

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

[No. 453.]

TO THE HERB ROSEMARY.

By Henry Kirke White.

Sweet scented flower! who art wont to bloom
On January's front severe,
And o'er the wintry desert drear,
To wafe thy waste perfume!
Come, thou shalt form my nosegay now,
And I will bind thee round my brow;
And as I twine the mournful wreath,
I'll weave a melancholy song,
And sweet the strain shall be and long.
The melody of death.

Come, funeral flow'r, that lovest to dwell
With the pale corpse in lonely tomb,
And throw across the desert gloom
A sweet decaying smell;
Come, press my lips, and lie with me,
Beneath the lowly alder tree.
And we will sleep a pleasant sleep,
And not a care shall dare intrude,
To break the marble solitude,
So peaceful and so deep.

And hark! the wind god, as he flies,
Moans hollow in the forest trees,
And sailing on the gusty breeze,
Mysterious music lies,
Sweet flow'r! that requiem wild is mine,
It warns me to the lowly shore,
The cold turf altar of the dead;
My grave shall be in lone spot,
Where as I lie by all forgot,
A dying fragrance thou wile o'er my ashes shed.

The rosemary buds in January. It is
the flower commonly put in the coffins of the dead.

Short Chapter of Hints and Advisements
on the subject of Hard Times.

BY ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

How Poor Families should "work it."

What shall we eat? What shall we drink?
Wherewithal shall we be clothed?—Take
courage, if you are in the right way.—Pro-
vidence helps those who rely upon Pro-
vidence, and meanwhile employ their best
endeavors to help themselves.

If you are a poor man, and in these hard
times, sorely weighed down; look, that in
the ponderous scale there be no weights of
your own furnishing.

You have a family to support.—And is
that all? Have you no idleness to support?
no extravagance to support? no vice to sup-
port? Are you diligent, yourself, in your oc-
cupation? Instead of running, here and
there, after amusement, do you carefully hus-
band your time, and do you diligently em-
ploy your hands in providing things necess-
ary for the body. Is the good woman, one
"that seeketh wool and flax, and worketh
willingly with her hands?" Do you both do
your best to bring up your sons and daugh-
ters in habits of industry. Do you try your
best to save, as well as to earn? Are there no
items of family expense which you might
expunge, and yet neither suffer, nor con-
siderably feel the want of them?—If you are
not given to strong drink nor any consuming
vice else, and if you have hands and health
to labor, and a good will to work hard and
be saving, both yourself and your household;
then, "thank God and take courage."

Hard as the times are, and hard as in all
likelihood they will continue to be, poor fa-
milies that are blest with health, and whose
hands are taught to labour, will be able to
provide themselves with necessities, and
even to lay up something for the seasons of
sickness and of age. But then they must
buckle close to their business, day in and
day out; they must be no less saving
than industrious; they must be content with
plain food and plain attire, and with the bare
necessaries and essential comforts of life.

But "go now," ye who willingly and wil-
lingly strike hands with poverty; whose
chosen ways lead directly and inevitably to
want and woe. Will the heavens, think ye,
rain down bread, to feed the month of idleness?
Shall mira- es be wrought to st- in
extravagance, waste, dissipation or profi-
gacy? Has Tom Tinder any right to com-
plain of the times?—Tom Tinder, whil in
maintaining one vice, spends as much as
would maintain three children.

In sober truth, there're too many of such
husbands and fathers; too many resolved to
feed their vices, though their families should
starve.

IF I WAS HE.

Ah! what if you was? Why I would do so
and so. No sir, under the same circum-
stances, you would d— just like him or
worse.

If I was a minister, says a well meaning
parishioner, & had as little to do as most min-
isters have, I would study my sermons bet-
ter. I would no go into the pulpit with-
out a sermon, and have to make one as I go
along—nor would I preach one of Blair's.

If I was a lawyer, says a Farmer. I
should not have the face to ask three dollars
for a word of advice! But suppose, sir,
you had spent five hundred pounds in qual-
ifying yourself to give that advice?

Neighbor such a one has a farm—he owns
a large stock of cattle—but he lives wretched
in his house. His wife is a drizzle, his
doors are an inch thick with dirt—his tables
and chairs are covered with grease. If I
was he, I would put things in better order,
or I'd know the reason why? Alas, poor

A Fuller Wanted.

THE Proprietor wishes to employ a per-
son who understands the Fulling and Dying
Business, to whom good wages or a part of
the mill will be given. A single man com-
ing with good recommendations, would be
preferred; otherwise one with a small fami-
ly will answer.

BENJAMIN BEELER.

Mills Grove, October 30.

FOR SALE,

A part of the tract of land called Wills'
place, on the east side of the Shenandoah
river, containing

Fifty-four ACRES,

about 20 acres of which has been lately
cleared, the balance is well timbered—there
are no improvements, no water, but a never
failing stream of good water, runs very close
to it. The land is good.—Terms \$300.00
in cash and \$1000 dollars at the expiration of
a year without interest, or two annual pay-
ments with interest. Apply to the subser-
ver near Charles-Town Jefferson County Va.

BATTAILLE MUSE.

Nov. 6.

PLASTER OF PARIS.

