

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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### TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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### AMERICAN HISTORY.

Extracts from a discourse, lately delivered before the Historical Society in N. York, by the Hon. Gouverneur Morris, at his inauguration as President of the Society.

Permit me, gentlemen, to offer my cordial congratulations to you, and, through you, to our fellow citizens, that this institution is rapidly collecting and accumulating materials for a history of our own country. Materials which, establishing facts by indisputable authority, will enable the future historian accurately to deduce effects from the true cause, correctly to portray characters taken from real life, and justly assign to each his actual agency. Let us, humble as we are, and humble as we ought to be, comparing ourselves with the Eastern hemisphere, let us proudly aver that if, in modern history, the period when barbarous hordes broke the vast orb of Roman empire, he one great epoch, the discovery which immortalized Columbus, presents another not less worthy of attention. If that era, when Europe poured her crusading population on the southern shores of the Mediterranean sea, mark the lowest depression of human character, its greatest elevation will be found in the present age. Our struggle to defend and secure the rights of our fathers, tore a way that veil which had long concealed the mysteries of government. Here, on this far western coast of the broad Atlantic ocean, here, by the feeble hand of unconnected colonies, was raised a beacon, to rouse and to alarm a slumbering world. It awoke, and was convulsed. What tremendous scenes it has exhibited! The history of our day is indeed a school for princes; and, therefore, the proper school for American citizens. Exercising, by their delegates, the sovereign power, it is meet they know how to assert and how to preserve their freedom. Let them learn the mischief that follows in the train of folly. Let them learn the miseries that result from immorality. Let them learn the cruelty of impiety. Let them learn, also, for such we trust, will be the final event, that when altars of idolatrous lust had been overturned, and those of Jehovah restored; when nations severely scourged had sincerely repented, they were favored with as much civil liberty, and as much social enjoyment as consisted with their absolute relative condition. Permit me, also, to cherish a belief, that the partial distress and general inconvenience produced among us, by late events, will have a salutary influence on public manners. War, fruitful as it is of misery and woe, is nevertheless medicinal to a nation infected by the breath of foreign pollution, engrossed by the pursuit of ill-gain, immersed in the filth of immoral traffic, or unweary by the excess of selfish enjoyment. It draws more close the bond of national sentiment, corrects degrading propensities, and invigorates the noble feelings of our nature.

I add, gentlemen, with the pleasure and the pride which swell our bosoms, that America has shown examples of heroic ardour not excelled by Rome in her brightest day of glory, and blended with milder virtue than Romans ever knew. These examples will be handed down by your care for the instruction and imitation of our children's children; make them acquainted with their fathers; and grant, Oh God! that a long and posterity, enjoying freedom in the bosom of peace, may look with grateful exultation on the day-dawn of our empire.

In the century succeeding Hudson's voyage, the great poets of England flourished, while we were compelled to earn our daily bread by our daily labor. The ground, therefore, was occupied before we had leisure to make our approach. The various shreds of our mother tongue have, long since, been touched to all their tones by minstrel, beneath whose master hand it has resounded every sound from the roar of thunder, rolling along the vault of Heaven, to the lascivious pleatings of a lute. British genius and taste have already given to all the ideal forms that imagination can boldly forth, a local habitation and a name. Nothing then remains for the present age, but to repeat their just thoughts in their pure style. Those who, on either side of the Atlantic, are too proud to perform this plenary task, must convey false thoughts in the old classic diction, or clothe in frivoliety the correct conceptions of their predecessors. Poetry is the splendid effect of genius moulding into language a barbarous dialect. When the great bards have written, the language is formed; and by those who succeed it is disfigured. The reason is evident. New authors would write something new when there is nothing new. All which they can do, therefore, is to fill new moulds with old metal, and exhibit novelty of thought. But these novel expressions must vary from that elegance and force in which the power and harmony of language have been already displayed.

Let us not, then, attempt to marshal against each other infernal and celestial spirits, to describe the various seasons, to condense divine and moral truths in mellifluous verse, or to imitate, in our native speech, the melody of ancient song. Other paths remain to be trodden, other fields to be cultivated, other regions to be explored. The raging ocean is not yet wholly peopled. The fertile earth is not yet quite subdued. If the learned leisure of European wealth can gain applause or enrolment for meeting out, by syllables reluctantly drawn together, unharmonious hexameters, far be it from us to rival the manufacture. Be it ours to boast that the first vessel successfully propelled by steam was launched on the bosom of Hudson's river. It is here that American genius seizing the arm of European science, bent to the purpose of our favorite parent art the wildest and most devouring element.

The patron—the inventor are no more, but the names of Livingston and of Fulton, dear to fame, shall be engraven on a monument sacred to the benefactors of mankind. These generations yet unborn shall read, *Godfrey taught seamen, to interrogate With steady gaze, tho' tempest tost, the sun, And from his beam true oracle obtain. Franklin, dread thunderbolts with daring hand, Seized and avorted their destructive stroke. From the protected dwellings of mankind, Fulton by flame compell'd the angry sea, To vapor vari'd, his bark to drive. In triumph proud thro' the loud sounding surge.*

This invention is spreading fast in the civilized world; and though excluded as yet from Russia, will, ere long, be extended to that vast empire. A bird hatched on the Hudson will soon people the floods of the Wolga, and cygnets descended from an American Swan glide along the surface of the Caspian sea. Then the hoary genius of Asia, high throned on the peaks of Caucasus, his moist eye glistening while it glances over the ruins of Babylon, Persepolis, Jerusalem, and Palmyra, shall bow with grateful reverence to the inventive spirit of this western world.

Hail Columbian! child of science, parent of useful arts; dear country, hail! Be it mine to meliorate the condition of man. Too many thrones have been reared by arms, cemented by blood, and reduced again to dust by the sanguinary conflict of arms. Let mankind enjoy at last the consoling spectacle of thy throne, built by industry on the basis of peace and sheltered under the wings of justice. May it be secured by a pious obedience to that divine will, which prescribes the moral orbit of empire with the same precision that his wisdom and power have displayed, in whirling millions of planets round millions of suns through the vastness of infinite space.

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Dr. Ramsay's Universal History.

We observe with much pleasure, that Mr. Matthew Carey, an eminent book-seller of Philadelphia, has taken in hand and has now nearly completed his arrangements for publishing Dr. Ramsay's *Universal History—Americanized*; from the earliest records to the beginning of the nineteenth century; and continued to the Treaty of Ghent by S. S. Smith, L. D. etc. Such a work as the one now proposed, has long been wanting in this country. Dr. Ramsay, we have been informed, had it in his contemplation upwards of forty years previous to his death. He first conceived the project in 1768, on reading the Universal History published about that period by a society of Gentlemen in England; in sixty volumes. The idea of extracting the quintessence of that voluminous yet complete system of history, was subsequently enlarged and improved by an extensive perusal of the histories written by Robertson, Hume, Gibbon, and other modern authors; of Asiatic researches; of the works of Sir William Jones, and other learned Orientalists; as well as the publications of intelligent travellers, who, in the course of the last half century, have explored almost every region of the globe. These collectively, as the Dr. observes, have thrown a blaze of light on countries comparatively unknown; and on

portions both of antient and modern history, which were confused and obscure at the period when the English society of writers published their work. Dr. Ramsay commenced the arrangement of materials in the year 1780.—Steady progress had been made for the last ten years, in correcting and transcribing the work for the press. The whole is expected to be included in ten or twelve volumes; but the part relative to America may be laid separate in three volumes.

The following extract from the preface, will serve to illustrate the plan of the work: "The history of the U. States is given at full length—that all foreign countries is more or less expanded or contracted, in proportion to the intrinsic importance of each—its tending to illustrate portions of Holy Writ—the Greek and Latin classics—and also in proportion to its connection with the United States, or as furnishing useful practical information to its citizens.

"The Asiatic part of the work contains a general view of the antediluvians of the globe deluged—of the re-settlement of the globe after that great event—of the primitive post diluvian nations, which were formed in Asia, the cradle of the world—their various ramifications, revolutions, and of the general course of empire.

"The African part contains a concise history of Egypt, Carthage, Numidia, Mauritania, Abyssinia, of the piratical states, and the Ilottentots, with a grouped view of its uncivilized settlement. "The European part contains the history of Greece and Rome; of the various nations which were conquered by them; of the nations by which the Romans themselves were finally conquered, and of the nations which were formed from the fragments of the Roman empire, and the various revolutions of the latter, together with a general view of the nations which were never subjected to the Romans."

"The American part contains a general history of the western continent, under the heads of Free, European, and Aboriginal or unconquered America."

The profits which may arise from the publication of the work, will be exclusively applied to the education and support of the numerous family left by the author. Dr. Ramsay's known merit as a historian will doubtless insure to this his long contemplated, most laborious and favorite undertaking a very general patronage; but if an additional motive be necessary, surely a stronger could not have been urged with a generous and humane public, than the one stated above. [Petersburg Intell.]

### CESSION OF INDIAN LANDS.

The Indians stand in a strange but well defined relation to the United States. They are like "a wheel within a wheel"—a sort of Imperium in Imperio.

