

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IX.]

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1816.

[No. 426.

prudent measures of the gallant commodore that most of the garrison of the Island of Minorca were not numbered with their Canonized saints.

### PITTSBURGH, MAY 8. CANNON FOUNDRY.

Lieut. Conklin, of the U. S. Navy Department, acting under instructions from the Board of Commissioners, a few days ago finished proving 103 cannonades from 18 to 24 pounds, made under a contract by Messrs. M'Graw and M'Knight, of this city, and it is with pleasure we state that the proof was uncommonly severe, not one of the number burst in the proving.

AUC and MK have also made and are now daily making cannon for the War Department, a considerable number of which have already been proven and have uniformly stood the most severe proof, and are admitted by the officers and other competent judges who have inspected, to be superior both in the beauty of the castings and smoothness of the bore, as well as in tenacity and strength of metal to any others made in the United States. Lieut. Conklin left in our possession a certificate of the proof of sixty eight of the above guns, the residue we understand were proven in the same manner and under the orders of the Naval Department; in his certificate the Lieut. observes, that he has found them equal to any he ever met with.

### QUEBEC, MAY 2.

The ice from Lake St. Peter is now past this city, and in a few days the navigation will be free. The weather has been favorable for the last four days; but there are still large quantities of snow in the fields. Last night there was a hard frost.

### THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29.

Owing to a failure in receiving a timely supply of paper we are subjected to the necessity of issuing half a sheet this week. The deficiency will be made up in the course of the year.

DIED, on Saturday the 25th inst. Mr. Hezekiah Bell, of this county.

On Wednesday the 22d inst. Mr. Nathaniel Buckmaster, in the 80th year of his age.

On the 24th inst. Mr. Andrew Tavis, in the 86th year of his age.

### Shepherd's Town, May 22.

#### FIRE!

On Wednesday night last, between one and two o'clock, the inhabitants of this town were alarmed by the cry of fire! It was discovered to proceed from the houses of Messrs. George Wise and William Kimes, situated on the north corner of German and Duke streets.

The fire caught from a Potter's Kiln, belonging to Mr. Wise—the buildings being of wood and owing to the extreme dryness of the weather, the fire could not be suppressed, and in a short time consumed to ashes, Mr. Wise's elegant house and shop, and the house and shop of Mr. Kimes.

We participate of the grief which inevitably presses upon the unfortunate sufferers.

The visit of the Washington 74 gun ship to Annapolis, makes that place the seat of high attraction at present. Many have been drawn to that place within a few days, by curiosity, business, or to visit their friends on board the ship. Among others the President, the Secretary of the Navy, and their families, are at Annapolis.

### From the Washington City Gazette.

AMERICAN LEGATIONS.—Of the legations of the U. S. to foreign countries, the ministers destined for Madrid, Paris, and St. Petersburg are at present in this country. They are Messrs. Erving, Gallatin, & Pinkney. These gentlemen are now, we understand from a correct source, on the eve of departure. Mr. Pinkney has a special mission to the court of Naples; for the purpose, as we gather from various indications in the newspapers of reclaiming from his present master, the American property that was so perfidiously seized and confiscated by that ill-fated king, the late Joachim Murat.

When these ministers reach their several destinations, the U. States will have in Europe a very able diplomatic corps; and as a merchant might say, the best assorted for the different markets. The choice of characters, whether made by the president, or by the secretary of state, is truly excellent.

Mr. Adams, who is at London, is at once solid, penetrating, and assiduous. In possession, in an eminent degree, that diplomatic phlegm which is situated to the atmosphere of St. James. He will note every thing, weigh every thing, and never be taken by surprise.

Mr. Gallatin has all the necessary sagacity, the profound caution, the promptitude to seize on circumstances, the capacity to turn them to advantage, which the actual situation of the government requires. He will doubtless, as sound policy dictates, endeavor to draw close the bonds of amity between the two nations.

The brilliant parts of Mr. Pinkney qualify him admirably for the region of St. Petersburg. The court of St. Petersburg is a

court of splendor, and Mr. P. will be perfectly at home there.

Considering the relations which subsist between the United States and Spain, Mr. Erving is a very proper minister for Madrid. He will not, it is probable, write such fine letters as the chevalier de Onis, but he will do a great deal more business. Shrewdness and perseverance are predominant traits in his character; and we will venture an eagle to a marauder; that he proves a match for Ferdinand and all his ministers, even if they are backed by the officers of the holy Inquisition.

Dr. Eustis is a man of worldly knowledge, and of bland manners. If he must be an ambassador, he is in the right place. He is too polite to quarrel with the *Don*, and was born too far north of the Delaware to be taken in by them.

We must not forget Mr. Russell, a gentleman of great commercial experience and of an excellent understanding. There may be individuals of more shining parts, but few of a sounder intellect.

On the whole, by sending men of such talents abroad, on diplomatic service, our government does honor to foreign courts, and at the same time serves our national interests.

Boston.—The official returns for the current year, give 9729 rateable inhabitants in Boston, which number, by the Constitution of Massachusetts, entitles them to send 43 members to their house of Representatives.

The whole number elected to serve in the house of Representatives of Massachusetts this year will probably be from 650 to 700. The assistant assessors of Boston have made return, that there are in that town 5153 persons liable to take the SMALL POX!!!

### FROM A GERMAN PAPER.

The century which saw Venice, Genoa, Ragusa, and Poglizza, cease to be independent states, has presented us for the second time with a republic of the Ionian Islands. This time, as the first, Russia comes forward as the father of the child, but now England takes upon herself the guardianship, and it will hardly slip out of her hands. Corfu is, indeed, a sterile rock, but in strength it hardly yields to the impregnable Malta; and Cephalonia and Zante yield in abundance the finest fruits of the south.