The subscriber will sell the first quality
Plaster, at \$8 1-2 by the single ton, and
\$8 per ton for any quantity not less than
twenty tons.—This valuable article being

now at lower prices than it can well be offered

at, farmers would do well to enrich their

lands and themselves by a liberal use of it.

JACOB MORGAN.

Alexandria, Nov. 6.

Lewis and Henry Young,

TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public
that they have commenced the Tai oring Bu-
siness in the house lately occupied by Mr.
Samuel Young, silversmith, opposite Wil-
kinson's Inn, where all work in the line
will be executed in the most fashionable and
durable manner, and on the shortest notice.

Charlestow, Nov. 6.

The sign of Henry Smith's

INN.

The subscriber hereby informs the public,
that he has opened a house of public enter-
tainment in the Town of Smithfield and
county of Jefferson, on the main street near
the run, and adjoining Mr James Clarke's.
He assures the public that he is abundantly
supplied with every article necessary for
gentleman's convenience. A portion of this frag-
ment was enclosed in the statue of the Emperor, and the remainder
was transmitted to Rome. According to the
ancient fathers, Constantine also received
two of the nails with which our Lord
was fixed to the cross, one of which he converted
into a bridle-bit, and with the other he lined his diadem. St. Gregory of Tours,
however, asserts, that four of the nails
were brought to Constantine; two of them
were superadded to his bridle-bit; the third
decorated his helmet; and the fourth was
thrown into the Adriatic, which has ever
since been less tempestuous than it had
been in former times. By the latter end of
the fourth century, there was scarcely a
church in Christendom but had been sup-
plied with pieces of the true cross from Je-
rusalem, though most of them seem to have
been subsequently lost; but, notwithstanding
these incessant spoliations, if St. Paulinus
of Nola is to be believed, the cross sus-
tained no diminution, being miraculously
endowed with a perpetual power of renovation—*"quodam dividunt sumantibus, et
sempor totum venerantibus."* Paulinus himself
had a chip of it sent to him by John, the
Bishop of Jerusalem, by which he extin-
guished an extensive conflagration at Nola,
when he found his own habitation endangered
by its progress. St. Louis, whose festi-
val has just been celebrated with so much
eclat at Paris had the merit of procuring for
the Gallican Church the crown of thorns,
our Saviour's robe, sword, the lance, the
sponge and a great piece of the true cross,
which he purchased from the Emperor of the
Latins. With regard to the latter article,
the President Hennault says—"It is be-
lieved that this fragment of the genuine
cross is the same that was brought from Je-
rusalem by St. Helena to her son Constantine
the Great." If this opinion be correct,
the piece that was enclosed in Constantine's
stake may have been as miraculously gifted
as that which was left at Jerusalem; for as
we have above stated, the greater part of
what St. Helena carried off, was sent to
Rome. Such is a sketch of one of the num-
erous legendary absurdities which, in con-
sequence of the re-establishment of the Pa-
pal hierarchy, are again to be imposed on
the credulity of the ignorant and supersti-
tious.

GROCERIES,

—ALSO—

Cognac Brandy, Spirits, Wines and Whis-
key, Flax Hockles, Crowley and Blistered
Steel, Hop and Sheet Iron, hammered and
cut Nails of all sizes, Patent and other Me-
dicines, China, Glass, Queen's and Stone
Ware.

W. & J. LANE.

Charlestow, October 30.

NOTICE.

All those indebted to the subscriber will
call and pay John Carlile, who has my
books and full power to settle and receive
the money: I hope all those indebted to me
will call and pay off their accounts imme-
diately.

JOHN ANDERSON.

Nov. 20.

Come and pay off your Debts.

All those indebted to John Carlile & Co
are requested to come forward and pay off
their bonds, notes and accounts immediately.
The necessity of this request will be obvious
to every person interested. It is well known
that business of this kind cannot be done
without money; it is actually necessary
that every person owing us should discharge
their accounts now. Should they neglect do-
ing so, they will find their notes and ac-
counts in the officer's hands in a very short
time—but we hope no person will compel us
to resort to that unpleasant and unprof-
itable means of collecting.

Russian Army.—According to very late
advices the Russian army amounts to
1,100,000 men—800,000 uniforms were lately
ordered from England; & from Alexander's
increased ambition, &c. some active employ-
ment for the soldiers was expected by or before
next spring. We have this from a very
respectable source—Col.

JOHN CARLILE & CO.

November 13.

Elegance & Comfort Combined.

The subscriber has now open for sale

A SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies' Pelisse Cloths,

Ladies' Morocco and Calfskin Boots,
Shoes of every description.
Elegant Straw Hats and Bonnets,
Stockings in great variety,
Skins of almost all colors, twill'd, figured
and plain.

Muslins of almost every description,
Cameos, an extensive assortment,
Capes in great abundance,
Silk and Cotton Shawls and Handker-
chiefs of almost every kind.

Satinette Cloths, well associated,
Second quality, and coarse white,
Rose Blankets, of all sizes and qualities,
Linens, coarse and fine, brown and white,
Flannels of various colours.

Stockings, Cords, Velvets, Velvettes,
Corduroys and Cassimeres, completely
assorted.

