

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. XI.]

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1818.

[No. 551.

For the Farmer's Repository.

THE WILLIAMS. The following handsome lines are taken from a pamphlet published by M. B. S. BURLINCHI. They bespeak the purity of American metrical composition, more especially, as they are the production of a Poet so little known. By inserting them, you will oblige
A FRIEND TO MERIT.

TO FANCY.

BY B. S. BURLINCHI.

Enchantress, sweet consoling power!
That frolics as the airy wind,
'Tis thine to soothe the hour of care,
To shield the mind from wan despair,
And leave nought but thy trace behind.
Thou friend of Heliconia's sons
Whenever they need thy blissful aid;
Temper'd by judgment's soft control,
Oh come, and animate my soul,
Thou lovely visionary maid!
Empress of the mind, let wan Despair
Be hurled from thy realms afar,
When in the silent midnight hour,
I court thy shrine consoling power!
Be thou my shield from haggard care.
Hail! FANCY, hail! thou mystic queen,
Ever in aerial chariot seen;
The magic of thy wand is such,
I almost faint when at thy touch—
Oft I have found thee near the meadow green.
Come, FANCY, come! the landscape cheer,
And greet the moments as they onward roll;
Young Spring advances, daughter of the year,
And the gay flowers will very soon appear,
To cheer the sight, and gratify the soul.
Hark! hark! I hear a rising sigh,
That tells me thy departure's nigh!
Fascinating nymph, O, when wilt thou return;
How long shall this benighted bosom burn?
It cannot burn when thou art present by.
Beaming as Hesper, and as bright
As burning Sol's enlivening light
Fancy, thou art a star whose ray
Glances into the heart;
To these the Muses homage pay—
With these the Poet's ever loth to part.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Harper's Ferry, (Virginia,) on the 30th Sept. 1818.

- A. Philip Burns, John Baker, Mary Butts, Moses Blackburn, Sampson Blackburn, Dennis Byrne, David Conklin, Philip Coons, Rev. Christian Fry, Henry Garshart, James Hencock, Job Harris, William Hawk, Frederick Henshey, Andrew Hawkins, Samuel Hinkle, John Ingram, Edward Jennings, Thomas Keys, Rev. Thomas Keys, George Little, Elisha Larkin, Sampson Lanford, Michael Lines, Jacob Long.
- B. Ann McDeade, Clement Maghue, Amos Neer, George Nusamaker, Caleb Neadham, Elizabeth Potter, Lyman Ransom, Henry Strider, Rev. Geo. W. Snider, William Small, William Scarlett, Margaretta Shover, John Spalding, Mary Smith, John Snyder, John Stidman, Philip Strider, John Strider, James Thomas, Lemuel Thomas, U. Mr. Upperman, John Underwood, Joseph Watkins, William Wallace, Crisley Weeb.
- C. James Allison, Samuel Atwell, Christian Allemon, Robert Avis, James W. Athey, Mrs. Ainsworth, John Allen, Charles G. Brown, 3, Capt. Z. Buckmaster, Sally Beeler, Martha Berry, Eliza Brinton, Henry Baker, Laben Buckingham, Frances Brown, John Blackburn, John Black, Randolph Boude, William Bronough, Philip Burns, M. George Bryan, Joshua Burton, Elijah Chamberlain, Mrs. N. Craighill, William Clarke, Jane Clark, Carille & Davis, David Conklin, Rosanna Connor, John Crow, Levi Cleveland, 2, Thomas Cain, Shepherd Church, Aaron Chambers, James Coyle, Elias T. Crowell, William Conway, Mary Carson, D. John Dorsey, James Dorury, John Dicks, Frances Davenport, Achrah Davis, E. George Elchaelberger, I. William Frece, Matthew Frame, Samuel Farinsworth, George Pether, G. John Gordon, William Grove, Samuel Gealling, Immanuel Giboney, Henry Gent, John Green, John Grubs, James Grimes, Elijah Grant, H. Sarah Harris, George Haines, Margaret Head, Joseph Hardy, R. Hite, Robt. G. Hite, 2, James Hurst, Senr, Henry Haines, Daniel Hafelbour, Sarah Hogs, Michael Hansickee, Mary Hess, William Humphries, Diddale H. Hicks.
- J. Susanna Jackson, Margaret Johnson, John Janner, Susan M. Johnston, Juliet Ann Kain, Elizabeth Kercheval, Thomas Keyes, George Keinger, Geo. W. Kemper, John Kercheval, Edward Kemp, L. William Lee, 2; Martha Lee, Mary Lines, Jeremiah Leonard, Capt. Lucas, Geo. Lyons, Charles Lowdens, William F. Lock, Mary Ann Lee, Benjamin Leatch, P. Wm. McCaughtry, 2, John Moore, Judson Moreland, Jacob Malin, 3; John Myers, Gerraid Moore, John Major, Jos. Murray, Cato Moore, N. Charlotte Nadenbush, Lewis Neill, Elizabeth Offutt, P. William Piles, Samuel Pety, John Pryor, Mr. Peck, David Palmer, R. Philip Robinson, Mr. Rose, Joseph Rose, Thomas Roberts, Christopher Ridenour, Mary Roberts, James Ranagan, Thomas Roberts, S. Robert Stemons, Capt. Thomas Spillman, Henry Strider, Hugh Sidwell, 2; William Stanhope, Doctor Stephenson, T. Elisha Tois, Soloman Vanvart, W. Solomon Weidman, John Wilkins, William West, Robert Wall, William Wilson, Benjamin Wilson, Warner Whiting, Moses Wilson, Theodore Winfield, Elizabeth C. Washington, Y. William Yeats.

NOTICE.

THE School Commissioners for the county of Jefferson, are adjourned to meet at the Court house on the 23d instant, at 12 o'clock. A full attendance is requested. October 7, 1818.

A Miller Wanted.

I wish to hire a miller—a single man who is capable, will find a good birth, by applying immediately to
EDMUND DOWNEY.
August 19.

Charles-Town Academy.

THE Secretary to the board of trustees of the Charles-Town Academy, has the pleasure to announce to the public, that Mr. Edward Hughes, a gentleman of undoubted qualifications for the task, has been engaged by the board of trustees, as principal of the institution. Mr. Hughes has been for a long time employed as a teacher of the classics, and other branches of education taught in public schools at New-York and elsewhere throughout the United States, and in capacity of principal to the Academy is considered by the board, a very great acquisition to it. A school for the education of scholars in English literature under a capable teacher, will be conducted in the Academy also. The board of trustees confidently hope from their recent exertions that the institution over which they preside, will revive from the desapidated state into which it has been suffered to fall and has languished for so many years. It is expected that Mr. Hughes will enter upon his trust, by the first of January next at the farthest. Should he join the Academy sooner, notice will be immediately given.

R. G. HITE, Secy to the board of trustees

October 7.