Besides this, the opposite coast, the native country of Pyrrhus and Castriot, is inhabited by the boldest and most warlike people of the east of Europe. There England will recruit her armies, if the market in Germany should become too limited. From this point she can act with energy, if at some future time a neighbor should have a mind to transplant into Greece the benefits of our civilization, our financial system and our conscriptions.

In a few days' sail from Corfu an English fleet may be before the Dardanelles, and a co-operating army requires, at most, fourteen days to cross mount Memus. Considerations of this kind have probably induced Austria to recognise the new republic, for it certainly has not escaped her counselors, that the sovereignty of the Adriatic is transferred from Venice to Corfu, and that a few armed boats suffice to ruin the commerce of the Littoral. These seven Islands on the coast of Albania, Livadia, and the Morea, about 45 German square miles and 200,000 inhabitants. They are 1. Corfu, by far the largest, 2. Foro, 3. Santa Maura, 4. Cephalonia, 5. Theali, (the ancient Ithica), 6. Zante, 7. Cerigo.

From the end of the 14th century to the treaty of Campo Formio (17th October, 1797) they belonged to the republic of Venice, which treated like a cruel step-mother, these countries, formerly a part of Greece. In the year 1799, they were conquered by the Russians and Turks, and formed into an independent state; under the title of the Republic of the Seven Islands, but they soon fell into the hands of the French, in which they remained till the fall of Bonaparte. When the treaty of Paris has at length determined their fate. For the future happiness, for the natural and moral improvements of the islands, extraordinary advantages may be expected, and encourage their unhappy brethren, sighing under the Turkish yoke, at length to raise to the dignity of men. It almost seems as if the high allies had expressly contrived this arrangement to bring about the resurrection of Greece.

### 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, Hats and Bonnets ditto, Cambricks, Leno and Jaconet, Mullin, Calicoes, Curtin Calicoes, Sewing Silks, Black, White and Lead colored Hose, Chip, Straw and Silk Bonnets, Shoes, Handkerchiefs, Nankens, Cords 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 off, on the lowest terms possible for Cash. Charles Town, May 29.

### 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 700 Acres, On which there is a Dwelling House and a mill race, and a dam 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 WOOLCARDING MACHINE, complete; with a valuable SAWMILL, 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 WOODLAND, 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.

### First Rate Jefferson Land FOR SALE.

AGREEABLY to the power given by the order of the superior court of Chancery, held in Winchester, Tennessee, 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 the valuable tract of Land in Jefferson County, commonly called Fleewood, being the same land mentioned in a list of order. The entire tract contains about 500 acres adjoining the lands of Messrs. S. Swaine, Craghill, Downey, Hains, Tate, Dandridge, Hammond, and Beeler—the part 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 neighborhood 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 already 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 shew 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.

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

### Wool Carding Machine.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his former customers and the public generally, that his WOOLCARDING MACHINES, at Mr. Beecher's Fulling Mill, will be removed to Mr. Daniel Kalle'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 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 us 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 carder. The price for carding wool into rolls eight cents per pound.

#### JAMES WALKER.

Avon Mills, May 22.

### First Rate Jefferson Land FOR SALE.

AGREEABLY to the power given by the order of the superior court of Chancery, held in Winchester, Tennessee, 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 the valuable tract of Land in Jefferson County, commonly called Fleewood, being the same land mentioned in a list of order. The entire tract contains about 500 acres adjoining the lands of Messrs. S. Swaine, Craghill, Downey, Hains, Tate, Dandridge, Hammond, and Beeler—the part 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 neighborhood 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 already 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 shew 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.

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

April 24.

### Overseers of the Poor.

A meeting of the Overseers of the Poor of the County of Jefferson will be held in Charlestown, on Monday the 3d of June. All persons concerned are desired to attend. 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.

### 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 ONEAL, Jr.

May 29.

### Overseers of the Poor.

A meeting of the Overseers of the Poor of the County of Jefferson will be held in Charlestown, on Monday the 3d of June. All persons concerned are desired to attend. May 29.

### NOTICE.

THE suit of Benjamin Strotler'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.

### JOHNATHAN 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 patronise 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.

### Blank Attachments For Sale at this Office.

May 29.

### 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 full, and charged accordingly.

All communications to the Editor must be post paid.

### To the People of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

#### FELLOW CITIZENS,

There is no political maxim whose truth is so forcibly illustrated by experience, than one contained in the declaration of rights of Virginia, "That no free government, or the blessing of liberty, can be preserved to any people, but by a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles." The entire neglect of this invaluable maxim has produced a crisis in the internal affairs of Virginia, whose noxious and important demands the earnest attention and consideration of every citizen of the state.

Forty years have elapsed since the adoption of a constitution, which, though liable to just animadversion in some important particulars, conferred on us the invaluable blessing of a free representative form of government. Although the right which the people undeniably possess, to be equally represented was very considerably infringed by that provision of the constitution which conferred on each of the counties, however differing in size and population, the same weight in the most numerous branch of the Legislature, no western population; and an identity of interests, in the population east of the mountains, secured each particular portion of it on oppression.

But this original infringement of the right of the people to equal representation, aided by a course of conduct in the legislature, which has greatly increased the inequality, and still further, by the operation of natural and accidental causes, has at length produced a state of things which are warranted in saying, is an absolute mockery of the principles of free government.

Permit us, fellow-citizens, to lay before you a brief detail of facts, which will shew that this assertion is scrupulously correct.

In proportion as population diffused itself over the Western part of the State, large counties were from time to time established by law, which, under the provisions of the constitution, were entitled to two representatives each, and no more, in the most numerous branch of the legislature. Some of these counties, in consequence of their great extent and fertility, and the salubrity of the climate, have attained a free population five times greater than the average free population of all the counties in the state, and more than twenty times greater than the free population of the smallest county on tide water;—while on the other hand, the population of many of the tide water counties, from the operation of various well-known causes, has dwindled away in a very remarkable degree. If representation were equalized, and Warwick county were taken as the standard by which the number of representatives from all the other counties should be regulated, the counties of Loudoun and Frederick would be entitled to forty-five delegates each!—If a still further illustration of this monstrous inequality of representation be necessary, it will be found in the fact, that twenty counties on tide water, containing only fifty three thousand four hundred and forty three white inhabitants, and twenty counties in the upper country, containing two hundred and fifty thousand three hundred and twenty three, have the same representation in the house of delegates!

