THE COTTAGE MAID.

(From a collection of original Welsh Airs, published by G. Thompson, F. A. S.)

I envy not the splendor fine,
That glitters in Sir Watkyn's hall;
I ask not for the gems that shine
On lady fair at Wynnstay ball;
I wish but for a ribbon gay,
Which I might on a Sunday wear;
Unseen which I might kiss, and say,
'Twas Owen's gift from Wrexham Fair.

O, Owen! I believe thee kind,
And love is surely on thy tongue,—
But would that I could read thy mind
For hope betrays the maiden young.
Last night I saw thee loth to part,
I watch'd thy looks—so bright the moon—
And know not but my simple heart
Might own too much, or own too soon.

Unhappy fate of doubtful maid!
Her tears may fall, her bosom swell,
But even to the desert shade
She never must her secret tell.
And is it love—his softer mien?
And is it love—his whisper low?
And does he much, or nothing mean?
Ah! she that loves, how can she know?

With Owen I the dance have led,
And then I thought that sure he seem'd
To dance with lighter, livelier tread—
Oh! was it so—or have I dream'd?
To-day he goes with merry glee,
And all are going to the fair,
O, may I by some ribbon see
He thought of one that was not there!

*From the American Farmer.*

*LETTER FROM AN OLDER TO A YOUNGER BROTHER.*

dated——, *August 4, 1819.*

I am very happy to learn that you have commenced business for yourself. You have now entered upon the solid realities of life, and you will soon find, that all those vain and illusory prospects which present themselves to every young and ambitious mind, will be dissipated and give place to sober reason and chastened experience. What you have hitherto viewed only in perspective, you will now realize, stripped of all the gaudy tinsel, and deceptive drapery, which (although illusory) captivate and enchant the youthful mind, and stimulate him to laudable enterprising, and meritorious achievements.

It is however, a lamentable fact, that whatever our acquisitions may be, however much we may excel in any art or profession, *self love*, or in other words, *vanity*, is so predominant a quality in the human mind, that we seldom or ever realize, to the full extent what our busy imaginations would seem to promise us. *Experience*, is the only standard, by which we are enabled duly to appreciate the extent of our own powers; she is invariable and impartial, and however bitter the pill, we have all got to subject ourselves to her admonitions.—She is indeed "the mother of wisdom," and he who obeys her precepts will seldom err. *Riches, honours*, and *preferment*, are not the beings of a day. *Patience, steadiness*, a resolute and unyielding *perseverence*, is the price they exact from us, and we have no right to complain, as there is no exception to the rule. Fortune is pretty uniform in the dispensation of her favours, and they all lie more or less within the compass of our own powers.

I have thought proper, thus far, to moralize, and philosophize, lest you might have started into life with false notions, either of yourself or of the world, for either will be productive of chagrin and disappointment; I speak experimentally, and you are entitled to the benefit of it. I commenced life with prospects as flattering and illusory, perhaps, as ever amused the vanity of a young man. My youthful efforts appeared to be crowned with success. Honors and preferment lay before me, it was a bed of roses. I suffered myself to be flattered by fools. I was, in fact absorbed in *self love*; a moving, ridiculous mass of vanity. I basked in the sunshine of public favor, and from 18 to 35, had not a rational idea of myself. At that period of maturity, I fortunately, (though very much to my own mortification,) became convinced that I was a Fool, that I had been deluded by empty visions and fantastic dreams; from that day forward I at least became *lucid*; and if I have any thing of solidity to boast of in my character, at this time, I am confident I acquired it, subsequent to the period I have mentioned. I don't know that you stand in need of example or precept: if you do, the picture which I have drawn of myself, may serve as a standard, by which to graduate your own character; let it serve as a beacon, by which you will be enabled to avoid the shoals and quick sands by which I was enveloped.

Recollect you are now among strangers, capable of appreciating your worth, and who will regard it according to your merits. You must not be disappointed, if you do not immediately succeed to your wishes; the time of commencement, is rather inauspicious and you are not yet established; for the present therefore, you ought to be content with a comfortable subsistence. *Patronage*, you will acquire by acquaintance and good conduct.—It is a good maxim of Marmontel, "never to despair of your own efforts, nor be too confident, of success." Let your deportment at any rate, be such as to deserve it.

HOME.

The pain which is felt when we are transplanted from our native soil—when the living branch is cut from the parent tree—is one of the most poignant which we have to endure through life. There are after griefs, which wound more deeply, which leave behind them scars never to be effaced, which bruise the spirit, and some times break the heart; but never do we feel so keenly the want of love, the necessity of being loved, and the sense of utter desertion, as when we first leave the haven of home, and are, as it were, pushed off upon the stream of life.


# BOARDING.

Mrs. *Moses Wilson*, can accommodate five or six boarders in addition to her present number.

Sept. 1.

# NOTICE.

*To all those who steal my apples, rails, and corn:*

that I will forgive past offences if they will do so no more—but if they should trespass again, I will prosecute for past offences, as well as the present. I will suffer no person to enter my enclosures on any excuse whatever.

THOS HAMMOND.

Sept. 1.

N B. I wish all persons indebted to me in any manner whatever to call and settle with me immediately. T. H.

# FOR SALE,

THE House and Lot occupied by Michael Sheetz—for terms apply to

ROBERT C. LEE.

Sept. 1.

# 200 Dollars Reward

WILL be given for the apprehension of the following Negroes, who absconded on Sunday the 22d instant, provided they be secured in any jail so that we get them again, or One Hundred Dollars for either of them, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home and delivered to the subscribers, living near Charlestown, Jeff county, Va. to wit.

## NELSON,

a tall, raw boned negro, with small eyes, high cheek bones, small legs, and tawney complexion; his age about 26 years.

## JOSEPH,

about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complexion, square built, has a large scar on one of his cheeks, extending from the corner of his mouth towards his ear. Had on when he went away a narrow brim fur hat, fine muslin shirt, striped vest, blue broad cloth coat, white Russia duck pantaloons, and strong new shoes.

HENRY S. TURNER,
ISAAC SHOWALTER.

Sept. 1. tf.

# Opecquon Factory.

WOOL will be received at the store of D Humphreys, Esq. of Charlestown, for the subscriber's manufactory, where it can be made into broad or narrow cloth, flannel blanketing, sattinet or lindsey, and will be returned to Charlestown in good time. Written directions must be sent with the wool, which must be put up in bags and marked with the owners name.

DAN. ANNIN.

May 26th. tf.

# A Miller Wanted.

I will give liberal wages to a man who can come well recommended to manage a merchant mill. A single man would be preferred.

JOHN A. ROSENBERGER.

Aug. 25.

# For Sale,

*A young Negro Woman,*

And her male child, about 12 months old. She is an excellent cook and washer, and sold for no fault. Apply to the subscriber, living at the head spring of Bullskin.

ALEX. REILEY.

Aug. 25.