Bombazets, Bombazeens, Ginghams and
Dimities.

Domestic Cottons, Bucking Buzies, &c. In
short it is impossible to enumerate the as-
sortment of Dry Goods now on hand,

in an advertisement.

Together with

Spirits, Wines, Rum, French Brandy,
Gin, Whiskey, Fresh Teas, Sugars, Lard,
Lump and Brown Coffee, Tobacco, Cho-
colate, good Old Cheese and Philadelphia
Porker with the whole tribe of G-sceries.

China, Glass and Japan Ware, Bureau
and Bedstead Mounting, Locks and Hinges,
Nails assorted, Ropes and Brushes, and a
thousand other things.

Call at the subscriber's Store, on the Hill,
in Shepherd's Town, where a little money
will enable purchasers to clothe themselves
with elegance and comfort.

JOHN KEARSLEY.

Shepherd's-Town, Nov. 13.

EDUCATION.

A person, qualified to teach the Latin &
Greek languages; English, English grammar,
Geography, Arithmetic & the various
branches of the Mathematics, will (if suffi-
ciently encouraged,) accept of such a

situation, in some village or neighborhood,
near this place; where he can be accommodated
with a comfortable dwelling house,
&c. A letter addressed to I. S. Charles-
Town, Va. will be immediately attended to,

Charles-Town, Dec. 4.

STRAYED

From the commons of Charlestow, some
time in April or May last, a black and white
spotted BARROW, well grown, with the left ear crooked slit, and an upper bit out of
the right. Any person giving information
of said hog to the printer of the Farmer's
Repository, so that the owner gets it again,
shall be liberally rewarded.

RICH'D. BAYLOR.

December 4.

NEGROES FOR HIRE.

To be hired at Leetown, on Saturday the
28th instant, about twenty or more negroes,
consisting of men, women, boys and girls.

RICH'D. BAYLOR.

December 4.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

TO be sold at public sale, to the highest
bidder, for ready money, on the 2d day of
January next.

A TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND,

lying in the County of Jefferson, state of
Virginia, containing 600 acres, being
part of the land whereon Robert Lewington
now lives, in a populous neighborhood,
convenient to valuable mills. The sale
will be made under a Deed of Trust from
said Robert Lewington to the subscriber,
for the use of John Day, and George
Crossdale, and will take place on the pre-
mises.

ARCLL MAGILL, as Trustee.

Dec. 4.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, on Tuesday the 30th inst.
at the late dwelling of Jacob H. Manning,
deed, the following property, viz. Horses,
Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Farming Utensils,
consisting of Wagons, Ploughs, Harrows,
&c. Household and Kitchen Furniture. Al-
so, a quantity of Corn, Wheat and Oats—
A credit of nine months will be given on all
property except the grain, which will be sold
for cash. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock
in the forenoon, when due attendance will be
given by

JAMES HITE, Agent.

N. B. At the same time it is probable the
farm will be offered for rent, and the negroes
hired out.

December 4.

WITH AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

KNIVES AND FORKS, every quality,

AND A VARIETY OF OTHER HARDWARE AND

CUTLERY, Nails and Brads.

These goods being purchased on the best
terms, we are determined to sell them off
very low.

JOHN CARLILE & CO.

November 20.

FOR SALE,

A Handsome Negro Girl,

fifteen years of age—Inquire of the

PRINTER.

Nov. 20.

SOLE LEATHER.

THE Subscriber has on hand a quantity
of prime Spanish Sole Leather, which
has been tan for upwards of two years,
which he will sell for Cash. Rye or

er, & reorganization of the militia, on a plan which will form it into classes, according to the periods of life more or less adapted to military services? An efficient militia is authorized and contemplated by the constitution, and required by the spirit and safety of free government. The present organization of our militia is universally regarded as less efficient than it ought to be made; and no organization can be better calculated to give to its due force, than a classification which will assign the foremost place in the defence of the country to that portion of its citizens, whose activity and animation best enable them to rally to its standard. Besides the consideration that at a time of peace is the time when the change can be made with the most convenience and equity, it will now be aided by the experience of a recent war, in which the militia bore so important a part.

Congress will call to mind, that no adequate provision has yet been made for the uniformity of weights and measures also contemplated by the constitution. The great utility of a standard, fixed in its nature, and founded on the easy rule of decimal proportions, is sufficiently obvious. It left the government at an early state, to preparatory steps for introducing it; and a completion of the work will be a just title to the public gratitude.

The importance which I have attached to the establishment of a University within this District, on a scale and for objects worthy of the American nation, induces me to renew my recommendation of it to the favorable consideration of Congress. And I particularly invite again their attention to the expediency of exercising their existing powers and where necessary, of resorting to the prescribed mode of enlarging them, in order to effectuate a comprehensive system of roads and canals, such as will have the effect of drawing more closely together every part of our country, by promoting intercourse and improvements, and by increasing the share of every part in the common stock of national prosperity.

Occurrences having taken place which shew that the statutory provision for the dispensation of criminal justice, are deficient in relation both to places and to persons under the exclusive cognizance of the national authority; an amendment of the law, embracing such cases will merit the earliest attention of the legislature. It will be a reasonable occasion, also, for inquiring how far legislative interposition may be further requisite in providing penalties for offences designated in the constitution or in the statutes, and to which either no penalties are annexed, or none with sufficient certainty.