But if this inequality of representation affected merely the relative weight of a few counties, in the government of the State, it might be considered a matter of comparative small importance.—Unfortunately, the evil is not thus limited in its extent. It precludes us, in a degree, that the government of the Commonwealth is actually in the hands of a minority; and, what is still more pernicious to the general interests, in the hands of a minority inhabiting a particular section of the State. Forty nine counties, adjacent to each other, in the Eastern and Southern sections of the State, including three of the boroughs situate in those counties, have a majority of the whole number of representatives in the most numerous branch of the legislature; and these counties and boroughs contain only two hundred and four thousand seven hundred and sixty six white

inhabitants, which is less than one half of the population of the State by seventy two thousand one hundred and thirty eight souls!—So much for the inequality of representation in the house of delegates.

In the Senate, it is even more glaring.—The constitution directs, that "the different counties shall be divided into twenty four districts;" from each of which a Senator shall be elected. By a law of 1792 the territory west of the Blue Ridge of mountains was divided into four senatorial districts, and so it remains at the present day. Without stopping to inquire whether the division of 1792 was a fair one, in relation to the then relative population of the different sections of the State, we shall be satisfied with shewing that it is now grossly unequal. The country west of the Blue Ridge has, in fact, not half the weight it is entitled to in the Senate of the State.

The country just mentioned, constituting about three fifths of the territory of Virginia, contains a white population of two hundred and twelve thousand and thirty six souls. The whole white population of Virginia being no more than five hundred and fifty three thousand eight hundred and nine, it follows that the country west of the Blue Ridge is entitled to nine senators instead of four.

On the other hand, thirteen senatorial districts on tide-water, which contain a white population of only one hundred and sixty two thousand seven hundred and seventeen, and are therefore entitled to but seven senators, have actually thirteen—that is to say, a majority of one branch of the legislature, which possesses a negative on all bills passed by the other. And thus, the representatives of one hundred and sixty two thousand of the people can prevent the passage of the most important law, though advocated by the representatives of nearly four hundred thousand.

Of the thirteen senatorial districts on tide water, eleven contain fewer white inhabitants each than the county of Frederick; and one of the eleven contains scarcely more than one fourth of the white population of that county.

To cap the climax of inequality, the white population of the smallest tide water district is, to that of the largest mountain district, as one to seventeen and a half.

These results are derived from the census of 1810; and it is a matter of perfect notoriety, that the population of the west has, since that time, increased with greater rapidity than that of the east and south, if indeed the latter have increased at all. The inequality of representation is therefore at the present day even greater than has been here stated.

If it be asked why so gross and flagrant an inequality of representation in the senate has been suffered to exist so long—why a law has not been passed, for now modelling the senatorial districts—the answer is an obvious one. The representatives of a minority of the people have the whole powers of government in their hands, and they will consent to no measure which has a tendency to transfer that power to its rightful owners, the majority. We say the rightful owners; for we presume it will not, and cannot, be denied, that it is a fundamental principle of our government, that the will of the majority should govern.

The practical result of this inequality of representation has been, a systematic disregard by the legislature, of the interests of the northern and western people, too numerous to require proof or illustration, and too severely felt to be dwelt on with temper.

And is there no remedy for an evil of such alarming magnitude?—Are the majority of the people to linger on, from year to year, in a state of hopeless political bondage?

There is, fellow-citizens, but one remedy—it is pointed out by the declaration of rights—"a recurrence to fundamental principles."—From a change of circumstances, operating on original defects, the constitution of the state is no longer efficient to protect the rights of the people. Its practical results are at war with its elementary principles. Professing to guarantee equal rights to all the citizens; it leaves the majority of them subject to the minority, and in a state of virtual disfranchisement.

The obvious remedy is, such an amendment of the Constitution, by a convention of the people, as will bring it back to its original principles. But how to effect a convention of the people is the great difficulty. The legislature could afford great facilities for attaining the object; but it pertinaciously refuses to do so, because a majority of both its branches, representing a lean minority of the people, are interested in perpetuating a state of things which secure to them all the powers of government, with all its honors and emoluments. It turns a deaf ear to the petitions of the people praying it to aid in assembling a convention. It has rejected petitions of this sort without number. A bill providing for this object was rejected at the last session, although it was actually voted for by the representatives of a large majority of the people of the state. From this quarter it is idle to hope for aid.

There is, then, presented to the people, the alternative, of submitting to an indefinite continuance of this monstrous and unnatural state of things, or of endeavouring, without the aid of the Legislature, to effect a full and true convention of the people of this Commonwealth.

Their right to do so who will be hardly enough to dispute?—Their right to assemble in convention is not derived from the Legislature, but from a higher source. It is derived from the almighty governor of the universe, who created them free, and has given them the will and the power to assert their rights. It is moreover guaranteed, if such guarantee were necessary, by the declaration of rights, which the framers of the constitution, in the abundance of their caution, thought it proper to make.

If their right, then, to assemble in convention, either personally, or by their representatives, be indisputable, and if the expediency of doing so be manifest, the only inquiry that remains is, how this desirable object is to be effected.

The task is admitted to be an arduous one; but resolution and perseverance are capable of vanquishing difficulties which, to the timid and irresolute, appear insurmountable. To effect the object, some sort of organization and concert is absolutely indispensable. A meeting at some central point, of respectable individuals, deputed, from various parts of the State, by those who have this great object at heart, is a preliminary step of obvious necessity.