They possess their own lands, but have no right to sell them, but to the government of the United States. For example—No other nation can purchase land of the Indian Tribes—for this would be to establish a foreign jurisdiction within the boundaries of the United States. The government of Great Britain, France, Spain, &c. cannot of course obtain their territory of the Indian Tribes, by purchase, or in other way. The U. S. can forcibly or surreptitiously settle on land within the Indian territory, without rendering himself liable to be driven off by the command of the President—Nor can he obtain such land by purchase, or any other way; for, it is expressly provided by the Act of 1802, that "no purchase, grant, lease or other conveyance of lands, or of any title or claim thereto, from any Indian, or nation or tribe of Indians within the bounds of the U. S. shall be of any validity, in law or equity, unless the same be made by treaty or convention, entered into pursuant to the Constitution: And it shall be a misdemeanor in any person, not employed under the authority of the United States, to negotiate such treaty or convention, directly or indirectly, or to treat with such Indian nation, or tribe of Indians, for the title or purchase of any lands by them held or claimed, punishable by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding 12 months."

The government of the United States, then, has the sole power of buying land of the Indians—and when this land is thus acquired by purchase, or opening land-offices, and selling it out to individuals. Various cessions have thus been obtained of the Indians in every quarter of the Union. The consequence is, that our population is every day covering more and more ground, while the Indians are dwindling away.—The copper color thus giving place to the white.

The Indians then own the land—but they can only cede it to the government of the United States. They are considered as proprietors of a soil, with absolute jurisdiction over it, as long as they hold it—but the power of transferring is subjected to certain restrictions. They may hold, as long as they

please—but they cannot part with it, but to the government of the United States.

The British Government once attempted to aim a blow at this right of purchase in the United States to the lands in the North West—but the designs of their Commissioners at Ghent were soon seen through, and indignantly rejected. The proposition, in fact, came to this: that we should yield our right of territory to so much of the land as lays within these Indian tribes—in other words, abandon a portion of the United States which was of immense extent.

Without any act of violence or fraud, we must go on, acquiring and peopling the Indian lands, until a white population shall cover the wilderness. New interests shoot forth; the tide of population is still marching on; new treaties are held every year, new cessions are every year made—until the sons of the western desert shall become almost as rare as they are in Virginia.—[Compiler.]

### EUROPEAN ANTIQUITIES.

Interesting Discovery.—A late London paper says, "We are happy to announce to the public another interesting discovery which has been lately made in the Classic Register. The following is an extract of a letter from that intelligent traveller Mr. Salt, to a friend in England:—

"I have omitted to mention, that on our way from Malta, we touched at the Island of Milo, where the inhabitants have lately discovered a theatre of white marble which appears from the little that has yet been exposed to view, to be in very perfect preservation. The seats at present opened are seven in number, beautifully worked out of large masses of the finest marble, forming a segment of a circle, whose diameter, if complete, would be 116 feet. The situation of this theatre is one of the finest that can be imagined; it stands a hundred feet above the level of the sea, and commands in front a noble prospect over the harbor to the mountains on the opposite side, and is backed by lofty hills rising one behind the other up to the turreted village of Castro.

"Immense ruins of solid walls stand close by, and a few remains of inscriptions have been found in the neighborhood, two fragments of which I enclose; the former is cut on a white marble pedestal which has been much injured, and the latter is said to have formed part of a large inscription which a bigotted Papa obliged the inhabitants to break in pieces, to prevent the Europeans from disturbing his holy retreat—a cottage which he had built on a white marble temple where many remains of a white marble temple are still to be traced. The great is luckily dead, or otherwise the theatre would have stood great danger of suffering the same disastrous fate."

### FROM THE AURORA.

Scientific.—Amongst the many modern improvements in the arts and sciences, perhaps none promises more general usefulness, or appears more likely to promote our comfort and convenience, than that elegant and economical method of procuring light from inflammable air. During the absence of light from our hemisphere, how dark and cheerless would be our situation, had not Providence furnished us with the means of procuring artificial light. To augment this with the least possible expense, has been the study of philosophers for ages. The blaze of the hearth and the flame of the lamp or candle have been adopted for the purpose.

A variety of substances have been tried in the formation of candles, and a multiplicity of forms in the construction of lamps, in order to give the greatest possible quantity of light with the least expense. Amongst the variety of discoveries in different branches, those made in chemistry seem to stand pre-eminently, some indeed, merely curious, but others useful. Among the latter, the discovery of the inflammable quality of carburetted hydrogen gas, is likely to prove highly beneficial in furnishing us with a cheap and simple means of obtaining light to cheer us during the tedious hours of night.—The progress of improvement in the introduction of gas lights, has not been as rapid as might have been expected, and although it has been in use in many of the cities in Europe, for several years, it has been but recently introduced in this country. Perhaps one reason for this tardiness of introduction has been the complexity of the apparatus necessary to free the gas, made from the pit-coal, of its impurity, which produced an unpleasant smell. This, however, has been surmounted by a discovery of Mr. John Taylor, of Stratford, in Essex, Old England, for which he obtained a patent in June, 1815.

For pit-coal he substituted tar, pitch, rosin, &c. rendered fluid by heat, or otherwise, which, by means of a funnel and stop-cock or valve, he introduced into a red hot retort, and it was instantly converted into a gas, free from the fetor of coal gas. The apparatus is exceedingly simple and easily managed. Those who have been at Mr. Peale's museum, on the evenings of his illu-

FROM THE DELAWARE WATCHMAN.

### THE DEVIL FISHING.

"All the world's a fish pond!"

SHAKESPEARE CORRECTED.

What luck, old Clevelot, to day?

Said I, one foggy morning,

As he threw out his line for prey;

Peer mortal folk soboring.

"Not much," quoth he, "but what I have,

Beyond dispute, is fair gain;

With notes to shace, I've caught a knave,

A miser with a bargain.

To catch a needy beau, I took

A drudge to land suitout—

A would-be belle found on my hook

A tempting fall-dress suit.

I caught a Congressman, by dint

Of double compensation;

A Lawyer, on promotion bent,

By thirty nomination.

These lawyers are, though oft you wish

(No thanks to Satan had 'em,

The most unprofitable fish

Of all the sons of Adam.

I caught a Surgeon with a high-red

subject for dissection;

An Office-hunter with a lie,

Well seasoned for election."

"What fish bite sharpest, Po?" says I—

"Why, as to that," quoth he,

"I find not many very shy,

"Of high or low degree."

"Your toper bites well at a cork,

(When there's a bottle to it)

Your Jew will even bite at pork,

If the smell money through it.

Your old man likes a parchment, when

By mortgage some one's bitten;

Your younger likes a fresher skin,

Where yet there's nothing written!

Some shy ones play about the line,

Thy prudence waxes feeble,

And those at last are often mine,

Who only meant to nibble!

There's few indeed, of small or great,

(Or I am much mistaken)

But may, by some peculiar bait,

Be tempted, and then taken.

But there is one of all the rest,

Who most employs my cook—

The IDLER pleases me the best,

He bites the NAKED HOOK!"

\*Nothing can afford a stronger instance

of the tyranny of Fashion, than an extra

yard of broadcloth dangling at their heels

now-a-days. That can never be becoming

in the wearer, the very sight of which is un-

comfortable to the beholder.

From the Connecticut Courant.

### THE BRIEF REMARKER.

An ancient naturalist tells us, that rats

will leave a house that is about to fall.

But whether it be so or not, there is in

some human animals a sort of instinct very

nearly like it—they are your sunshine

friends, who stick to you closely in prosper-

ity; but no sooner do they perceive a bleak

storm of adversity hover over you, than they

strange themselves and stand aloof.

Nor is this an upstart race of modern ori-

gins. Contrariwise we find it distinctly

noted and described in writings of early an-

tiquity; but in none more admirably than in

the following passages of the Son of Sirach:

"For" (says that skillful remarker on

man-kind) "some man is a friend for his

own occasion, and will not abide in the day

of thy trouble. And there is a friend, who,

being turned to enmity and strife, will dis-

cover thy reproach. Again, some friend is a

companion at the table, and will not continue

in the day of thy affliction. But in thy pros-

perity he will be as thyself, and will be bold

over thy servants. If thou be brought low,

he will be against thee, and will hide him-

self from thy face." So also, in another

part of his admirable book, the same writer

further describes this sort of gentry—"If

thou be for his profit, he will use thee; but if

thou have nothing, he will forsake thee. If

thou have any thing, he will live with thee;

yea, he will make thee bare, and will not be

sorry for it. If he have need of thee, he will

decieve thee, and smile upon thee, and put

thee in hope; he will speak fair, and say,

What wantest thou? He will shame thee by

his meats, until he have drawn thee dry

twice or thrice, and at the last he will laugh

thee to scorn: afterwards when he seeth thee,

he will forsake thee, and shake his head at

thee."

The common saying, Prosperity makes

friends, is admissible only in a qualified

sense. Most of the friends of prosperity

making scarcely deserve the name; for no

sooner do they perceive your fortune falling

than they make off with themselves, like the

rats from a falling house.