A LIST OF LETTERS

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- A. James Allison, Samuel Atwell, Christian Allemon, Robert Avis, James W. Athey, Mrs. Ainsworth, John Allen, Charles G. Brown, 3, Capt. Z. Buckmaster, Sally Beeler, Martha Berry, Eliza Brinton, Henry Baker, Laben Buckingham, Frances Brown, John Blackburn, John Black, Randolph Boude, William Bronough, Philip Burns, M. George Bryan, Joshua Burton, Elijah Chamberlain, Mrs. N. Craighill, William Clarke, Jane Clark, Carille & Davis, David Conklin, Rosanna Connor, John Crow, Levi Cleveland, 2, Thomas Cain, Shepherd Church, Aaron Chambers, James Coyle, Elias T. Crowell, William Conway, Mary Carson, D. John Dorsey, James Dorury, John Dicks, Frances Davenport, Achrah Davis, E. George Elchaelberger, I. William Frece, Matthew Frame, Samuel Farinsworth, George Pether, G. John Gordon, William Grove, Samuel Gealling, Immanuel Giboney, Henry Gent, John Green, John Grubs, James Grimes, Elijah Grant, H. Sarah Harris, George Haines, Margaret Head, Joseph Hardy, R. Hite, Robt. G. Hite, 2, James Hurst, Senr, Henry Haines, Daniel Hafelbour, Sarah Hogs, Michael Hansickee, Mary Hess, William Humphries, Diddale H. Hicks.
- J. Susanna Jackson, Margaret Johnson, John Janner, Susan M. Johnston, Juliet Ann Kain, Elizabeth Kercheval, Thomas Keyes, George Keinger, Geo. W. Kemper, John Kercheval, Edward Kemp, L. William Lee, 2; Martha Lee, Mary Lines, Jeremiah Leonard, Capt. Lucas, Geo. Lyons, Charles Lowdens, William F. Lock, Mary Ann Lee, Benjamin Leatch, P. Wm. McCaughtry, 2, John Moore, Judson Moreland, Jacob Malin, 3; John Myers, Gerraid Moore, John Major, Jos. Murray, Cato Moore, N. Charlotte Nadenbush, Lewis Neill, Elizabeth Offutt, P. William Piles, Samuel Pety, John Pryor, Mr. Peck, David Palmer, R. Philip Robinson, Mr. Rose, Joseph Rose, Thomas Roberts, Christopher Ridenour, Mary Roberts, James Ranagan, Thomas Roberts, S. Robert Stemons, Capt. Thomas Spillman, Henry Strider, Hugh Sidwell, 2; William Stanhope, Doctor Stephenson, T. Elisha Tois, Soloman Vanvart, W. Solomon Weidman, John Wilkins, William West, Robert Wall, William Wilson, Benjamin Wilson, Warner Whiting, Moses Wilson, Theodore Winfield, Elizabeth C. Washington, Y. William Yeats.

October 7.

2000 Gallons of Whiskey

FOR Sale by the Barrel or Gallon. Call on
CARLILE & DAVIS.
October 14.

NOTICE.

A petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, for an alteration of the law appointing trustees in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia.
October 14, 1818.

FOR SALE,

A Small Lot of Land,

NEAR this place, containing about 15 acres: It is situated on the main road leading from Charlestown to Harper's Ferry, and is an advantageous establishment as a wagon stand. The improvements are a large frame dwelling house, a good stable and barn, together with a tolerable well and cistern. The terms of sale will be made easy to the buyer, as but a small part of the purchase money will be required in hand. Enquire of the subscriber living near the premises.
ROBERT R. CONRAD,
Charlestown, Sept. 9. 2m.

Wanted Immediately,

A LAD of from 14 to 16 years of age, of respectable connections and good habits, as an apprentice to the mercantile business. Apply to the printer.
Sept. 16.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

October 7.

A New Publication.

Just Published by the Editor of the Republican Constitution, in Winchester, Virginia, and for sale at his Printing Office, A NEW AND COMPLETE TREATISE on the Prevention and Cure of all, or most of the disorders (that can be cured) incident to the
American Domestic Quadrupeds,
ENTITLED THE
Domestic Animal's Friend,
OR THE COMPLETE
Virginia and Maryland Farrier,
BEING A COPIOUS COLLECTION FROM THE BEST TREATISES ON FARBERY NOW EXTANT IN THE UNITED STATES, IN FIVE PARTS.

I. Advice to the purchasers of Horses—observations and directions concerning horses when travelling—ordering and keeping the running horse, according to the several states of his body—a description of most disorders incident to Horses, and a great number of Receipts for the cure of such complaints, in that noble animal, as are curable; including also directions for preventing many disorders that Horses are subject to, &c. &c.
II. Directions and Receipts for the cure of most Distempers in Oxen, Cows and Calves; also, a description of many of the complaints incident to them.
III. Observations and Receipts for the cure and prevention of most distempers incident to Sheep and Lambs.
IV. Receipts and directions for the cure of most distempers in Hogs.
V. Receipts and directions to cure distempers in Dogs, to which is added
A NUMBER OF RECEIPTS,
Known to be efficacious in the cure of many complaints incident to the Domestic Quadrupeds of America, that have never yet appeared in print.

THIS work is a copious and careful selection from the most approved Modern Authors, European and American; & contains a description of almost all the complaints, their causes and symptoms, with which our Domestic Animals are afflicted; together with a number of the most choice receipts, in regular succession, both for the cure and prevention of those complaints—a short, but complete description of the Anatomy of the Horse—his internal organs, the physiology of the foot, with observations and directions concerning Breeding, Physic, Docking, Nicking, the practice of Shoeing, and the proper manner of treatment and administering in every case treated on, &c. To which is added an alphabetical list of most of the medicines directed to be used in the work, shewing where they may be obtained, whether in our gardens, fields, woods or at Apothecaries, with a copious Index.
The Book contains 436 pages octavo, medium size, with four appropriate plates, and is printed on fine paper with a handsome Type.—The price, neatly bound and lettered is two dollars a copy.
To such as purchase 50 copies and upwards, a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed and the books delivered free of cost or 33 1/3 per cent. discount if taken from the office.
Orders for any number of copies will be thankfully received & punctually attended to.
PRINTERS in the states north and east of the state of Pennsylvania, can have the privilege of reprinting the work, by paying a reasonable price for the copy right, on application to the proprietor.
J. FOSTER.
Letters on the subject, post paid, directed to the editor of the Republican Constitution will be promptly attended to.
A specimen of the above work may be seen at the office of the Farmer's Repository.

FULLING AND DYING.

THE subscribers inform the public and their customers in particular, that they will commence the **FULLING AND DYING BUSINESS** at
MILL'S GROVE,
the first week in October next, where cloth will be full'd, dyed and dressed in the neatest manner, and on the shortest notice. Those who may favor them with their custom, may rest assured that every exertion on their part will be made use of to give general satisfaction. They will keep constantly on hand dye stuffs of a superior quality, and will dye any colour that may be required. Having substituted a Copper Dye Kettle instead of an iron one, they will be able to colour far superior to what was done last season. The current price will be given for hard and soft soap, which will be taken in payment for fulling, or cash paid.
BEELER & RATTRIE,
Mill's Grove, Aug. 19. tf.

Books for Sale.

Immortal may their memory be
Who fought and bled for Liberty!
Heroes of the Revolution.
WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN and MARION.
As to Washington, 'tis unnecessary to inform Parents what immortal service they may render their children, by putting into their hands the Life of the Father of their country.
As to FRANKLIN, his life is equally interesting and profitable—He, who, from the humble origin of a poor soap-boiler's boy, and the last boy too of sixteen children, with only eight months schooling, and a single dollar for his out fit, could rise him to be as useful a philosopher, statesman and moralist, as any the WORLD could ever boast of, must certainly have led a life worthy of all young men to read and imitate.
And as to MARION, the curiosity of every American should be excited by the following eulogy of him, by Generals Greene and Lee:—'Virtuous all over—Artful as the Fox—Vigilant as the Lynx—Undaunted as the Lion—and tender-hearted as a woman, Marion has no equal in the page of history, as a Parliam. Officer. And his life is admirably calculated to shew what wonders may be done, even with slender means by a brave individual whose whole soul is devoted to the good of his country.'
A few copies of the above very Entertaining Biographies may be had at this office.
N. B. The numerous subscribers to the paper in the hands of Mr. Robert Avis, are respectfully informed that their copies are lodged with that gentleman.
Sept. 23.

TAR FOR SALE,

BY the Barrel, Gallon or Quart. Call on
CARLILE & DAVIS.
Sept. 30.

Journeyman Tailors Wanted.

Four or five Journeyman Tailors will meet with employment and good wages, by applying to the subscriber in Charlestown.
DANIEL W. GRIFFITH.
N. B. One or two smart boys, about the age of 14 years will be taken apprentices to the tailoring business, on accommodating terms.
Sept. 23, 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.

THE CATECHISM OF THE

Protestant Episcopal Church
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
September 7. tf.

RELIGIOUS BOOKS.