And I submit to the wisdom of Congress, whether a more enlarged revision of the criminal code be not expedient, for the purpose of mitigating, in certain cases, penalties which were adopted into it antecedent to experiments and examples which justify and recommend a more lenient policy.

The United States having been the first to abolish within the extent of their authority, the transportation of the natives of Africa into slavery, by prohibiting the introduction of slaves, and by punishing their citizens participating in the traffic, cannot but be gratified at the progress in de concurrence efforts of other nations towards a general suppression of so great an evil. They must feel at the same time the greater solicitude, to give the fullest efficacy to their own regulations.

With that view, the interposition of Congress appears to be required, by the violations and evasions which it is suggested; are chargeable on unworthy citizens who mingle in the slave trade under foreign flags, and with foreign ports; and by collusive importations into the United States through adjoining ports and territories. I present the subject to Congress, with a full assurance of their disposition to apply all the ready which can be afforded by amendment of the law. The regulations which were intended to guard against abuses of a kindred character, in trade between the several states, ought also to be rendered more effectual for their humane object.

To these recommendations, I add, for the consideration of Congress, the expediency of a re-modification of the judiciary establishment, and of an additional department in the Executive branch of the government.

The first is called for by the increasing business, which necessarily swells the duties of the Federal Courts, and by the great and widening space, within which justice is to be dispensed by them. The time seems to have arrived, which claims for members of the Supreme Court relief from itinerant fatigues, incompatible, as well with the age which a portion of them will always have obtained as with the researches and preparations which are due to their stations, and to judicial reputation of their country. And considerations equally cogent require a more convenient organization of the subordinate tribunals which may be accomplished without an objectionable increase of the number or expense of the Judges.

The extent and variety of Executive business, also accumulating with the progress of our country, and its growing population, call for an additional department, to be charged with duties now overburdening other departments, and with such as have not been annexed to any department.

The course of experience recommends as another improvement in the Executive establishment, that the provision for the station of Attorney General, whose residence at the seat of Government, official connections with it, and management of the public business before the Judiciary, preclude an extensive participation in professional emolu-

ments, & make more adequate to his services and his relinquishments; and that, with a view to his reasonable accommodation, and to a proper depositary of his official opinions and proceedings, there be included in the provisions the usual appurtenances to a public office.

In directing the legislative attention to the state of the finances, it is a subject of great gratification to find, even within the short period which has elapsed since the return of peace, the revenue has far exceeded all the current demands upon the treasury, and that, under any probable diminution of its future annual product, which the vicissitudes of commerce may occasion, it will afford an ample fund for the effectual and early extinguishment of the public debt. It has been estimated, that during the year 1814, the actual receipts of revenue at the treasury including the balance at the commencement of the year, and excluding the proceeds of loans and treasury notes, will amount to about the sum of forty seven millions of dollars; that during the same year the actual payment at the treasury including the payment of the arrears of the war department, as well as the payment of a considerable excess beyond the annual appropriation, will amount to about the sum of thirty eight millions of dollars.

The operations of the treasury continue to be obstructed by difficulties arising from the condition of the national currency; but they have nevertheless, been effectual, to a beneficial extent, in the reduction of the public debt, and the establishment of the public credit. The floating debt of treasury notes and temporary loans, will soon be entirely discharged. The aggregate of the funded debt, composed of debts incurred during the wars of 1776 and of 1812, has been estimated with reference to the first of January next, at a sum not exceeding one hundred and ten millions of dollars. The ordinary annual expenses of the government, for the maintenance of all its institutions, civil, military, and naval, have been estimated at a sum less than twenty millions of dollars. And the permanent revenue, to be derived from all the existing sources, has been estimated at a sum of about twenty-five millions of dollars.

JAMES MADISON.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

CHARLESTON, OCT. 27.

The ship Union, captain Post, arrived last evening, in 20 days from Liverpool, sailed on the 28th ult. We have been favored with London papers, brought by this arrival to the 25th. A few extracts follow. Accounts from Ireland of the 19th contradict the report by the Christopher, that the distillation of spirits from grain had been prohibited in Ireland.

LONDON, OCT. 21.

A Hamburg mail arrived just as our paper was going to press. It is mentioned from Italy, that several of the officers of Bonaparte's army have gone on board the American squadron in the Mediterranean.

Exchange on London 36-6.

We received yesterday the Paris papers of Friday, Saturday and Sunday last. The harvests in France, according to these journals, has been in general good, though not an abundant one.

There is still a report of the Emperor of Russia intending to go from Warsaw to Berlin, and afterwards to Vienna.

The Duke of Kent has quitted Paris for the head quarters of the British army.

We rejoice to learn that the corn market yesterday was what is technically called dull—that is, that there was not a demand for corn at the Monday's prices. The effect of late fair weather has redeemed a great deal of the corn, which it was thought would perish on the ground.—There is, however, no chance of the average price being brought below 80 shillings.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The fast sailing ship Isabella, Captain Price, arrived here in the short passage of 28 days from Havre-de-Grace, which place she left on the evening of the 23d of October.