# PUBLIC SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, at public sale, on Thursday the 9th of Sept. next, at the subscriber's residence, near Mr. Nathan Haines' mill, on Bullskin, the following property, viz. Horses, milch cows, young cattle, sheep, hogs, a set of blacksmith tools, farming utensils, geers, beds and bedding, household and kitchen furniture, and many other articles too numerous for insertion. A credit of six months will be given, upon the purchaser giving bond with approved security. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock and due attendance given by

JACOB STEPHEN.

Aug. 25.

## Fulling and Carding.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has engaged Mr. Thos. Crawford, a known workman throughout this and the several adjoining counties, to conduct the above business for a term of years: From the confidence placed in his abilities as a workman, the subscriber flatters himself, that there will be general satisfaction rendered to all who may please to favor him with their custom.

JOHN HELLER.

August 18.

# NOTICE.

A man qualified to manage a farm with from six to twelve or fifteen hands, wishes to be employed in that business the ensuing year. Enquire of the printer.

Aug. 25.

# *Family Medicines.*

*FOR SALE,*

Wholesale and retail, by W. & J. LANE, Charlestown,

*LEE'S famous Antibilious Pills.*

*Messrs. Mich. Lee & Co.*

*I have taken but two doses of your Antibilious Pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, &c. which has troubled me for some time. I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases. Your humble servant,*

*G. C. COLLINS,*
Front street, Balt.

*THESE much esteemed Pills have been for many years prepared in Baltimore by the present proprietor, as many of our most respectable citizens can testify, and a number of them have readily and gladly given certificates of their great value as a family Physic.*

LEE'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Catarrhs, Asthmas, sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

*Cherave Court House, S. Carolina.*

Mr. Noah Ridgely,

SIR—*Being afflicted with an obstinate cough for more than seven years, which has never yielded to any remedies, though numbers have been applied, until I procured a few phials of your LEE'S ELIXIR, for the cure of colds, obstinate coughs, &c. which gave me considerable relief, and which, could I procure immediately a sufficient quantity, will, I feel confident, by being sufficiently used, remove the most distressing complaint that I or the human race have ever been subject to. I have not a doubt but that I shall be the means of your disposing of a great quantity of the Elixir in this part of the country. I am, sir, &c.*

*CHAS A SPARKS.*

Lee's Worm Lozenges.

*THE proprietor has now the pleasure of stating that the following case came under his immediate observation: His little daughter, about 5 years old, appeared very visibly to lose her flesh: no particular cause could be given for her thus pining away; she was at length taken with fevers, which, with other symptoms led him to believe she had worms; he gave her a dose of Lee's Lozenges, which brought away, incredible as it may appear, two worms, the one fifteen and the other thirteen inches in length, each three fourths of an inch round; he has given the Lozenges to another of his children, which brought away a vast quantity of very small worms.*

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the ITCH,

*Warranted to cure by one application, free from Mercury or any pernicious ingredient. This vegetable remedy is so mild, yet efficacious, that it may be used with the utmost safety, on the most delicate pregnant lady, or on a child of a week old.*

Lee's genuine Persian Lotion.

*The Persian Lotion operates mildly, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth—improving the complexion.*

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops,

*warranted to cure if taken according to the directions.*

Lee's Grand Restorative and Nervous Cordial,

*A most valuable medicine for great and general debility, nervous disorders, loss of appetite, &c. &c.*

Lee's Essence and Extracts of Mustard,

*An infallible remedy for sprains, bruises rheumatism, numbness, chilblains, &c.*

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific,

*A certain and effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.*

Lee's Tooth Ach Drops,

*which give immediate relief.*

Lee's Tooth Powder, which

*cleanses and beautifies the teeth.*

Lee's Eye Water,

*a certain cure for sore eyes.*

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the

*cure of head aches.*

Lee's Corn Plaster,

*for removing and destroying corns.*

*Sold on most pleasing terms wholesale, by the Proprietor, at his Family Medicine Ware House, No. 68, Hanover street, Baltimore, and retail in almost all the principal cities and towns in the union.*

☞ *Please to observe that none can be Lee's Genuine Family Medicines without the signature of Proprietor.*

*NOAH RIDGELY,*
(Late Michael Lee, & Co.)

JEFFERSON & BROWN

*Have just received a supply of*

Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Tea, Coffee,
And ground Alum SALT,

WHICH THEY OFFER FOR SALE.

They will give the highest market price for a few bushels of clean Flax Seed.

August 18.

BLANK DEEDS

*FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.*

# Land for Sale.

WILL be sold, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the 18th day of September, upon the premises, as much of that tract of land now in the possession of Samuel Russell, near Charlestown, which was conveyed to him by Robert O. Grayson and wife, as will be sufficient to raise the sum of $1000 with interest from the 24th day of Jan last, and charges of sale. Said land having been conveyed to the subscriber in trust by said Russell and wife to secure the payment of several sums of money due from said Russell to said Grayson.

THOMAS GRIGGS, *Trustee.*

August 11.

# JANE WOODS,

*Has on hand at present, an excellent*

Supply of Medicines.

*The following articles are a part of her assortment, which she will sell very low.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Bateman's Drops, | Lavender, |
| Burgundy Pitch, | Liquorice Stick, |
| Bark, common, | Liquorice Ball, |
| Do. Patent, | Laudanum, |
| Ether—Aloes, | Nutmegs, |
| Pumice Stone, | Oil Amber, |
| Arsenic—Borax, | Oil Vitriol, |
| Blue Vitriol, | —— Anise, |
| Dragon's Blood, | —— Spike, |
| Diachon Plaister, | —— Stone, |
| Ipecacuanha, | —— Almonds, |
| Digitalis, | —— Sassafrase, |
| Blue Ointment, | —— Wormseed, |
| Balsam Peru, | —— Mint, |
| Balsam Copaiva, | —— Cinnamon, |
| Blister Plaster, | —— Pennyroyal, |
| Flies, | —— Cloves, |
| Emetic Wine, | Opium, |
| Arrow Root, | Orange Peel, |
| Aqua Fortis, | Long Pepper, |
| Assafœtida, | Pinkroot, |
| Flowers Benzoin, | Powdered Columbo, |
| Basilicon, | Hooper's Pills, |
| Antimony, | Quicksilver, |
| Annatto, | Rottenstone, |
| Camphor, | Pearl Barley, |
| Court Plaster, | Prepared Chalk, |
| Cream Tartar, | Powdered Rhubarb, |
| Corrosive Sublimate, | Pomatum, |
| Essence Bergamot, | Rhubarb Root, |
| Elixir Vitriol, | Red Precipitate, |
| Essence Peppermint, | White ditto, |
| Essence Lemon, | Squills, |
| Emetic Tartar, | Salammoniac, |
| Elixir Paregoric, | Rust of Iron, |
| English Gentian, | Salt Petre, |
| Cinnamon, | Spirits Salt, |
| Canella Alba, | Spirits Wine, |
| Cochineal, | Salt Tartar, |
| Calomel, | Senna, |
| Columbo Root, | Spirits Nitre, |
| Caustic—Emery, | Turlington's Balsam, |
| Flour Sulphur, | Turmeric, |
| Fœtid Tincture, | Tincture of Flies, |
| Flake Manna, | Sugar Lead, |
| Castor Oil, common, | Black Snake Root, |
| Cold Drawn, do. | Seneca do. |
| Castile Soap, | Sweet Oil, |
| Cloves, | Spermaceti, |
| Chamomile Flowers, | Spirits Turpentine, |
| Gum Elastic, | Sponge, |
| Gum Arabic, | Soda, |
| —— Myrrh, | Sarsaparilla, |
| —— Kino, | Sago, |
| —— Guiacum, | Tamarinds, |
| —— Gamboge, | Tapioca, |
| —— Dragon, | Tooth Brushes, |
| Saunders, | Tutty prepared, |
| Shellac, | Tapers, |
| Gold Tincture, | Venice Turpentine, |
| Godfrey's Cordial, | Valerian Root, |
| Hand's Pills, | Vitriolated Tartar, |
| Harlem Oil, | Evans' Lancets, |
| Spirits Hartshorn, | Common, do. |
| Hierapicra, | Spring Lancets, |
| Ising Glass, | Scales and Weights, |
| Jalap, | Wafers, |
| Inkpowder, | Sealing Wax, |
| Ivory Black, | Gum Copal, |
| Lee's Pills, | Copal Varnish, |
| Magnessia, | Paints, |
| Mace, | Linseed Oil & Putty, |

