

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IX.]

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[No. 441.

YORK, PA. AUGUST 29.

He had no tongue! No, not he—poor soul! exclaimed another: what cruel savages they must have been to deprive a human creature of its organ of speech! Such was the language, sympathetic feelings uttered a few days ago, when a man made his appearance in this place, in the character of a mendicant. He had a paper, which stated that he had been among the Creek Indians as a prisoner, where, to torture him they had cut out his tongue! If any were curious to see the inside of a mouth without a tongue, he had no hesitation in opening his mouth to let them see, and a great many took a peep into it, and discovered no tongue there. His apparent dumbness was a most eloquent appeal to the feelings not only of the charitable, but the uncharitable could not resist its force—Few but what opened their hands and hearts to relieve extreme distress. But before the close of the day he came to a gentleman of this place who knew him to be an impostor twelve years ago. When he was first real, he denied it, and it was not until some threats were made to punish him, that he could be prevailed on to speak—He, however, at last burst out "If you will not hurt me I will speak." It appears that he has some way to conceal his tongue so that it cannot be seen by looking into his mouth.

Gazette.

## GRANT, THE IRISH ROBBER.

DUBLIN, May 23.

A person generally known by the name of *Captain Grant*, whose extraordinary endowments rendered him competent to achieve much good or evil, after having escaped, by means which appear miraculous from many goals, was sometime ago lodged in that of Maryborough, the capital of the Queen's county. Here, being abundantly supplied with money, he treated the prisoners with such things as the place afforded; and repeatedly told the sheriff, as well as the numerous persons whose curiosity induced them to visit him, that he would elude their vigilance, in defiance of every exertion they could make. The discovery that he had cut his irons nearly through, leaving only sufficient remaining to keep them together, and the substitution of others of most singular weight and thickness, did not appear to disconcert him; he laughed at the zeal of the officers of the detachment, which had induced them to take lodgings opposite the goal, as a measure of increased security. The night after the immense irons were put on him, he cut through them, and through those of 22 other men charged with capital offences; and rushing forward at their head, knocked down two soldiers stationed in the passage, then the turnkey and his assistants; and, opening the door, the key of which he had seized, and knocked down two soldiers who were at the substitution of it, and taking their arms, as he had done those in the passage ran down the street with six of his associates, crying "stop thief!" till the darkness of the night rendered pursuit unavailing. On the first alarm in the prison, a man, confined for debt and who was taking tea with the jailor, ran into the passage, and with great presence of mind shut the iron gate by which the flight of 16 felons was fortunately prevented, and they were remanded to their former quarters. The escape of Grant was almost immediately proclaimed through the country by his deprecations. The night after, he carried off Mr. White's coach horses from Scotsworthy, between Monaghan and Abeliax, he committed a robbery near Waterford, 6 English miles distant; and returning with nearly equal rapidity, plundered the house of Mr. Horan, close to Maryborough, of every article of value, as is his general practice. He is sometimes numerously attended, and on other occasions by one or two. He observes that he never broke into any house, but that he walks into all, which is literally the case; for he deprecates at night-fall, when persons are off their guard, and by the time his business is accomplished, darkness favors his escape. So general is the alarm occasioned by this extraordinary delinquent, that most of the houses in the Queen's county, and in many of the counties of Kildare, Carlow, Kilkenny, and Waterford, are barricaded at dusk, and till the following morning, scarce any circumstance could occasion a door to be opened in a district so justly celebrated for hospitality, and still so animatingly alive to it. At one of the houses visited a few days ago by Grant, attended by 12 men well armed, the captain amused himself at the piano forte while tea was preparing, and his associates were packing up all the things they conceived worth being carried off.

## A Runaway in Custody.

WAS committed to the custody of Jefferson county on the 22d July last, a Negro man named Henry, about 19 years old, about five feet ten inches high, not very black, big mouth and thick lips. Had on when committed, a green roundabout, light homed pantaloons, old shoes and old wool hat—says he belongs to the estate of Mr. Tuberville, and was hired to Charles I. Love, of Fairfax county, Va. His owner is requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN SPANGLER, Jailor. Sept. 4.

Blank Attachments For Sale at this Office.

## WEAVING BUSINESS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he intends carrying on the different branches of weaving at his house, at the west end of the main street, Charlestown, viz. Counterpanes, Coverlets, and Diaper, in all their different figures, also plain weaving. All those who may please to favor him with their custom, may calculate on having it done in the best manner, and at the shortest notice.

JOHN WIMMER.

September 4.

## Partnership Dissolved.

\*THE partnership of Kearsley and Davenport having been dissolved by mutual consent on the 30th ult. all persons who have contracted debts with the firm aforesaid, are requested to pay the same to John Kearsley, who has the sole right to receive the same. The business will now be carried on by the subscriber, who has an elegant assortment of goods, and is selling them at the very best terms. The goods are fresh and are sold as low as they can be had any where.

JOHN KEARSLY.

Shepherdstown, Sept. 4.

## A DISTILLER WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to employ immediately, a sober, industrious distiller. He has a quantity of EXCELLENT FLAX For Sale. JEREMIAH REYNOLDS. Prospect Hill, Sept. 4.

## JEFFERSON COUNTY, ss.

August Court, 1816.

The court again proceeded to take into consideration the currency of the county, in obedience to the directions of the act passed at the last session of the assembly, entitled "An Act to explain and amend the act to give relief to the people of this Commonwealth in certain cases," and do decide that the notes of the following Banks are current in this county within the purview of the act which is explained and amended by the above mentioned act, to wit:—The chartered Banks of the District of Columbia; the chartered Banks of Baltimore; the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and its branch at Fredericktown; The Bank of Hagers-town; the Bank of Conococheague; the chartered Banks of Philadelphia; the Cumberland Bank of Allegheny; the Bank of Chambersburg; the Bank of Gettysburg and the state Bank of North Carolina; and do fix said notes at par in relation to the notes of the Bank of Virginia and Farmers Bank of Virginia, for all the purposes mentioned in the two acts aforesaid, which is ordered to be recorded.

A copy—Test. GEO. HITE, Clk.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons that purchased at the sale of the property of Benjamin Willshire, dec'd, are hereby notified that their notes became due on the first instant: It is expected every one will come forward and discharge their respective notes without delay.

Bennett Willshire, } Adm'ors  
William Willshire, }  
Samuel Engle, }

August 28.

## Bank, Charlestown.

The stockholders in this institution who have paid their instalments called for agreeably to the articles of association, will receive on application at the Bank on or after the 20th Sept. next, a dividend of one dollar on each share.

By order of the president and directors. Aug. 21. WM. BROWN, Cash.

## STRAY MARE.

Strayed from Mr. John Haines pasture, about the fourth of July last, a chestnut sorrel mare, with a blaze face, 9 years old, 14 hands high, a little cat ham'd, the left hind foot white and had a sore back—whenever takes up said mare and delivers her to Mr. John Haines, or gives any information of her, to the subscriber, living in Berkeley County, shall receive three dollars reward.

THO. SPENCER.

August 21.

## FOR SALE.

A valuable Plantation, IN Frederick county, Va. within one mile and an half of the Yellow House, and near the Berkeley county line, containing one hundred and sixty acres, with a sufficiency of good timber and good water on the same, a tolerable dwelling house and stone spring house, barn, &c. and a small orchard with a variety of fruit trees. It is unnecessary to give a more minute description, as any person wanting to purchase will wish to view the premises. Any person inclined to purchase will apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JACOB JOBE, sen. August 28.

## PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will sell, at public sale, on Thursday the 19th of September next, at his place of residence, near Lee-town, all his stock, consisting of colts, mitch cows, young cattle, sheep and hogs, farming implements of every description, household and kitchen furniture, corn in the ground. A credit of twelve months will be given on all articles except the corn and hogs. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day, and continue from day to day till all is sold. Due attendance will be given.

JOSEPH HITE, sen. August 28.

## New Drug and Medicine Store.

THE subscriber has just received a further supply of fresh Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. which makes his stock on hand very complete. He deems it quite unnecessary to enumerate the long Catalogue of Medicines he has on hand, suffice to say, he has every article in common use. He has also a variety of other articles, part of which he will enumerate as follows, viz.

- Paints and Dye Stuffs,
- White Lead, Dry and ground in Oil,
- Spanish Brown ditto.
- Yellow Ochre ditto.
- Red Lead, Black Lead
- Venetian Red
- Patent Yellow, Red Chalk
- Kings Yellow, Chrome Yellow
- Rose Pink, Terra De Sienna
- Umber, Crocus Martis
- Litharge, Sugar of Lead,
- White Vitrol, Stone Ochre
- Dutch Pink, Flower of Emtry
- Blue Smalt, Powdered Tumeric
- Vermillion, Drop Lake
- Carmine, Red Coral
- Quick Silver
- Verdigris, Aquafortis
- Prussian Blue No. 1.
- Ditto No. 2.
- Gum Copal
- Ditto Farnish.
- First Quality Black Varnish
- Spirits Turpentine by the Barrel, Gallon, or Bottle
- Logwood, Fustic
- Nicarogua wood
- Brazil Wood
- Ground Red wood
- Copperas, Alum, Indigo
- Madder, Annetto
- Alleppo Galls, Heel Ball

An Assortment of Hatters Trimmings  
Hoe Strings, Linings,  
Bands, Bindings,  
Morocco Skins.

Miscellaneous Articles.  
Ladies Dressing Boxes  
Tortoise shell Combs assorted  
First quality Quills  
Ditto Razors in Cases  
Ditto Penknives and Scissors  
Silver Pocket Penic Cases  
Ditto Tooth Picks  
Ditto Bodkins  
Essence Lemon, Ditto Burganot  
Oils of Roses, Pomatum  
Tooth Powder, Ditto Brushes  
Windsor Soap, Rose ditto  
Transparent ditto, Wash Balls  
Lip Salve in Boxes  
First Quality Wine Bitters, } in bottles.  
Shining Liquid Blacking }  
Gold and Silver Leaf  
Dutch Metal ditto  
First quality Claret  
Philadelphia Porter & Ale in } bottles.  
Best Spanish Cigars  
Chewing Tobacco.

AN ASSORTMENT OF THE First quality English Quills. And a variety of other articles too tedious to mention, all of which he will sell at the Alexandria prices. His Soda Fountain is now in operation, and a constant supply of Water, of the best quality, will be kept on hand, and may be had at the Fountain from Sunrise in the morning until nine o'clock in the evening.

ANTHONY R. THORNTON. Winchester, Aug. 7.

## Journeyman Mill Wrights WANTED.

The subscribers will give constant employment, and good wages, to two or three journeymen at the above business, if application is made immediately.

JAMES Y. JONES, near Smithfield.

JOHN BALL, near Waterford.