The French Journals are barren of news. They are filled with the nomination of the Deputies for the next Chamber, which were to meet on the 4th inst. The sitting, according to all probability, will be very interesting and furnish great events. It is generally considered in France, that the fate of that country depends considerably on their proceedings.

BOSTON, NOV. 26.

LATE FROM RUSSIA.

Yesterday arrived at this port the U. S. brig Prometheus, A. S. WADSWORTH, Commander, 36 days from St. Petersburg, and 28 from Elsinore.

This is the vessel which carried out Mr. Coles, with dispatches from the American Government to the Court of Russia.—She arrived at St. Petersburg on the 27th of Sept. and remained there till the 20th of Oct., during which time the emperor was absent on a journey.

We understand she has brought despatches from the American Charge d'affaires in Russia, and from Mr. Coles—but on account of the absence of the Emperor it is presumed they are not answers to the communications of our Government, for which probably Mr. C. remained at St. Petersburg.

The Prometheus brings no political intelligence of importance.

Mr. PINNEY had not arrived.

NEW YORK, DEC. 2.

GEN. GROUCHY.—The Court to judge Lieut. General Emanuel Grouchy, included in the King's ordinance of the 24th July, article 1st, met yesterday. He was declared absent and contumacious. Col. Grouchy, the General's son, being dressed in his uniform of Colonel de Chasseur à Cheval,

presented himself to the bar in behalf of his father, and read a memorial signed by four celebrated Lawyers, proving that the General was not under the jurisdiction of a council of war, and should be tried by a high Court. After four hours deliberation, the Court decided to take further cognizance of that affair, and ordered the papers to be returned to His Excellency the Minister of War, to be acted upon as the law directs.

GENS. SAVARY and LALLEMAND.—Some foreign paper says, that the Governor of Smyrna was beheaded by giving an asylum to the Generals Savary and Lallemand, without the order of the Grand Seignior; and that the Age of the Janissaries, and six others of the body were put to death.

The Duchess of Angoulême is at variance with the king, since the ordinance of the 15th September, dissolving the last chamber of deputies and ordering a new nomination.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.

LATE FROM ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S.
Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Freeman's Journal, dated St. Barts, Nov. 11, 1816.

"The governor of this Island has issued his proclamation, dated 6th inst. rigidly prohibiting all vessels from Guadalupe and Antigua entering the port, owing to the prevalence of the yellow fever in those Islands. Several cases have occurred here, introduced by vessels from the said places.

"Accounts were received a few days since via St. Thomas, stating that a severe engagement was fought on the 28th Oct. on the plains of Barcelona, 6 miles distant from the town, between the royal and patriot armies. Sir Gregor McGregor commanded on the part of the Patriots, and General Morales for the Royalists. The forces were about equal, 7,000 strong; McGregor succeeded in taking 2,500 prisoners, and killing 8 to 900, together with possession of the town.

"General Morales had escaped into the mountains, and left behind him his horse, baggage &c.

"The Patriots were in possession of several other parts of the Maine. Their fleet was said to be at Margarita.

"The Patriot privateers are cruising in great numbers between St. Thomas and Porto Rico; several American and English vessels have been boarded by them, and treated with the greatest politeness.—They have recently captured several Spanish vessels with valuable cargoes.

LONDON, OCT. 24.

A Hamburg mail arrived just as our paper was going to press. It is mentioned from Italy, that several of the officers of Bonaparte's army have gone on board the American squadron in the Mediterranean.

Exchange on London 36-6.

We received yesterday the Paris papers of Friday, Saturday and Sunday last. The harvests in France, according to these journals, has been in general good, though not an abundant one.

There is still a report of the Emperor of Russia intending to go from Warsaw to Berlin, and afterwards to Vienna.

The Duke of Kent has quitted Paris for the head quarters of the British army.

We rejoice to learn that the corn market yesterday was what is technically called dull—that is, that there was not a demand for corn at the Monday's prices. The effect of late fair weather has redeemed a great deal of the corn, which it was thought would perish on the ground.—There is, however, no chance of the average price being brought below 80 shillings.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The fast sailing ship Isabella, Captain Price, arrived here in the short passage of 28 days from Havre-de-Grace, which place she left on the evening of the 23d of October.

The French Journals are barren of news. They are filled with the nomination of the Deputies for the next Chamber, which were to meet on the 4th inst. The sitting, according to all probability, will be very interesting and furnish great events. It is generally considered in France, that the fate of that country depends considerably on their proceedings.

BOSTON, NOV. 26.

LATE FROM RUSSIA.

Yesterday arrived at this port the U. S. brig Prometheus, A. S. WADSWORTH, Commander, 36 days from St. Petersburg, and 28 from Elsinore.

This is the vessel which carried out Mr. Coles, with dispatches from the American Government to the Court of Russia.—She arrived at St. Petersburg on the 27th of Sept. and remained there till the 20th of Oct., during which time the emperor was absent on a journey.

We understand she has brought despatches from the American Charge d'affaires in Russia, and from Mr. Coles—but on account of the absence of the Emperor it is presumed they are not answers to the communications of our Government, for which probably Mr. C. remained at St. Petersburg.

