

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. XI.]

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1818.

[No. 539.]

*From the Pittsburgh Gazette.*  
**A PARODY ON THE BOWLING OF LIFE.**  
 In the whirl of life, when I find I am toiling,  
 May my fate no less fortunate prove,  
 Than a well furnish'd purse to assist my  
 tumbling,  
 And a dear little girl that I love;  
 With a cellar well stor'd, and a cook to my  
 mind,  
 And a friend that ne'er wishes to borrow;  
 I'll indulge my good humor whenever so in-  
 clin'd,  
 And invite him to dinner to-morrow.  
 With a coat to my back, that I'm able to  
 pay for,  
 Whether specie or paper prevail;  
 And a wife who at church, I shall ne'er have  
 to stay for,  
 And a brewer that gives me good ale,  
 With a couch to recline on, a void to wait,  
 And tobacco to puff away sorrow!  
 I'd envy not Bony, his honor or state,  
 Nor exchange places with him to-morrow.  
 From political storms, may my mind be  
 completely  
 Secured by its indolent ease;  
 And my wife when address'd, always an-  
 swer me sweetly,  
 "Just, my dear sir, as you please."  
 From duns and from lawyers, aloof may I  
 stand,  
 And from scoundrels lend, ask, nor borrow;  
 But if such intrude, have a porter at hand,  
 To invite them politely—to-morrow.  
 May I ne'er have a foe, who is mean and  
 intriguing,  
 Nor eyes so cowardly offend;  
 May I never become either dull or fatiguing,  
 Nor e'er have a garrulous friend;  
 Thus gliding through life, without labour or  
 guile,  
 With a face free from wrinkle or furrow;  
 Even death! from his errand, will linger a  
 while,  
 And still put it off till to-morrow.

**F. W. SPRINGER, & CO.**  
**Chemists, Druggists and Apothecaries,**  
 RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they  
 have opened a large and complete assort-  
 ment of  
**Drugs, Patent & other Medicines, Paints,  
 Dye Stuffs, Confectionary, &c. &c.**  
 at the stone house lately occupied by Mr  
 Charles Harper, where they solicit a share  
 of public patronage. Physicians, Merchants  
 and others can be supplied with the above  
 articles at the Philadelphia and Baltimore  
 prices, and at the shortest notice.  
 N. B. Ice Creams can be had every day at  
 their shop.  
 Shepherdstown, July 15.

**THE SUBSCRIBERS**  
 Have just received at their store, adjoining  
 Falton's Hotel, a large quantity of  
**CHEAP GOODS,**  
 Consisting in part of calicoes, gingham,  
 Canton crapes, cambric, muslins, jaconet, do.  
 India and domestic cottons, Irish linen, shawls  
 and handkerchiefs, parasols and umbrellas,  
 straw bonnets of the latest fashions, linen  
 cambric, black and other silks, fine hats of  
 the latest fashions, loaf and brown sugar,  
 coffee, lemons, teas, figs, raisins, Spanish  
 segars, first quality, indigo, sugar-house mo-  
 lasses, spirits, wines, spermaceti oil, salts,  
 chocolate No. 1 pepper, alspice, &c.—all of  
 which will be sold low for cash, or on a  
 short credit to punctual customers.  
**CARLILE & DAVIS.**

July 15.  
**Valuable Land & Mill Property  
 FOR SALE.**  
 UNDER the authority of a decree of the  
 Superior Court of Chancery holden in Win-  
 chester, the subscribers will proceed to sell at  
**PUBLIC AUCTION,**  
 on Tuesday the first of September next, to  
 the highest bidder, all the real estate of John  
 Clark, deceased, consisting of about  
**500 ACRES**  
 of land, situated on both sides of Opequon  
 Creek,  
**70 ACRES**  
 of which are bottom, a considerable part of  
 which bottom is well set in grass, the upland  
 is well adapted to Clover and Plaster and  
 well calculated for a grazing farm.—The im-  
 provments are one stone dwelling, three log  
 dwellings, and sundry out houses, an orchard  
 containing a variety of fruit trees; there  
 are also on said land a  
**Merchant Mill,**  
 with two pair of burrs, and all the machine-  
 ry requisite for manufacturing flour. This  
 mill is believed can grind 25,000 bushels  
 of wheat annually; also a grist and plaster  
 mill, and a saw mill, on a separate seat from  
 the merchant mill, and about two hundred  
 yards distant. The above property is about  
 six miles distant from Winchester, and  
 about 1 mile from Daval's Sulphur Springs,  
 and near both the great roads leading from  
 there to Baltimore and Alexandria. The  
 terms of sale, are one third of the purchase  
 money in hand, the balance in two equal an-  
 nual payments, with interest thereon from  
 the date, the purchaser giving bond with  
 sufficient security; a title conveying the said  
 property to the purchaser or purchasers, will  
 be made at the time of the last payment.  
 Persons wishing to purchase can view the  
 property, and can satisfy themselves as to  
 the authority by which the sale will be made.  
 The above property can be sold en-  
 tire, or in separate tenements, as purchas-  
 ers may be disposed.

**JOHN DAVENPORT,  
 JAMES CURR,  
 Commissioners.**

July 15.  
**A Runaway in Custody.**  
 WAS committed to the Jail of Jefferson  
 county Va. on the 20th of April last, as a  
 runaway, a black Negro man, who says at  
 one time that his name is James, and at an-  
 other that his name is William; he is about  
 5 feet 7 inches high, compactly built, & from  
 appearance is nearly 40 years of age—he has  
 a small scar on his nose, and two remarkable  
 ones on his breast at least one tenth of an  
 inch above the surface of the skin—his back  
 exhibits an appearance of having been se-  
 verely whipped: he will give no account of  
 his owner's name; but says he is free: he had  
 on when committed, a twilled kersey coat,  
 pantaloons of the same kind, and a striped  
 cotton waistcoat, and had with him a variety  
 of other clothing.  
**JOHN SPANGLER, Jailor.**

July 15.  
**LAND FOR SALE.**  
 THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable  
 lot of land, about one mile from Charlestown,  
 containing about  
**49 ACRES,**  
 about 15 acres of which are in good timber.  
 This land has a small stream of water running  
 through it. The price will be moderate and  
 the payments easy. Apply to the subscriber  
 in Charlestown.  
**CYRUS HIBBINS.**

July 15.  
**LAND FOR SALE.**  
 THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable  
 lot of land, about one mile from Charlestown,  
 containing about  
**49 ACRES,**  
 about 15 acres of which are in good timber.  
 This land has a small stream of water running  
 through it. The price will be moderate and  
 the payments easy. Apply to the subscriber  
 in Charlestown.  
**CYRUS HIBBINS.**

**JEFFERSON LAND  
 FOR SALE.**  
 THE subscriber contemplating on mov-  
 ing to the western country, will sell his farm  
 on the Opequon creek in Jefferson county  
 Va. It contains something upwards of  
**480 Acres,**  
 about 40 or 50 acres first rate low grounds,  
 and the high lands considered inferior to  
 none in the county for small grain and grass;  
 from the small experiments that have been  
 made, its great adaption to plasteus fully  
 proved. There are on this farm never failing  
 springs of pure limestone water.—From  
 its contiguity to several of the most extensive  
 merchant mills in the country (one not more  
 than three hundred yards from the house)  
 the interest, and convenience to the prop-  
 ertor is not a little advanced.  
 Persons disposed to purchase will find it  
 their interests to make proposals before the  
 15th of August next, as a better bargain may  
 be had prior, than subsequent to that time;  
 and the purchaser will have the advantage  
 of putting down a full crop—Ploughs,  
 plough horses and plough-men can be had of  
 the subscriber if a sale be made (and they  
 should be required) until the first of Novem-  
 ber.  
**Wm. P. FLOOD,**  
 May 27, 1818. tf.

**LAND FOR SALE.**  
 THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable  
 farm, situated about 6 miles from Charlestown,  
 Jefferson county, Va. late the resi-  
 dence of Jonathan Frazier deceased, con-  
 taining about 400 acres—140 of which are  
 cleared with about five acres of good mead-  
 ow—the residue well clothed with timber.  
 On the premises are an excellent dwelling  
 house, a large barn, and other out houses,  
 a never failing well of water, and a large  
 orchard of choice fruit of various kinds. A  
 sufficient title will be given the purchaser,  
 and the terms made easy. Apply to the  
 subscriber, on the premises.  
**THOMAS FRAZIER,**  
 April 29. tf.

**LAND FOR SALE.**  
 THE subscriber offers for sale, on very  
 moderate terms, a valuable tract of land, ly-  
 ing between Shepherdstown and Harper's  
 Ferry, and about four miles from the for-  
 mer place, containing  
**One Hundred Acres,**  
 about 75 of which are in a tolerable state of  
 cultivation—The soil is inferior to none in  
 the county. There is a good well of water  
 on the premises—the buildings are indiffer-  
 ent. For further particulars apply to Robert  
 Avis, Jun. in Charlestown, or the subscriber  
 at Harper's Ferry.  
**ROBERT AVIS, sen.**  
 May 13.

**NOTICE.**  
 THE partnership heretofore existing be-  
 tween the subscribers, is dissolved by mutual  
 consent. Those indebted are requested to  
 come forward and settle their accounts im-  
 mediately, either by discharging the same  
 or passing their obligations.—All those hav-  
 ing claims against the concern are request-  
 ed to present them to William Stephenson  
 immediately for payment.  
**Wm. STEPHENSON,  
 SAMUEL STONE.**  
 Middleway, April 8.

**Mr. William Worthington, Exe-  
 cutor of Joseph Wilson, dec'd.**  
 SIR—Please take notice, that on Sat-  
 urday the 1st of August next, at the house  
 of Edward M. Guire, Esq. in the town of  
 Winchester, between the hours of ten o'clock  
 in the forenoon and six o'clock in the after-  
 noon of the same day, we shall proceed to  
 take the deposition of William Fish, which  
 take the deposition of William Fish, which  
 on our behalf, on the trial of a suit now  
 pending in the chancery district court,  
 holden at Winchester, in which we are plain-  
 tiffs, and you as executor aforesaid, are de-  
 fendant.  
**SAMUEL Y. DAVIS,  
 THOMAS W. DAVIS,  
 NANCY W. DAVIS,  
 CLEMENTIUS R. DAVIS,  
 AQUILLA DAVIS,**  
*Devises and Legatees  
 of Joseph Wilson, dec'd.*  
 June 24.

**House and Lot for Sale.**  
 THE subscriber offers for sale his house &  
 lot, situated near the new church in Charlestown.  
 The lot contains half an acre of  
 ground, and is a corner lot. A great bar-  
 gain will be given of this property. Posses-  
 sion may be had on the first of August next.  
 Apply to the subscriber on the premises.  
**JOHN GILL.**  
 July 1.