To exemplify this truth, instances almost

without number might be drawn from history

ancient and modern, sacred and profane.

But narrowing the subject to a single point,

my object will be the rectification of a very

prevalent error, namely, the idle notion of

+ Ecclesiasticus, 6th and 13th chapters.

attracting regard by a style of living too ex-

ensive for our condition.

Nothing more distinctly marks the age

and the country we live in, than this species

of folly. If the former days were not better

than these in other respects, yet in this one

respect they were a great deal better: they

were times of sober, prudent economy. Po-

verty was not arrayed in costly attire; ma-

gificence did not ape the splendor and ex-

travagance of wealth; industry was con-

spicuously the great bulk of the yeomanry

were plain in their living, and accustomed

their children to plainness of food and rai-

ment; the trader made it a point to win gold

ere he wore it; it was fashionable for fami-

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mination have seen the clearance of those gas lights, and can testify to their sweetness and complete freedom from any disagreeable odour. It is said this gas is produced from pitch or tar. It is a subject of gratulation to the public, that the time is now arrived, when they may have their parlors, shops, and public buildings illuminated by this cheap and clear process, as it is understood, that two persons in this city are engaged in constructing apparatus for the purpose. viz. Dr. Benjamin K. Wheeler, upon his improved plan, and Mr. Wm. Henry, of Essex-street, in Lombard street, who has erected an apparatus in his own house, and proposes to construct them for such as may order them, upon Mr. Taylor's principles. Tar being both a cheap and wholesome substance, and to be had in great abundance in this country, there is but little doubt but the gas lights will be introduced into all those places where much light is wanted, and economy is an object, as it is said the expense is not more than one fourth part of that of oil or candles.

#### BOSTON, Oct. 19.

The fifty second number of the Edinburgh Review contains a very entertaining article on the Narrative of Robert Adams an American sailor, who was detained as a slave for several years in the interior of Africa. He sailed from America in June, 1810, in the ship Charles, and proceeding on a trading voyage to the coast of Africa, was shipwrecked near Cape Blanco, 400 miles to the northward of Senegal. The crew were there made prisoners by a tribe of Moors. A short time afterwards Adams, with a Portuguese, named Stevens, while on a sporting expedition was captured, with his masters, by a large party of Negroes, and sent as prisoners to Tombuctoo, to be sold. He remained at this place six months, and the most important part of his narrative relates to this celebrated city. The size, population, wealth, and civilization of this city have been, according to Adams's account, extravagantly exaggerated. It is large in extent, but the houses are much scattered. The King and Queen, Woola and Fatima, are old, with grey hair, and the latter excessively fat, and dressed in Blue nankin. The palace is built of mud, & excessively mean. The largest vessels are canoes ten feet long. The soil is easily cultivated, and only with a hoe. The principal food is Guinea corn, ground between two stones, boiled & eaten with goats milk. No knives, spoons, or other utensils are used at their meals. They have no outward appearance of religion; no houses of worship; no priests. They have no shops; the goods imported remain in the king's palace until sold. Adams thinks that no white man had ever been at Tombuctoo, before him, from the information he received and from the curiosity that his colour excited.

After about six months they were ransomed by a party of Moors, and after a distressing journey over the desert, and a variety of interesting adventures, arrived at Wadinaon, where Adams was detained as a slave for a long time, and shockingly maltreated. At length he was ransomed by Mr. Dupuis, the British Vice Consul at Magadore. From Magadore he proceeded to Fez, and thence under the care of the American Consul, to Cadix, where he arrived May 17, 1814. After remaining more than a year at Cadix, he proceeded to Gibraltar, in pursuit of a passage to his native country, but being disappointed, he worked his passage to London. He remained there a short time in extreme poverty and misery. Being accidentally discovered by some gentlemen, who had heard something of his adventures, he was carried to the office of the African committee. He afterwards underwent various examinations, although very reluctant to delay his embarkation for America, by a number of gentlemen, from the result of which examinations the narrative is compiled. A variety of circumstances are related, as tests of the credibility of Adams, all of which are so decidedly conclusive in his favor, that there is very little reason to doubt his veracity, or the general accuracy of his narrative.

The following is an extract from the part of the narrative which describes the journey of 29 days across the desert, from Tudenon to Vied Duleim, during which, they did not meet with a human being, or see a tree or shrub, or even a blade of grass. They suffered greatly for food and water, the season being uncommonly dry, and the usual watering places failing.

The Moors who had been in confinement at Tombuctoo, becoming every day weaker, three of them in the four following days laid down, unable to proceed. They were then placed upon the camels, but continual exposure to the excessive heat of the sun, and the uneasy motion of the camels, soon rendered them unable to support themselves, and towards the end of the second day they made another attempt to pursue their journey on foot, but could not. The next morning at day break they were found dead on the sand, in the place where they had lain down at night, and were left behind without being buried. The next day another of them laid down, and like his late and unfortunate companions, was left to perish. But on the following day, one of the Moors determined to remain behind, in the hope that he who had dropt the day before, might still come up, and be able to follow the party. Some provisions were left for him. At this time it was expected, what proved to be the fact, that they were within a day's march of their town; but neither of the men ever afterwards made his appearance; and Adams has no doubt that they perished.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

#### NEW-YORK, Oct. 17.

**From France.**—By the arrival last evening of the ship *Hibernia*, Captain Graham, from Havre, we have received Paris papers to the 1st of September. Previous to Capt. Graham's sailing from Havre, (7th Sept) the read London Gazette of the 2d of that month, and states that they were barren of news.

No accounts had been received relative to the operations of Lord Exmouth at Algiers; nor had any other event of moment transpired.

At Havre, cotton was, Sea Island, 3 75 to 3 90; Upland, 2 30 to 2 55; New Orleans, 2 30 to 2 60; rice, 2 75; pot and pearl ashes, 7 00.

We have had a cursory view of a file of Davis papers, to the 31st of August, containing London dates to the 27th. The British Parliament had been further prorogued to the 4th of November.

**From Cadiz.**—We learn from Capt Tibbets, who arrived this forenoon from Cadiz, that Mr. Meade, the American Consul, was still confined in the Castle. There was no news at Cadiz of Lord Exmouth's squadron.

**More Specie.**—Twelve thousand Spanish Dollars arrived this forenoon in the brig *Indian Chief*, from Lisbon.

*Translated from the Commercial Advertiser.*

PARIS, SEPT. 5.

The operations of the committee appointed to digest a plan for the re-organization of public education, are determined. This work will be discussed by the Councils of Ministers before being presented to the two houses.

The rains recommenced on Friday last, and continued in a manner most deplorable for the harvests, which are not yet finished in many parts of the country. The temperature has become at the same time extremely cold, than which nothing can be more unfavorable to the vine. There was frost last night, and snow fell this morning, mingled with rain.

M. Durat, a distinguished statuary has died, aged 86 years.

The approaching marriage of the Emperor of Austria is the subject of many conjectures at Vienna. Besides the Princess Augusta of Saxony, the Princess Amelia, daughter of Prince Maximilian of Saxony, a Princess of only 20 years old, is talked of as the person who may fix the choice of his Majesty.

The agents of Christophe at Hamburg, continue to recruit artists and scavans. A Hessian officer has been appointed chief of the Haytian artillery, with a very large salary.

PARIS, SEPT. 6.

His Majesty yesterday read the oath of a Colonel of the Guard, and for some days past discontinued taking lessons in dancing.

Prince Talleyrand accompanied the king yesterday at mass.

The fleet of Lord Exmouth was still in the Bay of Gibraltar on the 12th August.—It is composed of 6 ships of the line, 4 frigates, 4 brigs, 4 bomb-vessels, &c.

Many of the richest English noblemen are journeying at present in their own vessels, on the seas, for amusement.

AUGUST 13.

The Princess of Wales, in her travels, assumes the costumes of the people she visits; in Turkey she wore pantaloons and a turban.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 25.

On the 4th of June the French Ambassador landed at Constantinople. On the 24th he visited the Grand Vizier, and received from him the present of four beautiful horses, one an Arabian of great value. He also offered him a pelisse worth 4000 piastres.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The city of Preston in Lancashire is partly lighted with gas. The length of the principal pipes already laid down, is one thousand yards; and they calculate the next winter they will place in this space more than 900 tumors, which will send forth a light equal to that of 4000 candles, sixes to a pound. The plan of lighting a large extent by a single fire placed in an elevated place has been realized at Preston.

The Prince Regent lately rode out in his carriage. His health is evidently better.

We are authorized to declare for the fourth time, that the government do not think, and have never thought of a reduction of the interest of the national debt, or any other violation of public faith. —*Cour.*

On Saturday the Parliament met on the 14th November. Accounts from different parts of a Kingdom, announce that the harvest of grain, principally of barley and corn, will be very abundant.

We learn from a respectable source, that the manufacturers of Manchester are resuming their activity.

PARIS, Aug. 31.