The Prometheus brings no political intelligence of importance.

Mr. PINNEY had not arrived.

NEW YORK, DEC. 2.

GEN. GROUCHY.—The Court to judge Lieut. General Emanuel Grouchy, included in the King's ordinance of the 24th July, article 1st, met yesterday. He was declared absent and contumacious. Col. Grouchy, the General's son, being dressed in his uniform of Colonel de Chasseur à Cheval,

presented himself to the bar in behalf of his father, and read a memorial signed by four celebrated Lawyers, proving that the General was not under the jurisdiction of a council of war, and should be tried by a high Court. After four hours deliberation, the Court decided to take further cognizance of that affair, and ordered the papers to be returned to His Excellency the Minister of War, to be acted upon as the law directs.

GENS. SAVARY and LALLEMAND.—Some foreign paper says, that the Governor of Smyrna was beheaded by giving an asylum to the Generals Savary and Lallemand, without the order of the Grand Seignior; and that the Age of the Janissaries, and six others of the body were put to death.

RONALD G. HARRIS, Esq.—has resigned his seat in the Senate of the U. States.

RICHMOND, DEC. 5.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA.

The Electors of President and Vice President of the United States met in the Senate Chamber on Tuesday last, to see whether all the Electors chosen by the people were present and if not, to take the necessary arrangements thereupon.—Spencer Roane, Esq. one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, was called to the chair, and Theodosius Harford, Esq. (Clerk of the Senate) was chosen Secretary.—Six of the Electors were absent, viz. Mark Alexander, Branch T. Archer, Geo. Penn, Wm. G. Poindexter, John Dixon and John Webster.

In this case, the law of Virginia provides, that if any Elector does not appear by such hour of the day previous to the election, the Legislature is to supply the vacancy by the appointment of some person who lives within the district of the absentee; and if the Elector chosen by the people does not appear by 10 o'clock on the day of the election, the one appointed by the Legislature is to supply his place.—In compliance with this provision a letter was addressed by the President of the College on Tuesday, to the Legislature, apprising them of the non-appearance of several of their Members; whereupon, the Legislature proceeded to fill the vacancies, by the joint ballot of both Houses.—Robert B. Stark, of Greensville, was chosen to supply the place of Mark Alexander. Wm. Archer, of Powhatan, that of Branch T. Archer, Benjamin Cook, of Franklin, that of George Penn; William Brockenbrough, of Richmond City, that of Wm. G. Poindexter; Daniel Morgan, of Jefferson, that of John Dixon; and John Eddie, of Brooke, that of John Webster.

At 10 o'clock yesterday the College again met in the Senate Chamber.

After the names of the members were called over, to see that they were present, the President of the College requested them to prepare their ballots for President of the U. S. The Clerk then called over the names of the Electors in the order in which the districts from which they were selected, are arranged in the law; and as each one was named, he rose from his seat and deposited his ballot in the box.

Messrs. Stewart [of Augusta], Holmes [of Frederick] and Taylor [of Orange] were chosen a committee to examine the ballots.

As each ballot was opened, its contents were audibly and successively pronounced by the members of the committee. The ballots with little variation ran thus: "JAMES MONROE, now Secretary of State, of the U. S. to be President of the U. S."

Mr. Stewart reported, that they had examined the ballots, and found that twenty-five votes had been given, and that they were evenly divided.

The President of the College then requested that the gentlemen would prepare their ballots for Vice President of the United States.—The same order was observed in depositing and counting the ballots.

Mr. Stewart reported, that the committee had examined the ballots and found that the twenty-five votes were given for James Monroe, and that the remaining two were given for John Quincy Adams. The result was, that John Quincy Adams had 13 votes, and James Monroe 12.

The President of the College then requested that the gentlemen would prepare their ballots for Vice President of the United States.—The same order was observed in depositing and counting the ballots.

Mr. Stewart reported, that the committee had examined the ballots and found that the twenty-five votes were given for James Monroe, and that the remaining two were given for John Quincy Adams. The result was, that John Quincy Adams had 13 votes, and James Monroe 12.

The sum of the votes for James Monroe was 13, and for John Quincy Adams 12.

The result of the election was, that James Monroe was elected President, and Daniel D. Tompkins Vice-President.

Some arrangements were made as to the certificate of election and the appointment of a person to bear the copy of the certificate to the seat of government of the U. S. when the College adjourned sine die.

Washington City, December 5.

Yesterday was the day fixed by law for the election of a President and Vice-President of the United States, by the Electors throughout the United States, to serve for four years from the 4th day of March next. There is no doubt that James Monroe is elected President, and Daniel D. Tompkins Vice-President of the United States.

We understand that the Minister of France has, since his arrival in this city, been favorably received by the President. Whatever difference of opinion there may have been on a delicate subject, intimately connected with our institutions respecting which it is difficult for foreign governments to form correct opinions, we cannot doubt, after the friendly explanations which it is understood have taken place, that just sentiments will be entertained respecting them, and that no interruption will occur in the amicable relations existing between the United States and His Most Christian Majesty.