**WE HAVE RECEIVED  
 ELEGANT  
 Leghorn, Chip & Straw Bonnets,**  
 which will be sold low.  
**JOHN R. FLAGG, & Co.**  
 June 24.

**Apprentices' Indentures  
 For sale at this Office.**

**An Apprentice Wanted.**  
 An active lad of the age of 13 or 14 years,  
 will be taken as an apprentice to the Print-  
 ing business, if immediate application be  
 made, at this Office.

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
 ON Tuesday the 4th of August next, (if  
 fair, if not, the next fair day,) will be offered  
 for sale, at the late residence of Francis  
 Whiting, deceased, in Jefferson county,  
 the personal estate of said Whiting, consist-  
 ing of household and kitchen furniture, farm-  
 ing utensils, hogs, horses, cattle and sheep,  
 together with a valuable library, composed  
 of Greek and Latin authors, law books, his-  
 tories, geographies, &c. &c. Terms of sale,  
 on all status over five dollars, a credit of six  
 months will be given, the purchaser giving  
 bond with approved security.—For five dol-  
 lars or under, the cash will be required.  
**FRANCIS B. WHITING, Executor  
 of Francis Whiting, dec'd.**  
 N. B. All persons having claims against  
 the estate, are requested to bring them for-  
 ward on the day of sale, as the subscriber in-  
 tends making the earliest arrangements for  
 discharging them.  
**F. B. WHITING.**  
 July 15.

**Richard Henry Lee,  
 OFFERS** his services to the citizens of  
 Charlestown, and Jefferson county, in the  
 profession of the Law. An attentive con-  
 sideration will be bestowed on all business  
 entrusted to him—He may be consulted in  
 Charlestown after the 15th of this month.  
 July 8.

**SPRING & SUMMER  
 GOODS.**  
 The subscribers have just received, and are  
 now opening a large and elegant assort-  
 ment of fashionable and well selected  
**Spring and Summer Goods.**  
 They flatter themselves, from the qualities  
 as well as the cheapness of their goods, to  
 give general satisfaction to those who will  
 favor them with their custom, as their as-  
 sortment is very complete, having been se-  
 lected with care in Baltimore and Philadel-  
 phia.  
**JOHN MARSHALL, & Co.**  
 May 27.

**Jefferson County, to wit.**  
 May Court, 1818.  
 John Neer,  
 vs.  
 Nehemiah Bond, Thomas Griggs, Jr and  
 William Burnett, Defendants.  
**IN CHANCERY.**  
 THIS day came the complainant by his  
 attorney, and the defendants not having  
 entered their appearance agreeably to an act  
 of assembly, and the rules of this court, and  
 it appearing to the satisfaction of the court,  
 that the defendant, Nehemiah Bond, is not  
 an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the  
 motion of the complainant by his counsel,  
 it is ordered that the said defendant,  
 Nehemiah Bond, do appear here on the  
 fourth Monday in July next, to answer the  
 bill of the said complainant; and it is further  
 ordered, that the said defendants, Thomas  
 Griggs, Jr and Wm. Burnett, do not pay,  
 convey away, or secrete any moneys by  
 their owing to, or goods or effects in their  
 hands, belonging to the absent defendant  
 Nehemiah Bond, until the further order of  
 this court, and that a copy of this order be  
 forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Reposi-  
 tory, printed in Charlestown, for two months  
 successively, and posted at the door of the  
 court house of the said county of Jefferson.  
 A Copy—Teste.  
**ROBERT G. HITE, Clk.**  
 June 3.

**Virginia, Jefferson County, ss.**  
 June Court, 1818.  
 William Mallory,  
 Complainant,  
 vs.  
 George Doyle, Jacob Engles, Sam'l Piles,  
 Carey Thompson, David Clasy and Geo.  
 Nunnamsker, Defendants.  
**IN CHANCERY.**  
 This day came the complainant by his at-  
 torney, and the defendant George Doyle not  
 having entered his appearance and given se-  
 curity 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 the  
 motion of the complainant by his counsel, it  
 is ordered that the said defendant Doyle, do  
 appear here on the fourth Monday in August  
 next, and answer the bill of the complain-  
 ant; and it is further ordered that the defen-  
 dants Jacob Engles, Samuel Piles, Carey  
 Thompson, David Clasy and George Nun-  
 namsker, do not pay, convey away, or se-  
 crete any moneys by their owing to, or  
 goods or effects in their hands belonging to  
 the absent defendant Doyle, until the further  
 order of this court, and that a copy of this  
 order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's  
 Repository, printed in Charlestown, for two  
 months successively, and posted at the door  
 of the court house of the said county of  
 Jefferson.  
 A Copy—Teste.  
**ROBERT G. HITE, Clk.**

**Blank Attachments  
 For sale at this Office.**

**TERMS OF THIS PAPER.**  
 THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY  
 is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be  
 paid at the commencement, and one at the  
 expiration of the year. Distant subscribers  
 will be required to pay the whole in ad-  
 vance—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 subse-  
 quent 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.  
**GREENLAND.**  
 By M. Giesecke and M. Egede Saabye.  
 FROM A FRENCH PAPER.

At the moment when the English navi-  
 gators are setting out on an expedition to the  
 Greenland seas, two travellers are about to  
 publish the observations they have made in  
 that icy country. The one M. Giesecke, is  
 a native of Augsburg, Professor of Mineral-  
 ogy, at Dublin, who lived in Greenland  
 from May 1806 to August 1813, and who  
 penetrated to the 77th degree of north lat-  
 itude, where an immense maritime glacier  
 terminates the part explored by the Danes.  
 The narrative of M. Giesecke, which will  
 be important with respect to the natural  
 sciences, will appear shortly in German and  
 English; but there is an extract from it cir-  
 culated in Copenhagen, in which the travel-  
 ler makes some enquiry into the numerous  
 collection of curiosities from Greenland. M.  
 Egede Saabye is a Danish Missionary, who  
 has resided in the different parts of Green-  
 land, from 1770 to 1778, and whose account  
 is going to be translated into German: it is,  
 above all, rich in observation on the manner  
 of living, and of thinking of that people to  
 the last limits of animated nature.  
 A dreadful chain of glaciers-crowns the  
 mountains which traverse Greenland from  
 north to south. These masses of ice, often  
 300 feet thick, fill the valleys, and come  
 down in the midst of the sea, where, under-  
 minded by the waves, they present caverns  
 of crystal of the most picturesque forms.  
 The rocks, covered with blue, yellow and red  
 lichens, as well as verdant mosses, serve to  
 decorate the scene of ice; illuminated by the  
 purple rays and oblique sun they spread  
 around a variety of the most brilliant tints.  
 Rivulets, arising from fountains of snow,  
 precipitate themselves in cascades from the  
 rocks and glaciers. These palaces of eter-  
 nal winter have a grandeur which painting  
 alone can represent.  
 The banks seem to offer meadows in a  
 fresh and shining green, and that illusion  
 had given to this country the name of Green-  
 land; but these lands are only morasses and  
 marshes filled with bad herbs, and where  
 one sinks at every step. Nevertheless, there  
 are real meadows, both in the valleys and  
 plains, where thyme and angelica spread  
 their sweet odour. The indigenous Green-  
 landers eat the roots and the leaves of the  
 rhodio la rosea, the nuts of the polygamm,  
 vivivarium, and the flowers and leaves of the  
 seifrage oppositifolia. The Danish coloni-  
 sts consume a great deal of angelica, or  
 cochlearia, of sorrel, as well as of berries of  
 two different species of the vaccinium.—Not  
 a tree is known to rise to more than the  
 height of a man; only some birch shrubs,  
 and poplar willows, vegetate under the shel-  
 ter of the rocks.

The mountains, composed of sheet gra-  
 nite (gneiss) wait those species of rocks  
 which geologists call of transition. The cal-  
 careous rock by petrifications is thereby  
 unknown; but marble and micaceous slate  
 abound. Between the 70 and 77th degree  
 of latitude, M. Giesecke found enormous col-  
 onades of prismatic basalt.  
 This traveller often observed magnificent  
 Aurora Boreales between the 60th and 65th  
 degrees; but, on approaching more to the  
 Pole, this phenomenon, hitherto inexplic-  
 able, entirely disappeared.  
 We will leave the German Naturalist,  
 who seems to have reserved for publication  
 the most interesting of his observations.  
 Geographical works may be consulted for a  
 more extended physical description. Let us  
 follow the Danish missionary into the  
 smoky huts of the indigenous Greenlanders,  
 built of slate, branches of shrubs, moss and  
 turf.—The suffocating heat and unsupport-  
 able stench, which prevail in these hovels,  
 have been already many times described. It  
 is unnecessary for us to stop before the pot is  
 filled with the flesh of the sea dog, and boil-  
 ing over a lamp, the exhalations from which  
 easily warm the atmosphere for a space of  
 fifteen square feet.  
 It is also superfluous to repeat, that the  
 Greenlanders are of the same origin of the  
 Esquimaux, whose tribes are spread along  
 the north part of America, in all the polar

regions, and who are incontestably a branch  
 of the Great Mogul race, the mistress of  
 central and northern Asia. The yellow  
 hue, the hard stiff hair, like horse hair, the  
 thick lips, the flat nose, the small eyes, of a  
 jet black, but full of fire and penetration;  
 the smallness of the hands and feet; who is  
 ignorant of all these marks of the Esquimaux  
 nation? The only species of charm which  
 nature has bestowed on the female sex, in  
 these frightful climates, is a head of hair  
 sometimes six feet long, which may serve as  
 a vichaura to the ladies, who are generally  
 about four feet high.  
 This people, so unfortunate, according to  
 our ideas, love their native country to excess.  
 Every native says, with all the haughtiness  
 of an ancient Roman, 'I am a Kallite!' which  
 is the name they give their nation.  
 Greenlanders taken to Copenhagen brought  
 up in the European manner, and treated  
 with the most attentive care, sigh after their  
 paternal shores. 'There is not in Denmark  
 sufficient sky, (they say) it is not cold  
 enough; there is no fine glacier—no sea  
 dogs—no whales. Except those things, your  
 country is nearly as good as ours. But (add  
 they) you have among you poor people;  
 why do not the rich afford them relief? You  
 have servants; slaves, can one enslave his  
 fellow man? Can one treat a man like a  
 dog? You dread robbers and assassins:  
 Ah! correct first, all those among your coun-  
 trymen, who are useless to you, before you  
 wish to correct us.'