An American frigate and a brig of the same nation attacked near Algiers five barbarian vessels. One of these vessels, in which was the nephew of the Dey, was taken and exchanged for the tribute which a Neapolitan vessel was carrying to Algiers for the deliverance of slaves. The Neapolitan officer was on board the American vessel, the captain of which said to him, in presence of the Dey's nephew, "Presents only render those to whom they are offered, more eager for more. It is an act of weakness to submit to make them. Honor alone gives liberty and independence, it awakes the spirit of resistance, and it is the only remedy to the injuries." Return to Naples, and tell your master that a son of America has freed the Mediterranean from the yoke of the Barbarian powers."

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 19.—Even.

Capt. Bray, of the Nancy, arrived at this port from Liverpool, left that place the 1st September, and has favored us with English papers to that date. They contain nothing of very material importance; but such as their contents are, we shall occasionally make a few extracts.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 30.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENTS.

Royal Exchange, Wednesday, Even.

The Hamburg mails have brought intelligence of a tremendous gale in the Gulf of Finland, but the damage done in the shipping does not appear to be great.—The *San Jose* and the *St. Juan Baptiste*, with great difficulty put into Cronstadt on the 4th inst.

Ministers have come to a determination of establishing a naval depot at Ceylon.

Steam Boat.—We had this morning an interesting experiment in the river Thames—it was an attempt to tow down the East India Company's ship, the *Hope*, against wind. It was completely successful, by the means of the Majestic, steam packet, which drew her from Deptford to Woolwich, at the rate of three miles in one hour, with perfect ease and safety. Many serious detentions have been occasioned from the want of such an impulse to assist in our river navigation.

There were five defaulters on the occasion of the settlement to day, in the stock market, one young man to the considerable extent of 25,000.

Authentic information has reached our office, even in an official shape, that a perfect understanding subsists between the independents of Buenos Ayres and the government of the Brazils, and therefore it is expected that the armament from Rio Janeiro will have no military duties to perform, and that its force has been displayed merely to delude the Spanish government.

It is expected that the king of Sweden will withdraw from public business, and that the government will devolve on the Crown Prince, the young Prince Oscar, who has declared himself for Norway.

Lord Exmouth passed the Rock of Lisbon on the 2d. No account has been received direct from his Lordship of a later date.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

It is reported that there is little likelihood of war being avoided between Spain and the United States of America upon the subject of Florida. As far as we have been able to form an opinion, justice seems to be on the side of Spain. [False; but we shall regret to find her engaged in war at the present moment. Much time must yet elapse before she can recover from the exhaustion produced by the infamous imposition of her territories by Bonaparte.—The American colonies have taken advantage of her difficulties at home, to rise against her authority, and from them, we fear, she could expect little or no support.]

NEW-YORK, October 10.

Extract of a letter from M. S. Sayers, Esq. to Col. J. R. Mullaney, U. S. Army, dated MADRID, July 8, 1816.

Colonel Maepherson\* has had one opportunity since he has been here, of adding much to the well known honor of his character. To the surprise and mortification of the merchants of this Island, he carried his point with the governor, who on account of the American ship-master, who had his ship fired upon in consequence of parting her moorings and driven to sea, and on his getting into the harbor again was immediately arrested and sent to the castle.—On information of which, Col. Maepherson went directly to the palace and demanded the captain to be released, which was refused. Col. M. then went to the castle, drew his sword, passed the sentinel, and ordered the captain to follow him, which he did. After liberating him, Col. M. returned to the governor and informed him that as he was responsible for the conduct of American citizens, he should not admit of their

\* Col. M. is Consul of the U. S. for the Island of Madeira, and was a distinguished officer during the late war; he is famed of a wound received in it.

being confined without being informed of the cause.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 21.

LATE FROM BUENOS AYRES.

The brig Regent, Bartlett, which arrived here yesterday, sailed from Buenos Ayres on the 1st of Sept. Capt Bartlett informs us that all was quiet there. The dissensions which had existed, were amicably settled, and all parties had submitted to the new independent government. The Spanish and Portuguese expedition had not arrived.

SPERM AT PORT AU PRINCE.

We learn by Capt Ashley, of the *seize*, Gen Jackson, arrived here yesterday, that a descent we had was experienced at Port au Prince on the 15th of Sept, which commenced at 11 A. M. and ended at three P. M. when the face of every thing was changed. The Indigne frigate lost all her masts and bowsprit; a corvette was driven ashore; a new government ship was upset, as were also a large number of small vessels.—The fine brig *Sphinx* of New York, was upset, but fortunately righted again. The privateer scho. Cuba, capt. Bonafos, upset and lost several men, and all the vessels in the harbor, except one ship and a sloop, were driven ashore, but got off without much damage. The ship *Caledonia* from BARRAMORE, lost her foremast.—A large number of houses were blown down; and a number unroofed. It was understood that the storm was more severe at Jacquemel than at Port au Prince.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.

ROBBERY.

The Bank of Philadelphia was entered during Saturday night and robbed of a considerable sum of specie and notes, and some plate. The villains appear to have been furnished with suitable implements for effecting their purpose, as every lock, desk and chest was opened and searched; excepting only the fire proof vault, which fortunately baffled all their force and art. Had they succeeded here, the loss to the bank and individuals would have been immense.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 27.

We have just received the following news from the coast of Mexico:—

Boquilla de Pedra, Sept. 16.

General Godalupa Victoria has beaten the enemy at Orissava, and taken from them all the crop of tobacco, so precious for fattening their treasury. The commandant Teran had gone by forced marches to the villages on the coast to the south of Vera Cruz, to seize on the port of Guaxacaualco, from whence the royalists fled to Vera Cruz, according to a number of intercepted letters.

A Spanish squadron lately sent several launches, mounted by a hundred soldiers, to drive the patriots from Boquilla de Pedra.—but the Dons, repulsed with the loss of several men, retired with the greatest precipitation.

NASHVILLE, OCT. 2.

Gen Jackson is expected in Nashville the last of this week. We understand he has succeeded in securing the object of his mission to the southern tribes of Indians from the Chickasaws, it is said, he has procured a relinquishment of all the land they claimed north of the Tennessee river, amounting to at least ten millions of acres it is conjectured, and also their claims to part of the Creek cession, for which he offers them \$10,000 yearly for ten years.—This cession is important to Tennessee and Kentucky, and will enable the government to bring into market some very valuable land in Tennessee and the Mississippi territory. From the Cherokees he obtained a relinquishment of all the claim they have to the lands considered as included in the Creek cession, and the reserves north of the Tennessee river, for which he offers to give \$10,000 a year for eight years. The Indians settled on farms to be secured the peaceful possession of them, or paid for their improvements.

This great and glorious termination of a business that hung over this section of the Union like a portentous cloud, deserves to be commemorated, and we hope that suitable arrangements will be made by the citizens of Tennessee to receive the General on his return with that eclat he so richly merits and that no time will be lost in returning thanks to the officers of the general government, for their prompt attention to the expressed wishes of the citizens of Tennessee. If we are prompt in complaining when unjustly treated, let us be equally prompt in acknowledging that our desires have been attended to.—The first week of our October court will afford a convenient opportunity for convening the citizens to take this subject into consideration.

BALTIMORE, OCT. 19.

The difference of exchange between the Eastern and Southern Commercial Cities of the United States, has been gradually reducing for some time past, and the price of gold and silver has been lessening in the same proportion. Specie is now nominally at a premium of eight per cent here, and not much in demand; while the high price for flour and great demand for it to the eastward, is rapidly lessening the commercial balance which has long been the real cause of the difference of exchange, and apparent depreciation of the notes of our Banks.

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30.

DIED, at Paris, Ken on the 13th instant, his excellency GEORGE MADDISON, governor of that state.

The public feeling appears to have been strongly excited by the late news from New Orleans, of a rencontre between one of our vessels and a Spanish squadron, and the hope has been repeatedly expressed that our government would take prompt measures for redress of this, and prevention of future similar indignities. The public may rest assured, that there is nothing like indifference on this subject at the seat of government. All our naval force, that neighborhood has been directed to put to sea to protect our flag from insult; and, lost hostilities should be seriously intended, the CONGRESS frigate, Capt. MORRIS, has been ordered to cruise in that sea. Our naval force, thus strengthened, leaves nothing to fear from continued hostility, if it be meditated. Measures will also of course be taken to secure a reparation for the injury sustained, prompt and proportionate to the importance and aggravation of character which shall appear, on examination, properly to attach to it.

Nat. Intell.

Our Spanish neighbors at Pensacola have been under considerable apprehensions from the Patriot fleet from Cartagena. They have been busied for some time in making preparations for defence. They cannot, however, make any effectual resistance. It is reported, that the inhabitants of the place were lately at the point of presenting a memorial to the governor, praying him to invite down the American troops, as they presumed that the appearance of the flag of the United States would conciliate the enemy, and preserve their property from destruction. The project, however, died away with their fears.

A week ago, the first Superior Court was held in the county of Monroe, which includes the country surrounded by the Creek Indians to Gen. Jackson. An Indian was tried and condemned for killing a white man; and a white man was brought up to take his trial for killing an Indian woman; but as no conclusive evidence appeared, the trial was postponed. It is not easy, indeed, to convict white men of offences against the Indians, as the laws of the Mississippi territory, like those of many of the states, reject Indian evidence when white men are accused. The Indian chief sent forward an Indian witness against their countryman, accused of killing a white man; but he attempted to escape on the way, and his Indian conductors put him to death.