The subscribers have received the following Religious Books, for sale:
Elegant quarto, octavo, and common Bibles,
Common and pocket Testaments,
Watt's Psalms and Hymns,
Prayer books elegantly bound,
Four on the Prophets,
Journal of the general convention, Heralds,
Davies's Sermons, Village Sermons,
Rise and Progress of Religion,
Christian Institutes, Simon on the Liturgy,
Bible Stories, Jenks's Devotion, Fowler's Exposition, Trimmer's Catechisms, Parochialia, Shirkock on Death, Companion for the Altar, Velvet Cushion, Life of Eliza, Always Happy, Clergyman's, Officer's & Merchant's Widow, Andrew's Devotion, Gibson on the Sacrament, Mason on Self-knowledge, Maternal Solitude, Blacksmith's letters, Neivort's Meditations, Beauties of Holiness,
Hobart on Confirmation, Chalmers's Discourses, Life of Xavier, Scripture Evidence, Family Instruction, Addison's Christian, Paley's Evidence, Episcopal Plea, Frank (a Tale), Holidays at Home, Crab's Tales, Plague and Fire, Dissertations on Catechisms, Mourner Comforted, Magee on the Atonement, Christian Registers, Sermons by a Lady, Dickinson's Geography, William Selwyn, Lord Byron's Hebrew Meditations, Dairyman's Daughters, Children's Sermons, Mrs. Trimmer's Easy Lessons, Early Piety, Sacra Privata, Whole duty of a Woman, Nelson on Confirmation, Bishop Griswold's Sermons, Letters on Education, Swords's Almanac, Presbyterian Catechisms, New England Primerners,
Together with many others too numerous for insertion.
HAMMOND & BROWN.
Sept. 2.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the commencement, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discount, except at the option of the Editor, until arrears are paid. Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. All advertisements sent to the office without having the number of times for which they are to be inserted, designated, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.
All communications to the Editor on business, must be post paid.

THE LATE MR. DENNIE.

It is remembered that the late Mr. Dennie, long known to the world as a man of elegant acquirements and superior genius, and for many years editor of the Port Folio, Philadelphia, was educated for the law, and that he entered upon his profession with high hopes and great advantages. From a late N. E. Galaxy, we extract the following account of his quarrel with his profession, which is exactly characteristic of the man.
I will recollect that soon after he had terminated his novitiate, he was admitted to the oath of an attorney and had opened an office. I was present at his debut as advocate at the bar. No young lawyer ever entered on practice with more favorable auspices. The senior members of the bar augured his success, and he numbered all who were valuable among the jurors as particular friends. As was generally known when he was to deliver his 'invidious speech' by a kind of tacit agreement the gentlemen of the bar resolved to afford him the most favorable arena for the display of his eloquence. The opposing counsel had engaged to suspend all interference, although his statements deviated ever so far from fact.
Mr. Dennie had been engaged on behalf of the defendant to support a motion for an implearance or continuance in an action brought by certain plaintiffs for the recovery of the contents of a promissory note. The execution of the note could not be contested, and was given for a valuable consideration, and was justly due. A very liberal indulgence had already been extended to the defendant by several previous implearances, and nothing remained for the most adroit advocate to press upon the court, but the untoward effects a judgement and consequent writ of execution, would have upon the fortunes of his client.
The court opened, and, as if by previous concert, all other business was suspended, and our young advocate, after bowing gracefully, assumed the attitude of an orator, and addressed the court.
I wish I could transcribe this address—Twenty years have elapsed, and I remember it as an original picture of Claude Lorraine—to do justice to the original I should possess the talents of the matchless artist.
[The writer then describes the speech as a long, eloquent and affecting picture of the defendant's sufferings in the service of his country, and of the peculiar situation of his pecuniary circumstances which entitled him to a continuance.]
The orator ceased—mute attention accompanied the delivery, and at the close all were charmed and all silent, even the opposing counsel sat hesitating betwixt his feelings and his feelings, and forbore to reply. This silence, which our young advocate seemed to notice with peculiar complacency, was broken from the bench. The judge, an unlettered farmer, who by the prevalence of party, had obtained the summit of yeoman ambition a seat on the bench of an inferior court, who knew only the technic jargon of the court, and to whom the language and pathos of Dennie were alike unintelligible, sat during the delivery of the address rolling a pair of 'black lustre eyes' with a vacant stare, sometimes at the orator and then at the bar as if seeking most curiously for meaning, and who was perhaps only restrained by the respectful attention of the latter from interrupting the speaker. The judge broke silence.
Judge, I confess that I am in rather a kind of a quandary. I profess I am somewhat dubious. I can't say I know for sartin what the young gentleman would be at.
Counselor L. My brother Dennie, may it please your honour, has been enforcing his motion for an implearance on the part of the defendant, in the case of Patrick McGrippin-law et alii Plaintiffs, vs. Noadiah Chubbler.
Judge. Oh! Aye! now I believe I understand—the young man wants the cause to be hung up for the next term, duz he.
Counselor V. Yes, may it please the court.
Judge. Well, well, if that's all he wants why couldn't he say so in a few words, pat

to the purpose, without all this larry, cum jury?

Our advocate took his hat and gloves from the table, cast a look of ineffable contempt upon the Benonian magistrate and stalked out of the Court house.
Although Mr. Dennie affected to view his unlucky debut in its proper light, and would frequently tell the story of his discomfiture with great humour, yet his friends perceived he was deeply wounded—disgusted with the profession. To entice him to a second essay some months afterwards, I observed to him, 'that I was engaged as counsel in an action which presented a fine opportunity for the display of his peculiar talents.' 'That I would introduce him in the cause, and he might open it before a presiding judge who possessed a taste for fine speaking, and would justly appreciate the force and classical purity of his rhetoric.'
His reply convinced me that he had taken a final leave of the noisy bar.
'If I may do for you, my friend, to pursue this sordid business—you can address the ignoble vulgar in their own Alsatia dialect. I remember the Benonian Judge, and it is the last time I will attempt to batter down a mud wall with roses.'
JAMES HAMILTON'S TRIAL,
FOR THE MURDER OF MAJOR BIRDSALL.
The trial took place at Albany, in October term, before Judge Spencer and Justices Howe and Haring. The following are extracts from it:
The district Attorney preferred the indictments, and the Court proceeded to the examination of testimony for the prosecution.
Martin Scott.—Witness was sitting in front of the marke at the encampment on the 8th of July last—the prisoner at the bar presented himself within twelve feet of them, and said, 'Major,' adding something else that witness did not understand—the major replied, 'go back, Hamilton, I want nothing of you.' Witness saw prisoner present his rifle, looked at the cock and saw him fire; they both immediately rose and on the discharge the prisoner immediately fell with a wound in his side; deceased on falling said to witness, 'Scott, I am gone'—he attempted to raise him, he pressed witness's hand, repeating, 'I am gone'—he expired one hour and fifty minutes after receiving his wound, by witness's time; deceased was near two hours in camp immediately preceding—witness saw prisoner three times in the course of one hour immediately preceding. Prisoner came to deceased, presenting the compliments of maj. Humphrey, who requested to see deceased at the Eagle Tavern, where the prisoner was confined. The deceased replied it was strange if major Humphrey wished to see him, he did not call, adding, 'Hamilton, I will go, but there is no necessity of your going.' A short time before or after this, a soldier came to the marke and said Hamilton wanted to quarrel with him—deceased sent for prisoner, and told him to let him 'hear no more of his capers.'
Dr. Starnes called to visit Major Birdsall, and examined his wound; discovered that the ball struck near the 8th rib and lodged about the spine, throught he felt it. 'Was called in the dusk of the evening, about half past eight or little before; deceased died of that wound—there was no doubt of it. Ball passed horizontally, nearly opposite the chest; and struck the rib; there was nothing to give the ball a new direction. Witness was present when he died, about 9 o'clock.
Elijah Brainard, called.—On the 12th of July witness went to the encampment, saw about three quarters of an hour high. The major invited him to sit down and he was within twelve feet of the prisoner when he said 'Major I am here; heard deceased say 'go to your post.' Prisoner turned partly round, raised his piece, took deliberate aim, shut his eye, fired and fell on his gun, with his eyes still on deceased. Witness had his eye on prisoner when he fired; prisoner fell before deceased; saw prisoner's eye open after he fell.
Mr. Pepper, commenced the defence of the prisoner, by endeavoring to explain the relative bearing of the law in cases of murder, with malice aforethought and manslaughter, where death ensued from any gross impropriety; and went some length to show that the latter was the case of the prisoner at the bar. He insisted that as the rifle was a weapon of ordinary and every day use; however deadly in its character, must be regarded in the same light as an assaulting club or cudgel. He cited some other arguments to distinguish between the perpetrating of murder and manslaughter, expressing his opinion that the Jury could but find the prisoner guilty of manslaughter. Mr. P. dwelt upon the lively sensation which this unfortunate affair had created, charging the Jury to divert themselves of every feeling of regret or sympathy for the fate of the gallant and lamented Birdsall, and to decide impartially from law and testimony.
Mr. Williams followed and enlarged upon the grounds his associate counsel had taken