It is certain that the Kallite live among  
 themselves as brothers; and if one of them  
 find upon the shore a piece of floating wood,  
 which he thinks he can make use of he takes  
 possession of it, by placing two stones to  
 mark his property; he may leave it with  
 security; and not another Greenlanders will  
 take it away from him. If two natives quar-  
 rel, they provoke each other not to combat  
 with fists, but to a combat of songs; all their  
 neighbors are assembled, and before these  
 will criticize the two adversaries, clothed in  
 their finest habit, and surrounded by a bevy  
 of friends, endeavor as much as they can to  
 turn each other into ridicule. The great  
 laugh of the assembly decides the victory.  
 The conqueror carries off some object of  
 value as the gage of the combat. We have  
 in Europe famous party men, who would do  
 well to determine their quarrels in a similar  
 manner.

The virgin modesty of a female Greenlan-  
 der requires that her future spouse should  
 carry her off by force; it is even necessary  
 that her lover should drag her by the hair,  
 and when she is at last in the cabin, she  
 ought still to fly to different places, until he  
 has given her the tokens of love by making  
 some incisions in the soles of her feet to  
 oblige her to be quiet.  
 This custom appears to have been com-  
 mon to many ancient nations; we discover  
 traces of it even among the Greeks at the  
 period of their highest civilization; the se-  
 venth day after their nuptials the young  
 married folks return by sea to sleep in  
 the house of the wife's parents; but in the  
 times of their barbarity the wife fled alone,  
 and the husband came to retrieve her by force.  
 The baptized Greenlanders have softened  
 this part of their national customs; the  
 young man explains his wishes to the min-  
 ister of his parish, who calls before him the  
 intended bride. "It is time for you to marry,"  
 says the parson. The young person,  
 though already secretly attached to the lover,  
 replies firmly, "I want marry." "It is  
 wrong; I have a husband for you." "Who?"  
 "The parson names him." "He is good for  
 nothing; I won't have him." "Why not?"  
 "He is young; is an excellent catcher of sea  
 dog." "I won't marry; I won't have him."  
 "Very well; I want force you; besides I  
 have a other wife for him." They are si-  
 lent; the young lady heaves a sigh; a tear  
 shines in each eye, and she says in a low voice,  
 "as you will Parson." "Not at all; as you  
 will; I don't wish to persuade you." The  
 girl heaves a profound sigh, and pronounces  
 a yes, with difficulty heard, and the affair  
 is concluded.

The native Greenlanders live in polygamy;  
 one of them, a virtuous man, who during  
 two years had followed the instructions of a  
 Danish parson, said to him one day, "Will-  
 you wish to baptize me parson?" "That hon-  
 ders me then from becoming a christian?"  
 "Yes." "How can you trouble me, parson? can  
 I send away my wife! abandon my children!  
 Continue to take care of your wife, but  
 live not with her as if she were your wife."  
 "That is difficult. God will reject me,  
 then, if I reject not my wife?" "The rulers  
 of my country deny you baptism, because  
 you have two wives." "Parson! don't you  
 think that the great ruler of Heaven is more  
 benevolent than the rulers of your country?"  
 "I would wish to become a christian, but I  
 cannot! I will continue always to obey  
 God, and to shun evil; and I hope he will  
 not reject me when I come to die." The  
 missionary profoundly moved, took the hand  
 of the Greenlanders; and said to him, "may  
 thy father and my father, and the father of  
 us all, have mercy upon thee, in the name

of Jesus Christ, both in this life and that  
 which is to come." Adieu, Parson," said  
 the Greenlanders, wiping away the tears.  
 "before the great God of Heaven we will  
 meet again."  
 There is also about to appear a new ac-  
 count of Greenland, by Lieut Womskiol,  
 of the Danish navy, who made a long stay  
 there, and who has already published some  
 conjectures upon Old East Greenland, in  
 which he predicted the disappearing of the  
 ice. Hardly returned to Copenhagen,  
 (when they believed him occupied with put-  
 ting his papers in order) he took a resolution  
 of accompanying Capt. Kotzbuë in a voyage  
 round the world.

**From the Cincinnati Inquirer.**  
**POWER OF CONSCIOUS GUILT.**  
 The following article was communicated  
 by a respectable gentleman of this city, to  
 whom the circumstances were detailed a few  
 days since by the magistrate in whose pre-  
 sence the horrid crime was committed.  
 "Three Justices of the peace had met at  
 May's Lick in Mason county, Kentucky, for  
 the purpose of taking depositions, and to try  
 about forty civil causes, which were set for  
 trial at that time and place. On a short  
 consultation it was agreed that two of the  
 magistrates, viz. Joseph Desha and John  
 Youngs should retire to one corner of a large  
 room, in which they had met, and attend to  
 taking the depositions, whilst Jonathan  
 Stout, the other magistrate, should try the  
 causes. A cause came on to be tried, where-  
 in the sum in dispute was seventy-five cents;  
 neither party having any testimony to intro-  
 duce, Mr. Stout, for the purpose of obtaining  
 some knowledge of the situation of the claim-  
 ant, permitted the parties to go into a free con-  
 versation on the subject of their dealings. In  
 the course of the conversation, it appeared  
 that at a day not long previous to the day of  
 trial, the defendant had called on the plain-  
 tiff to settle with him relative to the ex-  
 penses of taking up an estray; and now in the  
 presence of Mr. Stout, the defendant was asked  
 by the plaintiff, if he did not recollect fall-  
 ing short the sum of fifty cents to pay the  
 expense of taking up the estray at the time  
 above alluded to, when he called to settle it;  
 the defendant said, he did—upon which the  
 following dialogue ensued: Plaintiff: Had  
 you any more money with you that day,  
 than you gave me, toward paying the ex-  
 pense of taking up the estray? Defendant:  
 No. Plaintiff: Did you borrow any mo-  
 ney of any one that day? Defendant: No.  
 Plaintiff: After you left my house that  
 day, did you meet certain young men,  
 (naming them) on your way home? De-  
 fendant: I did. Plaintiff: Did you  
 return with them to my house? Defendant:  
 I did. Plaintiff: Did you see several pitch  
 quots with them for whisky in my yard?  
 Defendant: I did. Plaintiff: Did you  
 lose two half pints of whisky? Defendant:  
 I did. Plaintiff: Were they called in by  
 you at my bar? (The plaintiff was a tavern  
 keeper.) Defendant: They were. Plain-  
 tiff: Did you pay for them? Plaintiff: I  
 did. After considerable affirmation on one  
 side, and denial on the other, the plaintiff  
 told the defendant, if he would swear that  
 he had paid for two half pints he would strike  
 them out of his account; the defendant said  
 he would, and asked Mr. Stout to adminis-  
 ter the oath, but he being conscious from the  
 prior confessions of the defendant, that it  
 was impossible it could be so, said to him, I  
 feel a delicacy in doing it, and you had better  
 pay it: it is a trifling sum, I would not take  
 the trouble to swear for it.—Something at  
 the moment called the attention of Mr. Stout  
 from the subject, and before he again had  
 fixed his eyes on the defendant he had step-  
 ped to Mr. Youngs, one of the magistrates in  
 the other corner of the room, and had sworn  
 in the most solemn manner to the payment  
 of the money, which he immediately in-  
 formed Mr. Stout.

Until this awful period, the defendant had  
 retained his usual appearance of health and  
 vigor, but alas! no sooner had he turned about  
 to inform Mr. Stout of his successful attempt  
 to commit the horrid crime of perjury, than a  
 deathlike paleness was visible in his counte-  
 nance; the people in the room simultaneously  
 remarked, with astonishment, the change  
 so instantaneously effected in his appearance.  
 Mr. Stout himself remarked, when relating  
 the circumstances to the writer that he had  
 the appearance of a man already two days  
 dead. Judgment was entered for fifty cents,  
 and he retired from the scene of guilt. But  
 wretched, infatuated mortal! he could not  
 retire from conscious guilt. He took neither  
 refreshment nor sleep that night; but ap-  
 peared restless, (as his unfortunate wife re-  
 lates) and rolled in his bed from side to side,  
 like one bereft of every earthly enjoyment.  
 Morning came; but with it brought no relief  
 to his perturbed bosom. Still taking no  
 food, he went after breakfast to the field  
 where a number of reapers had met to cut  
 his grain; he gave them some incoherent  
 directions relative to the harvest, and return-  
 ed to his house. The whole day was spent  
 in thoughtful musing, and apparent agony

of mind; and another night was spent like  
 the preceding. In the morning, a short time  
 after he had left his bed, he was seen running  
 upon all fours through the door yard, and  
 exclaiming "John Jackson (the name of the  
 constable who attended the trial) and the  
 Devil are after me." He was picked up by  
 some men who were about the house and set  
 down on the step of the door. In a few mi-  
 nutes, he suddenly started from his seat, and  
 again commenced running upon his hands  
 and feet as before; and exclaiming most aw-  
 fully, "John Johnson and the devil are after  
 me." In this manner he made his way into  
 a small field of corn which stood open to the  
 door yard, and as he ran between the rows  
 of corn, he tore up a number of hills by the  
 roots—and whilst thus engaged, and before  
 he could be reached by his pursuers, in the  
 act of tearing up a corn hill, he suddenly and  
 instantaneously expired!

Reader! beware. Avoid dissimulation; but  
 admit not a thought of perjury to meet a se-  
 cond's entertainment in your bosom. In a  
 rash and inconsiderate moment, this man  
 cast himself away, leaving an indelible stain  
 upon all his connections, and carrying with  
 him to the grave, an odium, which an ocean  
 of tears can never wash from his name.

**LOUISVILLE.**  
 We have been favoured by a gentleman  
 of this place, with the following statistical  
 account of Louisville, which we believe will  
 prove interesting to the public:  
 "There are in Louisville 650 houses, prin-  
 cipally built of brick. Calculating six per-  
 sons to each house, which is the customary  
 ratio, the number of inhabitants would be  
 3900; but in a town of such magnitude—so  
 crowded as this is, we may safely assert,  
 that the population exceeds 4000 souls. We  
 have here,  
 1 branch of the Bank of Kentucky.  
 2 of the U. S. Bank.  
 1 Independent Bank, which will shortly  
 be in operation, with a capital of one million  
 of dollars.  
 28 Wholesale and retail stores.  
 12 Wholesale and commission stores.  
 2 Book stores, and 3 printing

of goods. Capt. H. M. Shave, who has done much for steam boat navigation on these waters, contemplates building, at the same place, a very convenient and spacious warehouse and wharf. He has now on the stocks, a ferry boat, to be propelled by steam, from thence to New Albany, a flourishing little town on the opposite bank.