And a general assortment of Confectionary.

August 4.

ONCE MORE & AGAIN,

*GOODS SACRIFICED.*

The subscribers have again been in market, and are now opening a great many

# FRESH GOODS,

which were *sacrificed from dire necessity for Cash.* Their *shelves and Store House are once more and again* well *crowded* with goods of the above description—And now is the time for all those who wish to *participate* in these *cheap goods*, to give them a call, before their assortment is too much broken. They have also just received a fresh supply of

Bright Leghorn Hats & Crowns,

A few Black do. do.

ALSO,

An additional supply of handsome

Split Straw Bonnets, Canton Crapes, Damask do.—Hair Nets, Shoes, &c. &c.

JAS. S. LANE & TOWNER.

Shepherdstown, July 28.

Blank Attachments

*For sale at this Office.*


Digitized by Harpers Ferry National Historical Park under grant from Harpers Ferry Historical Assoc.


# FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

*CHARLES-TOWN JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.*

VOL. XII.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1819. [No. 597.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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

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

✎ All communications to the Editor on business, must be post paid.


## PUBLIC MEETINGS IN ENGLAND.

Further extracts from London papers to the 22d July, received at the office of the N. Y. Evening Post, by the Martha, Sketchley, from Liverpool.

LONDON, JULY 16.

*Serious riot at Liverpool.*—We mentioned in our paper of Wednesday, upon the authority of a private letter, that a riot had taken place in the above town on the preceding Monday. We are now enabled to lay before our readers the following particulars of the disgraceful transaction:—

"Monday last being the anniversary of the passage of the Boyne by king William, the members of the several Orange Societies in this town determined to celebrate the day by partaking of dinners at their respective clubrooms. In the morning they assembled accordingly, dressed for the occasion. The procession was attended by a band of music. Every person in procession had a large silk sash across his shoulders—many carried ornamented poles, upon which were placed representations of saints and eminent men—another carried a triumphial arch with the inscription of "Holiness to the Lord!"—four men carried the *Ark of the Covenant*—another the effigy of a lamb, in representation of him who was slain—another bore the bible before him—and one held up to the public gaze a silver image of King William, *during the passing of which, from the rear to the head of the procession, every Orangeman took off his hat.* A number of them were dressed in leopard skins—others in white and orange colored garments—others in black robes, with mitres on their heads—some displayed drawn swords, and a number of silk colors crowned the whole. After divine service, the procession formed again in Church street; and, accompanied by a concourse of people, marched up Lord street, through Castle street, around the Town hall, and down Dale street. The crowd at the bottom of the latter street was very great, among which were observed a great number of the lower order of Irishmen. As soon as the head of the procession reached the end of the street, a notorious character was heard to cry aloud, 'Now, my boys, it is the time to begin?' In a moment the procession was assailed with a shower of brick and other missiles, with which that part of the street abounded, and for which it was evidently selected as the best spot for commencing the attack. The leader of the mob then, followed by a numerous band, rushed among the members of the society, crying aloud to his companions, "Now, my lads, we'll have more blood for supper!" and knocked down and then trampled on any one who opposed them. They attacked the standard bearers, tore the colors to rags, and broke the staves. The fragments they used as weapons, with which they felled such of the members of the procession as unfortunately came in their way. The paraphernalia, mentioned above, were either totally demolished, or much injuried. The procession was broken at the first assault; and most of the persons who composed it ran into shops, or made their retreat from the attack the best way they could. Happily, no lives fell a sacrifice to the savage fury of the mob. Many of the Orangemen were, however, seriously wounded, having been knocked down and then trampled on by their brutal assailants. Others, in endeavoring to save the emblematical symbols of the society from destruction, were frightfully bruised about the face and head.—Several of the men who had been active in the riot were secured on the spot, and carried to Bridewell; and more were apprehended by the police in the course of the afternoon. The Mayor, with his usual promptitude, took the precaution of having the military in readiness to act, in the event of an attempt being made to renew the riot by the men who had eluded the hand of justice.

"The town, during the whole afternoon, was in a state of agitation. Bridewell was surrounded by people; and Lord street, Church street, Whitechapel, Dale street, were crowded till a late hour; but not the least disposition was any where manifested. The current of public opinion, indeed, ran strongly in the opposite direction for a singularity in this riot, and which was not unnoticed by persons who had the greatest experience of the favorable feeling which the people generally bear towards men who are apprehended for rioting, the officers of the police were cheered as they conveyed the prisoners to Bridewell.

Yesterday the prisoners, eight in number, all Irish laborers, were brought up for examination before the Mayor. The informations of the witnesses against them were read over, and their persons swore to, as having been very active in the riot. Their defence was such as might have been anticipated. Most of them had never been near the scene of the disturbance! whilst others admitted that they had been among the crowd, but denied having taken any part in the riot! One of them, when a witness swore to have seen him particularly forward in the attack, looked at him with a most diabolical countenance, and said, "You had better mind what you are saying, for you don't know what you'll bring on you for it?"—They were all remanded till the lives of the men who were wounded in the affray are declared out of danger.

"At the same time, a man was brought up, charged with having on Monday evening, stabbed another man in the thigh with a swordstick. The wounded man was too ill to appear, and the prisoner was, therefore, remanded till he can attend. Whether or not the assault has arisen out of the events of the early part of the day was not stated."

