

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. X.]

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1817.

[No. 504.]

TIME AND OPPORTUNITY.

When Chronos ranged the world below,
And revelled with impunity,
From age he flew, with youth moved slow,
But courted OPPORTUNITY.

The ardent nymph, fleet as the stag,
Receded from community;
Then would to disappointment brag,
"He's missed his opportunity."

"Let Virgins, therefore, in their prime,
Grant Hymen's importunity;
For if they dally long with Time,
They'll lose fair opportunity!"

From the Belfast Commercial Chronicle.

THE BUTTERFLY'S BIRTH DAY.

BY WILLIAM ROSCOE, ESQ.
The shades of night were scarcely fled,
The air was mild, the winds were still,
And slow the slanting sun beams spread
O'er wood and lawn, o'er heath and hill.

From fleecy clouds of pearly hue
Had dropt a short but balmy shower,
That hung like gems of morning dew,
On every tree and every flower.

And from the Blackbird's mellow throat
Was pour'd so loud and long a swell,
As echoed with responsive note
From mountain side, and shadowy dell.

When bursting forth to life and light,
The offspring of enraptured May,
The Butterfly, on pinions bright,
Launch'd in full splendour on the day.

Unconscious of a mother's care,
No infant wretchedness she knew,
But as she felt the vernal air,
At once to full perfection grew.

Her slender form, ethereal light,
Her velvet tints, and wings enfold;
With all the rainbow's colours bright,
And dropt with spots of burnish'd gold.

Trembling with joy, awhile she stood,
And felt the sun's enlivening ray,
Drank from the skies the vital food,
And wonder'd at her plumage gay;

And balanc'd off her broider'd wings,
Through fields of air prepar'd to sail;
Then on her venturous journey springs,
And floats along the rising gale.

Go, child of pleasure, range the fields,
Taste all that Spring can give,
Partake what bounteous Summer yields,
And live, while yet 'tis time to live.

Go, sip the rose's fragrant dew,
The lily's honied cup explore,
From flower to flower the search renew,
And rifle all the woodbine's store.

And let me trace thy vagrant flight,
Thy moments too of short repose,
And mark thee then with fresh delight,
Thy golden pinions ope and close.

But hark! while thus I musing stand,
Fare on the gale an airy note,
And, breathing from a viewless band,
Soft silvery tones around me float!

—They cease—but still a voice I hear,
A whisper'd voice of hope and joy,
"Thy hour of rest approaches near,
Prepare thee, mortal!—thou must die!"

"Yet start not;—on thy closing eyes
"Another day shall still unfold,
"A sun of milder radiance rise,
"A happier age of joys unfold."

"Shall the poor worm that shocks thy sight,
"The humblest form in Nature's train,
"Thus rise in new-born lustre bright,
"And yet the emblem trace in vain?"

"Ah! where were once her golden eyes,
"Her glittering wings of purple pride?
"Conceal'd beneath a rude disguise,
"A shapeless mass to earth allied."

"Like thee the hapless reptile lived,
"Like thee he toils; like thee he spun,
"Like thee his closing hour arriv'd,
"His labours ceas'd, his web was done."

"And shall thou, number'd with the dead,
"No happier state of being know?
"And shall no future morrow shed
"On thee a beam of brighter glow?"

"Is this the bound of Power Divine,
"To animate an insect frame?
"Or shall not He who moulded thine,
"Wake at His Will the vital flame?"

"Go, mortal! in thy reptile state,
"Enough to know that thou art given;
"Go, and the joyful tale relate,
"Fruit-child of earth! high heir of Heaven!"

OBSERVATIONS ON LAND IN A STATE OF NATURE.

It is believed, there are no directions published, by which the quality of Land can be known, when it is in a state of Nature. Had some of our Forefathers been acquainted with rich, middling, and poor Lands, when in a wilderness, they would not have settled where they did.

The subject is still of importance in the United States, to many of its Citizens; but

more especially to Europeans, who come in to this Country to settle as Farmers.

The first Settlers, doubtless judged of the quality of Land, by the Timber; and they coming from a country where that article did not abound, were more liable to err, than we, who are acquainted with the several kinds, and are too liable to confide in that alone.

The luxuriance of Timber, and even the kinds that prevail, cannot always be depended on, as a proof of a fertile soil. Whatever unfavorable appearances there may be, whatever kinds of Wood there are, that are known to abound on poor Land, that are stone is present, the Land may be confidently said, to be a durable, if not a luxuriant soil. Limestone Land, and rich or durable Land, may be considered as synonymous terms.

There are such variety in the appearances of Limestone, that many acquainted with it, may sometimes suppose it to be another stone. It may be soon tested. A little aquafortis, or any of the strong acids, dropped on Limestone, will produce an effervescence, or the liquid appear in motion. On another stone it will not.

Or, put a small piece into a fire, and keep it in a strong heat 10 or 15 minutes. If it is Limestone, fire will appear on the surface. But Land may be rich, without Limestone. How shall we know whether it is, or not? It has been said, that Timber alone is not to be relied on.

It may be adopted, as a general rule, that, however favorable the appearance of the Wood may be, if the strata or ground under the mould or virgin soil, is open, or porous (which can only be known by digging) that Land will not be long productive; unless there is calcareous matter, or something like lime-sand, mixed with the soil.

This mark is not apparent; nor is there much land of this description. If, on digging, there is a good depth of mould, or soil, and strata below that is compact, or a clay that will retain moisture; such land may be pronounced durably productive.

Underwood, or bushes, and herbage abound in the Woods remote from thick settlements. Where Papaw and Hazel are underwood, and a species of Ground-nuts, and Pea-vine, are found; and Oak, Hickory, Sugar tree, Walnut, but especially Locust, are the prevailing Wood; we may believe such Land good, if we chose to form a judgment from vegetables alone.

Pine Wood generally grows on a thin or poor soil. But, if Limestone be present, as it is in some places where Pine is, that Land should not be rejected, however unfavorable the Timber may be.

Farmers know, that if manure is put on Land that is sandy, gravelly, slaty, or any ground that dries soon after rain, the effect of the application is less durable, than where there is a bed of clay, under the soil, or other strata that will retain moisture. Hence the reason why such Land is not long productive, after it is cleared and cultivated. The soil rapidly diminishes; and when manure is added, it sinks into the pores of the roots of vegetables, and both are lost.

More might be said on this subject; but these Remarks, on Land in a state of Nature, may have their use, and are sufficient for a Newspaper Publication.

FROM THE ONTARIO MESSENGER.

British Manufactures outdone in Ontario.

Much has been said, and many accounts published of the celerity with which English manufacturers of cloth have gone through the various operations attendant on the manufacturing of that article, from the fleece to the garment. A few weeks since we published an account taken from an English paper, in which it was stated that at one of the Manufactories in England, the fleece had been taken from the sheep and Manufactured into a coat in the short space of 13 hours and 20 minutes. Messrs. Buck, Brewster & Co. Managers of the Ontario Manufactory at Manchester in this county, on perusing that article, became sensible, from the perfection of their machinery and the dexterity of their workmen, that the same operations might be accomplished even in a shorter time. Immediately a wager of 500 dollars was offered, and accepted by the managers, that they would perform the same operation in 12 hours. The wool was taken from the sack in its natural state, and in 9 hours and 15 minutes precisely, the coat was completed and wore by one of the parties concerned. The wool was picked, greased, carded, roped and spun—the yarn was warped, put into the loom and woven—the cloth was full-colored, four times shorn, pressed and carried to the tailors, and the coat completed, all within the time above stated. We saw the coat the next day after it was made.

The cloth was not of the finest texture, but was very handsomely dressed, and fitted the person remarkably well. The truth of the above statement can be attested by many respectable witnesses besides Messrs. Buck and Brewster.

The only difference between this and the English experiment, is the time occupied in shearing the fleece, and any farmer in the country knows that the operation may be dispatched in ten minutes. The above named gentlemen now confidently assert, that they can manufacture a coat of elegant superfine broadcloth, and have it completed in 12 hours.