Large quantities of cedar having been cut on the public lands, and sent down the river for exportation, many of the settlers, fearing that the trespass might be a ground of crimination against those who have received permission to remain on the lands of the U. States, made a representation of the case to the court, previously to its adjournment, which was immediately put into the hands of the United States attorney for the territory.

The people of this country look forward with great and laudable anxiety to the admission of the territory into the Union as an independent state.

Formerly the preponderance of the small tract of country on the Mississippi was so great, as to throw the eastern part of the territory altogether in the background, and there seemed to be no hope that the seat of government would be removed from one of the extremes of territory. But now the population is more equally diffused, and the people look forward with confident expectation to equal justice to all parts of the territory; and they are accordingly electing representatives in the several counties, who will meet in a general assembly, and adopt such measures as may be most likely to promote the establishment of a state government, without any previous division of the territory. It is supposed that they will send some special delegates to Washington city, for the purpose of communicating such local information as may be useful, whenever the national legislature shall take up the subject of admitting the territory into the Union.

FIRE AT NEW-ORLEANS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New Orleans, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Sept. 29.

P. S.—It is with sincere regret I have to inform you, that since writing the foregoing we have had a most alarming and distressing FIRE, which commenced in the new Assembly Room, and extended immediately to the New Theatre, which, together with three other and principal squares, fronting on Royal street, have been entirely consumed—and had not the wind fortunately lulled, at least one half our city would have shared the same fate.

The Legislature of Connecticut, at their present session, have passed an act prohibiting the Banks of the state from issuing bills less in amount than one dollar, and prohibiting, after the first of March next, under penalty of one dollar, the passing such bills issued by any bank.

A bill is before the same legislature, proposing for the exemption from taxes of cotton and woolen manufactories and the buildings attached to them, where there is a capital of \$2000 dollars or upwards invested—also exempting from military duty and from the poll tax, all persons employed in such manufactories—also exempting from taxation all lands extensively appropriated to the cultivation of hemp and flax.—A bill is also before the assembly relative to the building of a state penitentiary at or near Newgate.

SOUTH CAROLINA SENTENCES.

Spanish War.—Whatever may be the impression of our readers, concerning the foolish rumor from Eastport, of an intelligence we received from New Orleans, not only founded in truth, but may lead to serious consequences. We do not enquire, whether or not the act of the Spanish commander was sanctioned by his Catholic Majesty's government—but, we believe, no American can think that the insult inflicted on us, should pass by with impunity. Amputation should follow. We know of no degradation more humiliating than that of Americans being insulted by Spaniards. After gallantly beating the sons of the "Old World," as the British styled themselves, we shall we calmly submit to have our colors polluted, and our countrymen flogged, by the slaves of a Spanish bigot! The successive menials of France and England!—this, indeed, would be the height of degradation!—[South Pat.

We understand that the villain or one of the villains who robbed the Philadelphia Bank, was taken into custody on Wednesday last, and after an examination before alderman Shoemaker, was committed to jail. The whole of the plate and jewels, and it is said the money also, was found in his possession.

An Attack on Algiers.

Latest from Algiers.—[Via France.]

Yesterday arrived at this port the brig Bordeaux Packet 32 days from Havre. By this arrival we have been plentifully furnished by a front with Paris papers to September 14, from which we are enabled to make the following translations:

OFFICIAL ARTICLE.

PARIS, SEPT. 25.

The President of the anti-Barbarian Institution had yesterday a private audience of his Majesty; who, before he passed into his cabinet, publicly complimented the President upon the accomplishment of the great object of their wishes and labors, by the brilliant success of the combined expedition against Algiers, the news of which had been received by his Majesty in a dispatch from the French Consul, resulting in that regency. The immediate result of this great success, so ably conducted by Lord Exmouth, has been, besides the destruction of the piratical cruizers, the liberation of all the Europeans in slavery, and the abolition of the capture of them in future.

The details of the operation of this signal act of vengeance against the nest (foyer) of the piratical system, we shall not detail officially to publish. In the mean time the following particulars are authentic.—[Monit.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

News has been received from Algiers to the 31st of August. The English fleet came in sight of that place the 27th, at one o'clock in the afternoon, by the number of 82 sail of which six were Dutch.

After an unavailing attempt at negotiation, Lord Exmouth moored his vessels of the line within half cannon shot from the batteries of the port and road; placing his own ship, the Queen Charlotte, at the entrance of the port, and so near the wharves, that his yards touched the houses; and his guns taking the interior of the port in reverse, overtook all the Algerine artillery men, who were entirely uncovered and exposed.

The Algerines sustained the fire of the English for upwards of six hours, and their fury appeared to increase, when two English officers demanded leave to embark, and to attach a *chemise souffee* (carcase) to the principal Algerine frigate, which blocked up the entrance of the harbor, and set her on fire. This enterprise was crowned with complete success. The wind from the west being strong, the flames were immediately communicated to the whole squadron, and five frigates, four sloops of war, and thirty gun-boats became a prey to the conflagration. The city suffered less, notwithstanding the bombs did considerable damage.

The English sustained a very heavy loss. It is estimated that a thousand men were lost on each side. One of the Algerine frigates, in flames, was driven by the wind upon Lord Exmouth's ship, which compelled him to cut her cables and retire for some time to the anchorage. It is said she has lost two hundred of her crew. His Lordship was wounded, and a captain of one of the frigates was killed. The Dey did not cease, during the whole action, to pass from post to post, animating his soldiers.

On the 28th, the English squadron anchored in the great harbor, but out of cannon shot from the town. On the 29th, an armistice was concluded, upon the basis which Lord Exmouth had previously proposed. The following are the principal conditions:

1st. The Algerine regency consents to abolish the slavery of Europeans in Algiers; and in consequence, to set at liberty, immediately, all Europeans in captivity.

2d. As a reparation for the wrongs done

to Bona and Oran, the regency shall remit to England the sum of 370,000 dollars, which have been sent by the Neapolitans to Algiers.

3d. Consular presents shall be abolished; but as it is the usage of the East, they may be admitted as personal presents, on the arrival of a new consul, and given in his own name; but shall never exceed 500 pounds sterling.

4th. The kingdom of the Netherlands, in consequence of the non-operation of the Dutch squadron in the expedition, shall enjoy the same privileges as England.

5th. A new treaty shall be formed between Great Britain and Algiers, in which the kingdom of the Netherlands shall be included.

Other articles of the armistice stipulate that the regency shall preserve the right of making war upon certain European powers; but that those of their subjects, who may fall into their hands, shall never be made slaves, but treated as prisoners of war.

Another account of the affairs at Algiers, states, that the Dey had been compelled to give up all the money that he had received of the various European powers, and to release 11,000 white European slaves. The English lost 800 men, and one of their ships suffered much.

The details which we have given of the attack on Algiers, were brought to Marsailles by a French corvette. It is added, that the battle of the 27th lasted from two o'clock in the afternoon to after midnight; and the Dey, dissatisfied with the measures taken by his Minister of Marine, had cut off his head.

NAPLES, AUG. 28.

The American squadron remains in our road. It is said, they are desirous to enlist the colonists who are here. By a regulation of the squadron, the indiscriminate visit of all persons thither, is prohibited.

The health of the king of Sweden is re-established. Prince Oscar is named viceroy of Norway, and count Moerner, governor of the province, will act as his Mentor.—The dispute between the king and states of Wurtemberg is unsettled. A duel was fought at Brussels, Sept. 7, behind the palace of Laeken, between Messrs. D. and C. the former of whom was shot through the cheeks, and had a tooth broken.

The London Times, of Sept. 6, contradicts the report that has prevailed of the threat of the American squadron to bombard Naples, and adds, "Whatever are the claims of the Americans, they have been brought forward in more decent way. On the 8th of Aug. Mr. Pinkney presented his letters of credence to the king of the Two Sicilies. He has been sent to Naples on a special mission, whence he is to proceed to St. Petersburg, when that is accomplished. It is pretended already that he is to propose a cession of territory, in case the Neapolitan government shall not discover the disposition of the means of satisfying the demands of the Americans in money. The Lipari Isles have been mentioned, but it is not probable that the court of Naples will consent to such an arrangement."

The same paper mentions a report that Spain has ceded to the court of Rio Jeringo, all the left bank of the River Plata; and that the latter has ceded to the former in the form of dowry in the Princesses, the province of Olivenza.

NAPLES, AUG. 24.

As to the American claims, the first demand of four millions of dollars was at first referred by the government to the congress at Vienna. But it appears that at the time its intervention was not accepted. The urgent demands of Mr. Pinkney gave rise to a thousand rumors.—Some say that the government has promised to pay; others that they have definitively consented to the cession of a part in the Mediterranean. But it has not been determined, as has been pretended, to cede Syracuse and the North West extremity of Sicily, called in the classical ages the *Geonian Islands*; but they have no port fitted for accommodating the wants of the Americans.