We understand that the Minister of France has, since his arrival in this city, been favorably received by the President. Whatever difference of opinion there may have been on a delicate subject, intimately connected with our institutions respecting which it is difficult for foreign governments to form correct opinions, we cannot doubt, after the friendly explanations which it is understood have taken place, that just sentiments will be entertained respecting them, and that no interruption will occur in the amicable relations existing between the United States and His Most Christian Majesty.

Washington City, December 5.

HURRICANE.

We have rarely ever witnessed a more tremendous storm of hail and wind, than happened here on Friday last. It commenced about 12 o'clock in the morning, and continued with unabated fury till the evening. All the vessels lying here have suffered severely. Those near the shore were driven with great violence upon the beach, and those at anchor soon followed, having parted their cables. Among the latter we are sorry to state was the U. S. schooner Porcupine, commanded by Lieut. Chapman, of the Navy. She returned from the Falls of St. Mary,

FROM FRENEAU'S WORKS.

OCTOBER'S ADDRESS.

October came the thirtieth day:
And thus I heard October say:
The lengthening nights and short'ning days
Have brought the year towards a close,
The oak a leafless bough displays
All is hastening to repose;
To make the most of what remains
Is now to take the greater pains.

An orange hue the grove assumes;
The Indian summer days appear;

When that deceitful summer comes
Be sure to hail the winter near;
It autumn wears a mourning coat
Be sure, to keep the mind aduct.

The flowers have dropt, their blooms are
gone;
The herbage is no longer green;
The birds are to their haunts withdrawn.
The leaves are scatter'd through the plain;
The sun approaches Capricorn;
And man and creature looks forlorn.

Amidst a scene of such a east,
The driving sleet, or falling snow,
The sullen cloud, the northern blast,
What have you left for comfort now.
When all is dead, or seems to die
That cheer'd the heart or charm'd the
eye?

To meet the scene, and it arrives,
(A scene that will in time retire)
Enjoy the pine—while that remains
You need not want the winter fire.
It rose unask'd from, for the plain,
And when consumed, will rise again.

Enjoy the glass, enjoy the board,
Nor discontent with fate betray;
Enjoy what reason will afford,
Nor disregard what female say;
Their chat will pass away the time,
When out of cash or out of rhyme.

The cottage warm and cheerful heart
Will cheat the stormy winter night,
Will bid the glooms of care depart
And to December give delight;
Thus spoke October—rather gay,
Then seized his staff, and wak'd away.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

HOMA VERMIS.

"man is but a worm."
We are all creeping worms of the earth;
Some are silk worms, great by birth;
Glow worms some, that shine by night;
Slow worms others, that are apt to bite;
Some are mud worms, slaves to wealth;
Many worms some, that wrong the health;
Some to the publick no good willers,
Canker worms and Caterpillars;
Round about the earth we're crawling;
For a sorry life we're sprawling;
Patrid stuff we suck—it fills us;
Death then sets his foot, and kills us.

ANCIENT AMERICAN FORTIFICATIONS.

The following interesting description of the remains of Ancient Fortifications which are still visible near Fort Hawkins, Georgia, is given in a letter from a gentleman at that place to his friend in New-Jersey.

Fort Hawkins consists of a stockade work, of about three fourths of an acre with two Block-houses, calculated for defense against Indians, it is situated on an eminence about one mile from the Oakmulgee River, abounds with good water, and, I believe, is the most healthy spot in this part of the country.

There are several relicts of human industry in the vicinity of this Post, which show evidently that it has been inhabited by a people of whom neither we nor the aborigines have any knowledge. These remains are still so visible as not to admit of the slightest doubt of their being otherwise than the effect of art. From the magnitude of their works, vast numbers must have been employed to complete them; and, to all appearances, must have been planned by men skilled in the arts of war.

In the vicinity of the Fort are several Mounds, the largest of which is nearly an hundred feet in height, and contains about three fourths of an acre of level earth on its summit. There are others of nearly equal bases, but much inferior in height; also many smaller ones, say from 20 to an hundred feet base, and from a third to half the height of the largest—the smaller ones appear to have been finished, that is, drawn to a point. What were their intentions in making these, are left for us to conjecture—it is not probable, however, from their location and form, that they were intended for defensive purposes, although the greater part and most important of them have been surrounded by a ditch evidently designed for defence; in some parts, where the soil is given to sand, it is scarcely discernible; but in a different soil, if it were not for the large oaks in its banks, one might justly believe it had not been half a century in existence—from this part we are to form our ideas of its original demension, which must have been, at least twenty feet wide and ten in depth, surrounding upwards of an hundred acres of rich land, with apparent windings and angles suited for defence.

But, sir, what is still more interesting, is the remains of a stupendous military work

Come and pay off your Debts.

about six miles southeast from this post. There is a ridge of land that continues for some miles in a southerly direction, losing its width as it gains its height, and ultimately terminates in a narrow cliff of rocks forming an abrupt precipice, several hundred feet above the level of the country south and west of it, which is so nearly level that the eye is uninterrupted. On the summit and near the point of this ridge, are the remains of a fortification, encompassing about forty acres, which has, without the smallest doubt, been constructed by a warlike people, as appears from the judicious selection of ground, and the strength and form of the works, around the whole of which a parapet of immense strength has been formed, a great portion of which is composed of stone; the bastions, thirty four in number, are judiciously arranged on that part of the line most assailable from the easy ascent of the hill. They are all of the same size, except those of the northwestern corner, which are much larger. The intended distance of the bastions is about ninety feet, which holds good where the ground is regular; in some parts, however, they are nearer, in others they have not been required.