N. B. Two or three boys who can come well recommended, will be taken as apprentices to the above business. Aug. 21.

## Negroes Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase a few likely young Negroes, for which a liberal price will be given. A few lines directed to the printer, giving a description of the Negroes, or in person, will be attended to, by

JOHN NELSON. August 21.

## BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## GREEN HILL FOR SALE.

This Farm lies in Jefferson County Virginia, on the road leading from Charlestown to Shepherdstown, three miles from the former and seven from the latter place, and is 5 miles from Harpers Ferry. It is, in point of fertility and situation, not inferior to any farm in Jefferson County, containing between five and six hundred acres. The owners of this estate, are Mrs. Margaret Moore, Mrs. Sarah Aisquith, of Shepherdstown, and the subscribers. Being desirous of avoiding any disagreement in the division, have agreed to sell the whole. Application may be made to any of the above named persons for the terms, and a view of the place may be had at any time.

CATO MOORE, JOHN DIXON.

Charles-town, July 31.

## PROSPECT HILL FOR SALE.

This property lies partly within and partly adjoining Charlestown, in Jefferson County, Virginia, on a beautiful eminence—it has on it two neat and commodious dwellings, with a spacious garden annexed to each, and to one of them about 40 acres of prime farming land. From this situation there is a view over the Town and for several miles of the surrounding Country. It would suit well a professional man, a gentleman of leisure and fortune, or any person who is desirous of a beautiful beautiful place, and delights in the culture of the Vine, the Garden, and a little Farm. I will take good bonds, if not long to become due, if money cannot conveniently be had, in payment. Also a valuable water lot containing about an acre of ground, within a few paces of Mr. Worthington's Mill. This lot is well situated for a brewery, tannery, distillery and baths. Nothing but my infirm state of health would induce me to sell this property. I shall have to devote a considerable part of my time and funds in endeavoring to gain in some degree, a restoration of my enfeebled limbs. It is probable I shall soon be absent at some watering place, if any person wishing to view the place in order to make a purchase will please apply to my wife living thereon, who is fully authorized by power of attorney to act in my place. The above property will be sold separate or together, as may suit the purchaser.

JOHN DIXON. July 21.

## 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 Bullslink, 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 with the attention which they will have, insure a 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.

## W. & J. LANE,

Have just received a very general assortment of

## SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

which have been carefully selected for cash, from the late arrivals this spring. They invite those who wish to purchase remarkable cheap goods to call and view their assortment, which consists in part of very cheap Irish Linens, Diapers, and Diaper, Cambric and Mill Muslins, Dimities, Double Florence and Lavantine Silks, rich Silk Shawls, Bandana, Barcelona and Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Shirting Cottons, Calicoes and Chintzes, Marsailles and other Waistcoating, Plain and Ribbed Stockinets, elegant London Saxony Cloths, Casimeres, Parasols and Silk Umbrellas, Ladies fashionable Straw Bonnets and Shoes, Bedtickings and German Linens, Knives and Forks, Pen Knives, Waldron's Cradling and Grass Scythes, Seythe Stones, Flax Hackles, Strap Iron, Crowley and German Steel, Queens, Glass and China Ware, Susquehanna Shad and Herrings, Sugars, Teas, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, sweet oranges, Almonds, Raisins, Pillberts, and Walnuts, Spirits and Brandy, Port and other Wines, Wrought and Cut Nail Patent and other Medicines, Paints and Oil—all of which, having been well bought, are now offered at very reduced prices for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers. Charles-Town, June 12.

## SAVE YOUR RAGS.

THE highest price will be given for clean linen and cotton Rags, 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 (but at the option of the Editor) until arrearages are paid.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion. All advertisements sent to the office without having the number of times for which they are to be inserted, designated, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

All communications to the Editor must be post paid.

## IRISH ELOQUENCE.

Speech of Counsellor PHILLIPS, at an aggregate meeting in Dublin, May 19, 1816.

As an Irishman, I feel my liberties interwoven, and the fondest affections of my heart, as it were enfolded with those of my Catholic countrymen; and as a Protestant, convinced of the purity of my own faith, why should I not rather make converts to it by reason than by force, or fraud, or bribery? No; I surrender here the accidental contingencies of my birth, and spurn with a proud contempt, all the odious, cruel and degrading advantages with which an illiberal monopoly would invest me. I will not consent to receive any evil donation for my duty to my God; nor will I step with a blasphemous intrusion, between man and his Maker. I look on it as a criminal and accursed sacrilege, to rob even the beggar of the motive for his devotion; and I consider it an insult to my creed to offer me a civil boon for its profession. The hope of a temporal preferment is but a bad prop to the interest of eternity. The bill passing as it is proposed, will, in my mind, strike a vital blow—not at this sect or that sect, but at the very heart of Christianity itself—for I hold it an axiom, that the instantaneous connection between your church and the state, which it is intended to establish, would do more mischief to the cause of Christ, than all the infidelity since the crucifixion. The sublime disposer of the Christian creed never meant it to be the channel of a courtly influence, or the sources of a corrupt ascendancy. He sent it among us to heal, not to irritate; to associate, not to seclude; to collect together, like the baptismal Dove, every creed and every clime—and colour in the universe, beneath the spotless wing of its protection. This union of church and state, which converts good Christians into bad statesmen, and political knaves into pretend Christianists. It is, at least, but a foul and adulterous connexion, polluting the purity of Heaven with the abominations of earth, and hanging the profaneness of a political party around the cross of an insulted Saviour. Not all the splendid deisms of Voltaire—not all the infidel rhabdology of Rousseau—not all the stubborn impiety of Paine—not all the blood converting blasphemy of Mahomet—

Aimed at the gospel grace so vain a blow,  
Or proud so deadly and so dam'd a foe,  
As he who washed the thorny garland's gore,  
Daring to gild a wreath the Saviour wore!

Religion, holy religion—ought not, in the words of its founder, to be led into temptation. The hand that holds her chalice should be pure—the priests of her temple should be spotless as the vestments of their ministry; rank only degrades—wealth only impoverishes—ornaments only disfigure her. Her sacred porch becomes the more sublime from its simplicity, and should be seated on an eminence inaccessible to human passions. I would have her pure, unpensioned, unostentatious; I would have her in a word, like the bow of the firmament—her summit should be the sky—her boundaries the horizon—but the only color that adorns her should be caught from the tear of earth as it exhaled and glistened in the sunbeam of the Heavens! Such is my idea of what religion ought to be. What would this bill make it?—a mendicant of the state—a mental of the levee—its manual the red book—its literary, the pension list—its gospel, the will of the minister! Methinks I see the stilled and fatted victim of its creation, cringing with a brute sycophancy, through the vernal mob of ministerial flatterers—crouching to the ephemeral idol of the day, and like the devoted sacrifice of ancient heathenism, even soliciting the gaudy garland that dooms him to the altar, and decorates him to death! I will read to you the opinions of a celebrated Irishman on the suggestion, in his day, of a bill similar to that proposed for our oppression—he was a man who added to the pride, not merely of his coun-

try, but all his species—a man who robbed the very soil of inspiration in the splendors of a pure and overpowering eloquence—I allude to *Edmund Burke*, a radiant and venerable name—a name at least to which the sticklers of establishments can offer no objection:

"Before I had written this far, (says Mr. Burke, in his letter on the penal laws,) I heard of a scheme of giving to the castle the patronage of the presiding members of the Catholic clergy.—At first I could scarcely credit it, for, I believe it is the first time that the presentation of other people's alms has been desired in my country. Never were the members of one religious sect fit to appoint the pastors to another. It is a great deal to suppose, that the present castle would nominate the pastors for the Roman church of Ireland, with a religious regard for its welfare. Perhaps they cannot, perhaps they dare not do it. But suppose them to be as well inclined as I know I am, to do the Catholics all kinds of justice, I declare I could not, if it were in my power, take that patronage on myself. I know I ought not to do it, I belong to another community, and it would be an intolerable usurpation in me, were I—(Here the Dublin paper from which this is copied is defaced.)

How can a lord lieutenant form the least judgment of their merits, so as to discern which of the popish priests is fit to be a bishop? It cannot be, the idea is ridiculous. He will hand them over to lords lieutenant of counties, justices of the peace, and other persons, who, for the purpose of vexing and turning into decision this miserable people, will pick out the worst and most obnoxious of the rest. Whoever is complained against by his brother will be considered as persecuted—whoever is censured by his superior, will be looked upon as oppressed—whoever is careless in his opinions, loose in his morals, will be called a liberal man, and will be supposed to have incurred hatred, because he was not a bigot. Informers, tale-bearers, perverse and obstinate men, flatterers, who turn their back upon their flock, and court the Protestant gentlemen of the country, will be the objects of preference; and then I run no risk of foretelling that whatever order of the clergy and morality you leave in the country, will be lost.

A popish clergy, who are not restrained by the most austere subordination, will become a nuisance, a real public grievance, of the heaviest kind, to any country that entertains them. And, instead of the great benefit which Ireland does, and has long derived from them, if they are put under bishops who cannot owe their station to their good opinion, and whom they cannot respect, that nation will see a number of which, had as things are, it has no idea. I do not say this as thinking the leading men in Ireland would exercise this trust worse than others. Not at all! But no man, or set of men living, are fit to administer the affairs, or regulate the interior economy of a church to which they are enemies!"

Now let me ask you, is it to such characters as those described by Burke, that you would delegate the influence imputed to your priesthood? Believe me, you would soon see them transferring their devotion from the *cross to the castle*—wearing their sacerdotal vestments but as a masquerade apparatus to their licentious character, and under the degraded passport of the Almighty's name, seeking admission to the pleasures of the court and the spoils of the people! When I say this, I am bound to add, and I do it from many proud and pleasing recollections, that I think the impression on the Catholic clergy of the present day would be late, and would be delibe—but it is human nature; and rare are the instances, in which a contact with the court has not been the commencement of corruption. The *Man of God* is peculiarly disconnected with it—it directly violates his special mandate, who took his birth from the manger, and his disciples from the fishing-boat. Judas was the first who received the money power; and it ended in the disgrace of his creed, and the death of his master. If I was a Catholic, I would peculiarly deprecate any interference with my priesthood. I do not think, in every respect in which one would wish to be, hold the delegate of the Almighty, that they could be accused. The Catholic clergy in Ireland are pure examples of the doctrines they promulgate—pious in their habits—prudent in their manners—they have no care but their flock—no study but their Gospel. It is not in the gaudy ring of courtly dissipation that you will find the Murrays and the Frenches, the Blakes, the Derrys, the Moylans, or the Coppingers\* of the present day—not at the levee or the lounge, or the election riot, no—you will find them wherever good is to be done, or evil to be corrected—rearing their mites in the van of misery—consoling the captive—reforming the convict—enriching the orphan—ornaments of this world and emblems of a better—preaching their God through the practice of

every virtue—monitors at the confessional—apostles in the pulpit, at the death-bed, pouring the sacred unction on the agonies of despair. Oh! I would hold him little better than the Prometheus robber, who would turn the fire of their eternal altar into the impure and perishable mass of worldly preferment.