JOHN SPANGLER, Jailer.

Nov. 12.

THE Editor of the Richmond Enquirer is requested to insert the above once a week for three months, and forward his account to this office for payment.

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this Office.

BOARDING.

THE subscriber having taken a house in Winchester, convenient to the Academy, will have it in his power to accommodate fifteen or twenty boarders by the year. It would be desirable that those who may think proper to intrust their children to his care, would make early application, that he may avail himself of the approaching season to lay in the necessary provisions.

Terms. Boys or girls between the age of fifteen and sixteen, finding their own beds, washing and mending, one hundred dollars, or one hundred and twenty dollars bedding found. Young ladies or gentlemen above the age of sixteen, finding their own beds, washing and mending, one hundred and ten dollars, or one hundred and thirty dollars and bedding furnished. Any boarders requiring fire and candles in their bed rooms, will be subject to an additional charge. Washing and mending can be had in the family on the customary terms.—Payment will be expected quarterly.

WARNER WASHINGTON.

Winchester, Nov. 12.

MICHAEL SHEETZ,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has commenced the

GUNSMITH BUSINESS,

in the house formerly occupied by Thomas H. Grady, at the East end of the main street in Charlestown, where he will manufacture rifles and fowling pieces in the best manner, together with every other article in the gunsmith business. He will also execute all work in the Whitesmith business, in the neatest order. From his knowledge and experience in the above business, he flatters himself to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may please to favor him with their custom.

Charlestown, Oct. 12.

FOR SALE,

A handsome Lot of Ground,

CONTAINING forty seven acres and seventeen perches, nearly one third of which is wood land, the balance in a good state of cultivation, well set with clover and enclosed with good fences, adjoining the lands of John Abell, Daniel Border, and others. The owner deems it unnecessary to state any thing about the quality of the land, as it lies in the most fertile part of Jefferson county. Being desirous to move to the western country, I will give a good bargain to any person wishing to purchase. For terms apply to the owner living on the land.

JAMES MOORE.

N. B. Any person wishing to purchase

more land, can have Mr. Daniel Border's tract adjoining the above, containing one hundred and forty seven acres, on reasonable terms. Any person applying immediately can have a chance of seeing it.

Oct. 22.

TWENTY DOLLARS

REWARD.

RAN away on the 12th of October last, from the farm of John McPherson, Jefferson county, Virginia, a negro man, named

SOLOMON,

(the property of Ann Rochester,) about 25 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches high, rather of a brown complexion, a well made active fellow, with a ple, sans countenance, has a scar over one of his eyes occasioned by the bite of a dog. His clothing not recollected. The above reward will be paid for apprehending and securing said fellow in jail so that his owner gets him again, by applying to the subscriber, living near the Rock's Ferry, Jefferson county, Va.

JAMES S. FERGUSON.

November 5.

Runaways in Custody.

WAS committed to the jail of Jefferson county Va. the following runaway slaves, viz.

DICK,

a bright mulatto, 6 feet one inch high, and about 26 years of age. Had on when committed, a brown great coat, a blue close bodied coat, white waist coat, blue pantaloons, an old wool hat and fine shoes. Committed on the 16th of October last—says he is the property of Aaron Hodges, living in Sumner county, West Tennessee.

BILL,

A bright mulatto, 5 feet 9 inches high, and about 17 years old. Had on a snuff colored cotton coat, dark corded pantaloons, yellow home made waist coat, fine shoes, and an old wool hat. Committed on the 22d of October,—says he belongs to William Bryan, of Nelson county, Va.

DICK,

About 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, very black, with a scar on his forehead. Had on a dark cotton coat half worn, light blue jeans roundabout, old twilled pantaloons, white dimity waist coat, fine hat, and coarse shoes. Committed on the 12th of October. Says he belongs to George Lane, of Stafford county, Va.

JOHN SPANGLER, Jailer.

Nov. 12.

THE Editor of the Richmond Enquirer is requested to insert the above once a week for three months, and forward his account to this office for payment.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF

HARD WARE,

From which the following are selected, all of which will be sold CHEAP.

Dressing Cases, with and without Glasses, Dressing Glasses, Mahogany Framed Ditto, Tea Boards and Waiters, Plated Castors,

Britania Coffee and Tea Pots, Ditto Sugar Bowls and Cream Jugs, Bell Mettle and Brass Kettles, Copper and Iron Ditto,

Ivory, Buck and Bone Handled Knives and Forks,

Ditto, ditto Carving Ditto, Tintania and Iron Table and Tea Spoons, Plated Candle Sticks,

Brass and Iron Ditto, Agitable and Iron Lamps, Polished Steel Snuffers,

Common Ditto, Snuffer Trays,

Brass and Iron Locks of every description, Brass and White Mettle Fossets, with loose Keys,

Ditto, ditto, ditto, confined Ditto, Plated and Polished Steel Bridle Bits, Iron Ditto,

Do. and Do. Stirrup Irons, Iron Ditto,

Elegant Brass Fenders, with and without Brass Feet,

Brass Andirons, Brass Knob'd Shovels and Tongs, Iron Shovels and Tongs,

Bellows, Dirt Shovels, with short handles, Ditto and Spades, with long handles,

Mill and Cut Saws, Hand and Panel Ditto, Wood Ditto, with Frames,

Key Hole Saws, and Saw Sets, Plane Irons,

Turners' Chisells, Cast Steel, Crowley & Blistered Steel, Swedish Iron, of every description,

Sheet and Strap Iron, &c &c R. WORTHINGTON.

Charlestown, Nov. 12.

LOOK OUT.

The subscriber informs the public that he has taken Mr. Aquilla Davis in as a partner, and the business in future will be conducted under the firm of

CARLILE & DAVIS,

who have on hand a very large and extensive assortment of

GOODS,

of almost every kind, that they will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

JOHN CARLILE, AQUILLA DAVIS.

ALL those indebted to John Carlile are requested to come forward and pay off their accounts to Mr. Lee Hardesty, without delay. The old firm having quit and a new one commenced, it is now expected that all who owe will come forward and pay off their accounts immediately; delays being dangerous. He hopes there are but few, if any, that will not come forward now and discharge their accounts, when they take into consideration the necessity of punctuality in this case. They certainly will not hold back his capital, but come forward and pay off to enable him to give them plenty of cheap goods.

He returns his sincere thanks to all his punctual customers, and solicits them to call and supply themselves with any kind of goods they may want, without money, and at a little price. Nothing will do him more pleasure than to supply them at all times they may think proper to call.

October 29.

Fulling and Dying.

THE subscribers hereby inform the public that they have commenced the FULLING and DYING BUSINESS, at Mill's Grove, where Cloth will be full'd, dyed and dressed in the neatest manner, and on the shortest notice. Those who may favor them with their custom, may rest assured that every exertion in their power will be made to give them satisfaction. They will constantly keep on hand a superior quality of

DYE STUFFS,

and will dye any colour that may be required. The current price will be given for SOLT and HARD SOAP, which will be taken in payment for Fulling, or Cash.

BENJ. BEELER, JOHN RATRIE.

Nov. 12.

Prime Susquehanna

HERRINGS.

Just received a few barrels, and for sale very cheap.

R. WORTHINGTON.

November 12.

STOVES.

THE subscriber has on hand a number of STOVES, of the newest fashion, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

THOMAS RAWLINS.

Charlestown, Nov. 5.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the commencement, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance.—No paper will be discontinued, except at the option of the Editor, until arrearages are paid.

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

All communications to the Editor must be post paid.

From the United States Gazette.

DOCTOR WATERHOUSE'S

LECTURE ON THE PERNICIOUS EFFECTS OF SMOKING SIGARS.

The professor of the theory and practice of physic finished his discourse by a public lecture in the Chapel of Cambridge, which has justly excited no small attention without, as well as within the walls of the college.