*Afragville*, immediately opposite Louisville, has been stationary for some years, until the last—several brick houses have been built, and the commencement of a canal around the falls, to be taken out immediately after the town, is contemplated. If that should succeed, Jeffersonville will become a place of note. Certain it is, that property there, and in the vicinity, has taken a very considerable rise, from the probability that the canal will be cut.

Considering the advantageous situation of Louisville, it is evident that it must soon become the most important commercial city in the west, New-Orleans excepted. It will shortly be connected to Shippingport and Portland by turnpikes; and eastwardly, a turnpike will extend from Louisville to Maysville, a distance of about 150 miles.

**PROSPERITY OF SAINT LOUIS.**  
We gave last season a slight view of the increase of this town, Building continues with great spirit, and in better taste than formerly. St. Louis contains at present, a number of neat brick houses of two stories, one of three, and one of four stories is nearly ready for roofing.—In addition to these there are several capacious ware-houses, for storage and commission business. The quantity of goods sold here each season must be enormous. There are now about 60 stores, including all sorts and sizes of trading houses, the proprietors of which go to the eastward at least once in every year, and return with extensive assortments of Merchandise, which disappear in a short time, no body knows how.

Mechanics of the most useful kind, are constantly engaged, and receive high prices. There is still an opening for those skilled in the ornamental or minute branches. A few first rate white smiths would meet with encouragement. Stone cutters are now working the native stone of Missouri and declare it little inferior to marble in fineness of grain and height of polish.

Emigration to this country is still great. The small houses of public entertainment, as well as the boarding houses, are full to overflowing. It is to be regretted that the wealth of our townsmen should be appropriated to any other object of public utility than a spacious Hotel. No species of building is more wanted in St. Louis, at the present moment, nor is there any project in which a company could realize greater profits than this. It is admitted on all hands, that a competent tavern keeper could accumulate a splendid fortune in a few years.

**CHARACTERS CONTRASTED;**  
ON A SHAYER ON STILTS.

Being a Passenger in a Steamboat the other day, between Baton and Philadelphia, I observed a Person, with the appearance of having paid great attention to his dress; with highly wide and short trousers, of a very coarse texture, and an extra superfine cloth coat, with tight sleeves (such is the fitness and congruity of the present fashion). He had something not quite easy in the movement of his body, which, as I heard some one whisper, was owing to his stays—(is it possible?)—and an unwieldy fulness about his chest, which, as I afterwards learned, was occasioned by the padding in that part of his coat! There was a sort of self-sufficiency and importance in his usual manner, though he occasionally relaxed into a *condemning* affability to the well-dressed Persons about him.—Had I credited him for all his *seemings*, I should have set him down for one who, for Wealth or great Connections, was allowed by this complaisant world to be the Gentleman and Man of Fashion.

In the course of his remarks on various subjects, which were delivered quite in the style of 'Sir Oracle,' he awakened the interest of a plain honest featured Man, who attempted, for the sake of information, to converse with him on the subject. A peevish air and short answer, however, repulsed him; and I heard the Man of Fashion ask, after he had crossed the deck, 'Who is that Fellow?' indeed! said my Friend *Upright*, who was much better acquainted with this part of the country than myself.—'Now, my Friend, added he, I will give to you the answer to that Man's question:—'That Fellow, was the Son of honest but poor Parents.—He had the good fortune, not to be made rich by a legacy, but to be an Apprentice to a worthy and respectable Mechanic, by whom, besides his mechanical skill, he was taught to be equally worthy and respectable. He was industrious, ingenious, successful in his calling, and a very kind and useful Neighbor. He contributed, as a Man of business, largely to the wealth and importance of the place where he earned a handsome estate; and when he removed thence he was missed by all classes of People.—He has purchased a farm, and has become so passionately fond of overlooking and assisting in its cultivation, that all the luxuries of the world would not tempt him to forego this rational pleasure. Such, my Friend, is the Man whom upstart Fopery honors with the appellation of 'that Fellow'—a Man who has given to Society

at least as much as it has given him; and he and it are on the best terms imaginable.

Perhaps, it is evident that it must soon become the most important commercial city in the west, New-Orleans excepted. It will shortly be connected to Shippingport and Portland by turnpikes; and eastwardly, a turnpike will extend from Louisville to Maysville, a distance of about 150 miles.

**PETER PLAIN.**  
From the Greensburg Gazette.

**DIARY.**  
Recubans sub tegmine poplar.—VIRGIL.

Monday.—Rose with the lark—rubb'd my eyes—swore in my own mind, never to drink grog—met an old friend in the evening—took a social cup and then  
Resolved, since all resolves are vain, Resolved we'll not resolve again.  
Tuesday.—Shaved by Porter—Mem. He keeps the best razors and the best billiard balls in the county—dressed myself in the best—aired my cane—mounted my spectacles—viewed myself in the glass—now thinks I to myself—Ladies be on your guard—promenade the streets—met the lovely—light as a gossamer, floating through the streets.  
O! have you seen, bathed in the morning dew,  
The budding rose its infant bloom display,  
When first its virgin tints unfold to view?  
It shrinks and scarcely trusts the blaze of day.

For to tell you the truth, Mr. Printer,  
So soft, so delicate, so sweet she came,  
Your daisy's glow just dawning on her cheek,  
I gazed, I sigh'd, I caught the tender flame,  
Felt the fond pang, and droop'd with passion weak.

But courage, boy, said I to myself—so I flourish'd my cane, twisted my watch keys—frisked about my long tailed coat—looked as sweet as I could—and I thought in my soul, Mr. Printer, I heard her very heart crack—learned afterwards 'twas only her corset.

Wednesday.—Sat as a judge in a cause where two ladies were plaintiffs, versus two lawyers, the defendants—thought that John Doe and Richard Roe rather flew off their handles, gave judgments for plaintiffs—for  
From woman's eyes this doctrine I derive—  
They sparkle still the right Promethean fire.

Thursday.—Spun street yarn all day with the ladies—Mem. to have a rag-carpet made of it—nothing like economy—went a shopping—asked the counterjumpers for every thing I thought they had not—and away  
The rogues did hop, did gar me laugh.

Friday.—Met two or three of the descendants of Martinus Scriblerus—examined their heads—found them full of emptiness.—'Nothing so empty as an empty skull!'

Saturday.—The 4th of July, 1818.—Mem. to drink a glass of wine for every state in the Union and a bumper to the fair sex.  
Then  
With mirth and laughter let old wrinkles come,  
And let my liver rather beat with wine  
Than my heart cool with mortifying groans.—  
BEAU SMASH.

**LATEST ADVICES FROM EUROPE.**  
The fine regular trading ship Euphrates, Capt. De Cost, arrived at New-York, on Saturday the 25th July, from Liverpool, which place she left on the 11th of June. Capt. De Cost has favored the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with Liverpool papers of the 10th, and London to the 9th of last month. The extracts we have given comprise all they contain of any interest.

**LONDON, June 8.**  
The Austrian army, with the exception of that part now forming a corps of the Army of Occupation in France, has been put on the distressed state of the finances of Austria was the principal cause of this measure; but it is a fortunate circumstance for Europe, as it may induce the other great powers to lay aside their attitude of mutual defiance and sacrifice the splendor of military parade to the comforts and welfare of their people.

At 7 o'clock on Friday morning the signal was made at Plymouth for the squadron to unmoor from the Tonnant, 80, Rear-Admiral Sir Benjamin Halliwell, Captain Taitlour, which was promptly obeyed by the

Superb, 74, Capt. Elkins; Vengeur, 74, Captain Alexander; Spencer, 74, Capt. Brough ton; Rochefort, 74, Capt. Sir A. Dickson; Northumberland, 74, Capt. Walker; Ramilies, 74, Capt. Boys; and the Prometheus, Lee, Dwarf, and Grecian. The Bulwark, 74, and the Liverpool frigate, have been prevented from joining the squadron by the want of men.—The destined cruise is said to be for exercise in the Bay of Biscay, and thence to Madeira, whence the squadron, which has only three months provision on board, may be expected back in seven or eight weeks.—From the lightness of the wind, the various ships appeared in the offing all yesterday.

**FRENCH FRONTIERS, JUNE 2.**  
The departure of his Grace the Duke of Wellington for Paris was hastened by the arrival of several Couriers at Cambray. It is thought that the late Convention with the Allied Powers, for the regulation of another affair, requires his presence at Paris.—It seems certain that the Duke is to be present at the Congress of Sovereigns.—This is the reason that the review of the British troops is deferred till autumn. The review of the Russian army has answered all expectations.

A Flanders mail has arrived, with papers from Brussels to the 5th inst. It is understood in that city that the army of occupation will evacuate the French territory in the beginning of September, and that the English troops, whose effective strength is between 24 and 25,000 men, will embark successively in the ports of Calais and Boulogne, with their artillery, equipage, &c.

**COPENHAGEN, MAY 28.**  
We expect shortly in our roads a numerous fleet fitted out at Cronstadt and Revel, which, in case that the army of occupation should be withdrawn from France, will go to Ostend and Calais, to take on board the Russian troops. The fleet of Spanish transports, which convey home the crews of the Russian ships lately sold to Spain, has now passed through the Sound; the Russian Admiral Tozer, and the Spanish commander, captain Toledo Inaguin, were on board the San Fernando frigate, which conveys the transports.

**From the Gazette.**  
The ship Euphrates, Capt. De Cost, arrived at this port on Saturday evening, in 44 days from Liverpool. From our correspondents we have received London papers of the evening of the 8th of June, Liverpool of the 10th and Lloyd's List of the 6th.

Lord Wellington, accompanied by his Aide-de-camp arrived at Paris on the 4th June.

The solemn ceremony of taking the oaths, by the States of Sweden, took place at Stockholm, on the 20th of May. An amphitheatre was constructed before the northern front of the castle, where the King, sitting on his throne delivered a discourse. "My object," he observed, "will be to place you in the scale of a happy, rather than a conquering nation." "Our policy and interest," he continued, "will induce us never to interfere with foreign states, while my duty and your dignity teach, that we should never permit any foreign interference with our own affairs."

The Grand Duke Michael, brother of the Emperor of Russia, has arrived in London. The King of Prussia was on a journey to Moscow.

**BONAPARTE**—Late accounts had been received in England from St. Helena. Bonaparte is stated to continue sulky, and will not allow himself to be seen by any English visitors. He rises, at this season of the year, about 3 o'clock in the morning, and after walking in his garden for an hour, retires to his house, where he remains the whole of the day.