But, why this interference with your principles of conscience? Why is it that they must pull down your church before they will erect your liberties? Why is it, that in the day of peace, they demand securities from a people which, in the day of danger constitutes their strength? Why?—When were they denied every reasonable security they wanted. Was it in 1776, when a cloud of enemies, hanging on our coast, saw every heart a shield, and every hill a fortress?—Were they denied securities in Catholic Portugal? What is their security this day in Catholic Canada? Oh Prejudice, where is thy reason?—Oh Bigotry, where is thy bluish?—Return, return to us our glorious Wellington, and tell besotted England what her security upon the summits of Barrosa—Arise, Martyrs of the peninsula!—rise Warriors from your 'gory bed'—rise and vindicate your suspected loyalty—rise and give security for your childless parents! They have no protector now; and the government, in whose support you died, wants some securities for the allegiance of your fathers. There is not a Catholic family in Ireland, that for the glory of Great Britain is not weeping a child, a parent, or a brother, and yet still she clamours for securities! Alas, alas, is it not maddening to reflect, that whilst the English mother mourns the unmitigated memory of her hero, the martyr of Ireland has even the melancholy consolation that he died a soldier, withered by the recollection that he died a slave.

I put it thus, because in my soul I believe it, your crime is not that of being Catholics, but Irishmen. All over the world they are seeking the alliance of your faith, and where has it refused them friendship and fidelity? How can it be to Catholicism the object, when, every where but at home, they are advanced in its interests? How do I prove it! The Catholic regent of Portugal they conveyed to the Brazils—Catholic Ferdinand, with their blood and treasures, they replaced on his throne—Catholic Louis, their very prince embarked for his capital—the Catholic creed they have recognised in Malta—they have, I believe, established it in Canada—to the Catholic world they gave crowns; to Catholic Ireland they give chains—countries they never saw receive their favor—it is for us, their brethren, that they reserve their favors!

Surely it is time that this hostility should cease. If ever there was a day when securities were necessary, and I do not think that day ever existed, it now exists no longer. Every reason for them has vanished—Almost all the world is at peace with England. The Continent is triumphant. The Peninsula is free. The house which gave birth to jacobinism is extinct for ever. France is our ally; and it should not be forgotten that an Irish Catholic first replanted filices on the towers of Bourdeaux. The Pope has been found not hostile, but complying. Catholic alliances abroad have refuted the foolish assertions on your faith; and now, this day, at home, you will discard for ever all foreign interference. Indeed if England would only remember the share you had in these sublime [Another erasure.]

gratitude—but should she not—should she, with haughtiness monstrous and unparalleled, forget poor Ireland, she has still to study a tremendous lesson.

The ancient order of Europe, it is true, is restored; but who restored it? Coalition after coalition had crumbled away before the might of the conqueror—Crowns were of an hour—Monarchs were only the tenants dwindled into a vassal.—The successor of Charles roamed a vagabond, throneless and abandoned.—Every evening sun set upon a change. Every sun dawned upon some new convulsion.—In short, the whole political globe quivered as with an earthquake, and who could tell what venerable monument was next to shiver beneath the splendid fragments of the French volcano!

What gave Europe peace, and England safety, amid this palsy of her princes? It was the Landwehr, and the Landsturm, and the levy en masse—it was emphatically the people—the sovereign people—that first and last, and best and noblest as well as safest security of a virtuous government. It is a glorious lesson. England ought to study it in this hour of safety. But should she not—

Oh! so be to the Prince who rules by force, When danger comes upon him."

She will adopt it. I hope it from her wisdom—I expect it from her policy—I claim it from her justice—I demand it from her gratitude. There is another lesson to be studied, and to be studied by ourselves. You must have seen during the occurrences of this amazing contest, that *division* was ruin; that *union* was strength: be unani-

mous and you will be emancipated. The richest man among you, is a beggar without his rights—the proudest man among you, is a slave with his title—your rank is ridiculous—your riches, poverty—your pride, presumption—is there not every motive to be unassuming? Behold, a Protestant, I surrender my monopoly for you. Surely, surely, you will surrender your differences for yourselves; if you do, that moment is the birthday of your freedom. All you require is unanimity. The day on which the Irish parliament granted you the right of purchase and the right of franchise, that day it sealed your emancipation. Do not thwart it. Remember, Catholics, the contest is for your *Children your Country and your God!* Be unanimous, and you will be emancipated.

The pastors of your congregations are about to meet. I have no fears—your sacred characters are the guarantee for their decision—they will preserve a church venerable alike for its piety and its sufferings—they will preserve a people splendid even in servitude—the island which their ancestors baptised in sanctity: the island of the hero, the virgin and the saint. May the God of the just man hover over their councils; and when at length, like the royal emigrants, you return to the long lost rights of your inheritance, sweet will be the memory of your sorrows, and precious the pride of having endured them.

## VEGETABLE POISON.

We observe a statement in the Enquirer of the effects, on a child six years old, produced from eating the apples of the Thorn Apple, or James-town weed, as this writer calls it—*Datura Stramonium*. [Datura—Stramonium being we presume, a misprint in the Enquirer.] In the Northern States, and in the British and American Dispensaries, it is called *Thorn Apple*. We are informed that the first settlers at Jamestown discovered it, and called it Jamestown weed. It grows sixteen feet high and bears a thorny apple, but certainly no berries, as stated in the Enquirer. The writer of this article, three years ago last Spring, having, on a banter with other tobacco chewers, suddenly quitted the practice of chewing, accidentally put in his mouth the leaves of Stramonium, of which a young lady (the late Gen. Eaton's oldest daughter) daily smoked a considerable quantity for a consumption, of which however she died. Finding it not a disagreeable substitute for tobacco it was chewed several days. A light vertigo was soon felt, which however was attributed to the sudden disuse of tobacco; the Stramonium not being considered stronger than catnip, or sage. Soon the most pleasant sensations were felt, together with an indifference as to posture or direction. Visions uncommon but not disagreeable were constantly increased when going to sleep at night, and in sleep wild but never frightful, similar to what is occasioned by a small quantity of opium with one not accustomed to it. The fourth day occasional alarms; it was indifferent whether, on horseback, the horse kept the road, ran against the fence, or stopped to gaze; the limbs became singular, and an absolute lethargy was feared. A suspicion arose that this might be occasioned by the weed. The Edinburgh and Thomas's American Dispensary were examined, to ascertain the qualities. It was enough to frighten one who had used it so freely, to find it declared, in every part, root, branch, leaf, apple, and particularly the seed, a rank poison, "producing lethargy, torpor, and death." It was immediately abandoned, and the indisposed restored to himself.

The use of Stramonium for medicinal purposes is little known. It has been recommended for the asthma, and its trial for other cases is also recommended; that its virtues may be known.—[Virg. Pat.

## IMPROVEMENTS.—The spirit is yet at work in the spirit, which will make Richmond rich, and fair, and prosperous.

Trent's Bridge will be completed in a few days—All the joists are laid, and but a few yards of plank to put down. This bridge is low; without a pier or an arch; but the timbers, that project at the sides, are nailed to the rocks—freshes may cover it, and the land falls are to turn on hinges, which are to yield to the weight of the waves, and let the drifting wood pass harmlessly over them. This bridge simply and rapidly constructed, is to serve as a pioneer to a more durable structure. The granite is already split on Mr. Trent's shore, the masses will be transported across the bridge, and the piers be immediately built. The temporary bridge will thus be replaced by a firm and lasting one. Two elegant bridges will be thrown over James River—two chains of communication, connecting us

RICHMOND, Aug. 30.

with the opposite shore, and smoothing the way to our market.

The improvements of the capital square are about to commence. The foundation is digging for the granite and railing. The falls towards Bank st. will soon be sloped.—The huge pile of steps on the side of the Capitol, fronting the Governor's house, will soon be taken away, and an elegant flight of steps put down.—The head of the ravine east of the Capitol is filled up—and no delay is made in consummating the beneficent plans of the delegates of the people.—The executive lose no time, and spare no pains, that can be used.—Contracts are making for digging, for granite, and other materials.—Mr. Godfrey is still among us, shedding the rays of his genius.

Mr. Warren's Museum is rapidly advancing to its first story. In a few days, the ensemble of its scheme will strike every eye—its size, its embellishments, the objects to which it is dedicated, will add a new ornament to this city.

A spacious court house, a new market, and a theatre on Shockoe Hill will soon strike the eye.

The Banks are progressing—but the works will be somewhat retarded by the difficulty of floating the free stone from the quarry down the shallow bed of the river. Faced with Baltimore brick, and encircled with broad bands of free stone, these edifices will cast a grace on the street which is honored by their presence.

The Monument, too, that sad memorial of the most gloomy incident in the annals of this city; that building, which is connected with one of the temples of the Almighty, and is designed to commemorate the names and the catastrophe of those who perished in the theatre on the fatal 26th of Dec. 1811, is now advancing in virgin white to strike the eye and rouse the curiosity of the stranger. Not one tint of red is seen about it: but it is all white, and sculptured free stone. The columns and their caps are most erected—and the niches of the walls in the interior of the room, are also sculpting out.

Need we say, that our manufactures are advancing—and they must advance?—

Compiler.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.

### OF SPANISH AMERICA.

Capt. Leral Williams, a passenger in the brig Hebe, which left Martinique, August 12, has favoured us with the following:

Information has just been received from Lagaira, contained in the Government Gazette of Caracas, that a decisive action had just taken place, between the royal troops and the independents, who had landed between Guayra and Porto Cavallo, in which the independents were totally annihilated—so says the Government Gazette. The better to understand the particulars, it may not be amiss to give some account of this last revolutionary attempt in the Provinces of Cumana and Caracas. Some months since, Gen. Brehon, with his admiral, as he was called, (Brehon) equipped and organized a little fleet of about 10 or 11 sail of vessels, by permission of Petion, at St. Cates. This fleet they manned with their adherents, the fugitives from the ill-fated city of Carthagena, (where they had suffered every thing human nature could bear) together with various volunteers of different nations, viz.—American, English and French. With this force, Bolivar and Brehon sailed for Margareta Island, where they were not expected, and which they captured with ease, one strong fort excepted. Here their numbers

increased very considerably, and they soon made a detachment of their force, which took a small town, called Curupana, and another shortly after, called Guayra, both on the Main, one abreast of Trinidad, the other abreast of Margarita. At the latter place, they had some sharp fighting. Here the royalists allowed them to remain some time undisturbed, which enabled them to organize something like a regular government; which was to have been similar to that of the U. States. Gen. Bolivar, an able and brave man, a native of that country, turned all his thoughts to forming a regular force; in this he was assisted by a brave Scotch general, who had seen much service in Portugal, and also a French general.—They had been supposed to have brought over in their fleet 2000 men, but from more correct information, the writer is induced to believe they had not 600 military with them when they took Margarita. This force increased rapidly as did also their fleet, which at the time of their defeat upon land, consisted of between 20 and 30 sail of vessels, among them an elegant king's brig of 22 guns and 140 men taken by adm. Brehon, in a Baltimore sloop, which he commanded, by boarding, after a bloody and desperate conflict on deck. The Admiral received two severe wounds, of which he soon recovered. They also took a king's schooner, of 16 or 18 guns by boarding. They have 3 or 10 sail, besides, of the first class of Baltimore sloop armed with heavy guns. The remainder of their fleet are small vessels.