We shall not attempt an analysis of it, but simply mention some of its most striking features. The subject is indeed interesting to the community, being a comparative view of the health of the scholars at present, and in years past. It was clearly proved, that instances of depraved health had increased, and were increasing; and that there were more hectic and consumptive complaints within three or four years past, than for upwards of twenty years previous, during which the professor made his observations. He adduced this striking fact, that the table set for the freshmen in the hall, was generally cleared of its contents; while those students three or four years in advance, left nearly half that was set before them. If a keen appetite be a criterion of health, there was something of late years in a college life, which depraves the appetite, inasmuch as those who come in ruddy, hale and hearty, go out pale, languid, smoke-dried, and dispeptic. The cause of this declining health was sought for, when it was found to originate principally from the habit of smoking, by the very prevalent and nearly universal custom of smoking sigars.

It was rendered evident, that these two causes co-operated and aggravated each other; that the relaxing habit of smoking disinclined them from exercising in the open air, as was the custom, before the filthy fashion of smoking became so inordinate and so general. The professor then descended on the narcotick effects of tobacco, which he said, like rum or brandy, first stimulated and then stupefied; that when closed, it was a consolidated or dry dram. He then explained the importance of the saliva to digestion, and showed how the function was injured, especially in young persons who had not attained their full growth, by ejecting it. It was said that inordinate smokers were in danger of becoming tipplers, from the unnatural thirst created by the process of hot fumigation; and that to remove the fainting and sinking of the stomach, incident to young smokers, too many had recourse to stimulating drinks. The professor held up to view the picture of intemperance, and contrasted it with the picture of juvenile health and vigour; he entreated the young gentlemen in an affectionate manner to guard against, and resist the first inroads upon their youthful constitutions, and point out, in a forcible, but delicate manner, the effects of that folly, "which most easily besets them."

The Doctor allowed that smoking was cordial and comforting to elderly people, in certain situations, and under certain circumstances. He said he should be unwilling to deprive the labouring man of the soporiferous regale, after a hard day's work; or the grief-worn weary negro, after he has finished his task on the plantation, and whose wretched condition excites a wish "to steep his senses in forgetfulness." Nay, said he, I would light the pipe myself, for this drink him for a moment to forget his wretchedness. But for a young person, a young gentleman, not yet arrived at a point of his growth, and faculties, and who is, or ought to be, all life, activity, alertness and neatness; for him to wish "to steep his senses in forgetfulness," is, if not a vice, a shameful depravity; absolutely unworthy the blooming energies of youth.

The professor likewise remarked, that it was allowed by all, that since the foundation of the college, the custom of smoking was never so general as of late years; and that it

was conceded by all, that individuals never carried the practice to such excess before; and that it was confessed by all, that the sons of Harvard never appeared so languid and unhealthy, and that he could say, as a physician, that during the three and twenty years he had been a professor in the college, he had never seen so many marks of declining health, nor ever knew so many hectic habits and consumptive affections, as of late years; and that he could trace this alarming inroad on their tender constitutions, to the pernicious custom of SMOKING SIGARS, and its equally pernicious concomitants.

Although this lecture was replete with solemn advice, and was in some passages a strong invective against a darling fashion; yet the students immediately requested a copy for the press, which, we hope, will be the means of checking a very serious evil.

STAPLETON.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS.

Tuesday, November 11.—A motion was made, and agreed to unanimously, that the Address of the President, at the commencement of the present session of the Board, be spread on the Journal.

The Governor's Address was as follows: "GENTLEMEN—This being the first annual meeting since I have had the honor of being placed in the highly responsible situation which the law has assigned me at this Board, I will ask your indulgence whilst I make the declaration that it shall be my unceasing endeavor to manifest an impartiality and disinterestedness which will satisfactorily evince that I shall always be governed by a due and deliberate regard to the individual feelings of the Board, whilst I shall advance with an undeviating eye and steady step, to what I conceive to be the most important and essential interests of the whole State."

"Were I not convinced that all the members composing this Board had devoted much reflection upon the important subject of the internal improvement of the State, and particularly the sections of it which they represent, I should have deemed it my duty to have made an effort to have briefly presented to their view such prominent subjects as I might have deemed most worthy their consideration. But, when I see around me those who I know to be well qualified for the discharge of their duty, and who amongst them the very persons to whose zeal and devotion the institution is in a great degree indebted for its existence, I should be very ignorant of myself, and very arrogant, were I to attempt to prescribe subjects, or direct their deliberations."

"No important institution can be brought completely into operation without encountering the delays and difficulties consequent upon a state of impediency.—By those who do not witness every unavoidable embarrassment which necessarily retards, there is rarely that liberal allowance made which is justly due. It is with regret that I have seen an impatience in every section of the State, which could not be gratified. While I have properly appreciated the motive, I cannot help fearing it will beget an unfriendly spirit, which may endanger the foundation of the institution, and destroy the best efforts and fairest prospects for the internal improvement of the State, that have been devised since the establishment of the government. Yet I can never cease to cherish, with the fondest anticipation, the day when this great project shall be matured. For, whether it is considered as involving individual benefits, by promoting wealth and industry, or whether it is regarded in a political point of view, as strengthening the ties of fraternity between the eastern and western sections of the State, by a direct intimacy which always goes to a subversion of narrow prejudices, and by the additional union of an inseparable interest; or, indeed, whether as touching the great character of the State, it is equally the subject of my deepest concern and most anxious solicitude. Permit me, therefore, to reiterate my assurances, that in every step towards the promotion of so important an object both to the people and the State, it will always give sincere pleasure to find my most cordial co-operation."

A resolution was adopted, directing the Public Engineer to survey a route for a canal from Richmond to the route of the contemplated canal, connecting the waters of the Roanoke and Appomattox rivers, so as to meet that route at the most convenient and eligible point; provided provision shall previously have been made for defraying the expenses, according to an Act creating a fund for Internal Improvement.

Sundry documents on the subject of the Navigation of the Rappahannock river and its branches, were referred to a Committee of three, to report their opinion thereupon.

Mr. Bernard Peyton was re-elected Secretary to the board for one year.

Wednesday, November 12.—The Committee to whom was referred the Report of the

Principal Engineer, and sundry other documents in relation to the Rappahannock River, made the following Report:

"That in pursuance of the said resolution, they called upon the Principal Engineer, and requested him to consider the said Report and documents and to make an estimate of the expense necessary to render the said river and its branches navigable to the point designated by the charter of the Rappahannock company, so as to afford a navigation as good as the present navigation of James River above the falls.

The Engineer accordingly made such estimate, which accompanies this Report. Your Committee are of opinion that in the present state of the population and resources of the country interested in this subject, it would not be practicable to raise the funds necessary to render the said river navigable, upon the extensive and perfect plan originally proposed by the Engineer, and that it will be attaining a beneficial and valuable object for the present to put the navigation of the Rappahannock into a situation as convenient and useful as the present navigation of James river.

To render this, as the opinion of this Committee is, that \$300,000 will be sufficient to complete the work required, to be effected by the Rappahannock Company according to their charter.

Resolved, that a copy of the foregoing resolution be transmitted by the Secretary to the President and Directors of the Rappahannock Company.

On motions severally made, the latter clause of the resolution of 12th June, 1816, and the entire one of the 8th November, 1816, which provides that the Principal Engineer, (when not otherwise employed in the service of the Board) may engage in other business, were rescinded.

Resolved unanimously, that the Address made by the President at the commencement of the present session of the Board, be published in the newspapers of this city.

Adjourned until the 3rd Monday in December next.

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette.

STATE

the stones. Some of the witnesses stated that it rained on Saturday night.

The examination closed about half past five o'clock P. M. The arguments of counsel occupied the jury until near eleven o'clock, when they retired to their room, and in a short half an hour, returned with the verdict "Guilty of murder in the first degree."