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Subscribers to the REPOSITORY, who receive their papers in Martinsburgh, are informed, that their accounts are left in the hands of P. Nadenboush, Esq. to whom they are requested to make payment.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE subscribers are now opening a very large assortment of wares selected *Fall and Winter Goods*, which have been purchased for cash, unusually low. They invite their friends and customers, who wish to purchase cheap goods, to call and view their assortment, and they shall not be disappointed in having goods at prices far below their most sanguine expectations. They have on hand as usual, a complete supply of

GROCERIES,

—ALSO—

Cogniac Brandy, Spirits, Wines and Whisky, Flax Hackles, Crowley and Blistered Steel, Hoop and Sheet Iron, hammered and cut Nails of all sizes, Patent and other Machines, China, Glass, Queen's and Stone Ware.

W. & J. LANE

Charlestown, October 30.

COURTS MARTIAL.

A Battalion Court of Enquiry, for the 1st battalion, 53th regiment Virginia Militia, will be held at Shepherdstown on the 31d of November.—For the 2d battalion at the Court House in Charlestown, on Saturday the 9th of November.—and a Regimental Court of Enquiry will be held at the Court House aforesaid, on the 16th of November.

OCTOBER 30.

FOR SALE.

A stout, healthy Negro Woman, and her two children. For further particulars inquire of the

PRINTER.

OCTOBER 30.

A Fuller Wanted.

The Proprietor wishes to employ a person who understands the Fulling and Dying Business, to whom good wages or a part of the mill will be given. A single man coming with good recommendations, would be preferred; otherwise with a small family will answer.

BENJAMIN BEELER.

### THE OLD MAN'S SONG.

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY.

SHALL man of frail fruition boast!  
Shall life be counted dear?  
Oh but a moment, and, at most,  
A momentary year?

There was a time—that time is past—  
When youth I bloom'd like thee;  
A time will come—'tis coming fast—  
When thou shalt fade like me.

Like me through varying seasons range,  
And past enjoyments mourn;  
The fairest, sweetest spring, shall change  
To winter in its turn.

In infancy, my vernal prime,  
When life itself was new,  
Amusement pluck'd the wing of time,  
Yet swifter still he flew.

Summer, my youth succeeded soon,  
My sun ascend'd high,  
And pleasure held the reins till noon,  
But grief drove down the sky,

Like Autumn, rich in ripening corn,  
Came manhood's sober reign;  
My harvest-moon scarce filled her horn;  
When she began to wane.

Close followed age, infirm old age,  
The winter of my year;  
When shall I fall before his rage,  
To rise beyond the sphere!

I long to cast the chains away,  
That hold my soul a slave,  
To burst the dungeon walls of clay,  
Enfranchise'd from the grave.

Lies life in embryo—never free  
Till nature yields her breath;  
Till time becomes eternity,  
And man is born in death.

From the Connecticut Courant.

Short Chapters of Hints and Advices  
on the subject of Hard Times.

BY ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Cautions against Fallacious Hopes.

IT comes about not infrequently that, in great difficulties, ill-grounded hopes prevent our using the proper and necessary means for extricating ourselves; and what so often happens in more or fewer instances, in the deplorable case now under consideration. The people are distressed and impatient, and, like drowning men, they are ready to catch at a straw.

Some are anxiously looking for the time when the banks shall deal out their paper again with a liberal hand. And what then? It might afford a temporary relief to a great many, and might save some from the speedy ruin that otherwise must be inevitable. But no general nor permanent relief can be reasonably expected from this quarter. The banks neither give us money, nor give us the use of it; they hire it to us for reward. We must pay them, in full tale, interest, as well as principal. The truth is, we the people have had a great deal too much to do with the banks already. Infinitely better had it been for us, if, instead of making so free with the banks, we had lessened our expenses, and increased our industry.

Some, perhaps, are in hopes that trade will revive, and bring a plenty of money along with it as formerly. The thing is but barely possible. But suppose it should happen, and suppose the influx of such a plenty of money as that every body must buy it, or not have it. If we are mechanics, we must buy it with our labour; if we are farmers, we must buy it with our produce. And what if the mechanic run into expenses equal to or even beyond the income of his labour? And what if the farmer have for sale scarcely an equivalent for the things he has to buy? In that case it would be hard times with them after all. Look, is not the labour of mechanics high, very high now? Is not the produce of the soil high, very high now? The fact is indisputable. Why then are they in such straits? Because both the one and the other make their outgoes exceed their incomes.

Finally, there are some who flatter themselves with an indefinite idea of a change for the better. How it will come, or what it will be, they can neither tell nor think; but come they hope it will, and that right soon. As if miracles were to be wrought for our supplies; as if the clouds were about to rain down manna upon us; or as if contrary to what is, or ever has been in the rest of the world; the favoured people of these U. States were to live, and fare well, without diligence in labour and prudence in economy!

Newburg, (N. Y.) Oct. 8.

LAW CASES.—Two causes were tried at the late circuit in this county, before his honor Mr. Justice Platt, involving principles of much importance, and in which questions of law are raised for the decision of the supreme court, greatly interesting to many of our citizens. The first was Prime against Roe—an action brought by a young woman for a breach of promise of marriage. The defendant, when he made the promise, was but 20 years old; he refused to fulfil his engagement, and, before he attained the age of 21, married another girl. He has no property

of his own; but his father with whom he still lives, is a farmer in easy circumstances. The defence set up was infancy; that the defendant was not bound by his promise, made whilst a minor. The judge overruled the objection, and decided that the action was sustainable on this class of promises against any person of capacity to contract at the time, which was at the age of 13 in females, and 14 in males. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff of 1000 dollars damages.

The question of law, whether an action will lie on such contract, is taken up to the supreme court.

The other case was Dorden against Fitch. The mother prosecuted for seduction and loss of society, &c. of her daughter, by the defendant's procuring a ceremony of marriage to be performed, falsely pretending himself to be a single man, when he had a wife then living. The defendant exhibited and proved a divorce from his former wife, granted by the supreme court of the state of Vermont, for desertion of him by his wife and other causes; and an exemplification of the statute of that state, authorizing such divorces to be given. It was proved that his former wife was a native of Connecticut, and had always resided in that state, except for a short period that she had resided with the defendant in New York, and that he had never had any settled residence but in Connecticut and New York. The judge decided, that the divorce was obtained by the defendant in fraud of the marriage contract; that the parties not being both resident within the state of Vermont, the court of that state had no jurisdiction of the subject matter, and that the divorce being granted for causes not authorizing one by the laws of this state, was of no force in our courts. That it accordingly afforded no justification to the defendant.—He was a married man, and his second marriage fraudulent and void.—It was proved that the plaintiff and her daughter knew nothing of the divorce until after the second marriage, and that the defendant had always represented his wife to be dead. The character and conduct of the defendant was proved to have discovered itself to be most atrocious and depraved. The jury retired a few minutes, and brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for 5000 dollars damages—the whole amount claimed in the declaration.

The counsel for the defendant have taken the case to the supreme court for their opinion on the validity of the divorce; & should that court decide against the defendant, avow their determination to remove the case to the supreme court of the United States.

A Long Job.—The Rev. M. MILNE, in a report to the Missionary Society for China, says: "We want, sir, FIFTY MILLIONS of New-Testaments for China; and after that about one sixth of the population only would be supplied. I would ask no higher honor on earth than to distribute the said number."

Now if Mr. MILNE had commenced the distribution of "said number" at the time the Ark rested on Mount Ararat, and had continued to distribute forty-three Testaments per day, Sunday excepted, he would have had on hand July 4, 1816, seven hundred and sixteen thousand, seven hundred and forty-seven. Or should he now begin his work, and distribute ten each hour of ten hours of the day, he would end his labors on the twenty-seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord three thousand four hundred and eleven, at one o'clock in the afternoon.—[Ver. Gaz.]

### William N. Mills,

AT his old stand, corner of King and Patrick streets, has just received and offers for sale, 300 tons of Plaster Paris, 1000 bushels Gro. A. Salt, 1000 do. Isle May do, 500 do. Fine do, 500 do. White Lisbon do, 50 sacks fine Salt, (Liverpool field) 10 barrels Bro. Tanner's Oil, (very good).

—ALSO—

AN ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES, as usual. He invites his old customers and others to call and see him, where they will have an opportunity of disposing of their Flour, Butter, Hemp, &c. at as good a price as the market will afford, payable in charged money of the banks of the town. [3w.] Alexandria, Oct. 23.

### NOTICE.

IF EYE, a black woman, about 45 or 50 years of age, who belonged to me when I lived in Fredericksburg, and also when I lived in Prat street, Baltimore, where I set her free, because she was a faithful servant, will come to me at the Poplar Spring on the Fredericksburg road to Baltimore; or if any person who sees this, that knows her, will have the goodness to make it known to her and assist her in giving me information by post, directed to the Poplar Spring, she will hear of something to her advantage.

She went away from Baltimore to live near Martinsburg or Harper's Ferry, six years ago. WILLIAM WILSON. [3w.]