We have been favored with the following state of the markets:—  
"Liverpool, 9th June, 1818.  
To-day several public sales of flour have been brought forward and the following parcels were sold off steadily, though without briskness.  
\$900 bbls. Phillad. 43 a 48 6d per bbl.  
\$50 do. Baltimore, 47 9d a 48s.  
\$450 do. Virginia, 47 a 47s 7d.  
\$ Am. wheat 15 1/2 a 15 3/4d per 70lbs.  
The very hot weather still continues.

**AUGUSTA, Geo. July 18.**  
We are informed by an officer of the late expedition, who was left at St. Marks, and who was present at the execution of Francis, that he had in possession when captured, a Rifle Gun, and a tortoise snuff box set in gold, and also a commission of Brigadier General in the British service. These facts establish beyond doubt, the alliance and influence of England with the Indians under the jurisdiction of Spain. We have long known the influence the British have had in Florida, as well with the Spanish authorities as the Indians—Spanish provinces, yet they were really more under the rule and influence of British agents than the cabinet of Spain.

This proceeded as much, and probably much more, from the inability of Ferdinand than from his acquiescence in or connivance at such measures as have been pursued by the agents of British merchants and trading companies, and confirmed by the officers of Spain, particularly in Pensacola. The Spanish officers and soldiery in Florida have been generally worse paid than any other officers in the world. It is for this cause, that men who were disposed to act honorably and independently, have been compelled to resign their offices and return home,

or commence some other course of life to procure a subsistence; and none but those who have submitted to the baser means of subsisting by speculation and bribery, have been able to hold their offices; this gave occasion to a speculator in that country, to say, "every Spaniard has his price." The English agents saw this and made use of it.

It is from these causes that an agent of a British trading company, (and perhaps the government likewise) procured in 1812, from the governor Don Masot, permission to offer in his name, through the medium of M. Queen and Opelousa, a chief of the 'Fleets of Town on the Alabama, a reward of nine Dollars for each American Seal that should be bro't by the Creek Indians to Pensacola. The English companies have found the trade of this section of the country profitable, and the government have been led to believe that they might make the Creek nation of Indians, an ally serviceable to themselves and formidable to the frontier settlers of the States of Georgia, Tennessee and the Mississippi Territory, and to effect this object they have spared neither pains nor expense, the latter from evidences that have come within our knowledge, we think may be moderately estimated at 100,000 dollars a year for the last seven years, and the necessities of the Spanish officers afforded them a ready and open door to effect this purpose.

Many of the officers and soldiers at Augustine have as much as fourteen years due them, and those at St. Marks, had some fifteen, some 18—When that post was taken possession of by Gen. Jackson, those of Pensacola had been but little better paid, except by the British.

It is from these causes that the British have had such an unbounded influence in the Spanish Territories of Florida, and from the ease with which they could place the responsibility on the Spanish Authorities, they have used it in the basest manner to excite the Indians to acts of hostility against us; first from a persuasion that it was impracticable for us to march an army into the country—Secondly that if we should they would receive succor from the Spanish Fortresses on the coast, and that the Americans were a set of robbers who would plunder and extirpate them if in their power, and whom it was right for them to murder and rob at pleasure.

Sufficient evidences of Indian hostility were found in every village the Army Astrad, after leaving Fort Scott, and the Agents of the British Government having furnished them with the means of executing their hostile purposes; and the Spanish authorities at St. Marks, acknowledged having supplied them with arms, ammunition, provision and clothing.

The facts of Arbutnot and Ambrieter having excited them to acts of hostility, and having distributed money, ammunition, arms, and uniforms to them, were satisfactorily proved; and the philanthropy of Arbutnot's heart was strongly portrayed in a letter to his son directing him to poison his clerk because he was becoming too popular with the Indians.—(Chronicle.

**NORFOLK, July 27.**  
**FROM GIBRALTAR.**  
Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Herald, dated

"GIBRALTAR, JUNE 3, 1818.  
"I have no news to send you by this opportunity, save that the poor Don is so harassed by the 'vile rebels' the privaters, that even the little coasting trade between this and Cadiz, only 60 miles in extent, is cut up.—All trade of value between these two ports is carried on either under the American or the English flag. Four privaters have literally blockaded the port of Cadiz for some time past, making captures in sight of the walls!—And the Russian fleet in port!!!  
"Our elegant ship, the Franklin, Capt. BALLARD, has just anchored in this bay, eight days from Leghorn. No news by her. The Peacock sailed with her, and will be in, in the course of the day. The others remain aloft."

Capt. Herbert informs that the Peacock had arrived before he sailed.

**HUDSON, July 21.**  
On Sunday an Indian of the Stockbridge tribe named John Williams, was committed to the jail in this city for killing another Indian by the name of Isaac Rogers. We heard but few particulars more than that Williams, being drunk, was beating his squaw, when Rogers interfered, and received one or two blows, which he did not long survive. The affair took place in the town of Livingston. Williams tried to make his escape, when he found he had killed Rogers, and was apprehended in Rensselaer county.

**THE SERPENT OF THE OCEAN.**  
SALEM, July 21.

Old Neptune Again.—Capt. Spark, of the schr. Mary, who arrived here on Tuesday last from Bath, states that, off Jeffrey's Ledge, he and his crew distinctly saw, about 100 rods distant from the vessel, a school of whales, 8 or ten in number, and among them a creature answering the descriptions that have been given of the Sea Serpent, excepting that they did not observe (whether owing to the distance or the state of the water at the time) the protuberances on his back. The monster several times raised his head 10 or 12 feet, and sometimes higher, from the surface of the

water, then plunged beneath, and while his head was under water, he unmercifully thrashed the whales with his tail. Capt. S. and his crew were witnesses of this sport some considerable time, and had the wind been fair, would have laid alongside the combatants.—Capt. S. represents his body to be above the size of a molasses tierce.

**BOSTON, July 25.**  
We yesterday received a letter from a correspondent at Gloucester, dated on Thursday, which says:

"The great S spent has again appeared in our harbor. She is accompanied by three young ones, and they make great destruction among the bait. The fish exhibit the utmost terror at their approach; and as the Serpents pass along, seizing and devouring their food, the fish spring above the water to escape their enemies, but in vain, for the Serpents pass and re-pass, devouring as they go. A Mr. SARGENT of this place, had a fair view of one this day. She passed under his boat, and he says, the head and protuberances on her back resemble the drawing and engraving of Capt. BEACH. Capt. B. WEBBER, who saw the large Serpent, and three smaller ones, yesterday, from the shore, judged the large one to be 100 feet in length, and the smaller ones to be about fifty feet."

**MILLEDGEVILLE, (Geo.) July 14.**  
Major Cutler of the southern army, who passed through this place a few days ago, informed us that the notorious chief Outa, se, mic, co, or Mic-co-de, ea, e, who has been for some time past very active in exciting the Indians to hostility against the whites, was executed at Fort Gaines, on the 28th ult. by a party of the United States. No murders or depredations have been committed on the frontiers, by the Indians, recently.—Maj. Dinkins, with a detachment of about two hundred and fifty soldiers, of the 4th regiment of infantry, left Fort Hawkins on Wednesday last, for Pensacola, via Fort Gaines. We understand Gen. Gaines has removed his head quarters to Fort Hawkins.

**From the Georgia Journal, July 14.**  
Advices from Fort Scott of recent date, furnish nothing new except that a distinguished hostile chief, Autosse Micco, had been taken and put to death. The Seminoles, we are informed, have sued for peace. Information has been received at the Creek Agency, that an Embassy, deputed by the whole tribe, would soon be up, for the purpose of endeavoring to effect the pacification with our government. The mischief lately done by the Indians on the southern part of our frontier, is said to be by an out lying party belonging to Fowl Town, which is thought will never be friendly, and must therefore be extirpated before security can be given to our border inhabitants in that quarter.

**THE REPOSITORY.**  
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5.

The President has decided that Pensacola and the other Military Posts taken by Gen. Jackson, shall be restored to the Spanish authority. Our readers are referred to an article on this subject from the National Intelligencer.

The frigate Guerriere, Capt. Macdonough, sailed from Boston on Thursday the 23d ult. with Mr. CARROLL and his family, for Russia. The Guerriere is fully manned and equipped, and will, we understand, proceed from the Baltic to the Mediterranean to join the American squadron in that sea.

The public are reminded to examine minutely all Five Dollar Bills of the Marine Bank of Baltimore which may be offered, as there are many counterfeits now in circulation. American.

The officers of the Congress report, that the cavalry at Buenos Ayres is excellent—that the horses are uncommonly fine, and the troopers take very great pains to improve themselves. Cattle and horses are incredibly abundant and cheap—100 uncommonly fine head of black cattle were selected for the Congress, at \$5 per head. The finest horses may be obtained for from 15 to 20 dollars. The country, which is waving and open, abounds with cattle. One farm is said to have on it 70 odd thousand.—Wood is very scarce.—Richmond Enquirer.

Mr. MADISON, in his address on agriculture, has this valuable refection:—'Of all the errors in our rural economy, none is perhaps so much to be regretted, because none is so difficult to be repaid, as the injudicious and excessive destruction of timber and fire wood.—It seems never to have occurred that the fund was not inexhaustible, and that a crop of trees could not be raised as quickly as one of wheat or corn.'

**Cruelly punished.**—A carman in Boston, has been fined \$8 30, including the cost of prosecution, for overloading and cruelly beating his horse.

Mr. DANA, of Connecticut, who last winter had his thigh broke by the stage horses running away, has met with another accident from the same cause, though not so serious.

A late London paper says, "The President (American) Frigate, having been found to be rotten, is ordered to be broken up."

**PENSACOLA TO BE GIVEN UP.**

The President of the United States has, we understand, decided, that Pensacola, and the other Spanish posts, which have been taken by General Jackson, in the Floridas, shall be restored to the Spanish authority; but with a requisition, that the King of Spain shall, hereafter, keep such a force in those colonies, as shall enable him to execute, with fidelity, the fifth article of the treaty, between the United States and Spain. That article, so far as it affects this subject is in the following words: "The two high contracting parties shall, by all the means in their power, maintain peace and harmony among the several Indian nations who inhabit the country adjacent to the lines and rivers, which, by the preceding articles, form the boundaries of the two Floridas; and the better to obtain this effect, both parties oblige themselves, expressly, to restrain, by force, all hostilities on the part of the Indian nations living within the boundary; so that Spain will not suffer her Indians to attack the citizens of the U. S. nor will the Indians inhabiting their territory; nor will the United States permit those last mentioned Indians, without licence, to hostilities against the subjects of His Catholic Majesty, or his Indians, in any manner whatever."

On the strict execution of this article, on the part of Spain, it is understood that the President rigorously insists; and that it was the failure to fulfill it, which produced the necessity of crossing the Spanish boundary, during the present war with the Seminole Indians.