Attorney General and Kell, of Counsel for the State—Mott and Finley, of Counsel for the Prisoner.

OUR ABORIGINES.

Magnificent style of living.

The following striking description of the style in which Montezuma lived in Mexico, when Cortez took possession of that city, is taken from a translation made by one of the best scholars of his country, from the original notes of that commander.

Montezuma was every morning attended by upwards of six hundred caciques, or nobles, whose suite filled all the court yards of the palace, and even the large street which it terminated. When dinner was served up for the prince, it was at the same time for the whole court, and each attendant or servant had his allowance also given him.

Eating and drinking rooms were kept open for all who wished to regale themselves. No less than four hundred different dishes were prepared at each meal, and to supply this unmatched profusion, all the productions of the earth and water were laid under contribution.

The various dishes were brought in at the same time, and to prevent them from getting cold, each plate and sauce-pan was furnished with a chafing dish. The hall in which Montezuma sat was very large, magnificently furnished and covered with carpets.

He sat at one end of it in a small leather arm chair of admirable workmanship, and was attended by a nobleman whose particular office it was to help him, and who stood by and gave directions to the officers in waiting to bring whatever was wanted.

At the other end of the room were five or six old nobles, whom Montezuma had served out of the same dishes with himself. Water was constantly brought to wash his hands both before and after eating, and the napkin he made use of never appeared the second time, neither did the plates, sauce pans or chafing dishes. He changed his dress regularly four times a day, and the same garments were never worn by him but once.

The nobility who came to visit him, entered his apartment barefooted, and whenever any of them approached him they inclined their bodies and cast their eyes down.

In addressing him they raised their heads, without looking him in the face, which was done through respect, I say through respect, because some of the caciques reproved my men for disrespect, towards me, in not inclining themselves, and in looking me in the face whilst speaking.

* The following more detailed account of Montezuma's mode of living is given by B. Diaz, p. 130—140.

"His cooks had upwards of thirty different ways of dressing meats, and they had earthen vessels so contrived as to keep them hot always; for the table of Montezuma himself, above three hundred dishes were dressed, and for his guards above a thousand.

Before dinner, Montezuma would sometimes go and inspect the preparations, and his officers would point out to him which were the best, and explained of what birds and flesh they were composed, and of those which he would eat. But this was more for amusement than any thing else. It is said, that at times the flesh of young children were dressed for him, but the ordinary meats were domestic fowls, pigeons, geese, partridges, quails, venison, Indian hogs, pigeons, hares and rabbits, with many other animals and birds peculiar to the country. This is certain that after Cortez had spoken to him, relative to the dressing of human flesh, it was not practised in his palace. At his meals in the cold weather, a number of torches of the bark of a wood which makes no smoke, and has an aromatic smell, were lighted, and that they should not throw too much heat, screens ornamented with gold, and painted with figures of idols, were placed before them. Montezuma was seated on a low throne, or chair, at a table proportioned to the height of his seat. The table was covered with white cloths and napkins, and four beautiful women presented him with water for his hands, in vessels which they call caxiales, with other vessels under them like plates, to catch the water; they also presented him with towels. Then two other women brought cakes of bread, and when the king began to eat, a large screen of gilt wood was placed before him, so that people during that time should not see him. The women having retired to a little distance, four ancient lords stood by the throne, to whom Montezuma, from time to time spoke, or addressed questions; and as a mark of particular favour, gave to each of them a plate of that which he was eating. He was served on earthen ware of Cholula, red and black. While the king was at table, no one of his guards, or in the vicinity of his apartment, dared for their lives make any noise.

Fruit of all the kinds that the country produced was laid before him; he ate very little, but from time to time, a liquor prepared from Coeca, and of a stimulative or corroborative quality, as we are told, was presented to him in small cups. We could not at that time see if he drank it or not, but I observed a number of jars, above fifty, brought in, filled with foaming chocolate, of which

he took some, which the women presented to him.

At different intervals during the time of dinner, there entered certain Indians, lumpy-backed, very deformed and ugly, who played tricks of buffoonery, and others who they said were jesters. There was also a company of singers and dancers, who afforded Montezuma much entertainment. To these he ordered the vases of chocolate to be distributed. The four female attendants then took away the cloths, and again, with much respect, presented him with water to wash his hands. During the time Montezuma was at dinner, two very beautiful women were busily employed making small cakes, with eggs and other things mixed therein—These were delicately white, and when made, they presented them to him on plates covered with napkins. Also another kind of bread was brought to him in long loaves, and plates of cakes resembling wafers. After he had dined, they presented to him three little canes highly ornamented, containing liquid-amber, mixed with an herb they called tobacco; and when he had sufficiently viewed and heard the singers, dancers and buffoons, he took a little of the smoke of one of these canes, and then laid himself down to sleep; and thus his principal meal concluded. After this was over, all his guards and domestics sat down to dinner, and as near as I could judge, above a thousand plates of those eatables that I have mentioned were laid before them, with vessels of foaming chocolate, and fruit in an immense quantity. For his women, and various inferior servants, his establishment was of a prodigious expense; and we were astonished, amidst such profusion, at the vast regularity that prevailed."

(Port Folio.)

DISCOVERY OF THE LONGITUDE.

BY AN AMERICAN.

To the editors of the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.

Gentlemen—The reading part of the community already knows that Dr. JOEL ASBOTT, of Georgia, has for several years distinguished himself by enquiries into Magnetism. As long ago as 1802, there was a summary of his opinions published in Mitchell and Miller's Medical Repository at New York. Since that time the Magazines and Journals have occasionally noticed the progress of this ingenious gentleman's discoveries. The full development of his Magnetic Theory, and its practical application, are contained in his essay on the central influence of Magnetism, published in a pamphlet form at Philadelphia, with diagrams, in 1814.

Experiments lately made on board a ship bound from Savannah to Liverpool, and on board another from Boston to Savannah, has shown that Dr. Asbott's plain and simple apparatus for determining the Longitude upon magnetic principles is admirably adapted to the purposes of both calculating and navigating men.

It is the intention of the inventor of this elegant method to cause improved machinery to be made, and new modes of observation to be adopted, and we understand that he will shortly lay before the public another edition of his work, with the whole elucidation of the important discovery which he has had the good fortune to make.

GENERAL WASHINGTON.

Extract of a letter of recent date, from a young Bostonian now in Valencia, (Spain) to the Editors of the Boston Patriot.

"A few days since, I saw advertised in the play-bills, in the streets, in large letters, 'WASHINGTON.' I did not at first know the name of Washington was known here, and I thought it could not possibly relate to the great man, of whom our country is so justly proud. However, to my surprise, I found the comedy truly American. The character of Washington is placed in the most favorable light for virtue, patriotism and honor. The plot is taken from the circumstance of the General's threatening retaliation on his British prisoners, which deterred the British commander from inflicting death on a number of American officers, prisoners of war. The play was well written, and excellently performed. During the performance, an illumination scene took place, and in the most conspicuous part of the stage appeared in large transparent letters, 'VIVE WASHINGTON!' The act ended in a beautiful dance, the dancers playing a temple of laurel wreaths over Washington. I have never seen any thing so complimentary to the General's memory on our stage. An interesting and novel part is introduced in the comedy, to relieve the more serious. It is a little extraordinary, that the actor who personated the General was about 50, of a tall, commanding appearance, and if he had personally known Washington, he could not have copied him better. That stern and inflexible manner, which was natural to him in the camp, but which gave way to the softest feelings of humanity when his duty did not interfere, were admirably portrayed. The play was repeated three nights."

FROM THE BUFFALO GAZETTE, NOV. 11.

Niagara Falls—Bridge to Goat Island.