After the Independents made their descent on Margareta, the Royal Government made every exertion to collect a fleet superior to their enemy. Gen. Morillo, of the Royal army, ordered two frigates from Carthagena, the only vessels of that class on the whole coast, to come up to the Windward Provinces immediately; but to make known the truth, six months have elapsed, and they have never to this day reached Porto Cavallo, their destination. At last the Royalists have got a fleet together of 2 corvette ships, 3 or 4 brigs, and some schrs. making in all

11 or 12 sail.—These sailed in July to relieve their fort in Margareta, but went into Cumana—from whence their land forces marched by land to attack the Independents at the town of Curupana. The outposts gave notice to Bolivar of their approach, and being superior, and the town without fortifications, he evacuated the town retired over to the Island of Margareta. At this moment, about the 20th of July, Bolivar and Brehon, like brave men as they undoubtedly are, determined to make a bold and resolute push at the capital of the Windward Provinces, (Caracas) and leave their enemy behind them. They put their disposable men on board the fleet, under Gen. Bolivar, about 800 men, and landed between the populous cities of Lagaira, Caracas, Puerto Cavallo, and Valencia. Gen. Bolivar marched immediately, and took a strong position near Valencia, but unfortunately for the Independents, Gen. Morales, the Commander in Chief, had just arrived at Valencia, from Carthagena, who immediately collected a reinforcement of about 1200 men, being part of the 2 regiments of excellent European troops, which they kept close in the cities of La Guayra and Caracas, for a case of need. They attacked the Independents, who numbered about 800 brave men, together with many people of the country who had joined them and invited them there, but these dastardly wretches deserted the Independents on the approach of the Royal troops, leaving them to their fate. The revolutionists behaved as men always ought to do, especially soldiers, when so situated that retreat is impossible—400 fell on the field, and 350 were wounded and taken prisoners; leaving about 50 only to be accounted for out of the 800 in action. The official account says Bolivar and 6 or 7 officers only escaped, and they got off in a boat on board the rebel fleet.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 31.

Extract of a letter received from Lagaira, (via Baltimore) by a gentleman in this City, dated Aug. 1, 1816.

"This place is still protected by a fleet of about 15 sail who came hither in expectation of an attack from a party of revolutionists who landed between Lagaira and Puerto Cabela.—They calculated that the inhabitants of the mountains and the country people would have joined them, but they were opposed. The royalists took most of the expedition prisoners, killed many, and it is said that gen. Bolivar has been mortally wounded. The remainder sailed away in their fleet, and took the direction of Aux Cayes, St. Domingo. I have been informed by an American gentleman here, that on the 20th July he was at Caracas, that 30 of the republican soldiers were marched a little distance from the city and cooly put to death—and two of their generals quartered, and their amputated limbs exposed on the public road! On that very day there was the shock of an earthquake.

It is awful to behold the ruins of the city, occasioned by former convulsions, and the hundreds of human skulls and bones of the unfortunate creatures who were crushed to death. We had thought that the atrocities of the royalists would cease—since it was understood that Bolivar had given orders to stop all unnecessary cruelty. But the Government here is absolute—and the people are not allowed to practice, (as indeed, some of them are inclined to do) the offices of humanity."

BOSTON, Sept. 5.

### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the brig Calista at this port last evening, 40 days from London, we have received papers of that city to July 22d. They are extremely barren of news of interest. The following are all the articles we have noticed worth copying.

July 17th, Lord Exmouth left London for Portsmouth. A ship of the line, and 3 bomb ships had sailed from the Noire to join his lordship at Portsmouth, who was to call at Plymouth, for the ships fitting there.

Despatches from St. Helena to the 6th June have been received in England, Bonaparte was quite well.

Emigration to France—from England continued. It is stated in the Times of the 22d, that upwards of 29,000 English were at the last accounts in Paris.

Considerable difficulty is experienced in procuring seamen to man the expedition against Algiers. Many, it is said, emigrate to America.

Mr. Holman, on the theatrical recruiting service, arrived at Cork, July 10.

LONDON, July 19.—The Hamburg letters represent the state of Sweden and Norway is far from tranquil. The Diet at Christiana had been prorogued six or seven times, and finally dissolved; but the result of its deliberations is studiously kept secret. The king of Sweden is seriously indisposed, and the physicians have reported that he cannot survive many weeks.

July 20.—The Weather.—The continuance of the present very unseasonable weather has been attended with the most baneful effects in various parts of the country. Such an inclement summer is scarcely remembered by the oldest inhabitants of London or its environs. The hay towards the southern counties has been so much injured by the incessant rains that the only alternative left to the proprietor is to convert it into dung for manure. The clover likewise has been made the same use of. This unexpected visitation from Heaven, added to the severe distress to which the country is otherwise reduced, has infused into the minds of

the people generally the greatest apprehension and alarm. It is to be feared that not only the clover and hay will experience the ill effect of the weather, but that the corn will also be seriously injured by the heavy rains which have fallen. Should the present wet weather continue, the corn will inevitably be laid, and the effects of such a calamity at such a time cannot be or erwise than ruinous to the farmers, and even to the people at large.

In different parts of Sweden prayers are offered up in the churches daily to the Deity for a favorable change. We may add, that the weather continues bad all over the continent. The situation of America is also extraordinary in this respect.

HAMBURG, July 10.—Extract of a letter from Paris, July 2.—Sir Sydney Smith proceeds in his philanthropic exertions for the abolition of Christian slavery in Africa. He has published another letter from a correspondent at Algiers, in which, among other things, it is stated, that the first negotiations with the commander of the Dutch squadron were broken off, because the Dutch refused all the arrears of tribute for the time Holland was united to France; that the Dey had provided large presents for the Porte, to keep the latter in good humour; that the whole military force of Algiers did not exceed 8000, &c.

New-York, Sept. 9.

### IMPORTANT FROM CADIZ.

Capt. Roberts, from Cadiz, has favoured us with the following interesting articles:

CADIZ, July 21.

A privateer called the Congress, commanded by a man named Almeda, belonging to Baltimore, under the flag of the Insurgents of South America, has been off this place for 25 or 30 days, and has made by report, 24 prizes, the value of which is variously stated from 800,000 to 3,000,000 dollars. In the last five or six days, five more privateers have made their appearance. On the 22d, one of them an hermaphrodite brig, attacked a ship bound to this place, and then within sight of the city, and after receiving and giving one fire sheered off. The ship had 3 killed and 6 wounded. Among the killed was a Lieutenant Colonel of artillery, a passenger from Havanna, who received a shot while in the act of putting fire to his gun. It is supposed the privateer lost many persons, as the ship fired a broadside into her as she was in the act of boarding, when she immediately sheered off. There was another ship in sight at the time. There are ships of the fleet from Havana now missing.

Mr. Erving, the American Minister, has arrived at Madrid, but has had no interview with the King, as his Majesty has gone to the Baths, about 20 miles distant from Madrid, for the benefit of his health.

On Monday 2,000 troops entered the city, and on that night began to impress for the army. They got 800 men. The troops arrived under sealed orders, to be opened at 12 o'clock on Monday. It is supposed that similar orders have been forwarded to all other parts of the kingdom. There are many conjectures for what purpose troops are raising. It is said that the Emperor of Austria has been in favour of Charles the IVth, and that he is determined to put him on the throne of Spain.

There was an impressment for sailors 40 or 15 days ago, when they took from 300 to 500 men.

There are one 74, two frigates and one brig cruising off for the privateers.

New-York, Sept. 5.

The Court Martial.—Gen. Miller having arrived, the court martial was organized this forenoon. Gen. Gaines gave up his sword, of course to the judge advocate.

The charges and specifications at full length, were ready by the judge. They include accusations against general Gaines's conduct at Sackett's Harbor and Fort Erie, in 1814; at the former place, for violating the law relative to transfers of officers from one corps to another, &c.; at the latter, for a great variety of offences, as, doing injustice to the meritorious and rendering praise to those who had little or no merit; extolling some who were engaged but partially or not at all, and observing repeatedly a partial and unjust silence respecting officers and corps who had borne the brunt of battle, particularly the officers and men of the 15th Infantry. His plans are impeached, he is accused of neglecting opportunities of destroying a crippled enemy, &c. and even of giving a false account of the very works at Fort Erie. His despatches are represented as grossly inaccurate, false and impartial; and he denounced for premeditated wrong. One of the specifications, affirms that at Philadelphia, he confessed the injury done to Major Trimble, &c. and promised to redress it, but subsequently aggravated the injury by failing in his promise.

To the usual question, by the judge advocate, whether he pleaded guilty or not guilty, gen. Gaines replied—"Not guilty, as my accuser well knows."

The judge advocate remarked, that some of the alleged offences were of two years standing, previous to the order for a trial, and by law, the accused could not be tried and punished for such, except in circumstances where an earlier trial was unnecessary, which did not appear to be the case in the present instance; but it was for the court to decide whether they would take cognizance of such charges.

Gen. Gaines addressed the court; declaring that he waved all objections, and wished an investigation. There was a combination formed against him; but he well knew that a base cabal could not stand before an honorable court. He wished to destroy it as soon as possible.

The court room was then cleared, that the court might make up their opinion on points requiring secrecy.

Some of the charges are singular enough, others weighty, if true. However, it is not for us to give opinions.

This sketch is published only to satisfy public curiosity. It is necessarily imperfect. But here we drop the curtain till the trial shall have been concluded.

FROM THE WINCHESTER CONSTELLATION, Belle Air, Sept 5th, 1816.

Mr. Foster,

Observing that news from our southern army is rare, I concluded the following extract of a letter from my son, would be acceptable to your readers, especially as it is more circumstantial as to the destruction of the negro Fort in Florida, than any thing I have seen published. I have therefore sent it to you for publication, if you think it, or any part of it, worthy of a place in your paper.

Respectfully Yours, &c.

THOMAS BUCK.

Camp Crawford, Aug. 4th, 1816.

DEAR FATHER,

I have the pleasure to announce the success of our army and navy in Florida. Since the 17th ult. the Hostile Choctaw Indians and negroes have been almost exterminated, by the explosion of the negro fort; more than one hundred fugitive negroes apprehended, and the Fowl Town, Mikisooke, and Seminole Indians put to flight. The following are the particulars which I have now time to relate.