The undersigned would therefore respectfully submit to their fellow citizens throughout the state, of both political parties, (for this is no party question, and the framers of this address are of both political parties) the following proposition.

Let the people of the different Counties who are friendly to the objects of this address, assemble in county meetings, on the fourth of July next; or as soon thereafter as practicable, and depute from each county two respectable and intelligent individuals, to meet at Staunton in Augusta county, on Monday the nineteenth day of August next, for the purpose of devising and adopting measures for effecting a convention of the people of this Commonwealth. Let the appointment of these deputies be authenticated in such manner as to the meetings, respectively, shall seem best.

A meeting of this sort, composed of intelligent men from various parts of the State, will have the means of producing that organization and concert of action in the majority of the people, which alone are wanting. Without concert and organization, every effort which the majority may make to attain their proper weight in the government, will inevitably be defeated.

We confidently hope, fellow-citizens of the County of the South, that your unanimity and your sense of justice will induce you to co-operate heartily with us in the great work of regenerating our political institutions.—Recollect, we entreat you, that when your coasts were ravaged by a foreign foe, and your populous cities were threatened with destruction, your brethren of the west afforded you an aid neither tardy nor reluctant. In the hour of your distress, they recollected only that we were all Virginians—they thought not, they spoke not, of their political rights so long withheld.

Secured by their remote situation from the ravages of the enemy, they cherished no selfish feelings of security—they sympathized in your sufferings, and they marched to your relief. The bones of hundreds are left in the camps of Norfolk, a pledge of the faith and the loyalty of the North and the West. All that we ask of you, now, is, to do us barely justice—to make a noble sacrifice of that undue political preponderance which a coincidence of circumstances has given you, and which you know to be incompatible with those principles, which have been consecrated by the best blood of Virginia poured out in their defence.

To you, fellow citizens of the North and West, we will only say, that we are persuaded you are too deeply impressed with the importance of recovering your political rights, and transmitting them unimpaired to your children, to consider the time and labour which must necessarily be devoted to the effecting of this great object, as a sacrifice worth a moment's consideration.—When the regeneration of our political institutions shall have been completed, it will be a proud and consolatory reflection to each of you, that you aided in producing the convention which effected the glorious work.

There is, then, presented to the people, the alternative, of submitting to an indefinite

Humph. Peake,	Of Fairfax County.
John Rose,	Of Loudoun County.
George Rust,	Of Loudoun County.
James Moore,	Of Loudoun County.
Wm. Naylor,	Of Hampshire County.
John McDowell,	Of Hampshire County.
John Griggs,	Of Jefferson County.
R. Worthington,	Of Jefferson County.
Robert C. Lee,	Of Brooke County.
George Fetter,	Of Brooke County.
John Rogers,	Of Brooke County.

### SOUTH AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

TRANSLATED FOR THE COLUMBIAN, From the Argentine Press of Buenos Ayres, of February 6.

[After a high wrought invocation of some great names of antiquity, and a quotation from Demosthenes' well-known oration to the Athenians: "Will you still go about inquiring, is there any news? What greater news, than to see Philip of Macedon ruling Athens, and governing all Greece?" A patriot proceeds:]

Argentines! Do you desire liberty from your heart? Then allow me to apply to you the nervous harangue of the inimitable Demosthenes. How long will you prefer personal slights to the grand object of your freedom? Free citizens whose names are spread from beyond the columns of Hercules, will you now eclipse your glory, submitting by your discord to the crew of slaves who open your eyes to link you to the car of their triumph? Will you consent that this clan shall enslave your wives, sons, relations and parents, renewing their unheard of despotism and execrable hatred towards them? Is it possible, that having tasted the sweets of liberty, you should return to bend your necks to the yoke? Would it not be ignorance insupportable if the noble Argentines should be the victims of peninsular rage?

It is your distinction that weakens and wastes the forces of your native country, exposing her to be reconquered by an enraged nation which burns with lust to destroy you. Take warning of the detestable Morillo, of that monster in human shape, of that modern Attila of the peninsula, who, after deceitful promises, inhumanly beheaded the third part of the innocent people of Caracas—An outrage, ah! how shocking and abominable! Slaughter unworthy a christian general and subject of the king of Spain. What more could be perpetrated by a mameluke of Abyssinia, a Frogodite of Nubia, a cannibal of Guyana, a Garib of the Antilles, a man-eater of Darien, or an Ironout of Canada!

And do you not shudder to



have subdued the peninsula, if the disagreement of the inhabitants had not occasioned the assassination of Viratus and Sertorius, those invincible props of the Spanish nation. The children of Ishmael and Hagar should not have shamefully dimmed for eight centuries over the peninsula provinces, if the resentments of count Don Julian, governor of Cuba, had not opened the gates through Gibraltar and Algeiras to a Moorish inundation. The unfortunate Rodrigo, last king of the Goths, would not have been deprived of the Sacrament, if his own subjects, quarrelling among themselves, had not taken up arms against him, in favor of his almost unarmed adversaries. Do you require examples more striking for warning, or more miserable consequences of the spirit of discord?

On the contrary, pagan Rome became the mistress of nations, by the strict union and concord of the descendants of Romulus. Great Britain, was the sally of Grangonelli, preserved herself invulnerable in the face of Europe by the inviolable union of the Britons. The Ottoman Porte remains impregnable to the rapine of strangers, by the extraordinary adhesion of the Malometans to one another. Behold the important effects of union! recollect however, the fable of the four bulls and the lion, who, although a ferocious animal, and monarch of the beasts of prey, nevertheless did not dare to attack at one time, the four bulls united, but when separated, he devoured them one by one. Forget not the adage of the philosopher, *virtus et unio are invincibile*. Nor reckon of little value that sentence of divine writ, *that the triple cord can hardly be broken*; and that of the evangelist, *every kingdom divided within itself, shall be destroyed*.