The Editors of the Martinsburg Gazette, and American Eagle, Shepherd's Town, will please insert the above three times, and I will call and pay them. W. W.

### AN ELECTION.

WILL be held at the court house in Charles Town, on the first Monday in November next, for the purpose of choosing 25 Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

George Hite, } Com.  
Jacob H. Manning, }  
Daniel Morgan, }

October 23.

### To be sold,

THE House and Lot next to the Academy, in Charlestown. If this property be not immediately disposed of, it will be rented for one year—apply to

GEO. REYNOLDS.

October 16.

### FULLING AND DYING.

THE subscriber hereby informs his customers and the public, that he has his Machinery in complete order for Fulling, Dyeing and Dressing cloth, at Henshaw's will near Bunker's Hill. He is supplied with Dyes of the first quality, and a sufficient number of hands, to execute work in the best manner, with despatch. For the convenience of those living at a distance, cloth will be received at Mr. Brown's store in Charlestown, and Mr. Strider's store in Smithfield, where the cloth will be returned when dressed. Written directions must be sent with the cloth.

THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Berkeley county, Oct. 2. 6w.

### FULLING AND DYING.

WILL RECEIVE RAW CLOTH

AND

### Full Dye and Dress

the same, at the shortest notice, and in the nearest manner. He continues to receive wool as usual to manufacture.

JOHN DAVENPORT.

Opegon Factory, Sept. 20.

### 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.

Sept. 18.

### THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL

Flour on Commission,

at two per cent. and remit the money to the consignee agreeably to his instructions.—The Farmers, Merchants and Millers in the country will find it to their interest to employ some person here to sell for them, who is acquainted with the purchasers, and the banks and bank paper now in circulation.—He can at all times sell for good chartered paper of the District, or unchartered, if instructed so to do.

HE HAS ON HAND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

### Genuine Medicines and Drugs,

of a very superior quality, which he will sell on the lowest prices possible.

W. WEDDERBURN.

Fairfax Street, Alexandria, September 12.

### 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. C. LAYSON.

September 18.

### The Subscribers

TO the Rev. B. Allen, will be so good as to call and leave the amount of their subscriptions with Wm. Brown, who is authorized to receive the same. Charles Town, Oct. 9. [3w.]

### NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, praying them to grant a Charter to the Farmer's Mechanic's and Merchant's Bank of Jefferson County, Va. Charlestown, Sept. 25.

### Public Sale.

WILL be sold, on Thursday the 14th of November next, at the Flowing Spring farm, near Charles-Town, if fair, if not, the next fair day, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Farming Utensils, and a quantity of Corn at the heap, and about 60 acres of Wheat, and 10 of Rye in the ground. The terms of sale will be made known on the day. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

ROBERT O. GRAYSON,

WILLIAM STANHOPE.

October 23.

### VIRGINIA.

Republican Electoral Ticket for President and Vice President.

- George Newton of Norfolk Borough
- Charles H. Graves Surry
- John Pegram Dinwiddie
- Mark Alexander Mecklenburg
- John Purnall Prince Edward
- Branch F. Archer Powhattan
- Joseph C. Cabell Nelson
- Charles Yancey Buckingham
- George Penn Patrick
- Wm. G. Poindexter Goodhand
- Spencer Roane Hancock
- Streshley Reynolds Essex
- Robert Taylor Orange
- Isaac Foster Fauquier
- Brazure W. Pryor Elizabeth City
- William Jones Gloucester
- Wm. Lee Ball Lancaster
- John T. Brooke Stafford
- Hugh Holmes Frederick
- John Dixon Jefferson
- Arch. Rutherford Rockingham
- Archibald Stuart Augusta
- Andrew Russell Washington
- Charles Taylor Montgomery
- John Webster Harrison.

### JAMES ANDERSON,

INFORMS the public that he has sold his establishment on King street, to Messrs. English & Poe, who will continue the business heretofore carried on by him, and where he requests all his old customers to call.

All those indebted to him either by note or book account are requested to call and settle either with himself or with E. and P. who are fully authorized to receive any debts due to him. Oct. 16. 1m.

### James English & John C. Poe,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have purchased Mr. James Anderson's establishment, at the upper end of King street, have formed a partnership, and intend transacting a general

### FLOUR AND GROCERY BUSINESS,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

### ENGLISH AND POE.

From their extensive acquaintance in the adjacent countries, and their knowledge of the business in which they are engaged, they expect to be enabled to give confidence and satisfaction to those dealing with them. Oct. 16. 1m.

### FAIR PLAY.

MERCHANTS who carry on a fair trade, are useful citizens, and deserve well of their country. With them as well as every other class of citizens, honesty is the best policy, and if there is room in any corner of their hearts for the proper exercise of honor, virtue, or religion, they will respect that precept of our Saviour: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," which will not throw out a tub to the whale, or endeavour to gull the unwary, by specifying, and publishing the prices of a few articles under cost, in order to get an opportunity to sell others at an enormous profit.—The subscriber has now opened an excellent and extensive assortment of goods, suitable for all seasons, at his old stand, in the white store, on the hill, in Shepherdstown. The goods are fresh, and well chosen, and he sells them as low as any man can sell them, and he solicits only a neighbor's share of the custom, and he thinks it only fair play, to invite people to call and see. JOHN KEARSELY.

Shepherdstown, Oct. 16.

### 100 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living near Battle-Town, Frederick County, Va. on the 12th inst. a negro man named

### BEN,

about 21 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a dark complexion, well made, has a very perceptible knot on each wrist, and a down look when spoken to—had on when he went away a pair of pantaloons and shirt of home made linen, and a blue kersey roundabout, and took with him a variety of other clothing not recollected. Said Negro can read and write very well, and no doubt has forged a pass: it is probable that he is in the neighborhood of Martinsburg, as he has relations living at Col. Boyd's. I will give 50 dollars if he is taken in the state of Virginia, or the above reward if taken out of the state, and secured in any jail, so that I get him again, and all reasonable expenses if brought home.

JOHN HOLKER.

October 15, 1816.

### SAVE YOUR RAGS.

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

Blank Deeds, Apprendices Indentures, Constables Warrants, Attachments, Bail Bonds, and Forthcoming Bonds for sale at this Office.

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IX.]

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1816.

[No. 448.

### 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.

### Anecdotes of Napoleon.

FROM HOBHOUSE'S LETTERS FROM FRANCE.

### Napoleon's Visit to the Theatre.

As to Napoleon's reception at the Francois, it is impossible to give any idea of the joy by which he was hailed. The house was cloaked with spectators, who crowded into the orchestra. The play was Hector. Previously to the rising of the curtain, the airs of La Victoire and the Marseillaise were called for, and performed amidst loud applause, the spectators joining in the burst of the song. An actor of the Feydeau rose in the balcony, and sang some occasional words to the Marseillaise, which was received in raptures, and accompanied by the whole house at the end of each verse. The enthusiasm was at its utmost pitch. Napoleon entered at the third scene. The whole mass rose with a shout, which still thunders in my ears. The vices continued till the Emperor, after bowing to the right and left, had seated himself, and the play re-commenced. The audience received every speech which had the least reference to their returned hero with unnumbered plaudits. The words *enfin il reparoit!* and *c'est lui! Achille!* raised the whole parterre, and interrupted the actor for some moments. Napoleon was very attentive; whilst I saw him, he spoke to none of those who stood behind him, nor returned the compliments of the audience; he withdrew suddenly at the end of the play, without any notice or obeisance, so that the multitude had hardly time to salute him with a short shout. As I mentioned before, I saw the Bourbon prince received, for the first time, in the same place last year. Their greeting will bear no comparison with that of Napoleon, nor will any of those accorded to the very many very many exquisites I have witnessed in the course of my life.

### FOUCHE.

A personal friend and general of Napoleon was one day, a little before the departure of the emperor for the army, talking to him in private, and undertook the defence of Fouché. Napoleon said: "he was a traitor, and he would deprive him of his place, and arrest him." His defender took up the cause warmly on every ground, both as to the difficulty of finding a successor (for Savary would terribly envenom the aids-de-camps) and as far as respected the ontencies of the partisans of that minister, who would exclaim against Napoleon for dismissing a man who would not sign his ambitious decrees. "If you are victorious," said the general, "Fouché will serve you well; if you are beaten, you must not expect that any of your cause." Napoleon desisted from his project of dismissing Fouché; but his adviser has since changed his opinion, and one day said to me, "I am now convinced that Fouché was a traitor from the moment he found the war inevitable. His conduct in every event subsequent upon the abdication was always double. I know not whether it was possible to save the national cause; but of this I am sure, that Fouché and Davoust thought only of saving Fouché and Davoust."

### ELBA.

Some English travellers visited Napoleon's palace at Elba, soon after his departure, and found his establishment, his library, his apartment and his furniture, exactly in the state he had left them. His old housekeeper, who had followed him through all his vicissitudes of fortune, was in the greatest distress, not about herself, but for his safety and success. Her unaffected expressions of attachment, and artless report of his uniform good humor, were better refutations of the heinous pictures drawn of him by the flatterers—who so long attended and disgraced his court. His library was strewn with written papers torn into small bits, and on the table was lying open a life of Charles V. which he had been reading the night before he embarked.