Augustus Porter, Esq. the proprietor of the American side of the falls of Niagara, sometime since purchased Goat Island, lying in Niagara river, dividing the falls—This island being situated in the rapids, has hitherto been deemed quite inaccessible, or dangerous of access, there being only one point to approach, and that by putting into

the river a mile or more above the falls, and then dropping down between the rapids on the head of the island; this way, however, could not always be considered secure, as the least mismanagement of the boat in departing from the island would be fatal. In order therefore to approach the island in safety, and to improve it to advantage, the enterprising proprietor has constructed a bridge 34 rods in length, founded on piers, each pier when filled will contain 50 tons of stone; and from the size of the piers, and the foundation being solid rock, it is confidently believed that the bridge will be permanent.

It is, we understand, the intention of Judge Porter, to cultivate this enchanting island, and erect thereon suitable buildings for the accommodation of strangers and others, who desire to view one of the grandest curiosities of nature, in a new character; the falls have hitherto been observed on either side of the Niagara with rapture; but what would counsel Phillips say, were he perched on this romantic spot? would he not tell you of the wild roaring rapids above, on either side of the vast sheet rolling over the dreadful precipices, and the seeming distant thunder of the terrific abyss beneath, the scaring cloud before him pierced by the sun beam, and decked with the lustre of the rainbow!

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT OF NOV. 19.

The execution of Amos, a black man, for the crime of a Rape, took place on Thursday, the 13th inst. at Danbury. He was taken from the prison to the Meeting house, where he heard an appropriate sermon by the Rev. Mr. Andrews, from that one sinner destroyeth much good. When seated in the broad aisle with his white cap on, and the halter about his neck, he looked about upon the people with as much apparent unconcern as though he had been a spectator.

During the religious exercise he appeared more affected; knelt in prayer; kept his handskerchief to his face, appeared to be weeping. He walked to the place of execution, and knelt on the ground at the foot of the scaffold, voluntarily, and ascended it himself; tho' with some apparent difficulty.

During his confinement he appeared rather hardened and impatient. He had till within a few days, declared that he was not the person who attempted the abuse of a female in Northfield some time ago, but the night before his execution he confessed the crime. He had during his confinement, declared that he had two accomplices in the crime, who went with him to Mrs. Thorp's house, and engaged him to stand between him and the foot of the gallows, he exonerated those men, and confessed that he was alone.

He arrived at the gallows at 3 o'clock, and at 12 minutes past three the scaffold dropped. The concourse of people was immense. The general opinion was that there were more than fifteen thousand.

Let those who wish to see scripture to justify the execution for a rape, read Deuteronomy xxii. 25, 26, and 27.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following list of the Branches of the Bank of the United States now in operation may not be unacceptable to the Public, who have not before had them in one view. Offices of Discount and Deposit are in operation at

Portsmouth, New-Hampshire. Boston, Massachusetts. Providence, Rhode Island. Middletown, Connecticut. New-York, New-York. Baltimore, Maryland. Washington, District of Columbia. Richmond, in Virginia. Norfolk, in Virginia. Charleston, South Carolina. Savannah, Georgia. New-Orleans, Louisiana. Cincinnati, Ohio. Lexington, Kentucky.

Branches have been also established at Louisville, Kentucky. Chillicothe, Ohio. Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Fayetteville, North-Carolina, and Augusta, Georgia.

Which are not yet but soon will be in operation.

FRENCH PEASANTRY.

FROM LADY MORGAN'S FRANCE.

The influence of the toilette is universal in France, and it is far from being exclusively an object of female devotion, even among the peasantry. The young farmer "qui se fait graver," is, in his own estimation, as attractive as any *merveilleux* of the *chasseuse D'Antin* can suppose himself. His well powdered head and massive quiff, his round hat, drawn up at either side, "pour faire le monsieur," his large silver buckles, and his large silver watch, with his smart white calico jacket and trousers, present an excellent exhibition of rural coxcombry, while the elders of the villages set off their frieze coats with a fine flowered linen waistcoat, whose redundancy of flaps renders the texture of the nether part of their dress very unimportant.

But, however tasteless or coarse, however simple or grotesque, the costume of the French peasantry may appear to the stranger's eye, it still is a costume! It is a refinement on necessity, and not the mere and meagre covering of shivering nature. It is always one, among many evidences, that the people are not poor, are not uncivilized, that they require the decencies of life, and are competent to purchase them.

New-York, Nov. 25.

INSURRECTION AT SAPORONAS.

A Calcutta paper, brought by the ship Trident, Captain Bar, arrived at this port on Saturday evening, contains intelligence under the head of Masras, July 19, of a very serious insurrection having broken out on the 19th May last at Saporonas, one of the principal residences attached to Amoy, in which the resident and his family had fallen victims to the treachery of the natives. A force of 200 men had been sent by the Dutch authorities the day after the insurrection to quell the disturbance, but the whole party had been destroyed immediately on their landing.

A letter from Saporonas, dated the 18th June, gives the whole particulars relating to the above affair. It was received by the commissioners of his majesty the king of the Netherlands at Amboyna, from Mrs. Vandenburg, the wife of the resident. She states, that her husband had been seized at the Negree of Hasia, or Porto, by the natives, and that, in consequence, she had taken refuge in the fort. The party who were sent to quell the insurgents, consisted of 150 European sailors and soldiers, with about 50 natives. The attack was made in boats. The Europeans were overpowered, and nearly all destroyed—among them several officers.

We learn from Capt. Rae, that the Governor of Calcutta, had set out for the Western Provinces, for the purpose, as was reported, to put an end to some premeditated insurrection.

The Trident has brought to this port an Elephant, remarkably docile and playful.

FROM INDIA.

By the Trident, the editors of the Gazette have received the Calcutta papers of the 23d of August, which contain our President's Inauguration Speech on the 4th of March last. The same paper announces the arrival there of the Nautilus from Batavia, with news that a serious insurrection had broken out on the 13th of May at Saporonas, one of the principal Residences of Amboyna, in which the Resident and his family had fallen victims to the treachery of the natives. A Dutch force of 200 men was sent the next day to quell the disturbances without effect, most of the party having been destroyed immediately on their landing.

BALTIMORE, NOV. 25.

FROM ALGIERS.

Accounts from Algiers, of the 12th of August, mention, that notwithstanding all the calamities which that country had recently experienced from war, almost famine, and from time to time earthquakes, the marine of that regency had very considerably revived. It was then said to include eleven corsairs, among which were one frigate of 14 guns, five corvettes of from 18 to 24 guns, and five brigs and schooners, fast sailers. Several of the small vessels had lately made a cruise to the English channel, where they captured three Spanish, one Hamburg, and a Russian vessel. A part of the crew of the latter were left on board, who rose upon the pirates, threw them into the sea, and carried the brig into Lisbon. The former were condemned, and their crews made slaves, mixed with malefactors, and forced to labour from the break of day until dark, receiving for their support four little black loaves with water five corvettes of from 18 to 24 guns, and five brigs and schooners, fast sailers. 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New Shenandoah Company.

The President and Directors of the New Shenandoah Company, respectfully report to the resolution of the last general meeting, they entered into contract with Messrs. Charles Lewis, David Golladay and John Gatewood, for clearing and making navigable the Shenandoah river from Harper's Ferry to Port Republic—that the Contractors have given satisfactory security on real property for the performance of the conditions of the contract on their part; have entered upon the performance; have made all progress during the season, which could be reasonably expected; and in that progress, and in that style of executing their work, give a flattering earnest of the speedy and faithful fulfillment of their covenant.

For the North Branch of the river, the Board have not succeeded in their efforts to procure a contract—they, nevertheless, foster the hope, that the ensuing winter will not pass without compassing this very desirable event.

The unfavorable circumstances against which we have had often and laboriously to contend, have so far affected some of the members of the company, as to induce them to withhold the payment of instalments ordered on their shares, and have thus subjected the Board to the painful necessity of exposing their shares to public sale, and of commencing prosecutions against the delinquents, for the deficiencies; some of these prosecutions have been carried on to judgment, whilst others are yet pending; We hope, however, that no such necessity of sales will recur.