On the 17th ult. Colonel Clinch with 100 chosen men, and a suitable number of officers, and a body of Indians under McIntosh, embarked for the negro fort to secure a passage for our transports from Orleans which were under convoy of two gun boats. On our passage many slaves from the U. States and friendly Indians who had settled near the Apalachicola were apprehended. Amongst these a fellow who was bearing a scalp from the commander of the negro fort and Choctaw chief to the Fowl Town, Mikisooke and Seminole Chiefs. The scalp had been taken from Midshipman Septhorpe, or one of his boat's crew, who were murdered by them while getting water for the gun boats; there were five men in the boat, one of whom made his escape by swimming, having been knocked over board by one of the men who were killed. On the morning the enemy opened a fire of round shot, shell and grape, which was continued with occasional intermission until their explosion on the 25th, but without injury on our part. In the evening the Colonel chose a more secure position for our camp until the arrival of the gunboats and transports, which contained our ordnance and was farther from the fort than was expected. From this time till the 28th the troops were employed in scouting, foraging &c. preventing the escape of the enemy and destroying their provisions which consisted of green corn, melons, &c.

During this time the Indian Chiefs sent in a flag to the fort, but they refused the terms proposed, unless they should be sanctioned by the chiefs of Fowl Town, Mikisooke, &c. observing that they wished to fight and had gone into the fort for no other purpose. We were pleased with their spirited opposition to the insidious measures of the Indians. Although they were negroes, Indians and our enemies many circumstances convinced us that most of them were determined never to be taken alive. On the 24th, our vessels came within striking distance of the fort, and our detachment joined them for the purpose of erecting a battery near them so as to co-operate. On the morning of the 28th about sun rise they commenced a fire from the fort on the gun boats, which was immediately returned, and the fifth shot which was the first hot shot entered a magazine and sealed the fate of the garrison; you cannot conceive, nor I describe the horrors of this scene! In an instant hundreds of lifeless bodies were stretched on the plain, hurled in sand and rubbish or suspended from the tops of the surrounding pines.

Here lay an innocent babe, there a helpless mother, on one side a sturdy warrior, on the other a bleeding squaw; piles of bodies, large heaps of slain broken guns, accoutrements &c. covered the site of the fort. The brave soldier was disarmed of his resentment, and checked his victorious career to drop a tear on the distressing scene. So soon as the flame was extinguished (which endangered our troops from the explosion of another magazine with 150 kegs of powder between the picquets and parapet) their attention was directed to restoring to life those who were least injured; they succeeded with about 60 out of 300 souls, who were in the fort. Amongst these were the negro and Indian chiefs, who enjoyed but a short respite from the fury of the savages; the Indian chief was scalped alive and stabbed, the negro was shot. By great exertions of our humane colonel and his officers, the other survivors were saved from such a death; but several have since died of their wounds.

Ten pieces of Artillery, a large supply of ordnance stores, about 2000 stand of arms and accoutrements with two schooners and other articles (amounting probably to

200,000) have been captured on this expedition. Their pieces were one 32 pounder, twenty four, 2 nines, and 3 six pounders and a howitzer. Our largest piece was an 18 pounder. While we were carrying on our operations against the fort, the hostile Indians embodied themselves and had proceeded within 30 miles of us for the purpose of attacking our rear; but the work was accomplished too soon for them, and they made a precipitate retreat on our return. They have since sent word, that they wish to make peace. Our friendly chiefs are in communication as to the measures to be pursued with regard to them. The late effort has created so much terror in their breasts, that I have little doubt but it will secure us from future hostilities from them.

As the object for which I have remained here is accomplished I am anxious to avail myself of my resignation, which was offered in June, to take effect when the Indian hostilities ceased. The col. has consented to my returning to Fort Hawkins, where I am to remain in charge of a detachment until my resignation is accepted.

With the greatest affection, I am your son,

MARCUS C. BUCK.

N. B. First rate land in Florida can be purchased for 50 cents per acre. What speculations it should ever be ours, which I think will be the case.

Fort Hawkins, Aug. 14th, 1816.

Not meeting an opportunity so soon as I expected, I have been the bearer of my letter this far, where yours of June was received, the bustle here at this time does not admit of a full reply. I believe I have, in former letters answered most of your queries respecting distances, &c. Camp Crawford is about six miles from the junction of Flint and Chatahochee, on Flint. The Spanish line runs very near their confluence; it is about 150 miles from Fort Hawkins, upwards of 100 from Pensacola, and I know not how far from Mobile. Most of the emigrants to this country are on the Alabama, I scarcely know on what footing; many had gone previous to the president's proclamation, and have been unable to remove.

The country about Fort Hawkins is becoming tolerably settled by an interior class of people; it is considered as belonging to the State of Georgia, though it properly belongs to none, being a reserve for the common use of the U. S. and Indians. It is 30 miles from the Creek Agency, near which is the first settlement of Indians.

MARCUS C. BUCK.

HUNTSVILLE, (N. C.) August 17.

It is with regret we notice the occurrence of an unfortunate affair in the Cherokee nation, between some of the whites and the Indians. It is almost impossible, perhaps, to ascertain at this time, a correct statement of the facts, as the representation of the whites, differs materially from that of the Indians. The statement of the whites, is substantially as follows: That a man called Taylor, had rented from a member of the nation, called the Black Fox, a field—that several Indians came to his house, a few days before the accident alluded to, insulted his wife, and, as he was apprised by the Black Fox, determined on killing them. Taylor and his wife escaped by flight; went to the house of captain James Burleson, the father of Mrs. Taylor and communicated what had occurred. Burleson, Taylor and six others, went to the place before named, in the nation, found a number of Indians collected, and, through the Black Fox, requested an explanation of their late conduct. The Indians, in reply, raised a yell and said fight.—An attempt was then made by the whites to cut them off from their arms, as it is said, for the sake of mere security. This produced a conflict, which terminated in the death of two Indians.

Copy of a letter from col. Richard Bryan, (a Cherokee) to a gentleman in this place, dated,

Creek Path Cherokee Nation, Aug. 12.

SIR,—I wish you to inform the commanding officer of your country, that there were two Indians killed by the whites on the 12th inst, about 8 miles below the head of the Muscle Shoals.—They were drinking, and went to the house of a negro who kept whisky to sell and told him they wanted some—he started off—they called him, but he would not return; they then agreed to drink, and pay for the whisky. About sun set, while they were drinking, there came ten or twelve whites, together with the negro, on horseback, fired four guns, killed two Indians, and missed the other two. I have informed my men, that they must not kill any white man, for all we want is satisfaction, and the way we want it, by the laws of the United States—therefore, we wish the men who committed the murder, should be apprehended and kept, until the law can have its course on them.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 13.

A Swindler.—A detection took place in this town on the 28th ult. in the evening, of Joseph Douglas Black, who had arrived here sometime before, from Boston, for the purpose of commencing a very extensive business, proportioned to his capital, which was about 150,000 dollars, in bills, besides a considerable quantity of gold coin. He had a pretty perfect knowledge of every department of mercantile business, and promised to supply in every article in that line. In this

extensive business, he had mixed a gentleman of this place who had some property and friends, with an association. During their intercourse, he deposited in his posses, some tin bars soldered in all his joints, and elegantly papered, containing 1200 guineas, and bills to a considerable amount. Upon which he occasionally got some advances to defray his expenses. Other bills were also forwarded by an old established merchant of this place to his son in Europe, for the purpose of procuring goods by the fall arrivals.

As the gentleman who was to be concerned, said the merchant (who was his acquaintance and friend,) in getting them forwarded, and endorsed them to a considerable amount on account of the company.—While Black was proceeding to make his preparatory arrangements; during which time he passed into good company with some elegant, and bought of a gentleman where he lodged 8,000 worth of bread, which he shipped for Philadelphia. He made several propositions for large purchases, to be paid with bills, or sometimes specie, which brought him into notice; and a description of his person being ascertained by a house here, they found him to be a man they had for some time had orders to arrest from their New York correspondent, of whom he had purchased flour, and taken French loans. A writ was forthwith procured and served for 8,000, when he declared entire ignorance of the gentleman to whom the money was due. He immediately sent for his friend, who having full confidence in him, went his security. Upon his return home, however, his friends, from some suspicious circumstances, pressed him to examine the "ponderous box, which, after consultation, was done in the presence of respectable testimony. The first bill of exchange found therein, proved to be the "Alexandria Gazette," of the 6th of August, and two other similar bills, dated the 7th and 9th; against which the security protested, but sought an indemnity in the precious metals, which by some magic power had been converted into four hundred pounds of well packed patent shot! The astonishment of the gentleman may be easily conceived. He lost no time in going for the marshal and delivering him up, and he was lodged in jail the same night. Information was sent to Philadelphia to stop the bread, and letters sent to Europe relative to the bills, which it is hoped will reach their destination in time to prevent loss or injury. The said Black escaped from prison on Wednesday night last. He is about 30 years of age, (to appearance) a native of Scotland, near 6 feet high, well made, dark complexion, with black hair and whiskers, and very white teeth—his appearance plain and neat, and his dress in the manners of some volatility in company, and possesses a fund of general information, and is well calculated to impose on unsuspecting persons.

This escape is no more than might have been expected from the weak state of our jail, and the neglect, somewhere, or not procuring a guard or guards, when it has so often been demonstrated that it is not adequate to the purposes of confinement. But we suppose, as usual, "how and cry" will be raised, after the objects of justice have been defeated. The escape of this man certainly calls for vigilance in his apprehension.

Boston, September 7.

A deserter from Fort Independence, some nights ago, made an attempt to escape from the island. Being missed in the morning, inquiry was made for him, and it was ascertained from the captain of a sloop that lay close by, that a noise was heard on board at night, as of a person who was attempting to go over the flats. The tide had been low, and it was of course concluded the soldier had effected his object and got off clear.—But a day or two afterwards the dead body of the poor soldier was discovered standing upright near the midst of the channel, where he had become entangled in the sea weed. Being unable to extricate himself, the rise of the tide terminated his life.

MONTECAL, Aug. 31.

On Monday evening the 26th inst, at half past 7, the clouds presented a dismal aspect, in the N. W. and N. when suddenly a torrent of rain and large hail fell in quantities which almost exceeded belief. The lightning was uncommonly vivid, and the thunder tremendous; the whole displayed a scene at once awful and terrific. Notwithstanding the fury of the storm, little damage has been sustained in this vicinity; so far as we have been able to learn.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN.—A wax of this town was lately travelling to New York, and while passing where the American fleet is laid up in Lake Champlain, it became a subject of conversation.—The American gentlemen did not fail of lustily boasting of their squadron had achieved in the late war, and of what it would perform should hostilities again take place; to which our wit gravely replied, that they were out of their reckoning; for that the British Government would soon fill upon a measure that would render the American naval force useless. This naturally excited some astonishment among those vain glorious gentry, but when they were told, it was intended to make a wide cut, 9 feet deeper than the rapids of St. Johns which would almost drain the Lakes, they were confounded. Such a scheme is very practicable, and would cost less money in the execution than the building and equipment of the squadron, which was captured at the battle of Platteburg.

## THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

### CALL OF THE LEGISLATURE.

We do not yet despair of the Legislature's being called together.—We understand that the Members of the Executive Council, who are now absent from the seat of government, have been requested to meet about the 20th instant, to take the question again into consideration.—We have great respect for the motives of the Gentlemen who voted against the Call on the last discussion—but, it is hoped, that in the events which have since transpired, they will find some arguments for a change of their opinions.—We wait the issue with much solicitude.—(Rich. Ea.

By the latest accounts from England, it appears that Lord Exmouth's formidable squadron was to sail for the Mediterranean about the 23d of July—by his tardy and noisy preparations, the Algerines had had full time to prepare for the attack, and they have removed all their valuable effects into the country.—The loss of ten thousand lives would give the savage despot no pain; but if the English commander—we say, if he be in earnest in this business—can destroy the town and fortifications, and utterly annihilate the navy of the pirates, it would at least cripple the Barbarians for a number of years.—Still it is suspected by some people, that this mighty preparation on the side of the English Ministry, is only a thing of show—a tub to the whale—in order to awe John Bull, who, at present, is not in a very good humor with his rulers.—At all events, we shall soon hear the issue of this grand expedition—whether the English Lord will indeed vindicate the honor of his country, or, whether the mountain, after all its labor, will only bring forth a mouse.

Balt. Amer.

On Monday the 26th ult. the French Ambassador, M. HYDE DE NEUVILLE gave a dinner, in honor of Louis XVIII. It was on the Banks of the Rariton; and several American citizens attended. From the accounts published, we copy the following:—

Colton.

after the appropriate toasts of the day, "To His Most Christian Majesty" was given—the Minister arose and gave the following:—

"To the President and Congress, and to the prosperity of the United States of America." His excellency added, "That his Majesty Louis the 18th, was and would continue the friend to the American government, that his unfortunate brother, Louis the 16th, had formerly proved."

Many toasts were given during the day, among which we remark the following:—

"General George Washington and Louis the 16th.—To the memory of the First President of the United States; and to the memory of Louis the 16th, the first friend and ally of America."

"To the Clergy of the United States!" "To give occasion to the last toast by the Minister."

"Tolerance and union between men of different religion.—To my fellow Protestants of the South and other parts of France." His excellency added—"They are the children of my sovereignty; they enjoy in common with the rest of my French brethren, the full fruits of the paternal government of his Majesty Louis the 18th.—They are not persecuted for their religious opinions, except in certain foreign jurisdictions, which have had the hardihood and baseness to fabricate and circulate an odious calumny."

"I declare on my honor, that this is an atrocious calumny; no individual is persecuted on account of his religion; all kinds of worship are tolerated by law, and in fact all places are open to all; the favors and kindness of the king, my master, are shown to Protestant and Catholic, without regard to other distinctions than that of merit, fidelity and honesty."

St. Helena.—It appears from Mr. Hackley's account, that in the year 1592, this island was inhabited by only one man. The ship Edward Bonaventure, captain Lancaster, on its return from India, touched there that year, which is related as follows:—

"The ship was brought to anchor at St. Helena, where we found an Englishman, a tailor, who had remained fourteen months on the island. Ten men who had been sent ashore in the boat, bearing some person singing within a chapel, concluded that it was a Portuguese, and pushing open the door, found the tailor sheltering himself from the heat of the sun. But the sudden entrance of so many people at once, greatly alarmed the poor man, who had not seen a living soul for fourteen months preceding. At first he took them for Portuguese, but afterwards discovering that they were Englishmen, and several of the number his own acquaintances, he was so overjoyed, that, what between excessive fear and sudden joy, he, to our great sorrow, became distracted, and died on our arrival in the West Indies. In St. Helena we found 40 goat skins, which had been dried by him, he had made himself two suits of goat's skin, with the hairy side outwards, like the savages of Canada."

From the Nantucket Gazette, Aug. 31.

By the ship Boston, arrived here from the Pacific Ocean, we learn that the ship Minerva, capt. Chase, of this port, was boarded several times from the Spanish Patriot fleet in January last, commanded by Admiral Brown, who treated him very politely, furnished refreshments, &c. Admiral Brown informed him, that he was daily expecting an army to attack Lima, while he attacked Callao with a fleet of 2 ships, 3 brigs, and 2 schooners. Admiral Brown had been in at Callao and exchanged a few shots at the Callipos pursuing refreshments. The ship Charles and Weymouth, of this port, had been at Valparaiso; procurer refreshments and sailed again without being molested.

## NOTICE

IS hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, praying them to pass an act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from Harper's Ferry to Winchester in Frederick county.

FOR SALE, A TRACT OF LAND,

about half a mile from Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, containing by a late survey 309 acres, of which 137 are in timber. It is of excellent quality. For particulars apply to Mr. John Yates, near the premises, or to the subscriber, in Winchester, Virginia.

R. O. GRAYSON.

September 18.

## LAND FOR SALE, UNDER DEEDS OF TRUST.

THE subscribers, to whom two deeds of trust have been executed by James Hiett and Mary his wife, to secure the payment of money therein mentioned, to Sebastian Eaty, will sell, at public sale, for ready money, on the premises, on Friday the 18th of October next, a tract of land, containing one hundred acres, lying in Jefferson county, Va. adjoining the lands of Thomas Griggs, Richard Hardisty and others. The subscribers will convey to the purchaser such title as has been conveyed to them.

SETH SMITH, } Trustees.  
JAMES CLARK, }

September 18.

## Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed to the subscriber by James Fulton, to secure the payment of a debt due John Downey, will be sold, for ready money, before the door of R. Fulton's Hotel, on Saturday the 5th of October next, the following slaves, viz. Cyrus, Milly, Betty, Jude, Matilda and

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IX.]

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1816.

[No. 442.]

## 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 (but at the option of the Editor) until arrearages are paid.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. All advertisements sent to the office without having the number of times for which they are to be inserted, designated, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

All communications to the Editor must be post paid.

From the Republican Constellation.

## RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

It is truly astonishing to observe, in the proceedings of the Staunton convention, and in the leading Newspapers throughout the state, the extreme delicacy with which the right of suffrage is noticed, if noticed at all; while the unequal representation and taxation are harped upon as burthens too grievous to be borne, the disfranchisement of a large portion of the community is not deemed a subject worthy of serious consideration. Although a man possess a princely fortune in goods and chattels—although he own lands in a neighboring state or a neighboring county—although he be a man of profound education—although he sustain a good moral character and stand spotless before God and man and be acknowledged the most useful man in the country; yet, if he possess not "lands, tenements and hereditaments" in the county wherein he lives, his electoral privileges are reduced to a level with the miserable son of Africa, who wearing out an ignominious existence under the cruel lash of unfeeling task masters! Is not this a grievance that calls loudly for redress? The freeholder because his representation is not equal, complains bitterly of the constitution—will he not remember the non-freeholder, who has no representation at all? Will he not hear his complaint and recognize him as a member of the community? But says the freeholder, our laws protect the person and property of the non-freeholder, what more can he wish? Why, he wishes to be recognized as a citizen, he wishes to have a voice in those laws to which himself and property are subject—he wishes not to be called to support a government which disfranchises him and makes him an alien in the land of his birth: His person and property, to be sure, are protected by the laws—so are the person and property of the stranger, the alien; but their property is not taxed to support the government—they are not called upon to fight the battles of the country. Not so with the non-freeholder, he pays his full proportion of taxes, and fights the battles of his country. For what does he fight? Not for the precious privilege of being independent—no, he has no independence—not for the protection which the laws afford himself and property—no, the same protection would be afforded him in a hand of strangers, in a foreign country, where he could enjoy the same privileges without the same restrictions; but he fights to protect his wife, his children, his friends and relatives from the savage cruelties of an invading foe.

But is admitted to the polls, they will vote for improper candidates, they being equally interested in the result of the election to consider for whom they vote, and therefore we shall elect Legislatures that are not capable of legislating for us." The fallacy of this doctrine will be sufficiently apparent, if we cast our eyes upon our sister state, where the inestimable privilege of choosing whom we will serve, is not managed with the galling chains of aristocracy—I let us ask ourselves where is there a State behind Virginia in internal improvements? look at her roads, her canals, her literary institutions—are they in a more flourishing situation than those of other states? No, until the last session of the Assembly they were miserably behind our neighbors. On the whole we can see no advantage which Virginia derives over her other states in consequence of the restriction on the right of suffrage. It is true she has given birth to a Washington, a Jefferson, a Madison, a Monroe, &c. and they have shown conspicuous in our national councils; but it is not in consequence of freeholders alone managing the helm—No, they would have shown equally conspicuous had the right of suffrage been co-extensive with the whole population of the state.

Says one of our most eminent writers our country ever produced. "I am not one of those that fear the people—they, in the main, are right," and further "the true foundation of republican government is the equal right of every citizen in his person and property and in their management." Try by this our Constitution and see if it hangs directly on the will of the people. What right has the non-freeholder, in a political view, over his person and property?—None—therefore, he is not bound by the strong feelings of patriotism to the independence of his country or its republican institutions—to him there is no republicanism in the Constitution—he is not recognized as a citizen—he has no interest in the government. To give a republican feature to our Constitution—to give it durability and strength, we must make every individual personally interested—all must feel a common interest in every movement of the public body—all must feel a public responsibility and to effect this all must be vested with the right of suffrage. Thus and thus alone can a pure republican government be preserved.

JUNIAS.

From the Missionary Register.

Another Woman burnt alive.—The following Narrative is given by Mr. John Peter, an Armenian, who acts as Missionary at Balasore, in connection with the Baptist Society. It is extracted from a letter of his, dated Balasore, Sept. 6, 1814.

A horrible thing was done in this town a few days ago. Ochob, a neighbor of mine died aged 60 or 70 years, having 4 or 5 married sons, several daughters, and also grand children. He used to work for me, and I had been many times at his shop, and spoke there the words of eternal life to his sons, and others, as well as to him, often at his own house, and my own. His answer was always favorable. He acknowledged me to be a true preacher of the way of God, and was very religious in his own heathenism.

About eight months ago he came to me and asked for one of our books, wishing to read it at his own house. I was very glad to give him an Orisso New Testament, which he continued reading or hearing. About a month ago he fell sick—and on Saturday last, as I was returning from preaching to a large congregation at Mooti-gone, one of his sons returned the Orisso Testament; and yesterday morning, I heard the man was dead, and that his wife aged 45 or 50 years, was going to die with her beloved husband's body, in the burning flame. I was sorry; had I known of his sickness before the book was returned, I would certainly have endeavored to approach his death bed with the news of salvation. Alas! I cannot help it; the soul is gone.