From which be assured, that the Plata shall perpetuate her independence, if the citizens united among themselves have the same heart and design, the same common interests, the same mode of thinking and the same spirit, &c. In such a circumstance, the tyrants' forces shall vanish like smoke. The nation that butchered two-and-thirty Columbian kings will repass the Atlantic ocean with chagrin, bearing amazement and confusion in their train; while Buenos Ayres reposes with joy in the lap of her independence, and the growing fame of her sons shall fly to the farthest confines of the globe.

Matrons of the Plata, I propose to conclude my remonstrance with you: for when the country's defence is agitated, for which you exist, and under whose protection you breathe, you ought not to be indifferent, you are strongly obliged to influence the common prosperity on your part. If this be so, because nature inspires and social duty demands it, open your eloquent lips; consider that this is the chief resort which will give tone to that facility for which we pant; inspire your sons with energy, your husbands with union, concord, the identity of projects; with the sweetness of your melody you can win an ascendancy over their heart and will, you can easily gain assent to your ideas. Herein you will imitate the Carthaginian heroines, who, in order to co-operate in the defence of Carthage, cut the beautiful locks from their heads to make strings for the bows that were managed by their sons and spouses in the battle of Hannibal with Scipio, &c. &c. &c.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

#### POLITICAL.

Among the manuscripts of Bonaparte, which he left behind him at Elba, was the following: "Every thinking reader will make his remarks on this interesting fragment of the political and philosophical views of a man, who, for a series of years, agitated Europe, and even Africa, Asia, and America."

#### PHILOSOPHICAL THOUGHTS OF A CH-DEVANT SOVEREIGN.

"The foundations of our Society are so defective, that it threatens ruin; its fall will be terrible, and all the nations of our Continent will be involved in it; no human force is capable of stopping the course of events; as the pear drops when it becomes ripe, so states become putrescent at the end of their autumn. All civilized Europe is now at the same point as Italy was under the Caesars. The tempest of the Revolution, which some clouds extended themselves over the whole surface of France, will soon cover all the inhabited parts of the globe with a horrible night, and until nature shall have exhausted all her combustible materials, the thunder will not cease to roll, nor a more serene day appear. The whole cannot be saved, but by shedding rivers of blood, and nothing but a terrible storm can purify the infected atmosphere, which envelops all Europe. If we give ourselves up to the course of events, then we shall have the same fate that the Romans had to endure from the inundation of the barbarians of the north."

"The latter would have made vain efforts, had not the Romans been degenerate. I alone—I could save the world, and no other. I should have given it a cup of bitterness to empty at a single draught, instead of its being at present compelled to drink it drop by drop. They think themselves delivered by banishing me from the scene of the world, but no man who knows the spirit that governs the nations and the cabinets of Europe, will be of that opinion; he will rather be persuaded to the contrary.—Among the actors who at present figure on the stage of the world, there is not one who can conform to the times and circumstances, or who can apply a remedy to them.—Were not this the case would attempts be made to restore on

the old footing every thing that ought to perish, or to be buried in the night of oblivion, as entirely unsuitable to the lights of the age, and still more so to our actual position? What is fermenting at present in Spain and at Rome will soon cause a general conflagration over the whole surface of Europe. They are pompously calling up from the depth of the tombs, in which repose those who have been dead for ages, after having endured the miseries and follies of their time, a phantom which they regard as a saving spirit that must bring them wisdom and happiness.

"I foresee that nature, as often happens in the diseases of individuals, will seek a remedy for these evils, whatever the physicians may say of it; when the crisis will be terrible. I know men and my age. I should have hastened the return of happiness, if those with whom I had to act had not been such villains. "They accuse me now of having despised and enslaved them. It was their own base souls, their thirst of gold and of destruction, that placed them at my feet. Could I move a step without treading on them? In truth, I had no occasion to lay snares for catching them; it was sufficient for me to present to them the cup of riches and rapine, full of poisoned honey, and with their avidity drunk to satiety. *The slaves were in want of a master; I was not in want of slaves.* This is saying every thing. Forty millions of men complain bitterly of oppression on my part; of me, a single individual, one of those powerful and dangerous geniuses, whom force destroys and aggrandizement throws headlong.

#### AN AMERICAN IN FRANCE.

FROM A BOSTON PAPER.

"We have been allowed the perusal of the manuscript notes of an intelligent traveller, lately returned from Europe, and have been permitted to make extracts from them. They contain a fund of useful information relative to the countries which he visited, accompanied with remarks which his attentive observation and extensive information have rendered highly valuable. We are obliged to confine our extracts to the following passages relative to the allied troops in France."

Extracts from the memoranda of a traveller in Europe, in 1815 & 1816.

ALEXANDER, SEPT. 1, 1815.

The roads are full of Prussian troops, 50,000 having been sent to Bretagna.—Heavy contributions are levied for their support. Soldiers are well dressed and disciplined—blue frock coats and linen pantaloons, shoes strongly nailed like French shoes in Bretagna, though most of the peasants wear wooden ones—guns excellent, locks well covered with leather, buttoned over them—bayonets rather short, cavalry of various descriptions—light, with pikes, having red and white facings or little flags, swords and pistols—cavaliers with long swords. Prussian officers have strong iron stays of cuirasses, hussars very elegant, have large gray fur caps, all the soldiers wear brass medals, having their time of service marked on them, are generally very young.

September 8.—Go to Vertus, 30 leagues from Paris, to attend the review of the Russian army. Was detained for passports and arrived at the middle of the first day's review. Have a view of the emperors, &c. Cossack artillery, line of 160,000 Russians, fine young athletic men, in elegant and neat uniform. The cossacks are well generally enrolled in regular cavalry, well armed and well mounted, in uniform, with spears and without facings like the Prussians and Poles. The troops wheel in the English mode, but employ markers.

