhabitants of the Pacific Islands and of Austral Asia, is argued from various circumstances. 1. The sameness of texture in the plain cloth or matting that envelops the mummies, and that which our navigators bring from Wakahai, the Sandwich Islands and the Feegees.

2. The close resemblance there is between the heathery mummies brought now-a-days from the islands of the South Sea, and those wrappers which surround the mummies lately disinterred in the western states. The plumes of birds are twisted or tied to the threads, with peculiar skill, and turn water like the back of a duck.

3. Messes of nets regularly knotted and tied, and formed of a strong even twine.

4. Mockans or coverings for the feet, manufactured with remarkable ability, from the bark or rind of plants worked into a sort of strong matting.

5. Pieces of antique sculpture, especially of human heads and of some other forms, found where the exterminated tribes had dwelt, resembling the carving at Otahetie, New Zealand, and other places.

6. Works of defence, or fortifications, over-spreading the fertile country formerly possessed by these people, who may be supposed capable of constructing works of much greater simplicity than the morais or burial places, and the hippas or fighting stages of the Society Islands.

7. As far as observations have gone, a belief that the shape of the skull and the angle of the face in the mummies correspond with those of the living Malays.

I reject therefore the doctrine taught by the European naturalists, that the man of western America differs in any material point from the man of eastern Asia.—Had the Robertson, the Buffons, the Raynals, the De Paves, and the other speculators upon the American character and the vilifiers of the American name, procured the requisite information concerning the hemisphere situated to the west of us, they would have discovered that the inhabitants of vast regions of Asia, to the number of many millions, were of the same blood and lineage with the undervalued and despised population of America. The learned Dr. Williams has discussed this point with great ability.

I forbore to go farther than to ascertain by the correspondences already stated, the identity of origin and derivation of the American and Asiatic natives. I avoided the question, which this grand conclusion afforded me of stating, that America was the cradle of the human race; of tracing its colonies westward over the Pacific Ocean, and beyond the sea of Kamtschatka, to new settlements; of following the emigrants by

land and by water, until they reached Europe and Africa; and lastly, of following adventures from the former of these sections of the globe, to the plantations and abodes which they found and occupied in America.

I had no inclination to oppose the current opinions relative to the place of man's creation and dispersion. I thought it was scarcely worth the while to inform an European, that on coming to America, he had left the new world behind him for the purpose of visiting the old. It ought, nevertheless, to be remarked, that there are many important advantages derived to our reasoning from the present manner of considering the subject.—The principles being now established, they will be supported by a further induction of facts and occurrences, to an extent and an amount that it is impossible, at this moment, fairly to estimate.

And the conclusion of Jefferson, Lafon, and others favourable to the great antiquity of American population, will be daily reinforced and confirmed.

Having thus given the history of these races of man, spreading so extensively over the globe, I consider the human family under three divisions.

First, the TAWNY man, comprehending the Tartars, Malays, Chinese, the American Indians of every tribe, Lascars, and other people of the same cast and breed. From these seemed to have proceeded two remarkable varieties, to wit.

Secondly, the WHITE man, inhabiting naturally the countries in Asia and Europe, situated north of the Mediterranean Seas, and, in the course of his adventures, settling all over the world. Among these, I reckon the Greenlanders and Esquimaux.

Thirdly, the BLACK man, whose proper residence is in the regions south of the Mediterranean, particularly towards the interior of Africa. The people of Papau and Van Dieman's Land, seem to be of this class.

It is generally supposed, and by many able and ingenious men too, that external physical causes and the combination of circumstances which they call climate, have wrought all these changes in the human form.

I do not, however, think them capable of explaining the differences which exist among the nations. There is an internal physical cause of the greatest moment, which has scarcely been mentioned. This is the generative influence. If by the act of modelling the constitution in the embryo and fetus, a predisposition to gout, madness, scrofula, and consumption, may be engendered, we may rationally conclude, with the sagacious D'AZARA, that the pre-creative power may also shape the features, tint the skin, and give other peculiarities to man.

Yours truly,

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL.

(Notes—not by professor M.)

As to colour it may be said, there are more than eight shades of difference.—We have seen some western Indians of North America nearly as fair as the whites. Humboldt speaks of the Guayquerias at Cumana, as of 'very tall stature, of great muscular strength,' and adds, 'the colour of the skin was something between a brown and a copper colour.' Seen at a distance, motionless in their attitudes, and projected on the horizon, they might have been taken for statues of bronze? This is one of the noblest races of men in Terra Firma. They assume a superiority over the Chymas and other copper coloured tribes, because their blood is uncontaminated by a mixture which they consider base and ignoble. 'Notwithstanding the intimate ties which appear to unite the whole of the American nations as belonging to the same race, several tribes do not the less differ from each other in the height of their stature, and their complexion more or less tawny.' &c.—*Personal Narratives*, p. 255 and 365.

Are there not stronger reasons for believing that three distinct varieties of ourselves have existed ever since the creation of the human race?

I reject therefore the doctrine taught by the European naturalists, that the man of western America differs in any material point from the man of eastern Asia.—Had the Robertson, the Buffons, the Raynals, the De Paves, and the other speculators upon the American character and the vilifiers of the American name, procured the