I sent word to her sons, that I wished to speak with their mother—but they refused my entrance into the house, and desired me if I wished to see her to go to the place of burning, which was a high road a little distance from the town. I watched the opportunity, and about 10 o'clock in the afternoon, I was informed that the miserable woman had been burnt out from her house, the corpse of her husband having been carried a little before to the place, under the shade of a large tree. Hearing this, I went thither, finding her in the midst of a large crowd, surrounded with a great noise, and a band of music, I knew not how to get to her, but some of the crowd immediately helped me. I joined my hands and implored the musicians to let me pass to her for 5 minutes, that I might speak to her. I said, "I am sorry for her." Upon this the crowd near one thousand men) gave me room to approach, and all the musicians stopped their music. As soon as I got before her, I saw about twenty women surrounding her, and she in a most pathetic dress. Almost her whole body was covered with garlands. She had a cocoa nut in her hand; but remained silent, listening to what the others were saying to her. As soon as I approached her, I cried out, "Do thyself no harm; this is a sin against God, and is unpardonable. I am a servant of God, and I love your soul, I am come to tell thee from the mouth of God, Do thyself no harm." She only shook her head, but seemed not to believe me.—Afterwards she said, "no, no," when I was dissuading her from going to the fire.

The crowd did not like me to be near her any longer. However, I untreated her to speak to me, which she did, but it was through her nose, so that I was not able to understand her. She gave me two flowers, I told her I did not want flowers, but her wife. She shook her head. Then I again said, "Do thyself no harm. If you do it, I am free from your blood." She, and the crowd then proceeded to the place of death.

I am sorry I was not able to do her any good; I followed, warning her and the crowd against the horrible crime, with the New Testament in my hand. She bathed in a tank; and then, being almost unable to walk, several persons held her shoulders and arms, and took her to the spot.—The flames were ready to receive her.—The crowd was

now about 4000 men. Three gentlemen went on elephants very near the flame. She went round the fire, and threw some milk over the burning corpse. Three or four men were at her back, to shove her into the fire, but she fell on the fire, and was soon burnt to ashes. The crowd testified their approbation, during the procession from her house to the burning flames by crying out, "Hurbul! Hurbul! I never saw such a horrible death."

## INTEMPERANCE.

Extracts from the Address of the Rev. President AVERTON, at the last Anniversary meeting of the Massachusetts Society for suppressing intemperance:

But, while we are gratified at being assured, that the condition of the intemperate man is not perfectly desperate, it is impossible not to be struck with the paucity of those facts, which show it otherwise. Much inquiry, joined to critical observation, will indeed furnish us with a few instances, in which reason has resumed her empire over debauched appetite. But it requires no strong powers of recollection, no ingenious investigation, to find facts of an opposite description. Unsought they present themselves to the mind in frightful abundance.

The difficulty of subduing a propensity to immoderate drinking, is known by painful experience to many persons, in the capacity of parent, brother or friend.—Parents may view, with more indulgence than alarm, occasional irregularities in a favorite son. By a repetition of these, some uneasiness is produced in spite of parental partiality. They begin with suggesting cautions, rise to mild remonstrance, and as the case becomes more urgent they take warning and reiterated appeals to his regard to their interest, his love of character, his affection for his friends, his sense of moral obligation, the known effect of irregular habits in shortening human life. They flatter themselves, that all these efforts are not abortive. Some tender emotions, some ingenious relentings are perceived. These are gladly hailed as the witnesses of penitence. Hopes thus suddenly formed, are found to be premature. The anxiety of the parent is renewed & augmented by recent evidence of profligacy in the son. To reclaim him, again suggesting cautions, rise to mild remonstrance, and as the case becomes more urgent they take warning and reiterated appeals to his regard to their interest, his love of character, his affection for his friends, his sense of moral obligation, the known effect of irregular habits in shortening human life.

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As a last experiment they will change his place of residence. New scenes, and new companions may be more propitious to virtue; at least they will exhibit fewer temptations to vice. The experiment is made, and with apparent success. His mind is so occupied with new associations, as for a time, to yield no attention to the cravings of appetite. His friends again indulge a tremulous hope, that, notwithstanding past irregularities, all may yet be well. Dauntless, but vain illusions. The novelty gradually disappears, but the strength of inclination is unsubdued. The taste which has been unhappily formed, is now incorporated into his constitution—it has become a permanent part of his character, it is always ready to be acted upon, when circumstances are presented, favourable to its indulgence. He becomes callous to shame, deaf to remonstrance, or if there are some remains of moral sensibility, to avoid the stings of solitary reflection, he seeks relief in the excitement produced by dissipation. That, which he denominated pleasure, is nothing but a tumultuous agitation of the passions. As if visited by the curse of *Kahana*.—"There is a fire in his heart, and a fire in his brain."

Once knew a young man of reputable connections, and of more than ordinary powers of mind, who, conscious that he was verging towards intemperance, commenced his professional studies in a place, where rural scenes and the prevailing state of morals, seemed well calculated to cherish sobriety, and repress vice.—He profited by his situation, and imagined that his good resolutions were gaining strength. At this moment, however, he was visited by some of his former associates, he consented to renew, for once, the scenes of their former conviviality. Excessive indulgence was the result. The hours of returning sobriety were in self reproach. He justly considered his recent defection as a fatal crisis in his probation. Having no longer any confidence in himself, and thinking it useless to contend, he yielded to inclination, and became its unresisting captive.

Of the sufferings, endured by the parent of an intemperate son, that cruel suspense already suggested, is not the least. His expectation, which, to day, are gathering strength, will be dead to-morrow. With tormenting reality, he passes from hope to fear, and from fear to hope. Nor, because it will be unavailing, can he divest himself of all anxiety. Natural affection prevents it. He is, therefore, chained to a load, which is always ready to recoil upon him.

In the case which has been supposed the disease was not suffered to become inveterate before remedies were applied. Proportionably greater will be the difficulty of recovery, should the disorder be confirmed by long indulgence. To reclaim the drunkard reason, acknowledges the inadequacy of her powers. The object of reason is conviction. But the sinner in question is convinced already. With the intentions, the purity of which he cannot call in question, you remind him of his estate already embarrassed and partially squandered; of his family, either corrupted, or impoverished, degraded, mortified and comfortless—of his limbs, become feeble and tremulous—of his countenance, inflamed, disfigured, and rendered at once the hideous image of sin and death, and many whom habits, similar to his own, have brought prematurely to the grave remind him, that in the death of these he has a sure and direful presage of his own. In aid of all these motives, appeal to his faith in revelation; point out to him that terrific sentence, which declares no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God! What have you gained by all this array of motive? He acknowledges that your arguments are conclusive, and that your remonstrances are rational and weighty. He weeps under the mingled influence of terror and self reproach. Without being able to hide from his eyes the precipice before him, he advances towards it with tottering but accelerated steps. The grave, ever insatiable, is prepared for him. It shrouds him from every eye, but that of his Maker.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 12.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the elegant fast sailing ship Nestor, Captain Sterling, in 33 days from Liverpool.

By this arrival, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received London and Liverpool papers to the 3d of August, and Lloyd's List to the 30th of July inclusive, from which the following extracts are made.

The fleet under the command of Lord Exmouth sailed for Algiers with a fine wind on the 28th of July.

The war in India had terminated, and the treaty of peace between the Rajah of Nepal and the British government was signed on the 4th of March. The command of the British army in that region is stated to be a native of Boston.

The emperor of Morocco had fitted out a small squadron, to cruise against the Russians, Prussians and Austrians.

Meetings were daily held throughout England, to take into consideration the distresses of the poor, and to provide the most effectual means of relief.

A very large and respectable meeting of the nobility and gentry was held at the London Tavern, on the 29th July, to take into consideration the distressed state of the lower classes, and the most effectual means of extending relief. The proceedings fill the Courier of the 30th. A subscription was immediately opened, and a considerable sum was deposited.

The Duke of Wellington, it was expected, would depart for France on the 7th of August.

Captain Stirling has brought dispatches for government from the American minister at London.

LONDON, July 30.

DEPARTURE OF THE EXPEDITION.

A letter from Plymouth Dock, dated July 28, says—the whole of Lord Exmouth's squadron having arrived yesterday off this port, all was ready to proceed, but from the wind being right ahead, his Lordship came to in Cowstard Bay in the evening, and this morning at nine o'clock, a signal was given for sailing.

The Queen Charlotte, bearing the flag of Lord Exmouth (blue at the main), and the Leader, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Milne (blue at the main), took the lead, the other ships got under weigh in the following order:—Impregnable, Superb, Albion, Minden, Severn, Granicus, Hebrus, Glasgow, Mutine, Heron, Jasper, Belzebub, Hecla, Fury, Cordelia, Infernal, and the Palmetto Naval Lighter with small anchors, &c. to attend on the squadron.

A fine breeze, at N. by E. carried them out in excellent order, and by two o'clock, the whole were in the Channel under crowded canvass.

The sight of so many ships at once in full sail, in fine weather, and with a favourable wind, attracted the attention of hundreds of spectators on the surrounding eminences, who, while they admired the grandeur of the scene, waded their best wishes for their success and safe return to their native homes.

A popular disturbance took place at Cas-

## TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 9th instant, a Negro Man by the name of

## BILL,

formerly the property of James Williams where said Bill, has a mother living—he is about 24 or 25 years of age, about six feet high, large eyes and lips, face inclined to be sharp; he is in the habit of wearing his hair platted before—his clothing a tow linen shirt and trousers, and roundabout of dark home made filled cloth; he has other clothing, and will probably change. I will give the above reward for apprehending said fellow, and delivering him to me at the Rocks, or securing him in any jail.

JOHN H. LEWIS.

The Rocks, September 11.

## PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, on **MONDAY** the 23d instant at the late dwelling of Mrs. Ann Frame, dec'd. all the personal estate of said dec'd. consisting of household furniture, and a large quantity of store goods, together with many other articles too tedious to enumerate. Six months credit will be given the purchaser by giving bond and approved security. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JANE FRAME, Adm'r.

Charlestown, Sept. 4.

## NOTICE.

THE Directors of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Harper's-Ferry are requested to meet at the Banking House on Saturday the 21st inst. at ten o'clock A. M. on business, of importance to the institution.

GEO. W. HUMPHREYS, Cash.

September 11.

## A Runaway in Custody.

WAS committed to the jail of Jefferson county on the 23d July last, a Negro man named Henry, about 19 years old, about five feet ten inches high, not very black, big mouth and thick lips. Had on when committed, a green roundabout, light homed pantaloons, old shoes and old wood hat—says he belongs to the estate of Mr. Tuberville, and was hired to Charles L. Love, of Fairfax county, Va. His owner is requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN SPANGLER, Jailor.