to the purpose, without all this larry, cum jury?

He inferred from the uniformly mild and affable deportment of the generous Birdsall towards the prisoner, that there must necessarily have been absence of all malice, and as there had never been the least provocation, on the part of the deceased to cross or provoke the prisoner, it was utterly impossible for the hellish passion of revenge to have wrangled in his bosom. He attributed the prisoner's immediate fall when the rifle went off, to his astonishment that it had been loaded, and insisted that as the prisoner was incensed at the colored recruit, and deceased having before indulged him with familiarities, the act of presenting his rifle could only be considered a repetition of granted or implied liberties, for some trifling object, and not an attempt to kill. 'No testimony was offered for the prisoner, and Mr. Van Beuren, in behalf of the prosecution, said the case was so clear, and the testimony so explicit, that he would detain the court but a few moments. Mr. Van Beuren objected to the inferences drawn by the opposing counsel, from circumstances which it became necessary for him to account for its actually being loaded, and he appeared unable to restrain feelings of warm sympathy for our beloved Birdsall, he observed a humane forbearance towards the unhappy prisoner at the bar. Mr. V. B. insisted that no one circumstance in the testimony favoured the prisoner's plea of non-intention to murder; but on the contrary, every thing went to confirm the fact of the premeditated, deliberate assassination.
His honour Judge Spencer, gave the jury a learned, succinct and dignified charge. He examined the testimony with penetrating accuracy, and expounded the law with a clearness which made it comprehensive to almost every capacity. He said that as the prisoner had rested his defence on the plea of not knowing the rifle was loaded, and as the rifle was under his charge and in his possession, it became necessary for him to account for its actually being loaded, or to show that it was not so loaded at any short period previous to its discharge. In summing up the testimony the Judge did not find any circumstances which did not go to prove the prisoner guilty of premeditated murder.—He charged the Jury, if they believed the testimony conclusive, by their duty to society, their duty to their consciences, and their duty to Heaven, to find the prisoner guilty. The Judge observed that however painful, if the prisoner be guilty, it was their imperative duty to punish him. It was the law of man, and it was the law of Heaven, that 'whosoever sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed.' In the course of the charge, and while dwelling with much pathos upon the painfulness of consigning a fellow creature to death, Judge Spencer declared with emphasis, that 'A weak man in the administration of Justice, is as great a curse to community as a wicked or corrupt man.' In this charge the court discovered an intimate and studied acquaintance with human nature, a correct and dignified sense of the claims of humanity and a learned research in the science of the law, which amply confirmed the abilities which have been ascribed to his practice and decision. The court spoke in approbation of the clear, distinct and responsible testimony of Lieut. Scott and the other witnesses.
In consequence of the universal interest which the case excited, the trial took place in the Assembly room, which on opening the doors was immediately crowded to overflowing. The trial commenced about fifteen minutes past ten A. M. and the Jury retired a few minutes past two P. M. returning in about 20 minutes with a verdict of 'GUILTY OF MURDER.'
The prisoner appeared in court cleanly and decently dressed, in light vest and pantaloons, and blue sailor jacket. He appeared composed previous to the commencing of his trial, and spoke coolly to the officers who attended him. He regarded the Jurors as they were called with considerable interest, and acquiesced to their being qualified in an affable and easy manner. He observed his Counsel when speaking, with an eye of confiding solicitude, and fixed a look of stern defiance upon the opposite Counsel and the witnesses, particularly Lieut. Scott, on whom he riveted a glance which rested upon him while speaking, and invariably followed him to his seat. During the charge of the court, the prisoner's confidence appeared to weaken, and his eye recoiled from the Judge, and wandered round the room with any apparent observation. He seemed somewhat thoughtful while the jury were out, but when their return was announced, which created a general move among the audience, the prisoner evidently betrayed feelings of uneasiness and fearful anxiety. The verdict did not appear to shake him immediately; within a few moments however, a slight change of color was perceptible, but his manner was silently thoughtful, without any appearance of confusion or wildness. He walked firmly out of court, insensibly, rather than otherwise, chewing tobacco, which he kept in his mouth during the trial.
Sentenced to be hung on Friday the 6th

PIRACY.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, dated September 2, 1818.
"We have now in the prison of Saint Pierre, a man of the name of Caesar Fournier, confined for piracy; and as the fate of the unfortunate victims of his rapacity no doubt interests many in the U. States, I send you the following statement of facts:
"Caesar Fournier, a Frenchman, was owner and supercargo of a schr. under American colours, called the Louisiana, capt. Adams, an American, all the crew American, and a citizen of New-Orleans was the supposed owner. They cleared from New-Orleans, having taken on board several passengers for the Brazils; arrived opposite the deserted islands of La Salud, not far from Cayenne, under the pretence of gathering fruit, he put all his passengers on shore, and deserted them in the most destitute situation, where they were doomed from the want of food and covering, to a long agony and a certain death. The crew then divided amongst themselves their property. After having cruised before Cayenne a short time, in expectation of taking a vessel which was to sail from that port for France, being short of water he made sail for St. Pierre, to procure the necessary supplies, and several articles found necessary to fit out his vessel for a cruise as a pirate. At St. Pierre the conduct of the crew excited suspicions; the vessel was thoroughly searched, and besides other articles several boxes of fire arms, which had not been declared at the custom house, were found, and consequently the vessel seized. Some words which escaped from some of the crew, created suspicions of a more serious nature, and captain Adams, Fournier, and the crew were put in goal. Fournier and Adams, however, finding securities, were permitted to go at large in St. Pierre.
"In the mean time arrived his majesty's schr. La Sauterelle, sent by Lt. general Cass St. Cyr, from Cayenne, having on board the nine passengers (amongst whom was a lady) who had been left by Fournier and Adams on the island of La Salud, and had been providentially rescued from a horrid and lingering death by a coaster going to Cayenne.—All the suspicions entertained on the subject of the Louisiana, were now confirmed; and governor Donzelot gave immediate orders to confine in goal Caesar Fournier and capt. Adams.
"The court before which this affair was carried, concluded, that on account of the flag, they could try these monsters only as to the infraction of the revenue laws; and the captain and supercargo were both condemned to infamy, (au blame) to pay ten thousand francs each, and to remain in goal until full payment of the fine.
"Testimonies given before the court, shew that the life of Fournier has been a continued succession of the most atrocious crimes. It would appear that at Trieste he murdered the captain of an English or American vessel; that having afterwards the command of a South American privateer, he took, on the coast of Guiana, a Spanish schooner, and inhumanly butchered the whole crew, and went ashore to burn the bodies; that in company with an Italian of the name of Aquilante, they killed two men in Baltimore a year or two ago, made their escape to Philadelphia, where, for another murder, they were put in goal. However, Fournier found means to get out, and went to New Orleans, where he fitted out the schooner Louisiana, to continue his depredations with impunity under the patriot flag.
"This man will be sent to France, to be there tried for piracy by competent authority, and it is to be hoped will receive the punishment he and all such villains so well deserve.
"I send you this, because I think that such acts of wanton cruelty and they now occur every day) ought to be made public, so as to open if possible the eyes of the civilized world, on the inhumanity of giving, in any way, countenance to a set of unfeeling wretches, who, under the cloak of patriotism, enrich themselves by murders and piracies."
Fed. Rep.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