On the second day, the whole army formed seven divisions in hollow squares, *wanting one side*, around magnificent green marquees. The review of both days on the beautiful and endless plains of Champagne, overlooked by two very elevated heights, filled with spectators. The whole army went through a religious ceremony, the mass of the Greek church. The priests were in long silk gowns, generally black, but some russet, with very long thick beards. The whole army partook of the ceremony with hats off, and with great solemnity.—The emperor Alexander resembles the pictures we see of him, smiling and bowing to every group of strangers, and without any apparent taste for military matters, conversing with those about him, and looking at every thing but the army. The emperor of Austria is thin and grave; was dressed in elegant uniform. Neither emperor was distinguished by his exterior over their officers, except Alexander, with a blue sash, and Francis by a red one, with a white stripe in the middle. The King of Prussia and Lord Wellington were present, and English Lady Shelby. She is an elegant rider, was in a plain dress, mounted on an uncommonly fine horse, leaping ditches in one style, and rode with the emperors, &c. Wellington was in plain military dress, without epaulettes.

September 20.—Attend the English review at St. Denis, sixty thousand men, including a few Belgians and Brunswickers. The cavalry were very splendid and perfect. The artillery apparently perfect, but their caissons said not to be so convenient in manoeuvring as the Prussians, which are on two wheels. The English caissons are divided into two boxes on each axle-tree, the axle-tree connected by a pole with a joint in the middle, and surpass the French much in

manoeuvring. The infantry were not remarkably nice in the smaller tactics, but generally correct. Each platoon officer was covered by a sergeant with a long pike. Lord Wellington was on a small grey horse, kicking and headstrong—rides rapidly, but carelessly, easing himself awkwardly by resting on the stirrups; his dress was very plain, without plume or epaulettes; is 5 feet 8 inches high, not large, face not very striking. He made no preparations for manoeuvres, but showed the principal movements of the battle of Salamanca. Schwartzburg was present; is about 50 years old, large, 5 feet 10 inches high, with a lively dark eye, manly, heroic expression, and an openness of countenance little resembling Commodore Hull. Lord Wellington was present; is about 50, has very knotty features, dark complexion, hard face, is small and thin. The emperor of Austria was in elegant uniform, white coat and scarlet pantaloons; is about 50, rather thin, has a long face, grave, thoughtful and intelligent, though not strikingly so.

Oct. 6.—Departed for Dijon to see the Austrian army, with a French major, and a Swiss officer of the king of Prussia's guards. The first was in the campaign of Moscow, says that not near all the French army were engaged in the battle of Moscow; three bridges were thrown over the Berecina in 10 hours, the river 300 toises wide. He was wounded badly at Waterloo; French cavalry charged often thro' the English ranks, a few lanes. He says the Cossacks will not stand fire, nor the Russian tirailleurs in the open spaces; in square fire do not load for the second, but manoeuvre by guides.

The Austrian park of artillery is immense; many lieoms and a great number of French pieces. The carriages are too slight, and have good axletrees. All the caissons and baggage wagons are of wicker work. The troops seem inferior to the other allied troops, though generally stouter men. The head quarters are the most beautiful encampments that can be imagined, formed of green boughs, and immense quantities of twigs arranged in all shapes, forming arches, columns, national coats of arms of the allies, lions, eagles, stars, &c. in high taste. The Austrian picked troops, guards of infantry, and cavalry, are the finest looking troops I have seen in Europe.

October 12.—In the Diligence met three French captains about 40 years old, returning home, one after an absence of 7 years, one of 11, and the other of 12—also a nun, who was smart, talkative, intelligent, and inquisitive—rather handsome, in full dress, with beads, hears, crosses, white cap, or kind of cape bonnet. She reads her prayer book two or three times a day and crossed herself at every crucifix, they being frequent on the road. She had not taken vows for life. The sisterhood are employed generally in school-keeping, or as nurses in the hospitals. Two of the officers who had been in the army of Spain, complained that Bonaparte was prejudiced against the army, and gave them no promotion, decorations nor pay. The third had served under Murat of Naples; he called Murat hot headed, but said that Caroline was able, popular, and the favorite of Napoleon—she is generally esteemed a dissolute character. Their son, 11 years old is a fine horseman and can manoeuvre a regiment well.

ALEXANDER, SEPT. 1, 1815.

FROM A BOSTON PAPER.

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England were intercepted, to prevent the circulation of the intelligence."

NEW-YORK, May 28.

By the arrival this forenoon of the brig Henry Clay, capt. Allen, from Dublin, we have received the Dublin Evening Post, of the 11th of April, from which we have made some extracts. Captain Allen informs us that the income tax in England is abolished.

Dublin, April 11.

We have London papers of Monday the 8th, by this day's mail, and Paris papers and letters to the 6th inst.

Princess Charlotte.—In a letter from Paris, dated the 4th instant, inserted in a leading ministerial paper of Monday, we observe the following passage:

"M. Bonald, the author of Political Legislation, and Member of the Chamber of Deputies, sent to the Journal des Debats which the censor very prudently suppressed—the purport of it was against the right of succession in the female branch of the royal family of Great Britain. The author affirmed that an adherence to such a system would create an inevitable convulsion in Europe. It is perhaps to be regretted, that the absurd speculation of this man was not permitted to see the day."

And the awful scene that surrounds us, is some consolation to learn that measures have been adopted effectually and speedily to put a stop to the calamity. The governor has employed, at the expense of the state, an able engineer, who has pledged himself to close the mouth of the crevice in a very few days. As he has an abundance of materials and more than a sufficiency of hands at his disposal, we see no reason to believe him too sanguine in his calculation, or why, with the blessing of Heaven, he will not be successful.

We forbear entering into any comment on this very strange piece of intelligence, but will, we conceive occasion much speculation.

The following from a London paper, also seems somewhat unaccountable:

"The prince of Coburg has ordered 50 grey horses to be purchased for his stables; and the establishment of the royal couple are to wear the Coburg livery, instead of that of the royal house of England."