The amount of receipts and disbursements for the current year, will be found by reference to the accompanying report of the treasurer. The receipts would probably have exceeded the sums stated by several hundred dollars, had not some of the boatmen disregarded the principles of common honesty—their fraudulent practices were soon reported to the Board, which took the earliest practicable measures to prevent their recurrence. It is nevertheless highly gratifying, that already, whilst the work is comparatively in its commencement, the tolls should form so considerable a portion of our receipts. It converts our late hopes into an assurance of ultimate success; and affords a certainty of that remuneration, which our adventure, troublesome expense, deserve. Already would the amount of tolls yield a dividend, were it expedient to declare one, of more than six per centum on the payments made.

All of which is respectfully submitted, Signed, CH. A. STUART, Pres. N. S. C.

CAUTION.

The subscriber is resolved, hereafter, to prosecute all persons detected in dealing with his slaves, in any manner whatever, unless such slaves are furnished with a written permission, signed by myself, or some of my family.

GARLAND MOORE. Jefferson County, Nov. 26.

BOARDING.

THE subscriber having taken a house in Winchester, convenient to the Academy, will have it in his power to accommodate fifteen or twenty boarders by the year. It would be desirable that those who may think proper to intrust their children to his care, would make early application, that he may avail himself of the approaching season to lay in the necessary provisions.

Terms. Boys or girls between the age of fifteen and sixteen, finding their own beds, washing and mending, one hundred dollars, or one hundred and twenty dollars bedding found. Young ladies or gentlemen above the age of sixteen, finding their own beds, washing and mending, one hundred and ten dollars, or one hundred and thirty dollars and bedding furnished. Any boarders requiring fire and candles in their bed rooms, will be subject to an additional charge. Washing and mending can be had in the family on the ordinary terms.—Payment will be expected quarterly.

WARNER WASHINGTON. Winchester, Nov. 12.

FOR SALE,

A handsome Lot of Ground, CONTAINING forty seven acres and seventeen perches, nearly one third of which is wood land, the balance in a good state of cultivation, well set with clover and enclosed with good fences, adjoining the lands of John Abell, Daniel Border, and others. The owner deems it unnecessary to state any thing about the quality of the land, as it lies in the most fertile part of Jefferson county. Being desirous to move to the western country, I will give a good bargain to any person wishing to purchase. For terms apply to the owner living on the land.

JAMES MOORE. Oct. 22.

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

MICHAEL SHEETZ,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has commenced the GUNSMITH BUSINESS, in the house formerly occupied by Thomas H. Grady, at the East end of the main street in Charlestown, where he will manufacture rifles and fowling pieces in the best manner, together with every other article in the gunsmith business. He will also execute all work in the Whitesmith business, in the neatest order. From his knowledge and experience in the above business, he flatters himself to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may please to favor him with their custom. Charlestown, Oct. 12.

Runaways in Custody.

WAS committed to the jail of Jefferson county Va. the following runaway slaves, viz.

DICK,

A bright mulatto, 6 feet one inch high, and about 26 years of age. Had on when committed, a brown great coat, a blue close bodied coat, white waist coat, blue pantaloons, an old wool hat and fine shoes. Committed on the 16th of October last—says he is the property of Aaron Hodges, living in Sumner county, West Tennessee.

BILL.

A bright mulatto, 5 feet 9 inches high, and about 17 years old. Had on a snuff-colored cotton coat, dark corded pantaloons, yellow home made waist coat, fine shoes, and an old wool hat. Committed on the 22d of October,—says he belongs to William Bryan, of Nelson county, Va.

DICK.

About 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, very black, with a scar on his forehead. Had on a dark cotton coat half worn, light blue jeans roundabout, old tinned pantaloons, white dimity waist coat, fine hat, and coarse shoes. Committed on the 12th of October. Says he belongs to George Lane, of Stafford county, Va.

JOHN SPANGLER, Jailor. Nov. 12.

The Editor of the Richmond Enquirer is requested to insert the above once a week for three months, and forward his account to this office for payment.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF HARDWARE, From which the following are selected, all of which will be sold CHEAP.

Dressing Cases, with and without Glasses, Dressing Glasses, Mahogany Framed Ditto, Tea Bords and Waiters, Plated Castors, Britania Coffee and Tea Pots, Ditto Sugar Bowls and Cream Jugs, Bell Mettle and Brass Kettles, Copper and Iron Ditto, Ivory, Buck and Bone Handled Knives and Forks, Ditto, ditto Carving Ditto, Tutania and Iron Table and Tea Spoons, Plated Candle Sticks, Brass and Iron Ditto, Agitable and Iron Lamps, Polished Steel Snuffers, Common Ditto, Snuffer Trays, Brass and Iron Locks of every description, Brass and White Mettle Fosssets, with loose Keys, Ditto, ditto, confined Ditto, Plated and Polished Steel Bridle Bits, Iron Ditto, Do. and Do. Stirrup Irons, Iron Ditto, Elegant Brass Fenders, with and without Brass Feet, Brass Andirons, Brass Knubb'd Shovels and Tongs, Iron Shovels and Tongs, Bellows, Dirt Shovels, with short handles, Ditto and Spades, with long handles, Mill and Cut Saws, Hand and Pannel Ditto, Wood Ditto, with Frames, Key Hole Saws, and Saw Sets, Plane Irons, Turners' Chissels, Cast Steel, Crowley & Blistered Steel, Swedish Iron, of every description, Sheet and Strap Iron, &c. &c.

R. WORTHINGTON. Charlestown, Nov. 12.

Fulling and Dying. THE subscribers hereby inform the public that they have commenced the FULLING and DYING BUSINESS, at Mills Grove, where Cloth will be fulled, dyed and dressed in the neatest manner, and in the shortest notice. Those who may favor them with their custom, may rest assured that every exertion in their power will be made to give them satisfaction. They will constantly keep on hand a superior quality of

DYE STUFFS,

and will dye any colour that may be required. The current price will be given for SALT and HARD SOAP, which will be taken in payment for Fulling, or Cash. BENJ. BEELEER, JOHN RATRIE. Nov. 12.

Public Invitation.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, AT THEIR CHEAP STORE, on the hill, in Shepherd's Town, have just received, and are now opening, a large and excellent assortment of

GOODS,

where high and low, rich and poor, are invited to come and supply themselves with such articles as may be wanted, and it is believed, they will find the terms here as good and as much to their satisfaction and interest as any where else in the state.

BAKER TAPSCOTT, & CO. Nov. 13.

JUST RECEIVED,

By the subscribers, at their new firm, near the Market House, Charlestown,

Best JAMAICA SPIRITS, French Brandy, Old Apple Brandy, Wine, Cordial, and Whiskey, Coffee, Sugar, and Tea, Candles, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Filberts, Almonds, Saitpeter, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Powder, Shot, Flint, Window Glass, Segars, Chewing & Smoking Tobacco, &c. &c. With a large assortment of

China and Queen's Ware.

CARLILE & DAVIS. Nov. 19.

LOOK OUT.

The subscriber informs the public that he has taken Mr. Aquilla Davis in as a partner, and the business in future will be conducted under the firm of

CARLILE & DAVIS, who have on hand a very large and extensive assortment of

GOODS,

of almost every kind, that they will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

JOHN CARLILE, AQUILLA DAVIS.

ALL those indebted to John Carlile are requested to come forward and pay off their accounts to Mr. Lee Harding, without delay. The old firm having quit and a new one commenced, it is now expected that all who owe will come forward and pay off their accounts immediately; delays being dangerous. He hopes there are but few, if any, that will not come forward now and discharge their accounts, when they take into consideration the necessity of punctuality in this case. They certainly will not hold back his capital, but come forward and pay off to enable him to give them plenty of cheap goods.

He returns his sincere thanks to all his punctual customers, and solicits them to call and supply themselves with any kind of goods they may want, without money, and at a little price. Nothing will do him more pleasure than to supply them at all times they may think proper to call. October 29.