In 1790, there were only 75 post-offices in the United States, and the amount received for postage was no more than \$7,935; dollars. In 1800, number of post-offices 903; amount of postage 280,804. In 1816, number of Post-Offices, 3000; amount of postage, \$1,043,065. In 1817, number of Post-Offices, 3459; and probably by the first of January, 1819, the number will be 4000. From 1793 to 1816, the yearly transportation of the mails had increased from 843,508, to 7,559,224 miles; and the miles of post road from 1789, to 1816 had been increased in celerity of transportation—the mail being carried in one day, a distance which formerly re-

quired a week; and arriving at and departing from places, twice, three, six, twelve and even twenty four times, where it formerly arrived and departed but once—greatly enhances the value of this public accommodation. A few years since the mail was scarcely known as an accommodation off the towns on the seaboard; a person residing in another state had no means of correspondence with his friends; but by the uncertainty and infrequent mode of private conveyance. Now there is scarcely a town, however remote, whose inhabitants cannot converse with the inhabitants of the most remote and distant places of the union with the same facility as with those of an adjoining town, through the medium of the post office.

The business transacted at the General Post Office, is of a magnitude of which few people have any tolerable idea. Not only are accounts kept which every postmaster and contractor—not only is every item of 6, 12, 18 and 25 cents, carefully entered and cast, at the General Post Office—but a multitude of other business, all complaints, representations and misrepresentations are carefully attended to. The great business of the General Post Office is managed with the regularity of the machinery of a clock; and we may add, it is so managed as to meet the approbation of the public generally. The salaries of its officers, 3000 dollars to the Postmaster General, 1700 and 1600 to his two assistants, Messrs. Bradley & Pease, and 1600 to the principal clerk, Dr. Bradley, are scarcely sufficient for the support of their families in the city of Washington. Whatever may be said by such scolding callers as William Duane, respecting the mismanagement of the General Post Office, the whole nation must admit, that it is well managed. The experience and talents of its principal officers, Meigs, Bradleys and Pease, better fit them for these offices than any other men in the United States.

The Post Master General, Return J. Meigs, jun. is son of the patriot of that name who has many years been the faithful agent of the U. S. among the Creek Indians. Mr. Meigs, jun. was governor of the State of Ohio at the commencement of the late war. To his patriotism it was owing that the citizens of the State so readily and unanimously volunteered to defend their country in that war: he was every where with the troops and every where incited them to duty. He is a native of Connecticut, and now lives at Washington, on his salary in a style of republican simplicity not superior to that of many farmers in New England: indeed his moderate compensation would admit of no other style. For his great, arduous and incessant labours, the Congress should grant him something more than a living, especially when it is considered that the salary is the same it was when not a tenth of the present business was performed. *New Hamp. Pat.*

DARING ROBBERY OF THE STATE BANK.

From the *Newburn (N. C.) Centinel*. On the examination of the funds yesterday morning, the Cashier of the Branch Bank in this place found that more than a thousand dollars had been taken, during the preceding night, from a drawer he deposited in the vault that evening. The foundation of the vault is of solid brick, and its interior is entirely lined with masonry iron gratings, which remained perfectly uninjured. It was ascertained, also, after rigid scrutiny, that not a bolt had been forced back in a single door that led to it. The robbery was, however, evident, and a thousand speculations were offered to account for its feasibility, masonry walls, bars or bolts, when a mouse nest was accidentally discovered behind a chest of specie, entirely composed of hundred dollar notes. The authors of this most unprecedented outrage, fortunately for their lives had decamped on the first alarm; but the public are earnestly cautioned to be on their guard against them, as they are *old offenders*, and perfect adepts in their business.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

The following, amongst the many projects now in embryo for the abolition of slavery within the United States, seems to be the most practicable, and would certainly fall easy on those it is intended to reach. It is the more remarkable, as originating in a quarter of the Union least to be expected: such liberality ought not to go unnoticed. Some plan for the gradual emancipation of slaves certainly ought to be adopted, however distant. New-York will soon reap the benefit of her wisdom in this respect: in 1824 there will not be a slave in that state. To get rid of free blacks, a short cut is at hand: Boyer, chief of the Haytian Republic, proposes to take them by wholesale, and defray the expense of transportation to his dominions; a resolution that does him great honor; and there is every reason to believe that he is in earnest.

From the *Milledgeville (Geo.) Reflector*. Much has been said, both in public and private, relative to the people of color held in slavery. Many plans for their emancipation have been reduced to practice. I shall submit to the consideration of the public my views on the subject, hoping thereby that intelligent men may be induced to come forward to my assistance. In the first place, I advise that a tax of one or two—dollars, shall annually be levied on each slave throughout the United States; and that free persons of color, shall be subject to the same. As soon as a sufficiency of money is collected, let commission-

ers repair to Africa, and purchase a territory; and, when this is done, increase the tax on the free people of color, and offer some inducements for them to be among the first to embark; afford them the means of conveyance and subsistence. After procuring the territory in the way above mentioned, then let the commissioners be disposed to sell, and convey them to the colony as expeditiously as possible; let it be well understood, that the period fixed for a universal emancipation shall be limited to 30, 40, or 50 years, or any other period, the wisdom of our national legislature may designate—thus by the time appointed, each and every person will receive due compensation, for his or their slave or slaves. None, I think, will oppose this benevolent plan, except those destitute of equity, humanity and republicanism. Let those who are disposed to free their servants be permitted by law to do so, and send them off. By rigidly adhering to the above plan the gospel will be spread among those who have heretofore been buried in idolatry and wrapt in superstition. PENN.

SALEM, (MASS.) OCTOBER 16. HORRID MURDER.

On Monday afternoon last, an awful murder, almost too shocking in its circumstances to describe or believe, was committed in Marblehead. The perpetrator was a young man, by the name of David A. Phillips, about 23 years of age; and the victim, his own wife, only 19, just got to bed of her first child. The man, it is said, had before discovered a violent and malignant temper; and he seized the opportunity of a moment when the nurse was out of the room, (affecting some doubts, of which the character of the woman did not afford the shadow of a justification of the legitimacy of the child) and aimed a blow with a hammer at the infant's head, which however was shielded by the arm of its mother, against whom the monster's cruelty was then turned, and he gave her a severe blow on her temple, together with several others on the head, and then cut her throat with a knife; the woman was however able to spring from her bed, and with her child in her arms to run below stairs, where the first person she met was her own mother. The alarmed family and neighbors, on rushing into the chamber from Mrs. Phillips had escaped, found the husband standing against the wall, profusely bleeding, having in the interim attempted to execute justice on himself by cutting his own throat. Mrs. Phillips lingered till Wednesday, on which day she died. The fatal wound was the blow on the temple, the cut not being so deep as to be mortal. His own wound we are told, is healing, and his life likely to be prolonged for several years; but we understand he discovers no compunction for the horrid deed, and continues in the same vindictive temper in which he committed it. The palliation of insanity is pleaded for him by some, and humanity would wish that this, rather than ungovernable passion, the parent of the worst of crimes, might be the cause and his defence.

MORFOLK, OCT. 19.

A report is going the round of the papers, said to have been received from Hayti, viz. St. Thomas, and first published in a Philadelphia paper, stating that General Boyer, President of the Haytian Republic, had totally defeated the invading army of Christophe, who had 4000 men killed on the field. We think we have sufficient authority for pronouncing this report to be destitute of foundation. Captain Buckley, who arrived here a few days since, in the schr. *Marmion* in 19 days from Aux Cayes, states that he heard of such a report being in circulation at St. Thomas while he was at Aux Cayes, though nobody knew how or whence it originated; but it was very certain that no such battle had been fought.