These tribes occupy the lands on each side of the line between the United States and Florida; much the greater part of them living within the limits of the King of Spain. They are neither citizens of the United States, nor subjects of the king of Spain. They owe no allegiance to the laws of either country. They cannot, therefore, be tried for treason on account of their levying war against either nation, within whose limits they dwell. They are the owners of the soil which they occupy; hold at least a qualified sovereignty over it, and exercise, on all occasions, the right of making war and peace. To this purpose they are sovereign within the country which they possess; to this purpose the country is their country, and that country may and must, of necessity become the legitimate seat of war if the war cannot be otherwise terminated.

This consideration becomes the stronger, when it is remembered, that it was owing to the acknowledged incompetency of Spain to fulfill the stipulation of her treaty with us, by restraining the hostilities of the Seminoles, by force, that the United States were compelled to take up arms in their own defence. Yet such was the delicacy of our government towards Spain, that the first order issued to the general commanding in the quarter, expressly forbade him to cross the Spanish line. This inhibition was repeated by a second order. But, as it was apparent, that driving the Indians beyond the limits of the United States, was doing nothing effectual to extinguish the war, since in falling back within the limits of Florida they were still at home, with all the means of incursion and annoyance which they possessed at the commencement of hostilities, a third order was issued, which authorised the American general, if the Indians should present themselves in body, beyond the line, to cross it, and attack them. Shortly after issuing this order, a massacre was committed by the Indians, which demonstrated that no alternative was left for the United States, but to leave our frontier exposed to the mercy of the savages, or to carry the war into Florida, and thus to do, for Spain, what she confessed herself unable to do for herself, by terminating by force the hostilities of these savages. A fourth order was, therefore, issued, to this effect, to the American general; but by the same order he was expressly commanded, if the Indians should take refuge under a Spanish fort, not to attack them in that situation, but to report the case to the Department of War. Such has been the delicacy observed by the United States towards Spain; and no subsequent order, it is understood has been issued, to enlarge the authority of the American general.

In attacking the posts of St. Mark and Pensacola, with the fort of Barrancas, Gen. Jackson, it is understood, acted on facts, which were, for the first time, brought to his knowledge, on the immediate theatre of war; facts, which, in his estimation implicated the Spanish authorities in that quarter, as the instigators and auxiliaries of the war; and he took these measures on his own responsibility, merely. That his operations proceeded from motives of the purest patriotism, and from his conviction, that, in seizing and holding those posts, he was justified by the necessity of the case, and was advancing the best interests of his country, the character of General Jackson forbids a doubt. Of the important fact, as alleged by him, satisfactory proof has been afforded by him, already mentioned, that no alternative was left for the United States, but to leave our frontier exposed to the mercy of the savages, or to carry the war into Florida, and thus to do, for Spain, what she confessed herself unable to do for herself, by terminating by force the hostilities of these savages. A fourth order was, therefore, issued, to this effect, to the American general; but by the same order he was expressly commanded, if the Indians should take refuge under a Spanish fort, not to attack them in that situation, but to report the case to the Department of War. Such has been the delicacy observed by the United States towards Spain; and no subsequent order, it is understood has been issued, to enlarge the authority of the American general.

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him, by the decision of the competent authority, to be restored no more.

In the mean time, as Congress, only, have the power under our constitution, of declaring war, and had made no such declaration against Spain, it is understood that the President does not conceive himself authorised to retain the Spanish posts, inasmuch as such retention would be an act of war. It is on this ground, we understand, that the resolution has been taken to restore the posts, and to demand from the King of Spain the punishment of those officers, whose improper conduct led to their seizure.

The President, no doubt, sees, in common with his countrymen, the great advantages which the United States would derive from the entire possession of the Floridas; but, confessedly great as these advantages

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. XI.]

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1818.

[No. 540.]

## THE MURDERER'S GRAVE.

Midnight is past—  
The northern blast,  
With dreary moan is howling,  
And its awful sound  
Flits o'er the mound  
Where the hungry wolf is prowling.

Who sleeps below,  
In that bed of woe,  
O'er which the owl is screaming?  
'Tis the murderer's tomb,  
Amid the gloom—  
And the spot with blood is teeming.

No parent there,  
With holy prayer,  
Is o'er his relics bending;  
No knicker dear  
Let fall a tear,  
His fate their bosom rending.

No flowers bloom  
Above the tomb,  
Where the man of blood is sleeping,  
And the dawn of night,  
Which fall its light,  
Are never o'er him weeping.

The poisonous snake  
Disturbs the brake,  
Which grows around his dwelling,  
And the blind worm there,  
Pollutes the air,  
With deadly venom swelling.

Beside the way  
Where his ashes lay,  
The traveler onward speeding,  
And trampling horse,  
Passes o'er his corpse,  
The MURDERER'S GRAVE unheeding.

When time is past  
And the judgment blast  
Shall wake the GIBBERING thunders,  
At the awful sound,  
The accursed mound  
Shall rend its jaws asunder.

O! wo to that soul,  
When thunders roll,  
And the lightnings fast are flashing;  
When the waves of wrath  
Overwhelm his path,  
And Nature's self is crashing.

He who in pride  
His God defied  
And spurn'd his victim's moaning,  
Is doom'd to hell,  
With fiends to dwell,  
In ceaseless anguish groaning!

## FOR SALE,

A Valuable Farm, in Jefferson County, Virginia.

BY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery, for the Richmond District, in Virginia, in a suit wherein the Executors of General George Washington were plaintiffs, and Gerard Alexander, Thomas L. Alexander by Ludwell Lee his appointed guardian in this case, Ludwell Lee, Richard H. L. Washington, John A. Washington, Esq., and Mary Lee his wife were defendants, the premises, on Tuesday the 15th day of September next, all that Tract or Parcel of Land lying in Jefferson County, in Virginia, on Bullskin, commonly called ROCKHALL, containing five hundred and forty ACRES, now in the occupation of John Sanders.

The above Tract of Land lies about 16 miles from Winchester and about six miles from Charlestown, and on the main road leading from Winchester to Baltimore, City of Washington and Alexandria. It is well adapted to Plaster and Clover, and is, in quality, little inferior to that of any farm in that rich valley. The improvements are a large two story frame dwelling house, barn and other necessary out houses. The water is limestone and of excellent quality.

Any person wishing to view the premises will be shown them upon application to John A. Washington, or Bushrod C. Washington, living near the land.

ALFRED H. POWELL,  
HENRY ST. GEO. TUCKER,  
ROBERT WORTHINGTON,  
WILLIAM TATE,  
Commissioners.

July 29.

## CAUTION.

WHEREAS my wife *Waltley Pierce* has quit my bed and board without any just cause: this is therefore to forewarn all persons from crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts contracted by her after this date.

JOHN PIERCE,  
Harper's Ferry, July 29, 1818.

## Notice the Second and Last.

ALL those indebted to the late firm of *William M. Sherry and James Clark*, are particularly requested to come forward and make immediate payment to the subscriber, as no longer indulgence can be given.

D. L. M. SHERRY,  
July 29.

## BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM PITTSBURG, 400 excellent twill'd Bags, 250 yards Baging, 600 do. Country Linen, 100 lbs. Country Thread, All of which they will sell remarkably low.

JOHN MARSHALL & CO.  
Charlestown, July 29.

## Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living about three miles from Martinsburg, on the first of April last, A WHITE HORSE, about 14 hands high, about 6 years old, nick'd, and a little lame in his right fore foot. Also, a sorrel mare colt, a year old, bo h hind feet white, and bald face. Ten Dollars reward will be given to any person giving information of said strays, as will enable the subscriber to get them again, or the above reward of Twenty Dollars, if brought home.

JACOB GORRELL,  
July 29.

## An Overseer Wanted.

LIBERAL wages will be given to a young man who can come well recommended for his sobriety and steadiness in the capacity of an overseer. Inquire of the

PRINTER,  
July 29.

## BRANDY AND SPIRIT.

Humphreys & Keyes, HAVE RECEIVED, 1 Pipe COGNAC BRANDY, 1 Hogshead JAMAICA SPIRIT, warranted to be unadulterated—having been purchased of the importer.

ALSO, Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson TEAS, of the last importations. Loaf and Lump SUGAR, TAMARINDS.  
July 22.

## A Runaway in Custody.

WAS committed to the jail of Jefferson county, Va. on the 26th of June last, a negro man who says his name is Alexander, and that he belongs to Edward Watkins, of Petersburg, Va.—said negro is about 24 years old, five feet seven or eight inches high, has a small scar on his right arm near the elbow, pleasant countenance, and is lame in his right leg—no clothing with him when taken up, except an old pair of gray cotton and wool pantaloons, and a coarse muslin shirt, nearly worn out.

JOHN SPANGLER, Jailor,  
July 22. The editor of the Richmond Enquirer is requested to publish the above once a week for three months, and forward his account to this office for payment.

## NOTICE.

PERSONS holding Patents for military booty lands in the Illinois Territory, and wish to have them recorded, or any other kind of business or agency, can have it done by the subscriber in person. His charges will be moderate, and regulated according to time and trouble requisite in every case.

Every case left in his care must be accompanied with a written direction, with vouchers properly authenticated. He will, if requested by holders of land patents, ascertain the situation and value of every whole, half and quarter section, so applied for, which will enable the holder to make a true estimate of its worth, in case he wishes to sell or occupy it.

Persons who may think proper to entrust him with their business, will have their papers forwarded to him in Smithfield, Jefferson county, Va. on or before the first day of September next, as he intends setting out at that time. All business confided to him, will be faithfully attended to.

HENRY SMITH,  
July 22.

## LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable farm, situated about 6 miles from Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va. late the residence of Jonathan Frazier deceased, containing about 200 acres—140 of which are cleared, with about five acres of good meadow—the residue well clothed with timber. On the premises are an excellent dwelling house, a large barn, and other out houses, a never failing well of water, and a large orchard of choice fruit of various kinds. A sufficient title will be given the purchaser, and the terms made easy. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

THOMAS FRAZIER,  
July 29.

## A Mill to be Rented.

THE brick mill, on the road from Charles town to Harper's Ferry, is for rent, for the ensuing year. Possession will be given on the 26th of July next ensuing the date hereof; and if it suits the applicant, the farm that capt. John Talbot occupies, will be attached to the mill. For terms apply to the subscriber, near the premises.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS,  
June 17.