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING.

To the editor of the News:

*Birmingham, July 13.*

SIR—From the novelty of the circumstances occurring at a public meeting held in this town yesterday, (Monday,) I am induced to send you a sketch of the day's business, as it may probably, during the next session of parliament, give rise to some interesting proceedings. As far as I am able to learn, the plan which has here been adopted, will become general through the *unrepresented* populous districts. This plan is, to *return members* for such districts, and for these new members to demand admission of the speaker into the house, in order to present, and act up to, the instructions of their constituents.

As early as one o'clock yesterday, (altho' three o'clock was the period fixed for the meeting) great masses of people were seen moving towards the scene of action; and by two o'clock, the ground chosen on the occasion, was nearly covered with the multitude. It was an interesting sight, to see all the streets and thoroughfares leading to the spot, developing one continuity of the varied throng, to the utmost dimensions of the different passages; and this march of the inhabitants of Birmingham occupied upwards of *three hours*. The form of the ground at New Hall Hill is like an amphitheatre. The hustings were erected at the foot of an inclined plane, having a canal at about forty yards distance in the rear; in the front of a gently rising eminence, extending at the least 150 yards terminated by the road; and on the right and left the elevations of raised roads, so that the area covered by the close wedged multitude could not be less than 160 yards by 50. Making every allowance for irregularity, and for those attending from motives of curiosity, I should conceive, that the people assisting an *active part* in the business of the day, could not be less than 40,000.

A Mr. Lomonds was called to the chair—He read a letter from Sir Charles Wolsley, stating the death of Lady Wolsley, his mother, as the cause of his absence. It is not my purpose to go through any portion of his speech in detailed order. It consisted mostly of the arguments used on all similar occasions; if we except the nature of his observations on the *elective franchise*. He stated this to be, not a matter of *choice*, but *duty*. The *writ* issued was to *command*: if *they* had not received *such command*, the negligence and inattention of government were highly censurable; but that did not exempt them from the obligations of good subjects. The prince might not require their advice; but it was their duty to advise, whether he required their advice or not: if he did not know *when* he had good subjects, they knew when they had a prince. He was followed by a Mr. Maddocks, a schoolmaster, whose oratory was of the *sermonizing* kind.—Mr. Lewis, the person who spoke at Stockport, another schoolmaster, followed Mr. Maddocks, paying an eulogium on what is called the *mob*. His school of elocution was of the *convulsed* order—possessing, in gesticulation, a much greater degree of *force*, than grace or nature. But these are considerations of very inferior moment. It is to the *people* that I look for a *meaning* to the business of the day, and they supply it amply and intelligibly. It was no vagrant or ignorant throng, assembled from motives of curiosity, or with blind and desperate malignities. The manner in which they received and supported the business of the day, proved that they understood the duties of good Englishmen. There was no intemperate feeling manifested; the more questionable part of the proceedings, or those sentiments rather aimed at their *poverty* than their *judgment*, received no particular countenance or approbation from them. The doctrine that they had an equal right to the elective franchise, with other places, was clearly understood; and when Sir Charles Wolseley was distinctly proposed to them as an object on whom to exercise that privilege, the *show of hands* was a picture of unanimity in such a crowd, that I never witnessed before; it was *universal*, and extended as far as the eye could reach, with the utmost range of the multitude; a perfect forest of "honest hands." The buzzaing and waving of hats and handkerchiefs that followed, seemed like a sudden tempest arising on the unruffled ocean; it was but for a moment:—the next instant all was still and silent attention.

The baronet being thus 'duly elected,' (some solitary voices had cried out for a *second* member,) a long, tedious and verbose remonstrance was read, drawn up by major Cartwright, I presume: it was exactly in his heavy and *lengthy* style. This went to depreciate the past conduct of the house of commons, and to explain the nature and principle of this estate of the realm.—The people heard it with wonderful, with surprizing temper; just as a good patient drinks off a nauseous lotion, to the very dregs, on the mere intimation that it will be of service to him. This remonstrance, it was proposed, should be read to the house by the new member: and the people had too much politeness to object to the measure—though it was extrely voluminous, and seemed to challenge the patience of the meeting.

Mr. T. J. Wooler then addressed the people, beating over the old ground of complaints. He congratulated the town of Birmingham on having taken its stand within the privileged circle of electors. The usefulness of petition had been demonstrated long ago. The house could not serve their new member, as they served the petitions, for if they moved to put the baronet either on or under the table; or to have been cut up into shreds of parchment for measures, as the instruments of the people's grievances *had been*, they would not find the baronet so readily convertable to their purposes. A variety of other observations, in a similar strain, followed: after which it was proposed that a deputation, consisting of major Cartwright, Mr. Wooler, Mr. Edmonds, &c. should wait on Sir Charles Wolseley, and put him in possession of the circumstances of his return to Parliament, and give him the necessary instructions of his constituents to proceed forthwith on the opening of the session, and demand his seat. This proposition was received with thundering cheers, and the waving of hats, as though the corruption of the house had at length been conquered.

A compliment of nine cheers to major Cartwright, with "hats off," put the father of reform on his legs; but he replied no further than brief thanks for the honor rendered him.

The meeting then broke up, after a few necessary forms, and this unprecedented assemblage walked as quietly to their respective homes, as though they were going from their daily employment to their meals. The chief speakers retired from the ground in a species of open carriage, flanked by two flags, bearing the inscriptions of the "Liberty of the Press!" "Major Cartwright and the Bill of Rights!" "Sir Charles Wolseley," &c. In a short time, not a vestige of the meeting was visible. The speakers, and a few friends dined afterwards at Mr Lloyd's, the Pump Tavern; but the town was as tranquil as though nothing had occurred more than usual; a circumstance highly creditable to the people. On Tuesday, the deputation proceeded to Wolseley-Park. It is understood that the baronet has pledged his word to go and present himself to the house and demand his seat. What course will the house pursue, in such a situation? Will they call it a corrupt return? Yet members, afterwards proved to be corruptly returned, have sat, and *voted* in the house. Will they commit the *sui disant* member to Newgate, or the Tower? Birmingham will return another, to fill the vacancy, in a few hours! As far as I can learn, other places are at this moment, following the example of Birmingham; so that we shall have *two parliaments* if they cannot join issue in the proceeding.—We shall have an *imperium in emperio*, in a character so intangible, that the house will be puzzled to class the character of the offence. I am, sir, &c.

OBSERVATOR.

## ANTIQUITIES OF MARIETTA.

MARIETTA, July 19, 1819.

In removing the earth which composed an ancient mound in one of the streets of Marietta, on the margin of the plain, near the fortifications, several curious articles were discovered the latter part of June last. They appear to have been buried with the body of the person to whose memory this mound was erected.