NEW-ORLEANS, SEPT. 26. PENNSYLVANIA.

To the Editor of the *New Orleans Chronicle*. PANZACOLA, Sept. 19. SIR—We are waiting with anxiety for the United States to take formal possession of this place, and for the establishment of a regular system of government. Our government at present is a military one exclusively, and of course not very highly relished. *Panzacola* contains at this time about fifteen hundred buildings, one third of which are dwelling houses: it is probably in a more delightful situation than any town in the southern country, and decidedly more healthy. Many northern people have spent the season here thus far, without a single death, nor scarcely a case of sickness. This place will and must be a place of safe and fashionable resort during the summer and sickly months. The harbor is exceeded by none in the world perhaps—two thousand ships may ride in perfect safety. Fort Carlos de Barancas is six miles below the town, and commands the entrance into the harbor. The country in the neighborhood is very fertile; but all this part of the country produces the grape in great luxuriance, and will one day be to the United States what Spain is to Europe—Lands on the *Escambia* are good, as also on *Yellow Water*, and the different bays and creeks. The Indians are routed—scarce any are seen throughout the country. Many of them have passed on to cross the Mississippi. Business is at present very dull.—Flour is worth \$11 to \$12: bacon, 26 cents; corn,

\$9 per bbl. not rapid—Specie is in great demand—Bills on Georgia, the Carolinas, Alabama and Mississippi banks, 10 per cent. below par; N. Orleans 5 per cent. We feel very severely the want of a mail, in consequence of which we have to depend on the few vessels that trade between this and Havana and N. Orleans. But we shall soon be able to give you all the intelligence this part of the country contains, by the *Panzacola Gazette*, a paper which will come out in a short time, and which we expect will make some developments concerning the political history of the Floridas, probably of importance to the nation.

Capt. Byles has just arrived with his sixty rangers—having been out thirty days, during which time he has killed three Indians and brought in about 20 prisoners.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22. FROM LIVERPOOL.

By the ship *Jana*, Bancroft, arrived yesterday morning, in 38 days from Liverpool, the Editors of the *Freeman's Journal* have received Liverpool papers to the 8th Sept. Mr. Bonnin, a passenger, informed us verbally, that the Queen of England had a relapse of her disorder, was dangerously ill, and was not expected to recover. The Manchester Spinners still continued refractory.

A decree of the French government had ordered the enrolment of 80,000 men from their different departments, from which 2000 were to be detailed for active service, and distributed among the 86 French legations.

Seven Young Students of Divinity at Jana, have offered themselves to the English Missionary Society, to go to remote countries as Missionaries.

After the conclusion of the Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle, the three Allied Sovereigns, (Russia, Austria, and Prussia) intended to visit Naples and Rome.

The Russian Grand Duke Michael, and suite had arrived at Lillymen's Hotel, from Ireland. The Corporation of Dublin had presented the Grand Duke with the freedom of the city.

The corpse of Sir James Lucas Yeo, (commander of the British naval force on Lake Champlain during the late war) was landed at Portsmouth from the frigate *Semiramis*, from Havana. Sir James died on board, during the passage, from a liver complaint.

The British revenue was in a flourishing state. The excess of the last quarter, over that of the preceding, was upwards of a million and a half.

It is proposed to erect a stupendous bridge of cast iron, upon the principles of suspension over the river Forth, at Queensferry. The length of the bridge to be one furlong, and its height ninety feet above stream tide.

Lord Castlereagh had left England to attend the Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle.

Extract of a letter, per the ship *Jana*, from a very extensive manufacturing house at Manchester, to a respectable importing house in this city, dated Sept. 5th, 1815. "Our market is considerably on the advance, partly in consequence of the demand and partly on account of the advance which is taking place in labor. The Blackburn calico manufactures have, this week, advanced their weavers is a piece on 7-8 cloths, such as weavers of other cloth have a proportionate advance on them—so that it will not be in our power to send you any more goods, without charging them 10 per cent. higher than our late prices."

London Corn Exchange, Sept. 5.—We have had but few fresh arrivals since Monday, and the wheat trade was dull at the prices of that day. English wheat, 65 a 70s; fine do. 85 a 90s. Foreign wheat, 60 a 70s; fine do. 80 a 85s. Fine Flour, 70 a 75s. per quar.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 4. The Queen.—The Courier states, that her Majesty has been relapsing ever since Wednesday se'night; and since Sunday, she has experienced a recurrence of all the most distressing symptoms of her complaint. The bulletin of Wednesday last, is as follows:—"The Queen remains very much indisposed, but has passed a better night than was expected."

Bonaparte.—A weekly paper contains the following paragraph:—"We have it from the highest authority, that it is the declared purpose of the Emperor Alexander, the moment the Congress commences its sitting at Aix-la-Chapelle, to insist on Bonaparte's being allowed to return to Europe, and either to live in England as a prisoner of war, on his parole; or, should our government refuse its assent to this proposition, at all events to insist upon his removal forthwith from the barren rock upon which he is at present confined."

It appears to be now certain, that the Congress of Sovereigns will not assemble at Aix-la-Chapelle, till the 27th of Sept.

On Sunday night, a dreadful fire broke out on board a west country barge, lying in the London Docks. It was occasioned by the carelessness of one of the boatmen; the devouring element spread to the adjoining warehouses, caught a bottle of phosphorus, and blew up the whole of the adjoining premises.

SEPT 5.

Animal Remains—Mammoth—Crocodile. There have been recently discovered in the parish of Mottetown, on the south side of the Isle of Wight, the bones of that stupendous animal the Mammoth, or Mastodon

Several of the vertebrae, or joints of the back bone, measuring thirty six inches in circumference: they correspond exactly in form, colour and texture, with the bones found in plenty on the banks of the Ohio in North America, in a vale called by the Indians, Big Bone Swamp. Also in the parish of Northwood, on the north side of the island, the bones of the Crocodile have recently been found by the Rev. Mr. Hughes, of Newport. They seem to have belonged to an animal of that species, whose body did not exceed twelve feet in length. Their calcareous nature is not altered; but the bones of the Mastodon (found on the north side of the island) contain iron.

Huge Animal—A correspondent in Constable's Edinburgh Magazine, signing himself "Thomas Pollock, Bantree-by-Hamilton," avers that being a sergeant in the Hudson's Bay Company in 1803, and travelling with the late Mr. Louis into the interior of North America, he suddenly came upon an animal of immense size. It appeared about 20 feet in height, and had a very unwieldy appearance. The largeness of its belly was enormous, and nearly touching the ground. Its color was dirty black. Mr. Louis saw its footprints and dung; the latter indicated that its food was vegetables, and the former gave a print nearly two feet square. The hoof was not divided, but, from the impression, seemed as if hollow in the middle.

PERRY AND HEATH.

It will be seen by the subsequent paragraphs, that a meeting has taken place between Commodore Perry and Capt. Heath, which, however, fortunately terminated without bloodshed.

From the *N. National Advocate*. The unfortunate dispute between these two gentlemen has been the subject of various comments, and has excited considerable interest throughout the union.—Commodore Perry conceiving an atonement was necessary for having, in a moment of forgetfulness, raised his hand to an officer holding a commission under the government, afforded Capt. Heath the satisfaction he required.

The meeting took place yesterday, on the Jersey shore, when Commodore Perry received the fire of Captain Heath without injury—reserving his fire, and refusing, at the same time, to exercise said right; and Capt. Heath, satisfied at this gallant and magnanimous atonement, the parties separated—and thus honourably terminated this unpleasant difference, which, we trust, will heretofore be buried in oblivion.

We have received several documents relative to this transaction, (which will be seen below) from which it appears that Commodore Perry has conducted himself in the most honorable manner in this affair, and justified the favorable opinion entertained by his gallantry and good conduct.