## FOR SALE, A valuable Merchant and Grist MILL.

THE mill and other houses belonging to the subscriber, called Kinsley Mill, with TWENTY SIX ACRES OF LAND adjoining thereto, being part of the Buckland estate, are for sale. These mills are situated on a turnpike road, and distant thirty three miles from Alexandria. There are in them two water wheels, with three pair of stones, two of which are for grinding wheat, and are five feet six inches diameter, and the other pair four feet diameter, for corn and plaster, with a plaster mill complete. The whole mills and machinery are new, and can make fifty barrels of flour a day. Being situated on the turnpike road to Alexandria and Washington, and in an abundant wheat country, the manufacture of flour may be carried on to a great extent without inconvenience, or the delays arising from bad roads. There are on the premises a small Dwelling House, Kitchen, and Store House—a considerable portion of the soil is of excellent quality, with a beautiful site for a dwelling house. The granary adjoining the mill house is built of stone, and will contain from six to ten thousand bushels of wheat—it is calculated to be used as part of the mill house, that having been purposely made smaller than usual, to avoid the dangerous friction in the machinery, produced by large and over-loaded granary rooms. The mill dam is of stone, founded on a solid rock—the head race not more than sixty yards long. These advantages are understood and appreciated by judges of mill property.

My price for this property is Fifteen Thousand Dollars—one third in hand, or notes well endorsed, negotiable in some of the Virginia banks, on the payment of which a good title will be made—the balance payable in four equal annual instalments, bearing interest. The payment to be satisfactorily secured.

JOHN LOVE,  
Buckland House, July 22.

## Valuable Land & Mill Property FOR SALE.

UNDER the authority of a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery holden in Winchester, the subscribers will proceed to sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday the first of September next, to the highest bidder, all the real estate of John Clark, deceased, consisting of about

500 ACRES of land, situated on both sides of Opequon Creek,

70 ACRES of which are bottom, a considerable part of which bottom is well set in grass, the upland well adapted to Clover and Plaster and well calculated for a grazing farm.—The improvements are one stone dwelling, three log dwellings, and sundry out houses, an orchard containing a variety of fruit trees; there are also on said land a

Merchant Mill, with two pair of burrs, and all the machinery requisite for manufacturing flour. This mill it is believed can grind 3000 bushels of wheat annually: also a grist and plaster mill, and a saw mill, on a separate seat from the merchant mill, and about two hundred yards distant. The above property is about six miles distant from Winchester, and about 1 mile from Duval's Sulphur Springs, and adjoining the Opequon Manufactory, and near both the great roads leading from thence to Baltimore and Alexandria. The terms of sale, are one third of the purchase money in hand, the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest thereon from the date, the purchaser giving bond with sufficient security; a title conveying the said property to the purchaser or purchasers, may be made at the time of the last payment.

Persons wishing to purchase can view the property, and can satisfy themselves as to the authority by which the sale will be made. The above property can be sold entire, or in separate tenements, as purchasers may be disposed.

JOHN DAVENPORT,  
JAMES CURL,  
Commissioners.  
July 15.

## LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on very moderate terms, a valuable tract of land, lying between Shenandoah and Harper's Ferry, and about four miles from the former place, containing

One Hundred Acres, about 75 of which are in a tolerable state of cultivation.—The soil is inferior to none in the county. There is a good well of water on the premises—the buildings are indifferent. For further particulars apply to Robert Avis, Junr. in Charlestown, or the subscriber at Harper's Ferry.

ROBERT AVIS, sen.  
May 13.

## An Apprentice Wanted.

An active lad of the age of 13 or 14 years, will be taken as an apprentice to the Printing business, if immediate application be made, at this Office.

Blank Attachments  
For sale at this Office.

## TURNIP SEED

Of an excellent quality, for sale at this Office.  
July 29.

## SHOES.

The Subscribers have just received a large and elegant assortment of SHOES,

CONSISTING OF Ladies' white and colored Kid Shoes, Colored and black Morocco ditto, Children's Morocco and Leather Bootees and Shoes,

All of which will be found cheaper than any heretofore offered for sale in this place.  
JOHN MARSHALL, & Co.  
Charlestown, July 13.

## THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have just received at their store, adjoining Fulton's Hotel, a large quantity of

## CHEAP GOODS,

Consisting in part of calicoes, gingham, Canton crapes, cambric muslins, jaconet do, India and domestic cottons, Irish linen, shawls and handkerchiefs, parasols and umbrellas, straw bonnets of the latest fashions, linen cambric, black and other silks, fine hats of the latest fashions, loaf and brown sugar, coffee, lemons, teas, figs, raisins, Spanish segars, first quality, indigo, sago, house molasses, spirits, wines, spermaceti oil, sals, chocolate No. 1, pepper, allspice, &c.—all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers.

CARLILE & DAVIS,  
July 15.

## Jefferson County, to wit.

May Court, 1818.  
Complainant,  
John Neer,  
vs.  
Nehemiah Bond, Thomas Griggs, Jr. and William Burnett, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY. THIS day came the complainant by his attorney, and the defendants not having appeared, their appearance agreeably to an act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Nehemiah Bond, is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth. On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant, Nehemiah Bond, do appear here on the fourth Monday in July next, to answer the bill of the said complainant; and it is further ordered, that the said defendants Thomas Griggs, Jr. and Wm. Burnett, do not pay, convey away, or secrete any moneys by their owing to, or goods or effects in their hands, belonging to the absent defendant Nehemiah Bond, until the further order of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, printed in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of the said county of Jefferson.

A Copy.—Teste,  
ROBERT G. HITE, Clk.June 3.

## Virginia, Jefferson County, ss.

June Court, 1818.  
William Mallory, Complainant,  
vs.  
George Doyle, Jacob Engles, Sam'l Piles, Carey Thompson, David Claspny and Geo. Nunnamaker, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY. This day came the complainant by his attorney, and the defendant George Doyle 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 the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant Doyle, do appear here on the fourth Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the complainant; and it is further ordered that the defendants Jacob Engles, Sempel Piles, Carey Thompson, David Claspny and George Nunnamaker, do not pay, convey away, or secrete any moneys by them owing to, or goods or effects in their hands belonging to the absent defendant Doyle, until the further order of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, printed in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of the said county of Jefferson.

A Copy.—Teste,  
ROBERT G. HITE, Clk.June 3.

## A Runaway in Custody.

WAS committed to the Jail of Jefferson county Va. on the 20th of April last, as a runaway, a black Negro man, who says at one time that his name is James, and at another that his name is William; he is about 5 feet 7 inches high, compactly built, & from appearance is nearly 40 years of age—he has a small scar on his nose, and two remarkable ones on his breast at least one tenth of an inch above the surface of the skin—his back exhibits an appearance of having been severely whipped: he will give no account of his owner's name; but says he is free: he had on when committed, a twilled kersey coat, pantaloons of the same kind, and a striped cotton waistcoat, and had with him a variety of other clothing.

JOHN SPANGLER, Jailor,  
May 6.

## TURNIP SEED

Of an excellent quality, for sale at this Office.  
July 29.

From the Virginia Evangelical and Literary Magazine. NECESSITY OF A BETTER SYSTEM OF INSTRUCTION.

IF a more general diffusion of knowledge, and indeed a deeper tincture even to those who possess it, be necessary to the cause of christianity, it is equally so for the moral and political improvement of society. And however I may disapprove the direct interference of spiritual men in temporal affairs, I shall proceed to give my opinions with freedom, because I am no more than a protestant Layman.

It is a shallow reasoning only which can ascribe the present state of social refinement to any one cause. It is the gradual and very slow result of an infinite number of painful struggles, which the occasional genius and enterprise of man has made against the solicitations of his indolent nature. And let him but relax his exertions for a moment in any one branch of these sciences, the whole system will feel the effect. Arts apparently the most contemptible have led to the most useful consequences. While the alchemists were madly and ridiculously searching after the elixir of life and the philosopher's Stone, they laid the foundation of the present chemistry which has added much to the power and comfort of man.—The son of a glass-grinder discovered by accident the property of lenses, which led to the invention of spectacles and telescopes, and consequently has mitigated one of the most distressing infirmities of age; and opened to our view the awful secrets of the heavenly system. For my part, I can scarcely imagine any art or science which can assist us in acquiring a more intimate knowledge of the bodies which surround us;—of the silent but ever acting laws of nature; or of our own systems, either physical, intellectual, or moral, which is not of use.—I go still farther and insist, that even those arts which have for their object the rational ornament and decoration of life are highly beneficial. Even the health and comfort of man are intimately connected with architecture. Yet how little do we know of its very fundamental principles! The ancients wisely sought to secure the greatest degree of convenience in their houses, at the least possible expense of labor or materials, and they were the most beautiful edifices in the world, for the same reason, that they were the least extravagant in their embellishments. Any one may understand all that is scientific in architecture in a fortnight; and the mere gratification of taste would amply recompense him for appropriating so short a time to this agreeable study. No one thinks of cutting out his own coat unless he be a tailor; yet every one is competent to build an elegant and commodious house, without knowing, or even having heard of a single principle of architecture, which experience and observation have taught mankind. Hence the monstrous, unhealthy, incommensurate deformities, with which we encumber the earth. If there were any prospect of amelioration in our posterity, it would be a recommendation to such shapeless heaps, that they soon tumble down by their own weight.

Every branch of human knowledge then, has its uses, and though they be of very unequal importance, no one of them should be despised. The governments of modern Europe having almost precluded the hope of political reformation, the genius of that celebrated portion of the globe has been most successfully devoted to the cultivation of the physical sciences. Natural philosophy has in some of its departments attained nearly the highest degree of perfection of which it is susceptible. Thus astronomy, the principles of mechanics, &c. are nearly complete. In the sciences purely experimental, such as chemistry and agriculture, much no doubt remains to be done. Since there is so little room for improvement in the physical sciences necessary to the well being of man, and so much in the moral and political, we should not omit the only opportunity which has ever been offered a nation capable of preserving its institutions, of endeavoring to put education, politics, and jurisprudence, on a great *appropria* of human genius, on a rational foundation.

It was long ago said by an authority, not at all conclusive with us, that nothing remained to be discovered in politics or morality. Whether new principles remain to be developed it is not material to inquire, but that there may be better means for securing the liberty, the prosperity, and the justice of communities, than any which have yet been devised we have no doubt. Miserable indeed is the condition of mankind, if no better

system of practical jurisprudence be attainable than the English and our own; which we are accustomed to regard, as the most perfect in existence. A system, which it is not only impossible for the greatest genius in the longest life, with unremitting application, in any tolerable degree to understand. A system the most productive of litigation of any known; a system which every now and then, by an arbitrary and capricious species of judicial legislation subverts the best established principles by which property is held; a system exceedingly expensive and dilatory; one which does not occur in a hundred times present the true point of controversy, between the parties; one in which Lawyers, Judges, and Juries, disagree about the most ordinary and even fundamental principles; in short, a system which but for the exemplary integrity of the bench, would be insufficient for answering any one purpose of rational jurisprudence. And yet, such is the idolatry for ancient institutions; such the blind devotion to the awful hoar of age, that scarcely a lawyer can be found, who can even imagine it possible for a system of laws to be more rational, or more intelligible than the common law, scattered as it is through some thousands of vague, obscure, and contradictory reporters, and as many hundred commentators on them.—They who think the law so intelligible because lawyers assert it to be so, should attend a court in England, or in this country, and hear gentlemen of equal ability, asserting every day principles precisely contradictory. Nay, Lord Mansfield and Lord Kenyon, are at war with one another. And what is most mortifying, the evil is every day increasing as decisions multiply in number and contrariety.