Bonaparte, The Zenobia sloop of war arrived in Plymouth Sound, on Monday the 1st inst. from St. Helena, after a passage of 6 weeks. Some of the Zenobia's people had been employed in fitting up the house at Longwood for the ex-emperor. The stories about sentinels threatening and firing at him, of captain Popplewell, &c. &c. turn out to be the rankest gossip. Bonaparte suffers no complaint to escape his lips; submits to his confinement (which he believes to be temporary) with philosophy, and appears to have infused the same spirit into his followers. Bonaparte was on the best footing with the officers of the 53d, but declined idle visits of curiosity.

Public Expenditure.—Amongst the many curious items of charges laid upon the table of the House of Commons, is one which has attracted the attention of the opposition, viz: 6000 pounds for her majesty's travelling expenses to and fro to Brighton.

CHARLESTON, May 22.

FROM HAVANNA.

By the arrival at this port yesterday of the schr. *Caroline*, Captain Johnson, in 7 days from Havanna, we learn that all foreign vessels were shortly to be excluded from entering or trading there; that this event was to take place immediately on the arrival of the new governor, who was daily expected. We have not heard the reason for this extraordinary measure—probably the same "adored" Ferdinand is desirous of adopting the same liberal course of policy followed by his magnanimous ally the British government.

The U. S. brig *Boxer* sailed from Havanna on a cruise about 8 days before the *Caroline*. The *Boxer* carried out from New-Orleans a person to officiate at Havanna as American Consul; but who would not be received by the government. An intelligent passenger informs that a consular is very much wanted there—that large numbers of American seamen are in distress, without employment, and a person to whom they can look for protection. The American Mercantile interest also suffers for the same cause.

The Carthaginian privateer schr. *La Popa* was cruising in the vicinity of Havanna, for Spanish vessels, and occasionally looked into port. Several cruizers had been detached after her, but without success. This is the same privateer that went into Newbern some weeks since. The Havanna markets for American produce continued very low—the articles of rice and flour, particularly, would not bring more than prime cost. Prices of island produce—White sugar \$11; brown do 9; coffee 13; molasses 8 bits per keg; honey 4 bits per gallon. Fruit was very scarce and dear.—*City Gazette*.

Letters from Havanna up to the 13th make no mention of the rumour that the port of Havanna was likely to be shut against Foreign vessels.—*Courier*.

ST. JOHN'S ANTIGUA, APRIL 20.

The ship *Saint Vincent*, Herbert, bound from the Island of St. Johns, and by means of a pilot boat communicated to his honor the President, the following official notification, issued by his excellency Sir Charles Brisbane, at St. Vincent.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

St. Vincents, 29th April. }  
The Governor has great pleasure in acquainting the public, that the insurgents of Barbadoes have been subdued, and tranquillity restored to the estates; that the ringleaders have been taken and executed; that many have been killed during the operations, with the loss of only two or three lives on the part of the inhabitants; and that trials and punishments in the most exemplary style, were still going on against the offenders.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 9.

#### INUNDATION.

On Monday morning about 3 o'clock the levee in front of the upper part of Madecy's plantation, two leagues above the city, was undermined by the water and broke through; the breach has since rapidly increased and is now (Wednesday evening) fully an acre in width. An immense torrent of water is rushing thro' inundating the country several miles above. But its principal course is through the cypress swamp and into the Bayou St. John, which is swelled to an alarming height, its banks and the adjacent country being completely overflowed. During Tuesday night, rapid & dangerous encroachments were made upon the rear of the Faubourg St. Mary and that tract of ground lying between the city and the swamp. The burying ground is covered to the height of several feet above the back part of the city itself is overflowed, and probably before the expiration of 12 hours the whole of Dauphin and Burgogne streets will be filled with water.

And the awful scene that surrounds us, is some consolation to learn that measures have been adopted effectually and speedily to put a stop to the calamity. The governor has employed, at the expense of the state, an able engineer, who has pledged himself to close the mouth of the crevice in a very few days. As he has an abundance of materials and more than a sufficiency of hands at his disposal, we see no reason to believe him too sanguine in his calculation, or why, with the blessing of Heaven, he will not be successful.

MILLEDGEVILLE, MAY 15.

The following letter from Col. Hawkins to the executive of this state was received yesterday by express.

CREEK AGENCY, MAY 10, 1816.

I have received two communications from lieutenant Col. Clinch, who commands at Fort Gaines, on Chattochoche, (about 65 miles below Fort Mitchell) of the 3d and 7th. The first to inform me "the Indians surprised and took two soldiers who had charge of 30 head of cattle near the Fort, and drove off the cattle. They were pursued 25 miles on the trail which leads to St. Marks. I have demanded the soldiers, their horses, cattle and party of Indians, of their chief." On the 7th, "the spy I sent after the party reported they had crossed the Flint rivers near Burgess' old place, they had not killed the two men, but understood they intended to do so, if they become too much fatigued to travel. That the Simenoles, and all the towns near the confluence of Flint and Chattochoche, were preparing for war: they had been drinking their war physic and dancing for several days. It was understood they were to divide themselves into two parties, one to go against Hartford, the other to attack Fort Gaines." "This report is confirmed by an Indian arrived last evening direct from the hostiles; three white men who were, came this morning to inform me "they were of opinion the Simenoles and adherents were preparing to strike a blow somewhere: and that all the towns who wish to remain friendly, are preparing to remove above the line." That the Simenoles and lower Indians are determined on war I have not the smallest doubt.

"I feel it my duty to communicate to you and through you to my fellow citizens on the frontiers of Georgia, the rumors that are in circulation as a little vigilance on their part may save the lives of many helpless women and children."

I deem it my duty to make this communication to you, to give it the publicity its importance requires in conformity with the desire of the colonel; and am very respectfully your excellency's obedient servant,

BENJAMIN HAWKINS,

Agent for I. A.