From the *Franklin Gazette*. Capt. Heath arrived in this city yesterday, in the Mail Stage. The public were very much interested to know the issue of the interview between him and Commodore Perry; and we are happy to inform them, that the meeting between those gentlemen has ended without bloodshed. The parties met on Monday morning, at Hoboken, opposite New York. They took their distance (three paces) Com. Perry received the fire of Capt. Heath, which missed him, and then discharged his pistol in the air, after which, the dispute, which occasioned their meeting, was adjusted. We give the facts as we have received them, without comment, and feel gratified in repeating, that this affair is terminated without bloodshed.

From the *New York National Advocate*. COM. PERRY AND CAPT. HEATH.

Statement of the proceedings growing out of the altercation between Commodore Perry and Captain Heath. Commodore Perry, in consequence of having received a communication from Captain Heath in Rhode Island, on which the civil authorities of that state prevented him from acting, was induced to go on to Washington on the 10th of October for the purpose of giving to captain Heath the satisfaction which he had demanded. The absence of his previously engaged friend, commodore Decatur, whom he had passed on the road, rendered it necessary that he should resort to the intervention of another friend for a time, that the intention of his visit might be communicated to Capt. Heath. This was accordingly done, and the following preliminary arrangements were agreed upon between Maj. Hamilton, on the part of commodore Perry, and Lieut. Desha, on the part of Capt. Heath: 1st. It is understood that com. Perry is to proceed to Philadelphia, or its vicinity, by the route of Baltimore, where he is to remain until the arrival of captain Heath's friend.

2d. That captain Heath is to proceed by the way of Frederick and York to Philadelphia, and to remain in the suburbs until the arrangements are made for a meeting between himself and commodore Perry—his name not to be on the stage bills.

3d. Lieutenant Desha and Major Hamilton are to meet at Annapolis on Wednesday after the arrival of the Newcastle boat.

4th. That the meeting between commodore Perry and captain Heath is to take place on Saturday morning, or as soon after as practicable.

Washington City, Oct. 12, 1815. Endorsed on this preliminary arrangement was the following note: Captain Perry desires it to be expressly understood, that in according to captain

Heath the personal satisfaction he has demanded, he has been influenced entirely by a sense of what he considers due from him as an atonement to the violated rules of the service, and not by any considerations of the claims which capt. Heath may have for making such a demand, which he totally denies, as such claims have been forfeited by the measures of a public character which capt. Heath has adopted towards him. If, therefore, the civil authority should produce an impossibility of a meeting at the time and place designated, of which he will take every precaution to prevent, he will consider himself absolutely exonerated from any responsibility to captain Heath touching their present cause of difference.

(Signed) J. HAMILTON, jun. (for captain Perry)

APPROVED. (Signed) R. M. DESHA.

In consequence of the foregoing the parties assembled at Philadelphia, and Major Hamilton there transferred the above memorandums to commodore Decatur, introducing to him, at the same time, Lieut. Desha as the friend of captain Heath, when the following arrangements were made by them:

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14, 1815. Memorandum of the preliminary arrangements between commodore Decatur, on the part of captain Perry, and Lieut. Desha, on the part of Capt. Heath.

1st. That it is understood that captain Perry and his friend are to proceed to New York, or its vicinity, where he is to remain until the arrival of captain Heath, or until the period which is named in this paper for their meeting.

2d. That capt. Heath, with his friend, are to follow and remain at some convenient point on the Jersey shore, near the city of N. York, and to give information after their arrival to captain Perry's friend where such arrangements will be made as may be deemed necessary.

3d. The parties to be on the point specified and the notification required by the 2d article given prior to the approaching Monday, the 19th.

The parties accordingly met on Monday, the 19th inst. at 12 o'clock, on the Jersey shore of the Hudson, where captain Perry received the fire of captain Heath without returning it, when commodore Decatur immediately stepped forward and declared, that commodore Perry had come to the ground with a determination not to return the fire of captain Heath, in proof of which he read a letter from commodore Perry to him, which he had written, (and which is herewith subjoined) soliciting him to become his friend, and, therefore, he presumed the party aggrieved was satisfied. Capt. Heath having expressed his acquiescence in this opinion, and that the injury he had received from capt. Perry was atoned for, the parties returned to the city.

We do hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct statement.

(Signed) STEPHEN DECATUR, R. M. DESHA.

Letter from commodore Perry, referred to in the foregoing, to commodore Decatur.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1815.

You are already acquainted with the unfortunate affair which has taken place between captain Heath and myself. Although I consider, from the course he has thought proper to pursue, that I am absolved from all accountability to him, yet, as I did, in a moment of irritation, produced by strong provocation, raise my hand against a person honored with a commission, I have determined, upon mature reflection, to give him a meeting, should he call on me; declaring, at the same time, that I cannot consent to return his fire, as the meeting, on my part, will be entirely an atonement for the violated rules of the service. I request, therefore, my dear sir, that you will act as my friend on this occasion. Very truly, your friend

O. H. PERRY. Com. STEPHEN DECATUR.

Thus has terminated this unpleasant difference, and, as it has created considerable sensation throughout the union, the publication of the foregoing documents are deemed necessary.

BALTIMORE, OCT. 23.

Yesterday about noon a fire was discovered in one end of the old Tobacco Inspection Warehouse, on Philpot and Queen's streets, Fell's Point. Owing to a very strong north west wind at the time, the conflagration soon increased and spread very rapidly to the east and south, and in a short period the whole warehouse was in flames. Adjoining the Inspection House on Queen street, two frame dwellings, occupied by Messrs. James Morrison and John Robinson, were burnt to the ground, together with the greater part of the furniture and materials in the shops—Mr. Stephen Gunby occupied one, and Mrs. Davis the other of those dwellings. The great heat arising from the burning houses extended the fire to the opposite, or south side of Philpot street, and burnt three brick dwelling houses occupied by Messrs. Samuel Kennard, Joseph Coleman and George Wagner. These two shops above mentioned are stated to have belonged to them. The loss and damage in furniture, &c. has been very considerable, owing to the rapid spreading of the flames. The few hogheads of tobacco in the warehouse were saved. Six of the frame and two of the brick houses belonged to William Patterson, Esq. The fire is said to have originated from the carelessness of a black man.

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23.

A letter from Gibraltar, of the 25th August, received in Boston, states, that private advices had been communicated from Cadix, of a report that 17,000 troops were to be embarked for South America, Gen. O'Donnell having arrived express two days before.

Balt. Pat.

The *Sea Serpent* has entirely disappeared with Rich's Horse Mackerel—another proof of their identity! Previously to the capture, we had an account almost every week of the monster's appearance. Since that event, we have only the ridiculous story of "a schooner's mast and yard" being mistaken for the "great Leviathan of the deep."—The Hoax has vanished for ever.

The constitution of the young state of Illinois seems to have caught a hint from the times; and to have made several provisions peculiar to itself, on three subjects which have been so lately and so vehemently canvassed: to wit, the doctrine of legislative contempt, the right of instruction, and Banks, as follows:

Contempt—Each house may punish by imprisonment during its session, any person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house, by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence; provided such imprisonment shall not at any time, exceed twenty four hours.

Right of Instruction—That the people have a right to assemble in a peaceable manner to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the general assembly for redress of grievances.

Banks—That there shall be no other banks or monied institutions in this state, but those already provided by law, except a state bank and its branches, which may be established and regulated by the General Assembly of the state, as they may think proper."

THE HOLY LEAGUE.

FROM THE NEW YORK GAZETTE.