FALL GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE RECEIVED A PART OF THEIR SUPPLY OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

and expect the remainder the present week, nearly all of which were purchased for cash, at auction in Philadelphia. It is not thought necessary to use type or tongue, in order to endeavour to convince people that they now sell GOODS CHEAPER than any heretofore sold in the county.—The only request they will at present make, is the favor of a call from purchasers—if their goods are unusually cheap the fact can be ascertained.

HUMPHREYS & KEYES. Charlestown, Nov. 5.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

I have just finished opening my assortment of Goods for the present season, which is extensive, and are offered for sale at small profits. I feel no hesitation in saying that my Goods are Good; and that no Goods equal in quality shall be sold lower.

R. WORTHINGTON. Charlestown, Nov. 12.

CHEAP FALL GOODS.

The Subscribers are now opening a very COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF which they offer for sale at the most reduced prices, for cash or country produce. They will also receive

Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, and Flax Seed,

in payment of debts, at the market price. JOHN R. FLAGG, & Co. Charlestown, Nov. 5.

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally, that he is about to commence the manufacturing of

LEATHER,

again, in Smithfield, directly opposite the tan yard which he occupied for twelve years past. He hopes by his assiduity and attention, and from his knowledge and experience in said business, to be able to give general satisfaction to those who may please to favor him with their custom. Having formed a Co Partnership, the business will be carried on under the firm of

James Clark, and Co.

They will, in a few days have an assortment of well selected leather.

JAMES CLARK, N. B. A generous price will be given for hides, Skins, and Bark. Smithfield, Nov. 19.

Prime Susquehannah

HERRINGS.

Just received a few barrels, and for sale very cheap.

R. WORTHINGTON. November 12.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a very large assortment of

VERY CHEAP GOODS,

purchased at the several auctions in the city of Philadelphia, and elsewhere, for cash. The manner in which our goods have been bought, enables us to sell them very cheap. Purchasers of goods are invited to call on us and make their purchases, as our goods have been bought at immense sacrifices, and we are determined to sell them at a very small profit. We shall receive by the next waggon, a very extensive assortment of

Ladies Shoes and Boots;

—ALSO—

Children's Boots and Shoes, Winter Bonnets, Imperial and other Shawls, Fresh Teas, Brass Andirons, &c.

As usual our assortment of

Groceries, Liquors, & Medicines, are very complete.

Also, a quantity of CASTINGS, well assorted—Bar and Strap Iron, Steel, &c.

W. & J. LANE. November 19.

I HAVE FOR SALE,

From forty to fifty Negro Women and Children.

PERSONS residing in this, or the adjoining counties, disposed to purchase, will meet with a preference. WILLIAM LEE. November 5.

WHEAT FANS.

The subscriber informs the public that he has removed to the farm formerly owned by Mr. John Bryan, about two miles from Charlestown, on the road leading from said place to Harper's Ferry, where he continues to make wheat fans in the best manner, on the most reasonable terms, and shortest notice. Persons at a distance, by forwarding their orders for fans, to the Post Office, in Charlestown, will be informed when the fans will be ready for delivery. He has several fans on hand for sale.

BENJAMIN HELLER. August 6.

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscribers will offer for sale, on the 29th day of December next, at the late residence of William Pendleton, deceased, in the county of Berkeley, the following property, viz. a number of

Valuable Slaves,

consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls, a number of good

Wagon Horses, Milk Cows,

Two Wagons, and Geers, Ploughs, Harrows, and Farming Implements generally.

A quantity of Corn,

by the barrel, and some Cherry Tree Plank, a set of Joiner's Tools, Grain in the granary, some Feather Beds and Bedding, Household and Kitchen Furniture; also a number of valuable BOOKS, and sundry other articles too numerous to particularise. A credit of twelve months will be given the purchaser, on giving bond with approved security. The sale to commence early in the day, and continue from day to day until all is sold.

WILLIAM PENDLETON, JOHN PORTERFIELD, Executors. November 19.

FOR SALE,

Eighteen numbers of the American Edition of the Edinburgh Encyclopadia. Enquire of the Printer. Nov. 19.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. X.]

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1817.

[No. 505.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the commencement, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance.—No paper will be discontinued, except 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.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered for sale, on Thursday the 18th instant, at the subscriber's farm, between Charlestown and Shepherdstown, six miles from the former and four from the latter place, in the county of Jefferson:—

One young and elegant Stud Horse, mixed with the Arabian breed of horses, three years old last fall, one fine brood mare, and some work horses, milch cows, and some young cattle, hogs and sheep, two waggon and team generally, a quantity of corn by the barrel, grain in the ground by the acre, some very good hay by the ton, some fresh clover seed, one good eight day clock, household and kitchen furniture, a ten plate stove with large pipe, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention. A credit of six months will be given the purchaser, by his giving bond and approved security, the grain in the ground excepted, for which a credit of nine months will be given, by the purchaser giving bond and approved security. The sale to commence at ten o'clock, and continue from day to day until all is sold.

SAMUEL CROWELL, sen. December 3.

Jefferson County, to wit.

November Court, 1817. Thomas S. Bennett, Complainant,

vs. James Anderson and William P. Craghill, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendant JAMES ANDERSON not having entered his appearance and given security agreeably to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth.—On motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant Anderson do appear here on the fourth Monday in January next, and answer the bill of the complainant: and it is further ordered, that the defendant Wm. P. Craghill do not pay, convey away, or secret any monies by him owing to, or for the use or benefit of the said defendant Anderson, until the further order of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Farmer's Repository, printed in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court-house of said county of Jefferson.

A Copy.—Teste, ROBERT G. HITE, CLK. December 3.

NOTICE.

The subscriber is determined, henceforth, to prosecute all persons detected in purchasing from his negroes, unless such negroes are furnished with a written permission specifying the articles to be sold, signed by myself, or some of my family, or Overseer.

ADAM S. DANDRIDGE. Jefferson County, Nov. 19.

Stray Cattle.

Came to the farm of the subscriber, about three miles from Charlestown, a brindled Steer, marked with a swallow fork, and under bit in the left ear, and a crop and slit in the right.—Supposed to be four years old.—Appraised to twenty dollars. Also a pale brindled Heifer, with the left horn turned inward; not marked—supposed to be three years old. Appraised to eight dollars.

STEPHEN CROWELL. Dec. 3.

STRAY STEER.

TAKEN trespassing on the subscriber's farm, about two miles from Smithfield, a black and white spotted Steer, with black head, and black legs up to his knees, and black a crop in the left ear and a slit in the right. Supposed to be four years old. Appraised to 25 dollars.

THOMAS BELL. Dec. 5.

CONGRESS.

Tuesday, December 2.

Yesterday being the day appointed by the Constitution for the annual meeting of Congress, the members of both houses assembled at the Capitol towards mid-day, and both houses organized themselves, and adopted the usual preliminary rules of business.

IN THE SENATE.

At 12 o'clock, Mr. Gaillard (the President pro tempore at the time the Senate last adjourned) took the chair.

On calling over the list of Senators, it appeared that a majority of the members were present.

The new members present having been qualified, (with the exception of the Senators from Mississippi, which state is not yet recognized by the Congress)—the usual rules of proceeding and arrangement were adopted. A committee was appointed to wait on the President, jointly with such committee as the other house should appoint.—And the Senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The house was called to order by the Clerk to the last Congress (Mr. Thomas Doughty) and, on calling over the roll of Representatives, it appeared that a large majority of members were present.