If I were like Bacon, making a report of the specific deficiencies of learning, I would put down this branch of it as lamentably ruinous, decayed, and hopeless of amelioration; for no evil is so hard to be remedied, as that which is thought an advantage. There should be professors of general jurisprudence in the Universities, to correct the abuses of the system, and to infuse into it, some ameliorating principle, which will ensure its advancement. In England trial by battle, stands unrepealed. We have already done much—let us do more.

In politics as in jurisprudence, we think we have already attained perfection. This idea of itself, shows how little we understand this complicated subject. It is to communities what medicine is to individuals. There are in either, but few established principles; and their application is so difficult, the temperaments so various, the symptoms so equivocal, that it requires a rare genius and a natural, *tact* aided by an almost universal knowledge to be anything more than an empiric in politics. See for illustration, how perpetually that subtle agent money, has baffled the skill, and defied the calculation of financiers. All this perhaps, proceeds from our having so few, and half of those false political notions. The data should be extended. Our statistics are so imperfect: as to be nearly useless—our conclusions are too general, considering the small number of particulars. Our Universities should attend more to economy and less to theories of government, which are very simple in pure abstraction, and complicated in their practical operation. We say for example, that the political sovereignty is in the people—and so they ought to be. But statesmen may do as they please, they can never diffuse the actual power or sovereignty of a nation equally through the masses of the people.—It resides from necessity in certain *facti* which control the whole movement of the body politic. Commercial cities, banks, and newspapers, and country villages, often give to a few individuals more actual influence than a thousand honest husbands can possibly possess. Statesmen should look to these indirect influences, which finally modify and decide the destiny of nations. The germ of despotism is seldom in the constitution, it is in these extraneous causes, and we suffer its branches to overshadow us, before we suspect their existence, by looking for them in the wrong place. In Europe there are many political distinctions to counteract the effect of wealth which has been said to constitute a national aristocracy. In America there are none. Public opinion should put talent and merit not merely in competition, but in a station of pre-eminence over all the adventitious distinctions of unmerited and often ill gotten riches. Whatever tends to consolidate wealth in the hands of a few, is manifestly contrary to the genius of our government. Yet politicians have been doing this for thirty years. They multiply banks, to produce competition. But multiply them as we may, they belong to the monied interest; which unfortunately is more one and indivisible than the French Republic. Phillip de Valois said "when Charlemagne united the Flemings and Saxons, that of one devil he had made two." Our statesmen are under an awful responsibility. They are legislating not only for us, but for an unborn posterity.

The imperfections of our universities are not confined to these classes of knowledge.

Even in mathematics, the physical sciences, the languages, history, *belle lettres*, &c. our systems are every where, wholly insufficient to teach the sciences in the state in which they actually exist in Europe, and much more incompetent to advance them.\* Hence we have no profound thinkers to explore the whole range of human knowledge, to give splendor and power to their country, by discoveries which enlarge the dominion of the mind. We never will have such men, until we are more thoroughly grounded in the sublimer elements of science.

On the other hand, we hear from the ignorant and the lazy, that we have already boasted of our learning. Grant it. But how have we done this? By availing ourselves of the lights which Europe had drawn together in the space of near fifty centuries. And do we, who have profited so much by the fair part of creation, owe nothing to mankind in return? Shall we forever be indebted to Europe for our improvement, and even for the principles which make us more free than they are? Far otherwise. Let the genius of American science unseal her eagle eye, gaze upon, and soar to the fountain of heavenly radiance, and animated by grateful remembrances of her European progenitors, visit and comfort her aged parent when she shall be forsaken in her old age; we should lend a pinion to the Phoenix when she is likely to be "hawked at by a mousing owl." I have said nothing of the fashion to ascribe every evil, because it is a delicate and an invidious topic. I am far from imputing any blame to them. They could not be expected to value learning, coming as they do from schools and universities where there are so little of the gem of its beauty. The evil lies deeper, and the reform must begin in our system of instruction. Even the domestic education of youth is entirely too careless and superficial. We should, if possible, procure celebrated professors for our universities, whose genius and renown would shed lustre upon letters, whose eloquence would impart warmth and grace to whatever it touched, whose imaginations could conjure up and paint before their pupils all the touching images which hallowed the schools of antiquity. It was Socrates, and Plato, and Aristotle, who animated and fired the Athenian youth—and I will pledge myself that such a genius as either would rouse Virginia from its sleep, would kindle all the dormant enthusiasms of our youth, and lead it through flowery paths to wisdom, eloquence, and virtue. So firmly am I of this opinion, that if I were Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, or Franklin, it should be my ambition to become the friend and patron of young persons whose intelligence and generous emulation would fit them to be the benefactors of mankind, who would be law-givers and instructors in their turn, and multiply in every generation, would finally spread letters, refinement, science, and taste through the whole mass of our population, and make of Virginia, a modern Attica, celebrated at once for the enterprise and polish of its genius, its patriotism, and its arts.

A Provincial Protestant.

\* They who have pretended to science in America, with the exception of Franklin, Littenhouse, and a few others, have contributed only to make it ridiculous. Instead of discovering any thing useful, or understanding what was already discovered, they have been ambitiously struggling in a competition for ridicule in their vain, abortive, and nearly contemptible inquiries, publications, explanations, and boasts about septon and Ptolemy, and electron, and such previously expiated absurdities, much akin to the mystical quackery of the age of Roger Bacon, though wholly beneath his genius. A man who should set to work with the means already in our power, and teach us how to prepare iron and steel cheaper, and better, would be worth all those septon and solar poets who have been fatiguing the public with newspaper puffs, and pamphlet panegyrics, which have neither philosophy nor fiction. They want the truth of the one, and the interest of the other.

From the National Advocate. A caution to gentlemen and others who are owners of valuable Horses.

It is a well known fact, that many coachmen and groomers, who have the charge or care of horses committed to them, are continually administering pernicious drugs or medicines, or what is called spicing horses, and ultimately destroy the constitution of the horse. This treatment will cause them, for a time, to grow fat, make them high spirited, and the coat to look fine, but it often happens, that the servants who have given these medicines quit their places, and their successors omit to continue these medicines—the consequence is—the horse falls off, loses his appetite, and nothing can restore him to his former state of health. He will appear

like a person that has been in the habit of drinking ardent spirits.

When a veterinary surgeon is called on to attend a horse in this situation, it baffles all his experience to find out the horse's disorder, and the person who administered these medicines takes care to conceal from the farmer the cause of complaint. A large portion of these drugs have lately been found concealed in the stable of a gentleman of this city. Many of the hackney masters have suffered greatly by this practice; and Mr. Edw. Yates, Maiden Lane, in particular, who gave me the liberty of using his name.—The late Lord Pembroke, who was the admirer and lover of the horse, and who studied the constitution and economy of that noble animal, remarked that "any gentleman who permitted his groom to give his horse any thing but gruel and mashes, would soon find himself on foot." It is transportation, in England, for any man to administer spice to a horse belonging to another person.

It has been my intention, for some time past, to write something on this subject, that the owners of horses might not be thus imposed upon. The public, and my fellow citizens at large, may rely with confidence that I have stated truths. Facts are stubborn things.

WILLIAM CARVER, Farrier.  
New York, July 1818.  
P. S. Great care and caution should be observed by those who purchase horses from the hands of persons called dealers, or horse jockeys.

FOREIGN NEWS.

## LATEST ARRIVAL.

This forenoon the ship Importer, Dingley, arrived here in 40 days from Liverpool, bringing London dates to the 15th, and Liverpool to the 17th June. Nothing of importance to this country is found in the newspapers, of which we have perused a large number. The speech of the prince regent at the dissolution of parliament, gives promise of a state of increasing prosperity; it will be found in the proper place. The elections which have since taken place have been marked with much disgraceful violence. The London Courier speaking discontented of the party led by Leigh Hunt and S. Francis Burdett, observes, that the spirit evinced by them at the tumultuous meeting at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, was unusually violent and malignant, of which the following facts are mentioned as evidence—"A gentleman who evinced his disapprobation by hissing, being observed by Hunt, he immediately directed the vindictive violence of the mob, against him, by pointing him out as an object of personal hostility. It was observed that he wore a white hat, and they could not mistake their man. Immediately a most violent attack was commenced upon the individual, and he was drove to the lower end of the room. His own resolute conduct, however, and the assistance of some spirited individuals who witnessed the base transaction, succeeded in driving the assailants off, otherwise his life would have been endangered. On his rescue he went in front of the hustings, supported by some friends, and reproached Hunt for the unmerited advantage he had taken, when the expressions of indignation became so general, that this "mover of sedition" thought it proper to retire, which he did amidst unanimous exclamations of abhorrence."

Letters mention that the markets for American produce had declined a little. Flour is quoted at 44 to 46—cotton 3d. less than by our former advances.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JUNE 10.  
About 8 minutes after 2, salutes of artillery announced the arrival of the prince regent, and soon afterwards, his royal highness, having put on his robes, entered the house with the usual state and procession, the sword of state being carried before him by the earl of Liverpool, and delivered from the throne the following speech.

"My Lords and Gentlemen, "It is with deep regret that I am again under the necessity of announcing to you, that no alteration has occurred in the state of his majesty's lamented indisposition. "I continue to receive from foreign powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country, and of their desire to maintain the general tranquillity. "I am fully sensible of the attention which you have paid to the many important objects which have been brought before you. "I derive peculiar satisfaction from the measure which you have adopted, in pursuance of my recommendation, for augmenting the number of places of worship belonging to the established church; and I confidently trust, that this measure will be productive of the most beneficial effects on the religion and moral habits of the people. "Gentlemen of the House of Commons, "I thank you for the supplies which you

have presented to me, and for the manner in which you have discharged your duty. "I have seen a celebrated building so admirably contrived, that by the help of a modern apparatus, the rain which falls on that part of the building, instead of being turned off from the walls, is all turned into it. The same edifice has four pillars, exactly where there is no need for any, and as many parts of the building, falling down for want of support.

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