In a German Journal, called the *Zeitschwingen*, we find the following passage respecting the Congress of Sovereigns at Aix-la-Chapelle:

"The intended meeting of the Allied Sovereigns is now the chief subject of political speculation. It is affirmed that the Holy Alliance is ripe for a more intimate union of the European Powers, and that a kind of Republic between the independent Powers will be formed. This is said to be a favorite plan of the Emperor Alexander, and is the same as was once entertained by Henry IV. of France. It was brought forward again (if we mistake not) at the close of the last century, and this in a very sensible and remarkable work, called "the Cosmopolitical Schirach," which was published at Vienna, and immediately suppressed; and of which we saw a copy about ten years ago, as far as we can recollect. The system proposed that all the independent European States were to form a Confederation, at the head of which the monarchs of Great Britain, Austria, France, and Russia, were to be placed by turns by election for a certain time, (we believe three years.) The book treated also of the excess of population in Europe which would necessarily ensue, and in order to meet the evils which would result from this, the author proposed the conquest and civilization of the North of Africa, and the founding of new colonies in South America. We do not doubt but that this is the very plan alluded to, as it excited an extraordinary sensation at the time we speak of."

In Augusta, Georgia, an occurrence took place a few days ago, which had novelty and no little interest to recommend it—a Public Dinner given by the citizens of that place to a Red Native of the Forest, as a testimony of their general esteem for his character, and of respect to his services. The *Augusta Chronicle* of the 10th inst. gives us the following account of the entertainment:

"The distinguished Indian Chieftain General McIntosh, arrived here a few days since. The citizens of Augusta, desirous of manifesting their gratitude for the important services rendered by the celebrated warrior on various occasions, but particularly in the recent conflict with the Seminoles, gave him a public dinner at the Globe Tavern on Thursday last. At 3 o'clock P. M. a deputation from the council, the citizens and the military, waited on the chief, and conducted him to the Globe. As he approached, a band of music struck up a national air. He was then received and conducted into the drawing room, by Brig. Gen. Glascock, and presented to the citizens. Dinner was soon announced and the Chieftain of the forest was ushered into the dining room with a flourish of music. The evening closed pleasantly, and the repast being finished, the "friend of the white man" was re-conducted to his lodgings. The personal appearance of McIntosh is prepossessing—we may say it is dignified—His features are strongly marked, entirely devoid of the wild, vacant unmeaning air of the savage. In his eye you read an equanimous and steadfast purpose of soul, which seems alike to look above the frowns and bluishments of fortune. We have seen him in the bosom of the forest, surrounded

by a band of wild ungovernable savages.— We have seen him so in the drawing room, in the civilized walks of life, receiving that meed of approbation which his services so justly merit. In each situation we found him the same; easy and unconstrained in his address, and uniform in his conduct.

The following toasts were drank on the occasion. Gen. Glascock presided, supported by George Adams, Esq. and Col. Montgomery.

1. The United States—may they always extend their friendship to our Red brethren.

2. Union and friendship between the Indians and whites of America.

3. Those who fought by our side during the late war between Britain and the United States.

4. The chieftains of the Seminole robbers during the late expedition.

5. Our distinguished guest, gen. Wm. McIntosh, and his fellow warriors.

6. General Andrew Jackson—The lover of his country—the friend of man.

This toast elicited the following patriotic effusion from Vice President Adams, which was received with six cheers and an enthusiastic burst of applause:

"It was the splendour of his achievements at New-Orleans that enabled us to close the British war with glory."

VOLUNTEERS. By Gen. Glascock—The object of the day; may it prove beneficial, and have the designed effect to unite by a stronger tie our red brethren and ourselves, and shew we have not deceived.

By Col. Montgomery—William H. Crawford, the friend of our Red brethren.

George Adams, Esq.—Perpetual peace between the United States and the Creek nation—one native ally is worth two foreign.

Judge Reid—How many! The tears of white men have testified their love for his memory; their sorrow for his misfortunes; their execration of the wretch, who, in defiance of all justice, could perpetrate so foul a murder.

Mr. Mitchell—The memory of General James Jackson.

By General McIntosh—The scalping knife; may it be forever buried against Americans. My right arm in support of the United States.

Capt. George Kennedy—The conquerors of Florida; may the energy of our administration preserve what our army have so gloriously acquired.

Capt. P. Cantelou—The memory of Logan, the friend of the white man.

SPOTS ON THE SUN.

Professor Picquet of France has published a memoir respecting the solar spots which attracted so much notice about two years ago. He proves in the first place, that the solar spots could not have had the least influence on the season; for in that case it would have been general, a circumstance which the accounts from Russia tell us not to have existed.

2d. That the spots in the sun are neither a new nor a rare phenomenon, for they have been observed repeatedly ever since the invention of the Telescope. In his conclusion he observes, "whether we consider the sun's spots according to Herschell, to be the mountains of the sun piercing through the luminous atmosphere which surrounds them, or whether we imagine with Biot, that these spots are some enormous openings in the sun's body, from which torrents of fire are flowing it is equally certain, that no diminution of the luminous and consequently of the caloric fluid can ever take place."

(Pet. Intell.)

Much has been said, with truth, of the great value to Society, of the Farmer and Mechanic. Let us now hear the Boston Gazette in favor of the Merchant.

Philad. Paper.

"THE MERCHANT.

"What is the character of our Merchants? They are those who, with an impudently enterprize and industry unequalled by any other class of society, risk their property to the fury of the whirlwind, and tempests of the ocean, who undaunted by desolating storms and sinking wrecks, bring from every quarter of the globe its various treasures, to pour into the lap of our country, and, when blest by success and prosperity, with no less profusion, scatter their acquisitions in every direction. Look at our Societies, religious, civil or literary, and see if they are not the most liberal donors—Look at the subscriptions for the relief of indigence and distress, and there are never names heading the list—while they are never known to extort the hard earned pittance of the widow or orphan, under the guise of a fee or a recompense. They are the life blood of the nation; and on every subject of practical importance, possess requisite information."

INGENIOUS QUERIES.

What is the literary world? It is a kind of fair, full of stalls, wares, and shopkeepers, in which the theologian sells his stuff, which at the same time supplies food and warmth. The critic disposes of his cobweb linen, and transparent lawn, of his sheltor from the cold. The philologist, his embroidered vests, Corinthian vases, and Phrygian marble. The physician, letters, and syllables. The lawyer, men. The antiquary, old shoes. The alchemist, himself. The poet, smoke. The orator, point. The

historian, fame—and the philosopher, heaven and earth.

What are the most rare animals in the world?

A rich man contented with his fortuné. A man distinguished by genius and not by demerit. A courtier grown old. A learned beautiful to every body but himself. A prime minister who possesses honesty; who has the interest of his country, not that of himself, or his associates at heart.

Onions—The London Courier of the 8th of August, says, "Onions are this year in consequence of the dry weather, almost as dear as peaches, a tolerable sized onion selling at this time in Covent Garden market for two pence, and an indifferent peach for very little more."

GENERAL ORDER. Adj. & Insp. Gen's Office. October 20, 1815.

First Lieut. Joseph P. Prince, of the corps of Artillery, having neglected to obey orders to settle his public accounts; and having violated other orders for the discharge of his military duty, is hereby dismissed the service of the United States. No paymaster, or other officer, or agent, is allowed to make payments to said Prince, on public account, since his desertion from duty on the first of August last.

By order, D. PARKER, Adjutant & Inspector General.

CURIOUS ADVERTISEMENT. TO THE PUBLIC—Some time in June, or the first of July, as I came from a barbecue at Slash creek, it being late before I could get across the ferry (it was about 12 o'clock, and going through town, I passed through Christ Church alley. It was very dark, and I thought of what the poet Shakespeare said, as follows:

It is now the very winking time of night, When church yard yawns, and hell itself Breathe's forth destruction to the world.

Just as I thought of this, I discovered something very white; and as I had heard in former times that the church alley was haunted, I was determined to see what it was. I called to it several times, but got no answer. I set my fiddle against the fence, and searched for some brick bats, which I found and threw at this ghost. The ghost ran from me, and I run after the ghost as if I were a dog to catch it, and I fell over a very handsome setting chair, which the owner can get by calling to

JAS. CARTER, Porter to the Union Bank, and paying for this advertisement. Alexandria, Oct. 16

MARRIED, on Tuesday the 20th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Mayers, Mr