The house then proceeded to the choice of a Speaker. On counting the votes, it appeared that of 147 votes given in there were for Samuel Smith, 113

Blank, 6

So that Mr. CLAY was declared to be duly elected Speaker; and being conducted to the chair, the usual oath was administered to him, by Mr. Bassett—when the Speaker made his acknowledgments to the house in the following terms:

"If we consider, gentlemen, the free and illustrious origin of this assembly, the extent and magnitude of the interests committed to its charge; and the brilliant prospects of the rising confederacy, whose destiny may be materially affected by the legislation of Congress, the House of Representatives justly ranks among the most eminent deliberative bodies that have existed. To be appointed to preside at its deliberations is an exalted honor of which I entertain the highest sense. And I pray you to accept, for the flattering manner in which you have conferred on me, my profound acknowledgments."

"I bring into the Chair, gentlemen, the advantage of some experience of its duties, far from inspiring me with undue confidence, that experience serves only to fill me with distrust of my own capacity. I have been taught by its low arduous duties are, and how unavailing would be any efforts of mine to discharge them, without the liberal support and cherishing countenance of the House. I shall anxiously seek, gentlemen, to merit that support and countenance by an unflinching aim at impartiality, and at the preservation of that decorum, without the observance of which the public business must be ily transacted, and the dignity and character of the House seriously impaired."

The members having been severally qualified by taking the oath to support the Constitution; the House proceeded to elect a Clerk. On counting the ballots, it appeared that 117 votes were given in, all of which were for THOMAS D. CLAY, who resumed his place as Clerk of the House.

THOMAS CLAYTON was then re-appointed Door-keeper, BENJ. BURCH Assistant Door-keeper, and THOMAS BURN Sergeant at Arms, without opposition.

After the usual inchoicent proceedings, and interchanging messages with the Senate, the house adjourned to twelve o'clock to-morrow.

MESSAGE.

This day, at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States transmitted to both houses of Congress, the following Message, by Mr. Joseph Jones Monroe, his Secretary:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives:

At no period of our political existence had we so much cause to felicitate ourselves at the prosperous and happy condition of our country. The abundant fruits of the earth have filled it with plenty. An extensive and profitable commerce has greatly augmented our revenue. The public credit has attained an extraordinary elevation. Our preparations for defence, in case of future wars, from which, by the experience of all nations, we ought not to expect to be exempted, are advancing, under a well digested system, with all the dispatch which so important a work will admit. Our free government, founded on the interest and affections of the people, has gained and is daily gaining strength. Local jealousies are rapidly yielding to more generous, enlarged and enlightened views of national policy. For advantages so numerous, and highly important, it

is our duty to unite in grateful acknowledgments to that omnipotent Being, from whom they are derived, and in unceasing prayer, that he will endow us with virtue and strength to maintain and hand them down, in their utmost purity, to our latest posterity.

I have the satisfaction to inform you, that an arrangement, which had been commenced by my predecessor, with the British government for the reduction of the naval force, by Great Britain and the United States, on the lakes, has been concluded, by which it is provided, that neither party shall keep in service on Lake Champlain more than one vessel; on Lake Ontario, more than one; and on Lake Erie, and the upper lakes, more than two; to be armed, each with one cannon only; and that all the other armed vessels, of both parties which an exact list is interchanged, shall be dismantled.—It is also agreed, that the force retained, shall be restricted, in its duty, to the internal purposes of each party; and that the arrangement shall remain in force until six months shall have expired, after notice given by one of the parties to the other of its desire that it should terminate.—By this arrangement, useless expense, on both sides, and, what is of still greater importance, the danger of collision, between armed vessels, in those inland waters, which was great, is prevented.

I have the satisfaction also to state, that the commissioners, under the fourth article of the treaty of Ghent, to whom it was referred to decide, to which party the several Islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy belonged under the treaty of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three, have agreed in a report, by which all the Islands in the possession of each party before the late war have been decreed to it. The commissioners acting under the other articles of the treaty of Ghent, for the settlement of boundaries have also been engaged in the discharge of their respective duties, but have not yet completed them. The difference which arose between the two governments under that treaty, respecting the right of the United States to take and cure fish on the coast of the British provinces, north of our limits, which had been secured by the treaty of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, is still in negotiation. The proposition made by this government, to extend to the colonies of Great Britain the principle of the convention of London, by which the commerce between the ports of the United States and British ports in Europe had been placed on a footing of equality has been declined by the British government. This subject having been thus amicably discussed between the two governments, and it appearing that the British government is unwilling to depart from its present regulations, it remains for Congress to decide, whether they will make any other regulations, in consequence thereof, for the protection and improvement of our navigation.

The negotiation with Spain, for spoliation on our commerce, and the settlement of boundaries, remains, essentially, in the state it held, by the commencement of the present year, and it were made to Congress by my predecessor. It has been evidently the policy of the Spanish government to keep the negotiation suspended, and in this the United States have acquiesced, from an amicable disposition towards Spain, and in the expectation that her government would, from a sense of justice, finally accede to such an arrangement as would be equal between the parties. A disposition has been lately shown by the Spanish government to move in the negotiation, which has been met by this government, and should the conciliatory spirit of our councils, which has invariably guided our councils, be procured, a just and satisfactory arrangement may be expected. It is proper, however, to remark, that no proposition has yet been made from which such a result can be presumed.

It was anticipated, at an early stage, that the contest between Spain and the colonies would become highly interesting to the United States. It was natural that our citizens should sympathize in events which affected their neighbors. It seems probable, also, that the prosecution of the conflict would occasionally interrupt our commerce, and otherwise affect the persons and property of our citizens. These anticipations have been realized. Such injuries have been received from persons acting under the authority of both the parties, and for which redress has, in most instances, been withheld. Through every stage of the conflict, the United States have maintained an impartial neutrality, giving aid to neither of the parties in men, money, ships or munitions of war. They have regarded the contest, not in the light of an ordinary insurrection or rebellion, but as a civil war between parties nearly equal, having, as to neutral powers, equal rights. Our ports have been open to both, and every article, the fruit of our soil, or of the industry of our citizens, which either was permitted to take, has been equally free to the other. Should the colonies establish their independence, it is proper now to state, that this government neither seeks, nor

would accept, from them any advantage, in commerce or otherwise, which will not be equally open to all other nations. The colonies will, in that event, become independent states, free from any obligation to, or connection with us, which it may not then be their interest to form on the basis of a fair reciprocity.

In the summer of the present year, an expedition was set on foot against East Florida, by persons claiming to act under the authority of some of the colonies, who took possession of Amelia Island, at the mouth of the St. Mary's river, near the boundary of the state of Georgia. As this province lies eastward of the Mississippi, and is bounded by the United States and the ocean on every side, and has been a subject of negotiation with the government of Spain, as an indemnity for losses by spoliation, or in exchange for territory, of equal value, westward of the Mississippi, a fact well known to the world, it excited surprise, that any countenance should be given to such a measure, any of the colonies. As it would be difficult to reconcile it with the friendly relations existing between the United States and the colonies, a doubt was entertained, whether it had been authorized by them, or any of them. This doubt has gained strength, by the circumstances which have unfolded themselves in the prosecution of the enterprise, which have marked it as a mere private, unauthorized adventure. Projected and commenced with an incompetent force, reliance seems to have been placed on what might be drawn, in defiance of our laws, from within our limits; and of late, as their resources have failed, it has assumed a more marked character of unfringedness to us; the island being made a channel for the illicit introduction of slaves from Africa into the United States, an asylum for fugitive slaves from the neighboring states and a port for smuggling of every kind.

A similar establishment was made, at an earlier period, by persons of the same description, in the Gulf of Mexico, at a place called Galvezton, within the limits of the United States, as we contend, under the provision of Louisiana. This enterprise has been marked, in a more signal manner, by all the objectionable circumstances which characterized the other, and more particularly by the equipment of privateers which have annoyed our commerce, and by smuggling. These establishments, if ever sanctioned by any authority whatever, which is not believed, have abused their trust, and forfeited all claim to consideration. A just regard for the rights and interests of the United States required that they should be suppressed, and orders have been accordingly issued to that effect. The important considerations which produced this measure will be explained to the parties whom it may, in any degree, concern.

To obtain correct information on every subject in which the United States are interested;