Lying immediately over, or on the forehead of the body, were found three large circular bosses, or ornaments for a sword belt, or a buckler; they are composed of copper, overlaid with a thick plate of silver. The fronts of them are slightly convex, with a depression, like a cup in the centre, and measure two inches and a quarter, across the face of each. On the back side, opposite the depressed portion is a copper rivet, or nail, around which are two separate plates, by which they were fastened to the leather.—Two small pieces of the leather were found lying between the plates of one of the bosses; they resemble the skin of an old mummy, and seem to have been preserved by the salts of the copper. The plates of copper are nearly reduced to an oxide, or rust. The silver looks quite black, but is not much corroded; and on rubbing, it becomes quite brilliant. Two of these are yet entire; the third one is so much wasted, that it dropped in pieces on removing it from the earth. Around the rivet of one of them is a small quantity of flax or hemp in a tolerable state of preservation. Near the side of the body, was found a plate of silver, which appears to have been the upper part of a sword scabbard; is six inches in length and two inches in breadth, and weighs one ounce; it has no ornaments or figures; but has two longitudinal ridges, which probably correspond with the edges, or ridges of the sword—it seems to have been fastened to the scabbard by three or four rivets, the holes of which still remain in the silver.

Two or three broken pieces of a copper tube, were also found filled with iron rust. These pieces from their appearance composed the lower end of the scabbard near the point of the sword. No sign of the sword itself was discovered except the appearance of rust above mentioned.

Near the feet was found a piece of copper weighing three ounces. From its shape it appears to have been used as a plumb, or for an ornament, as near one of the ends is a circular crease, or groove, for tying a thread: it is round, two inches and a half in length, one inch in diameter at the centre, and half an inch at each end. It is composed of plates or pieces of native copper pounded together; and in the cracks between the pieces are stuck several pieces of silver; one nearly the size of a four penny piece; or half a dime. This copper ornament was covered with a coat of green rust, and is considerably corroded. A piece of red ochre or paint, and a piece of iron ore, which has the appearance of having been partially vitrified or melted, were also found. The ore is about the specific gravity of pure iron.

The body of the person here buried, was laid upon the surface of the earth, with his face upwards, and his feet pointing to the N. E. and his head S. W. From the appearance of several pieces of charcoal and bits of partially burnt fossil coal, and the black color of the earth it would seem that his funeral obsequies had been celebrated by fire; and while the ashes were yet hot and smoking, a circle of thin flat stones, had been laid around and over the body. The circular covering is about eight feet in diameter, and the stones yet look black, as if stained by fire and smoke. This circle of stones seems to have been nucleus on which the mound was formed, as immediately over them is heaped the common earth of the adjacent plain, composed of a clayed sand and coarse gravel. This mound must have originally been about 10 feet high and 30 feet in diameter in its base. At the time of opening it, the height was 6 feet, and diameter between 30 and 40. It has every appearance of being as old as any in the neighborhood, and was covered with large trees, at the first settlement of Marietta, the remains of whose roots were yet apparent in digging away the earth. It also seems to have been made for this single personage, as the remains of one skeleton only were discovered. The bones were much decayed and many of them crumbled to dust on exposure to the air.—From the length of some of them it is supposed the person was about 6 feet in height.

Nothing unusual was discovered in their form, except that those of the skull were uncommonly thick. The situation of the mound on high ground, near the margin of the plain and the porous quality of the earth, are admirably calculated to preserve any perishable substance from the certain decay which would attend it in many other situations. To these circumstances, is attributed the tolerable state of preservation in which several of the articles above described were found, after lying in the earth for several centuries. We say *centuries*, from the fact that trees were found growing on those ancient works, whose ages were ascertained to amount to four or five hundred years each, by counting the concentric circles in the stumps after the trees were cut down; and on the ground beside them were other trees in a state of decay that appeared to have fallen from old age. Of what language, or of what nation were this mighty race that once inhabited the territory watered by the Ohio remains yet a mystery too great for the most learned to unravel.

But from what we see of their *works*, they must have had *some* acquaintance with the arts and sciences. They have left us *perfect* specimens of circles, squares octagons, and parallel lines, on a grand and noble scale. And unless it can be proved that they had intercourse with Asia or Europe, we now

see that they possessed the art of working in metals.

N. B. The above described articles are in the possession of Doct Hildreth, and can be seen by any one desirous of viewing them

*(Amer. Friend.*

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*From the Nat. Intelligencer.*

## OF THE LATE JEMIMA WILKINSON.

*Messrs. Gales and Seaton:*

In the Intelligencer of August 21, I observe a notice of the departure of Jemima Wilkinson—otherwise called *the Universal Friend*. This notice is very incorrect. She died at her mansion in Jerusalem, at least twelve miles from Pen Yan—*and not at Pen Yan.* She never had a chapel; I therefore conclude she did not exhort her disciples, *one by one, in her chapel*—but at her bed side, where she has for a year or more been confined most of the time by a most excruciating complaint; and where, on Saturday of each week, she collected the remnant of her followers, and exhorted them. Her complaint *may* have been *a case of dropsy*, but, if so, it assumed very unusual symptoms. Her mansion is situated on *a hill*—but not a barren heath—for the eye of man has rarely seen a more romantic and luxuriant prospect than is displayed from the Eastern front of this mansion. The roads leading to her dwelling are said to have been *literally filled with crowds of people!* This mighty concourse of people might possibly have amounted to 100 souls, including all her society and spectators, on the day that it was expected she would have been interred. I note these remarks to show how wonderfully we are prone to exaggerate on subjects of this kind, when we talk of *the second wonder of the Western country!*

I have lived for six years a neighbor, and frequently an inmate of the family of Jemima Wilkinson, and of those of her society: A wonder she certainly was! and the tongue of man has uttered every thing respecting her which folly, wonder, and malice could prompt. It would be gratifying to me, and I presume to very many others, to see a correct history of her life, ministry, and doctrines, written with intelligence and candor. But the idle and malicious tales in circulation, respecting her, are utterly unworthy of belief. In frequent conversations with her, I have sought to draw out her peculiar tenets, and to form a correct idea of her doctrines. This, however, I have found was not an easy task. To each question, she always replied by multiplied quotations of scripture texts, *and by recounting visions*; leaving me to draw inferences to suit myself. From all I have been able to collect, I conclude she started her career under the Millenarian system; and drew with her into the wilderness perhaps a thousand followers, some twenty-five years ago, and located a large tract of land in this county. Her society was wealthy, when I first knew them about 18 years ago; but have been involved in much litigation. Many have deserted her; and a remnant only has remained with her to the last. A report has long been current that she professed to be the *Messiah*, at his second coming, *to gather the elect, &c.* To questions calculated to draw out from her satisfactory evidence on this point, I could never obtain any other answer than a string of scripture quotations, and visions of her own seeing; calculated, however, to encourage the belief that she acted by immediate inspiration *and was now undergoing a second crucifixion!* (alluding to the troubles in which she was involved in law—the vile reports spread concerning her—and the bodily pain and afflictions she now suffered, *for the sins of her people!!*) At one season of her ministry, she had probably 3 or 4000 zealous followers: men left their wives and families—women and children deserted their homes—to follow her *to the new Jerusalem!* where it was believed all the elect were to gather together, under her protection and ministry, and the millenium to take place. I fear *the Lawyers* will spoil much of the harmony and peace of this Millenium.