Sept. 4.

## PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will sell, at public sale, on Thursday the 19th of September next, at his place of residence, near Leetown, all his stock, consisting of colts, milch cows, young cattle, sheep and hogs, farming implements of every description, household and kitchen furniture, corn in the ground. A credit of twelve months will be given on all articles except the corn and hogs. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day, and continue from day to day till all is sold. Due attendance will be given by

JOSEPH HITE, sen.

August 28.

## WEAVING BUSINESS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he intends carrying on the different branches of weaving at his house, at the west end of the main street, Charlestown; viz. Counterpanes, Coverlets, and Diaper, in all their different figures, also plain weaving. All those who may please to favor him with their custom, may calculate on having it done in the best manner, and at the shortest notice.

JOHN WIMMER.

September 4.

## Partnership Dissolved.

THE partnership of Kearsley and Davenport having been dissolved by mutual consent on the 30th ult. all persons who have contracted debts with the firm aforesaid, are requested to pay the same to John Kearsley, who has the sole right to receive the same. The business will now be carried on by the subscriber, who has an elegant assortment of goods, and is selling them on the very best terms. The goods are fresh and are sold as low as they can be had any where.

JOHN KEARSLEY.

Shepherdstown, Sept. 4.

## A DISTILLER WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to employ immediately, a sober, industrious distiller.

He has a quantity of

## EXCELLENT FLAX

For Sale.

JEREMIAH REYNOLDS.

Prospect Hill, Sept. 4.

## SAVE YOUR RAGS.

THE highest price will be given for clean linen and cotton Rags, at this office.

## FOR SALE, A valuable Plantation,

IN Frederick county, Va. within one mile and a half of the Yellow House, and near the Berkeley county line, containing one hundred and sixty acres, with a sufficiency of good timber and good water on the same, a tolerable dwelling house and stone spring house, barn, &c. and a small orchard with a variety of fruit trees. It is unnecessary to give a more minute description, as any person wanting to purchase will view the premises—Any person inclined to purchase will apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JACOB JOBE, sen.

August 28.

## New Drug and Medicine Store.

THE subscriber has just received a further supply of fresh Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. which makes his stock in hand very complete. He deems it quite unnecessary to enumerate the long Catalogue of Medicines he has on hand, sufficient to say, he has every article in common use. He has also a variety of other articles, parts of which he will enumerate as follows, viz.

- Paints and Dye Stuffs,
- White Lead, Dry and ground in Oil,
- Spanish Brown ditto,
- Yellow Ochre ditto,
- Red Lead, Black Lead
- Venetian Red
- Patent Yellow, Red Chalk
- Kings Yellow, Chromic Yellow
- Rose Pink, Terra De Sienna
- Umbra, Crocus Martis
- Light Blue, Sugar of Lead,
- White Vitrol, Stone Ochre
- Dutch Pink, Flower of Emery
- Blue Swalt, Powdered Turmeric
- Vermilion, Red Lake
- Carmine, Drop Coral
- Quick Silver
- Verdigris, Aquafortis
- Prussian Blue No. 1.
- Ditto — No. 2.
- Gum Copal
- Ditto Varnish
- First Quality Black Varnish
- Spirits Turpentine by the Barrel, Gal.
- lon, or Bottle
- Logwood, Fustic
- Nicaragua wood
- Brazil Wood
- Ground Red wood
- Coppers, Allam, Indigo
- Madder, Annatto,
- Alleppe Galls, Hec Ball

## An Assortment of

- Hatters Trimmings
- Bow Strings, Linings,
- Bands, Bindings,
- Morocco Skins.
- Miscellaneous Articles.
- Ladies Dressing Boxes
- Toilette and Combs assorted
- First quality Quills
- Ditto Razors in Cases
- Ditto Penknives and Scissors
- Silver Pocket Pencil Cases
- Ditto Tooth Picks
- Ditto Bodkins
- Essence Lemon, Ditto Bergamot
- Oder of Roses, Pomatum
- Tooth Powder, Ditto Brushes
- Windsor Soap, Rose ditto.
- Transparent ditto, Wash Balls
- Lip Salve in Boxes
- First quality Wine Bitters, in bottles.
- Shining Liquid Blacking, in bottles.
- Gold and Silver Leaf
- Dutch Metal ditto
- First quality Claret, in bottles.
- Philadelphia Porter & Ale in 5-gal.
- Best Spanish Cigars
- Cheating Tobacco.

## AN ASSORTMENT OF

- First quality English Quills.
- And a variety of other articles too tedious to mention, all of which he will sell at the Alexander's prices. His Soda Fountain is now in operation, and a constant supply of Water, of the best quality, will be kept on hand, and may be had at the Fountain from Sun-rise in the morning until nine o'clock in the evening.

ANTHONY R. THORNTON.

Winchester, Aug. 7.

## Wool Carding Machine.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his former customers and the public generally, that the new **WOOL CARDING MACHINES** at Mr. Beale's Filling Mill, will be removed to Mr. Daniel Kable's Mill, formerly owned by John Lyons, on Balkline, 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 give, 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.

The individual sources of the following moral and elegant Ode cannot long remain concealed. But until revealed, our Country ought to take out a copy-right to productions of so much intrinsic excellence;—otherwise, we shall soon see this, and others of the kind, translated into some European *parterre*, and passed off to the world as indigenous.—We copy it from the *Providence Gazette*. [Boston Centinel.

## TO THE GLOW WORM.

"See tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,  
"Sermons in stones, and good in every thing.

Thou gaudy trifle, twinkling bright,  
Like gem upon the robe of night:  
Or mid deep shrouding darkness seeming,  
Like star through night clouds faintly beam-  
ing;  
I marked thee oft, as lone I stray,  
And twilight draws its curtains gray,  
And pause, with pondering eye, to see  
Instruction in a thing like thee.

When evening's shades all nature hide,  
Most hour, when Love is lightly roaming,  
Thou lightest thy little lamp, to guide  
Some bold LEANDER to thy aid,  
Like him who plunged in Helle's tide,  
When winds were high, and billows foam-  
ing;  
But, like the snare of vice, the glow  
That guides the lover, lures the foe,  
The direst tempt of its sigh,  
When all is still in earth and sky;  
And swift destruction off is nearest,  
When fortune's fickle smile is dearest.

Short is thy date, the frosty breath  
Of winter's cold and cheerless blast,  
Will chill thee on the barren heath,  
When Summer's fleeting reign is past;  
And thus death's icy chains will bind  
Madis nuber frame—the wise, the brave,  
Must sink forgotten in the grave,  
Nor leave a mouldering wreck behind.

## DR. FRANKLIN'S WORKS.

It will be seen by an advertisement in our paper of to-day, that the copy right of *Memories of the Life and Writings of our Franklin*, has been secured to J. B. Stewart, in behalf of we understand, of William Temple Franklin, grandson of the Doctor, to whom the MSS. were bequeathed, and who resides in England. The printing of this interesting work has been already commenced in England; and we understand it is contemplated to publish a simultaneous edition in America. It will probably appear in March or April.

This work, if published entire, will be highly gratifying to the American public—as a pretty general belief has prevailed that it was suppressed. The reason assigned for delaying its publication to this late period, is said to be a written injunction left by the Doctor, that it should not be published until certain distinguished characters with whom he had associated in public duties, and of whom he makes mention in his memoirs, had retired from public life—These characters are probably Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Jay, Madison, &c. It is represented to us that the work was prepared for the press by the Doctor himself, and that the memoirs were brought down by him to within a few days of his death.

It appears from the title, that the publication will contain "a selection from the political, philosophical, moral and miscellaneous works, and familiar correspondence," of FRANKLIN. The whole will form six volumes, of about 500 pages each, 8vo. According to the plan indicated in the index, which has been shown to us, vol. I. will contain the first part of his life down to 1776, including essays and correspondence: vol. II. the residue of his life, with much interesting miscellaneous matter: vol. III. private negotiations to effect the recognition of American independence, his private journal pending the negotiations for peace, and some public documents: vol. IV. American politics previous and subsequent to the recognition of independence: vol. V. letters and papers on religious and miscellaneous subjects, embracing a correspondence with the most eminent men in literature and politics in Europe and America: vol. VI. his most approved papers on electricity and other philosophical subjects.

A selection of Franklin's works was published some years ago in London, by Vaughan, which though authentic, was altogether incomplete—and we are assured that more than three fourths of the present memoirs have never been published.

Albany Argus.

## POPULATION OF CHINA.

The Rev. R. Morrison, in a letter from Canton, dated January 1. says—"I have had occasion lately to examine a large statistical account of China, which contains the population of each province and district, as ascertained about the year 1790. The whole amounts to 143 millions. This is not one half of what Sir George Staunton was informed was the population. It is not likely that it has increased much lately, because famine and civil war have been frequent. I am persuaded that 150 millions are as many as it ought to be considered at. Grostia makes it about 200 millions. After all, 143 millions of people is a great population. The book from which I took the account is published by authority."

## Shepherd's-Town and Winchester Turnpike Road.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of Virginia, passed at their last session, entitled "An Act in incorporating a company to establish a Turnpike Road from Shepherd's-Town to Winchester," Books will be opened at the following time, and places, under the direction of the following commissioners, for the stock in said road, to wit:—On Thursday the 10th day of Oct. next, at James' tavern, Shepherd's-Town, under the direction of John Baker, Abraham Shepherd, Daniel Bedinger, Henry Line, John Line, John Wingerd, John T. Cookus, James Kerney, Walter B. Selby, James Brown, Presley Marmaduke, John Unseld, and Thomas S. Bennett.

At Moudy's Tavern, Smithfield, on the same day, under the direction of William P. Flood, Sebastian Emy, Daniel Fry, Moses Smith, and Seth Smith.

At McGuire's Tavern, Winchester, on the same day, under the direction of Archibald Magill, Jared Williams, Daniel Lee, Alfred H. Powell, Robert White, jun. Edward McGuire, Charles Magill, Lewis Hoff, Daniel Gold, Isaac Baker, and John Mackey.

And at Graham's Tavern, Martinsburgh, on the same day, under the direction of Elisha Boyd, A. Waggener, Jas. Stephenson, Joel Ward, R. L. Head, and David Miller.—That said books will be continued open at said several places for three days successively. The shares are Fifty Dollars each, and Two Dollars on each share are to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the residue at such times and in such manner, as the President and Directors of said company, hereafter to be chosen, may require.

When the importance of this road, to the several places mentioned, and the sections of country adjacent thereto, is taken into consideration, it is presumed that the subscriptions will be liberal.

It may not be amiss to inform the public, that the Boonsborough Turnpike Road, which is to run from that place to the Potomac, opposite Shepherd's-Town, and which connects at the former place with the Turnpike Road leading to Baltimore, is progressing rapidly to a completion; two miles of which being completed or nearly so, and two miles more have been contracted for, and the whole distance being not more than nine