His Excellency Gov. MITCHELL.

CHARLESTON, MAY 21.

A detachment of three hundred men of the U. States' army, under the immediate command of captain Cumming (attached to the regiment of colonel King) began a forced march this morning for Fort Hawkins. We understand this movement to be in consequence of an express received from colonel McDonald of the 7th infantry, from the Creek agency, stating that the Upper Creeks and Seminoles had formed a junction and had already commenced hostilities. Their purpose was to attack colonel Clinch, on the Chattochoche—and to murder and deplete along the frontiers of Georgia.

We see no remedy for these evils and the security of the defenceless inhabitants of the west, but the utter extermination of these misled and savage marauders.

NEW-YORK, MAY 24.

#### LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the arrival this morning of the brig Kentucky, Bille, in 40 days from Bordeaux, we have received Bordeaux papers to the 9th of April, inclusive, containing Paris dates to the 4th. They are filled with their legislative proceedings, which are of a local nature. We find the following articles under the Paris date of April 3.

"Mrs. Patterson, the daughter of Mr. Patterson, a rich American, is now in this city. She comes to establish her claim as the legitimate heir of an ex-king, to the very large estates that he has left in this country. It is expected the trial will come on immediately.

"M. Hyde de Neuville this day asked the chamber to grant him permission to be absent a sufficient time to attend to the mission

conferred upon him by his majesty, as minister to the United States.—His request was granted."

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 24.

#### COUNTERFEITS.

A HUNDRED DOLLAR note of the MECHANIC BANK of Philadelphia, is now before us, so executed, as to be even on a close comparison with a genuine note of the same Bank, and same amount, and same emission, scarcely distinguishable. Indeed so faithful is it in every particular, that one of them has been this day taken as genuine at one of our city Banks.

They bear date "January 6, 1815," and are drawn in favor of "W. Prince." The counterfeit has a dot after the first letter of the cashier's name which is not to be found on the genuine note.—The whole of the writing ink on the counterfeit is of a darker color than that on the genuine note. The engraving, paper, &c. is in our eye as good as that of the genuine note. The signatures appear to be traced.—*Press*.

#### THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5.

Married, on Thursday the 30th ult. by the Rev. J. Matthews, Mr. Ephraim S. Bellar, to Miss Sally Reid, both of this place.

From the Gleaner.

We give our readers this week what details we have of Foreign News. To be sure they are not of much importance, in the usual acceptance of the word; yet they are of great importance, in the opinion of every philanthropist, as they show that Europe, so lately convulsed and torn by the most sanguinary contests, at length reposes in the arms of peace. Instead of battles—we have now accounts of balls; in place of fighting—we have statements of feasts; and in the room of the melancholy murder of millions—we read of magnificent marriages. The Duke of Berri to a Princess of Naples; Prince Geo. Leopold to the Princess Charlotte.—The King of the Netherlands to a Russian Princess, &c. &c. That little rascal, Cupid, it seems has kicked his father Mars, out of doors, and assumed the reins of empire himself.

Love rules the court, the camp, the grove, All Earth below, and Heaven above. For Love is Heaven and Heaven is Love.—At least Walter Scott says so.

In short the great folks of Europe, who have been doing all they could to depopulate Europe, for the last twenty-five years, are now seriously setting about the most effectual means to restore its numbers. But pleasant as all this may be to us as men, it cannot be concealed that to us as printers, it is the very devil. No man carries a fig for the papers.—The very sight of a Gazette, now-a-days gives a man a fit of the gasps. In good truth, Bonaparte, with all our abuse of him was worth fifty pounds a year in every printer's pocket. He was a rare workman at forging news. We have been devising a plan, the week past to rescue him from St. Helena, and send him back to Frejus; but as this happy event cannot be immediately expected, we must for the present content ourselves with such plain, simple fare as peace in the world will afford: seasoned occasionally with a rasher of domestic politics. If the brothers of the type can't live by these means, why, as old friend says—they must break up business and endeavor to get to some honest employment.

GREGORY O'NEAL.

It is intended to publish the Register regularly, every Saturday, if the arrivals from England will enable us to do it. But it is hardly to be supposed, that will be the case. We shall, therefore, be obliged sometimes to miss a week, and to publish two Registers in one week, in order to publish fifty two numbers in the course of the year. We have brought out with us the seven first numbers, and we shall publish two numbers in a week, for the first three weeks; after which, we shall publish only once a week, except in the cases before described. For the present, we shall publish every Tuesday, and every Saturday, and have the numbers ready for delivery at 8 o'clock in the morning of those days.

HENRY COBBETT,

No



## ODE TO VANITY.

BY SELECK OSBORN, ESQ.

True spirit gay and volatile  
That prompts the self complacent smile,  
And sport 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'er my head,  
And pour'st at its 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 feel 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 fairy 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! wast 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 that short hour,  
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 covered 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."

London Paper.

## 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, videlicet: 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.

## 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, 430 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	Silk 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 Wret 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.

## 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, Bandanno, Flag, and Black Silk Handkerchiefs, Black, White, and Pink Crapes, Hat and Bonnet ditto, Cambrics, Leno and Jacnet Muslin, Calicoes, Curtin Calicoes, Sewing Silk, Black, White and Lead colored Hose, Chip, Straw and Silk Bonnets, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Nankoes, Cords and Velvets, Irish Linen and Sheetting, Shirting Cambrics, 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, Crightell, Downey, Hains, Tate, Dandridge, Hammond, and Beiler—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.

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 part thereof 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 part so 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 the sale agreeably to these terms, to convey a title to the said purchaser or purchasers. The petitioner is 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.

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,

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?  
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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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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 men to christianity.

Since the bloody excesses of the Spaniards in South America, the world has been somewhat released 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

4. Koi in, explanation of the sound.  
5. Kiat-chie, 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;