A NEIGHBOR.

*Ontario County, New York, August 21, 1819.*

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CINCINNATI, Aug. 20.

There came down the river to this place a few days ago, a man from Pittsburgh. He was, what they here call "a pretty sleek Yankee." He brought with him $1000 in the notes of Platt's bank. On his arrival he went immediately to the *bank*, and demanded specie, which was refused. He expressed much *surprize* that they should refuse specie, and began to walk backward and forward in the bank. After a short time he asked them to exchange for notes on banks that paid specie. This was also refused. He then told them, that if they had any notes of Owl Creek, Wooster or Uniontown he would rather have *them*, than their notes. This affronted them very much; and they said, they did not suffer strangers to *insult* them in their bank! Our Yankee then apologized and declared, he by no means meant any insult, but, if they had any well executed *counterfeit* notes on any good banks they would very much oblige him, by exchanging. This *affronted* them so highly that they ordered him out, which he complied with, after taking a few more turns backward and forward in the *bank*!!

If this was the only bank in the state, where fraud is accompanied with insolence, the evil, being confined to a small circle, might be patiently borne. But when similar scenes almost daily occur in every part of the state that is cursed with one of these *pretended* BANKS, it is high time for the people to consult their own safety, by steadily refusing to receive the notes of all banks that do not *pay* when called upon. In the present deranged state of the money concerns of this country, it is not safe to receive the notes of a bank, or pretended bank, whose funds and general conduct are unknown to us. We have, long enough, been the blind dupes of a set of men, who, by means of an artful "paper system," have taxed the community, to an amount far exceeding the taxes imposed by government. And for what reason do we acquiesce in this "paper system" tax? Is it expended in making roads; (so much needed,) in erecting manufactories; in promoting domestic industry? No! The tax thus raised from the laboring parts of the community is exclusively appropriated to the purchase of *foreign goods*; many of them useless, some of them pernicious; while our own citizens are discouraged from endeavouring to supply the real wants of the country.

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## A MOB AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 9.

*Destruction of Vauxhall.*—We have just returned from witnessing a scene disgraceful to the city of Philadelphia—a scene, the like of which never before occurred in this city, and which, we trust, never will again. In consequence of the advertisements of a Mr. Michel, the late partner of Mr Guile, who a short time ago made a successful excursion in a balloon, from the city of New-York, an immense concourse of citizens, exceeding, at a moderate calculation, 30,000 in number, assembled at, and in the vicinity of Vauxhall Garden. From want of skill, or design, (we know not which) the balloon was only partially inflated.

The citizens waited for three or four hours, with a patience not to have been anticipated when it is considered that many of them had been disappointed in a similar manner, a few days before, and it is probable would have retired to their homes, without any violent expression of their disapprobation, had it not been for a most unfortunate and unjustifiable occurrence which took place about sun-down. A boy had clambered up the fence of the gardens, when he was ordered down by a person in the inside; he refused, and gave the man some insolence, who struck him down with a piece of board or slab. It is said, with what truth we are unable to say, that the boy is since dead.

Some persons on the outside, already exasperated with disappointment, immediately commenced the work of destruction, by tearing down the fence of the garden. They then went deliberately to work breaking the lamps, summer houses, windows of the temple, &c. They broke into the bar room, broke the bottles, glasses, &c. spilled and drank the wine, and other liquors. When they had destroyed all they conveniently could, they set fire to the temple, which being composed of wood, was entirely consumed, notwithstanding the active and unremitted exertions of our fire and hose companies. It is, of course, impossible, for us yet to state the probable amount of the loss sustained by the proprietor of the garden.

Under the circumstances of the case, the destruction of the balloon, although it could not have been justified, might have admitted of some palliation. But the wanton and illegal destruction of the property of an unoffending individual is an offence which cannot be tolerated in a government of laws. We trust the perpetrators will be discovered and punished.—*[Amer Centinel.*

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ST. LOUIS, (M. T.) *Aug.* 11.

*Military Expedition to the Upper Missouri.*—By persons who have descended the river direct from Camp Martin, we learn the following:—

On the 12th July the provisions gave out at Campt Martin, and the soldiers dispersed in small bodies under the command of different officers, to subsist themselves as they could among the Indians and in the woods.—This camp was 370 miles up the Missouri, and had been occupied since last fall by a battalion of the Rifle regiment.—Col. Johnson had the contract for supplying it with rations.

On the 30th July, Col. Chambers with the remainder of the Regiment was at Fort Osage, 30 miles below the mouth of the Kansas, waiting the arrival of provisions.

On the 31st July, *The Western Engineer*, was 30 miles below Fort Osage, ascending.

The same day the advance of the sixth Infantry in keel boats were ten miles above the mouth of Grand river.—An accident happened among these boats. In a rapid part of the river the *cordelle*, or towing rope, broke; the boat swung, and drove down the current until striking a *sawyer*, overset, and went to the bottom. A soldier's wife and a child were drowned.—Grand river enters the Missouri 240 miles above its junction with the Mississippi.

August 1. The foremost of the steam boats, the *Expedition*, was eight miles above Franklin (Boon's Lick) lying to and repairing some of her machinery.—The progress of this boat up the Missouri had been at the rate of eight miles a day!

August 2. The steam beat *Johnson* was thirty five miles below Boon's Lick, advancing.—Her progress had been at the rate of six miles a day!

August 3. The steam boat *Jefferson* was eight miles above the mouth o. the Great Osage.—The Great Osage enters the Missouri 135 miles above its mouth. The Jefferson had therefore made 141 miles in a period of thirty days!—

The sentiment of the country, from the day of the arrival of Col. Johnson's steam boats, was unanimous that *these boats* were unfit for the Missouri. The truth of that statement is now made manifest.

It is now certain that so much of the expedition as depends upon the progress of these feeble boats, will not see the *Council-Bluffs* this year. That part however, which may go forward in keels and barges may arrive there.

Let no one attribute to the difficulties of the river the wretched progress which Col. Johnson's boats have made in ascending it.—Capt Nelson's voyage to Boon's Lick in the *Independence* is a proof of the ease and safety with which it may be navigated in a boat properly built, of competent power, and skilfully conducted.

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## THE TEXAS EXPEDITION.

FORT GIBSON, (MISSI.) AUG. 14.