### ABDICATION AT FONTAINEBLEAU.

A French colonel, who attended the emperor at Fontainebleau during the days of his

abdication, informed me that he was standing by the side of Napoleon on the parade, when M. de Caulaincourt brought him the first news of his deposition. The event was communicated in a whisper. Napoleon drew back a step, bit his lip, and a faint flush passed across his cheeks; but he recovered himself instantaneously, and continued the review. For the first twenty-four hours subsequent to his fall, he was a little unquiet; but afterwards was restored to his usual spirits and manners. It was a melancholy scene; the long corridors, the saloons of this vast palace, even the anti-chamber of Napoleon, were crowded with officers and soldiers, sauntering carelessly from room to room, without subordination, but without disturbance; for not only all order was lost but all spirit even for commotion had subsided. Each morning as they rose, some general, some general, or minister, on being asked for by the emperor, was found to have dropped off to Paris.

Napoleon, when he put his name to the abdication, made two or three scratches and a dent with the stump of the pen, or back of a knife, on the little round clay footed yellow table, on which it was signed. After his resignation of the empire, he spent his time either in conversation in his apartment, or in a little English garden at the back of the palace, which he had himself laid out at considerable expense. In the midst of it there is a circular marble fountain, with a figure of Diana rising from the centre of the bath. On a stone bench beside it, and immediately opposite to a vista, at the end of which is a figure of Mercury on a pedestal, Napoleon, on one of these days of distress, was seated alone for three hours, and amused himself in kicking a hole a foot deep with his heel, in the gravel beneath. The keeper of the palace of Fontainebleau shewed me both the table and the fountain.

Conversing one day with the colonel, he said, "it is not the armies that have dethroned me, not the combined sovereigns, not the extraordinary efforts of England; but the progress of liberal ideas, which if I had regarded for four or five years past, I should have confirmed my power forever. However," said he gallily, "I did not, and it is come to this." In the conversation to which I have before alluded, which he held with Mr. Sismondi, he said, "that he was the child of the revolution; that he owed all his greatness to the emancipation of France from its ancient servitude; that he knew and was attached to the true principles of liberty; 'quoique je m'en suis occaré,' added he, 'but I have seen my error. I have felt and suffered, and I acknowledge the absolute necessity and demand for freedom in this country.'

### George Madison.

We have announced the decease of that truly excellent man GEORGE MADISON, Governor of Kentucky. He was interred with Military and Civil honors at Frankfort; on which occasion the following funeral Oration was delivered by GEORGE M. BING, Esq. in the most feeling manner.—[Not. In

### ORATION.

While we drop the sympathetic tear over the body of our deceased friend, let not our sorrows drown the recollections of his virtues, which were the moving causes of these sorrows. I have more need to repress my feelings, than to excite your sensibilities afresh; these you have generously bestowed. I come to bury you, not to praise him. But on this sad, this solemn occasion, it will become the office assigned me, to call your senses from the cold and lifeless body, to awaken your recollection to those virtues which glowed within the living man. So shall the good which men do live after them; & the rising generation be instructed to emulate this bright example.

YOUNG FRIENDS.—When the standard of American Independence was but newly erected; when doubtful Revolutionary conflict tried the stoutest hearts, then but 17 years of age, he volunteered in the military service of his country. His manly spirit inclined him to freedom's cause; the parity of his own heart inspired him with a liberal confidence in his seniors, thus he became a youthful soldier and a patriot.

He accompanied the detachment of Green-brier militia to protect the western settlements. At an early period of the settlement of Kentucky, he became a resident of the district. His gallant spirit was signalled in repelling various marauding parties, and in establishing the settlements.

In every campaign against the Indians, (save that which terminated in the treaty of Greenville) he bore his part, and signalized himself in each.

The wounds he received as well in "St. Clair's defeat" as in other battles, could not shake the solid firmness of his courage; nor disturb the collected presence of his mind.

In every battle he shewed himself capable of a superior command.

MILITARY FRIENDS.—There lies one, who but two days since, was your chief! Silent is that tongue and pale is that cheek; which, on the plains of Raisin, cleaved and animated his companions in arms to deeds of cool collected valor. Dim is that eye which viewed the storm of war and out-faced danger. Lifeless is that form, whose heroic presence checked the plundering hand, and made even Proctor feel, there was a danger more terrible than the dreaded fury of his savage allies.

In war he was elevated by his deeds in arms. In peace he was elevated by the suffrages of his countrymen; imitate his glorious example. In war he was courageous as the Lion; in peace as gentle as the Lamb.

CITIZENS.—You have long witnessed his conduct in private life; you know how faithfully he discharged his various social duties. He was mild and gentle; in him there was no guile. He never detracted from the merit of another; never traduced an absent friend, nor suffered him to go undefended. His house was ever open to him who needed food or shelter. His eyes overflowed at the tale of woe. His heart swelled with sympathy at the sight of misery. His hand was ever ready to relieve the necessitous. As a friend, how shall I speak of him? Warm, generous and sincere. He was indeed my friend; he was the friend of us all.

For twenty years and upwards he filled the important and confidential office of auditor of public accounts, whose warrant was the passport to the public chest; yet his fidelity remained unshaken, even beyond suspicion.

He never courted the favors of the people by adulation, nor gullied them by false pretences; he was all that he seemed to be. And as the occasion upon which he was called to act was greater, so he rose to the level of the occasion, displayed new powers of mind and greater energy of character.

He was called to the office of chief magistrate of Kentucky by the unanimous voice of 50,000 freemen voting on the occasion. The eyes of his countrymen were turned upon him for his faithful and gallant services. The office was conferred without canvass on his part as the just tribute of a grateful people. Even whilst his friends were pressing him into office, he declared, in the manly ingenuousness of his soul, that he distrusted his own faculties. He was not ambitious of power, but he was solicitous for your freedom and happiness.

Treasure up in your memory the virtues of our departed friend; in him the state has lost her chief magistrate; in him the citizens of Frankfort have lost a long loved, much honored friend.

He is gone! but he yet lives in the hearts of his countrymen; and his heroic spirit will flourish to immortal youth in the mansions of bliss. And now ye ministers of our Holy Religion, perform your solemn office.

NORFOLK, Oct. 23.

### PIRATICAL PATRIOTS.

It is a misfortune to the Patriots of South America, that their flag is abused by a set of desperadoes, who aim at nothing but plunder, and extend their depredations to friends as well as foes. We have seen many instances reported of the robberies they have committed on American and British vessels, and the subjoined case of the plunderer of the Sylvia-Ann, of Philadelphia, is perhaps among the most atrocious.—As for Britain, let her view the matter in what light she may—but for the United States, we venture to say, that it is incumbent on them to protect the rights and guard the property of their citizens against every assailant. Our government ought to employ all its disposable naval force to effect, if possible, the extermination of this new race of pirates, and thereby release its commerce from all apprehensions on their account.

The case of the Sylvia-Ann, related to us by the master of that vessel, (whose arrival here, in the schooner Olive Branch was mentioned in our last) is this:—The Sylvia-Ann, commanded by Alfred Hazard, sailed from Philadelphia on the 15th of August, bound to Philadelphia. On the 15th, at 2 P. M. passed Cape Tiberon, about one league distant, and hailed up for the Spanish Town of Donna Maria, intending to send the boat ashore at that place for vegetables, being short of bread; but when about two miles distant from the town, they fired a shot at the Sylvia-Ann.—Capt. Hazard immediately hoisted his colors at the main peak, but in ten minutes after another shot was fired, which fell within a few feet of the schooner. Capt. Hazard finding that they paid no respect to the American flag, thought it best to bear away immediately, and get out of reach of their guns.

At 3 P. M. it fell calm; saw a schooner at anchor in Petite Riviere, from which a boat was discovered approaching the Sylvia-Ann.—At 4 P. M. the boat came along side with 5 men, who demanded the schooner's papers,

on delivering which, Capt. Hazard asked them the name of their scho. and to what nation she belonged. They replied that she was a *Patriotic privateer*, commissioned by Bolivar, that she was called the *Commodore Duport*, (formerly an American vessel) and that she was commanded by a Capt. Bone; but Captain Hazard afterwards learned that his real name was *Pinel*. About half past 4 P. M. they left the Sylvia-Ann and returned to their own vessel, but in half an hour after their boat came back again with about 20 men, armed with muskets, pistols and cutlasses, who ordered Captain Hazard in the boat, and carried him on board the privateer. They also took the crew out of the Sylvia-Ann, and carried the cabin boy on board their vessel, where they put him in irons, and holding a pistol to his breast, threatened him with instant death if he did not tell them in what part of the schooner Captain Hazard had stowed away his money.

—The boy thus intimidated, made the desired disclosure, whereupon they returned to the Sylvia-Ann, and plundered her of every article of the least value that they could conveniently lay their rapacious hands upon, and of which, the following is a list:

- 2000 Spanish Dollars,