The enclosure is oblong, perhaps its greatest breadth is about 100 yards; it has had three covered ways or outlets, one on each side, and one at the north end—On the east side, and about opposite the centre of the work, on the declivity of the hill, is an excellent spring, which has also been enclosed by as strong a work as the ground would admit, in the making of which below the spring has been formed a pool—immediately opposite the spring, and inside the fortification, is a reservoir for water, sunk many feet below the common surface, occupying about half an acre of ground, which, no doubt, was intended to receive such supply from the spring, as the rains or its natural resource did not afford. At the North and South extremes are floors made of tempered clay, of circular form, about forty feet in diameter, and four feet below the common level; this floor is now covered with soil to the depth of eight or ten inches, but by digging in any part, it is found to become completely level, and about two or three inches in thickness. Near the southern extremity is the highest part of the enclosed ground, which has been formed in a level square of about one acre."

JOHN ANDERSON.

Nov. 20.

NOTICE.

All those indebted to the subscriber will call and pay John Carlile, who has my books and full power to settle and receive the money; I hope all those indebted to me will call and pay off their accounts immediately.

JOHN ANDERSON.

Nov. 20.

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 commanding good recommendations, would be preferred; otherwise one with a small family will answer.

BENJAMIN BEELER.

Mill's Grove, October 30.

Elegance & Comfort Combined.

The subscriber has now open for sale
A SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies' Pelisse Cloths,

Ladies' Morocco and Calfskin Boots,
Shoes of every description,
Elegant Straw Hats and Bonnets,
Stockings in great variety,
Silks of almost all colours, twill'd, figured
and plain,
Muslins of almost every description,
Calicoes, an extensive assortment,
Craps in great abundance,

Silk and Cotton Shawls and Handkerchiefs of almost every kind,
Superfine Cloths, well assured,
Second quality, and coarse ditto,
Rose Blankets, of all sizes and qualities,
Linnens, coarse and fine, brown and white,
Flannels of various colours,
Stockingnets, Cords, Velvets, Velvetts,
Corduroys and Cassimores, completely
assorted,
Bonnettes, Bonbazeens, Ginghams and
Dimities,
Domestic Cottons, Bocking Baizes, &c. In
short it is impossible to enumerate the as-
sortment of Dry Goods now on hand,
in an advertisement.

Together with

Spirits, Wines, Rum, French Brandy,
Gin, Whiskey, Fresh Teas, Sugars, Lof,
Lump and Brown Coffee, Tobacco, Chocolate,
good Old Cheese and Philadelphia
Porter, with the whole tribe of Groceries.

China, Glass and Japanned Wares, Bureau
and Bedstead Mounting, Locks and Hinges,
Nails, assorted, Ropes and Brushes, and a
thousand other things.

Call at the subscriber's Store, on the Hill,
in Shepherd's Town, where a little money
will enable purchasers to clothe themselves
with elegance and comfort.

JOHN KEARSLEY.

Shepherd's Town, Nov. 13.

Jefferson County to wit.

AT a Court held for Jefferson County on

Monday the 28th day of Oct. 1816.

John Dixon and James Hite,

Complts.

Against

Berriman B. Breedin, Townsend Beck-

ham and Philip Hoffman, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

The Defendants Berriman B. Breedin not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth: On the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that the said Dts. B. D. Mulliekin, Wilson and Mullekin and Taylor do appear here on the fourth Monday in December next & answer the bill of the complainants; & that the said Dts. M. Wilson & Son, R. C. Lee, Wm. Little, John B. Henry, Abram Davenport and James L. Ranson, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

The Dts. B. D. Mulliekin, Wilson & Mullekin and Taylor not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth: On the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that the said Dts. B. D. Mulliekin, Wilson and Mullekin and Taylor do appear here on the fourth Monday in December next & answer the bill of the complainants; & that the said Dts. M. Wilson & Son, R. C. Lee, Wm. Little, John B. Henry, Abram Davenport and James L. Ranson do not pay, convey away or secrete, any monies by them owing to, or goods or effects in their hands belonging to the absent Defendant Breedin until the further order of this court: And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository published in Charlestown for two months successively, and posted at the door of the Court House of this county.

W. & J. LANE.

Charlestown, October 30.

A Runaway in Custody.

Committed to the jail of Jefferson county Va. on the 12th inst. a negro man, who calls himself Lewis Haw—says he is the property of Thomas John, of Faquier county, Va. Had on when committed, blue coat and pantaloons, yellow waist coat, and ruffle shirt, new shoes, and new wool hat. His owner is desired to release him, or he will be despatched of according to law.

JOHN SPANGLER, jailor.

Nov. 20.

GEO. HITE, Clerk.

October 30.

GEO. HITE, Clerk.

October 30.