We copy from the Louisiana Herald, printed at Alexandria, the "Declaration of the supreme Council of the Republic of Texas." We wish well to the cause of the revolutionists in that quarter, so far as its progress is marked with justice and humanity; because we believe a successful revolution, on republican principles, would be an incalculable blessing to an oppressed people; but we cannot help thinking the declaration premature. A small number of troops, under the command of Gen. Long, have advanced as far into the Spanish territory as Nacogdoches—they have not struck a blow, neither do they invite the inhabitants to join their cause, although they seem to expect it. This should be first ascertained; and they should measure their strength with the royal army before they talk of success or of independence.

From the following extract of a letter to Col. Robinson, it would seem that powerful aid is shortly expected from different parts of the U. States. The statements in the communication made to Col. Robinson he will not vouch for; and indeed we consider the whole very improbable. The truth is, we have never thought the expedition properly commenced or conducted; and we cannot help but express our opinion that it will ultimately fail.

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ALEXANDRIA, (LOU.) July 31.

We are indebted to a gentleman belonging to the army of the Republic of Texas for the following copy of the "Declaration by the Supreme Council." The editor congratulates that body on the progress of their efforts; and he, as all others of a free government should be, is always ready and willing to contribute his utmost exertions in the emancipation of the enslaved and oppressed.

DECLARATION

*By the Supreme Council of the Province of Texas*

As all governments were originally established by the will of the people, for the benefit of society, whenever the existing government, in any community, fails to effect the purposes for which it was instituted, it is competent to the community at large to rescind its express or tacit allegiance to the ruling power, and to organize a new constitution and form of government more consistent with its interests, and more consonant with its feelings. In exercising this unquestionable right, we the independent people have only to consult their own discretion. But, though amenable to no tribunal for its municipic acts, a free state, in claiming admission to the community of nations, owes to itself an exposition of the motives which have prompted it to the assertion of its rights, as well as of the principles which it assumes to vindicate.

The citizens of Texas have long indulged the hope, that, in the adjustment of the boundaries of the Spanish possessions in America and of the territories of the United States, they should be included within the limits of the latter. The claims of the United States, long and strenuously urged, encouraged the *hope*. An expectation so flattering prevented any effectual effort to throw off the yoke of Spanish authority, though it could not restrain some ineffectual rebellions against an odious tyranny. The recent treaty between Spain and the United States of America has dissipated an illusion too long fondly cherished, and has roused the citizens of Texas from the torpor into which a fancied security had lulled them. They have seen themselves, by a convention to which they were no party, literally abandoned to the dominion of the crown of Spain, and left a prey, not only to impositions already intolerable, but to all those exactions which Spanish rapacity is fertile in devising. The citizens of Texas would have proved themselves unworthy of the age in which they live—unworthy of their ancestry—of the kindred of the Republics of the American continent—could they have hesitated, in this emergency, what course to pursue. Spurning the fetters of colonial vassalage, disdaining to submit to the most atrocious despotism that ever disgraced the annals of Europe, they have resolved, under the blessing of God, to be FREE. By this magnanimous resolution, to the maintenance of which their lives and fortunes are pledged, they secure to themselves an elective and representative government, equal laws, and the faithful administration of justice; the rights of conscience and religious liberty; the freedom of the press; the advantages of a liberal education, and unrestricted commercial intercourse with all the world.

Animated by a just confidence in the goodness of their cause, and stimulated by the high object to be obtained by the contest, they have prepared themselves unshrinkingly to meet, and firmly to sustain, any conflict in which this declaration may involve them.

Done at Nacogdoches, this 23d day of June, in the year of our Lord 1819.

JAMES LONG,
*President of the Supreme Council.*
BIS'TE TARIN, *Secretary.*

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*Extract of a letter from an officer of the Republican army in the Province of Texas, to Col. R. Robinson, of this county.*

"NACHITOCHES, JULY 12.

"It appears to me that nothing can put a stop to the expedition. The country through which I passed on my way to this place is all in an uproar, preparing to move. There are a great many troops over the Sabine, and many more going daily.

"A letter has been received here to day from Dr. Robinson, in Philadelphia, informing that he had sent on 500 from that city, and the calculation is, that a great many will leave Baltimore. Several regiments are raising in Kentucky, and several boats are ascending the Red river, with troops. Large appropriations are made in New Orleans. The tide of emigration is bearing to the South west like a torrent. Gen. Long has sent on two commissioners to Galveztown, where Gen. *La Fitte* is stationed, to bring him into measures. His co-operation is expected. We are about to start for head quarters in one hour."

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NATCHEZ, AUG. 10.

*Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman living in Nachitoches to his friend in this city, received by to day's mail, dated July 27, 1819.*

"A number of Patriots are daily arriving and departing for the Texas expedition. They are all in good spirits, and look like robust country fellows. Gen. Long is now encamped a few miles below the Sabine river, and has upwards of 500 men with him, well equipped. Yesterday news reached here that 500 men had arrived at Galveztown, on their march to Texas, to join Gen Long. It is said they have been sent there by Dr. Robinson, formerly of Natchez. It is generally believed the expedition will succeed, provided it be managed in a right manner. Some of our most respectable citizens have offered their services to assist the Patriots.

"It is very authentically reported that 1500 or 2000 Spaniards, under the command of General Aradonda, were on the march to Nacogdoches, to defend the country. It is generally believed here."

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NORFOLK, SEPT. 9.

## "MURDER MOST FOUL."

The neighborhood of Pungo Chapel has again become a scene of horrid butchery.—About ten days ago a Miss Mary Whitehurst, a female somewhat advanced in years, who was living with a family in the vicinity of the Chapel, went out to a small enclosure on a retired part of the plantation to gather cucumbers for pickling and not returning in a reasonable time a messenger was despatched in quest of her, but she was not to be found. The day passed away and still she did not return. On the morrow, inquiry was made among all the neighbors, but none could give any account of her, and the family with whom she lived became seriously apprehensive for her safety. A day or two, however, after she was missed, her lifeless body was found immersed in a swamp a considerable distance from the cucumber patch, & pierced with from 20 to 30 buck shot. It was conjectured that the horrid deed was perpetrated while she was in the act of gathering the cucumbers, and that her body was conveyed to the spot where it was found, under the belief that it would forever remain in that "dark solitude" without being discovered; but, as the saying is "murder will out."—An inquest was held on the body, and we understand that the witnesses who were called deposed, that three men of the same neighborhood, against whom the deceased had instituted suit for damages, (which from the heinous nature of the trespass it was expected would be very heavy) had repeatedly declared that if she did not drop the prosecution they would be the death of her; this testimony added to the notorious depravity of the men, left but little doubt on the minds of the inquest that they were the perpetrators of the murder, and they brought in their verdict accordingly; upon which a warrant was issued to apprehend them, and they are now safely lodged in Princess Ann jail, to await their trial. The deceased was a poor but very worthy inoffensive woman.

*Norfolk Herald.*

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HAGERS-TOWN, SEPT. 7.

## *MYSTERIOUS.*

Two men, one on horseback and the other in a gig, having with them a yellow woman and a young child, arrived at a tavern in Mercersburg, in the afternoon of Thursday the 26th ult. The men requested that the woman and child should have a private room and be furnished in the room, with what they might want; whilst they attended to some business which they had to transact in town. Their request was complied with, and they were out through the place during a part of the afternoon. On their return to the tavern, they were observed to enter the room in which the woman and child remained, as clandestinely as they could; and during their stay at the tavern, their general conduct was singular and suspicious. About 11 o'clock at night they ordered their horses and prepared to start. Before their departure, however, they observed, that no doubt their conduct appeared mysterious; that the child that they had with them belonged to *"an innocent young lady;"* and that the yellow woman was employed to take care of it.

About the same time, a young child was found, early in the morning, by some black people, at their door, in the neighborhood of Green Castle, and about six or seven miles from this place.—With the child, was left a quantity of fine clothes.

There is something mysterious in both of the above cases; and it is quite probable that they are intimately connected. If so perhaps this notice of them may lead to a discovery of the unnatural parties concerned.

*Torch Light.*

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# THE REPOSITORY.

*WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.*


In Baltimore, four deaths and seven new cases of the yellow fever occurred in the 24 hours, ending at sun rise on Friday morning the 10th inst.

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*From the Plattsburgh Republican.*

It is reported that the astronomer appointed the present season, by the government of the United States, to ascertain the northern boundary between the United States and Canada, concurs with the observations made last year, and gives it as his opinion that the military works at Rouse's Point are *north of latitude forty five.*

The United States' troops have resumed their labors on the road, which for two or three weeks have been suspended. The detachment marched from the cantonment for the road on Thursday last.

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A *duel* was fought in New Jersey on Saturday morning last, between Mr. A. H. Pemberton, of London, and formerly of the British army, and a young gentleman by the name of Groome, of New York. The former received a severe, but not a dangerous wound in the body. The latter reserved and threw away his first fire. It is understood, the dispute originated in reference to the battle of New Orleans, and took place during Mr. G's visit to London, in 1817. Mr. P. was in that engagement.—*[Mer. Adv.*

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The Arkansas territory, over which Gen. Miller is to preside, as Governor, is represented as rich in soil, and having the advantages of an unobstructed and noble river of more than 200 miles in extent. It is also said to abound in silver, and that with half the labor that is expended in working the mines of Peru and Mexico, a richer abundance of the precious metals might be produced. It is worth "trying," at least.

*American Farmer.*

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## PRIVATEERING.

We hear an expedition of two boats is fitting out at Boston against the *Sea Serpent*, which has so courteously visited our shores—a bounty of 100 dollars to be paid if they get sight of his Snakeship—500 if they stick a harpoon into him—and 10,000 if he is taken.—*Salem Gaz.*

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## A MONSTER.

On Thursday week, John Sutor, was committed to the jail of Lewis county, Virginia, charged with having committed a RAPE on the body of his own daughter; a girl about 14 years old. We forbear commenting on it, as we understand his trial will take place this week.

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## LAUGHABLE.

*From the London Globe, July 19.*

In the long list of persons of distinction, recently arrived in this City, there is not one, perhaps, more eminently entitled to esteem for his public and private virtues than Maj. Gen. *Harper*, celebrated, as the leader of the Federal party in the Senate of the U. States of America, and distinguished, in that land of hospitality, by his attentions and kindness, particularly to visitors from the British Isles.—This gentleman is just arrived with Mrs. *Harper* from a tour on the European Continent. Mr. *Charles Oliver*, of Baltimore, attached to the Russian Legation, arrived also at the same time.

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*Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot—dated*

NEW-ORLEANS, 4th Aug.

We have received a report in the city from Barrataria, that the renegado Mitchell has collected together upwards of 150 desperadoes, and has fortified himself on an island with several pieces of cannon, and that he has declared they will all perish within their intrenchments, before they will surrender to any force. There are now about 100 men out in search of the late pirates, four of whom have been taken, and are now in custody—*but they will require good friends to get hung.* A few days ago one of them, with a pistol in each hand, marched boldly through the city guard of eight men, with fixed bayonets, and they boldly stood still and let him get off clear—all true disciples of Hudibras. It is thought here, that it will require 500 men to destroy this nest of pirates. We want the strong arm of government extended to this section of the union. We are greatly neglected. I hope they will awake from their slumbers at Washington, and try to put a stop to such plunders at our very doors.—It is high time to be moving towards the Gulf of Mexico.

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EXTRAORDINARY VISITATION.

A letter from Green Bay, Mich. Territory, to a gentleman in Washington City, dated July 19, 1819, gives the following very curious account of the visitation of that country by clouds of insects which will bear a comparison with the swarms which heretofore darkened the air of Egypt in their flight:

"Within the last four or five days *the fly* has appeared—a non-descript perhaps in natural history—and covering the face of the whole earth, obscuring the sun, moon, and stars. I write literally, and without the least exaggeration. The heavens are darkened by them, as in a densely cloudy day, as far as the eye can discern. They fill the air, in every direction, as closely as a thick swarm of bees. Cornfields, &c. are prostrated with the clouds that settle upon them; trees are covered, and the branches bent, and broken down. The barracks and buildings in the vicinity, at the ends and sides not exposed to the sun, are entirely black, the insects piled one upon another. These creatures, with their feelers, that protrude from the head and tail, are about three inches in length, slough their skins, daily, it is said, by the inhabitants here; and, in performing this operation, and in dying by millions every hour, infect the atmosphere so that it becomes unfit to breathe. Cattle, swine, and Indians, are said to feed and fatten upon them. The Frenchmen call them *musquito hawks*, because they make their appearance when musquittos are most numerous, and, as is supposed, prey upon, and drive them away.—The flies themselves remain but six or seven days."

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*From the Boston Palladium.*

## OF SPAIN.

We learn by a gentleman from Gibraltar, that the intended expedition, which has been long preparing at great expence at Cadiz for South America, has been suspended, in consequence of the numerous desertions of the soldiers, dissatisfied with their provisions, and at not receiving their pay. Several officers, who had been arrested, had escaped from confinement, and reached Gibraltar. This delay of the grand expedition, which has so long occupied the public attention, must cause a great sensation in Spain, and considerable rejoicing among the revolutionists in America. What the effect will be, and what step will now be taken, remains to be known.

The British appear determined that their commerce in the Pacific shall not suffer by the struggles between the Royalists and Revolutionists there—and have ordered Admiral Hardy to that station with a 74. Perhaps the commercial interests of the United States would be promoted, if an additional frigate was sent to that quarter.

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*Extract of a letter, received in Washington city, dated*

TANGIER, JULY 12.

"It is with concern I have to advise that certain intelligence has this forenoon reached me of the Plague having progressed rapidly through the populous midland provinces, and reached the neighborhood of Morocco, end of last month. I now despair of Mogadore, or any of the southern provinces escaping the malady. As it is with those the United States have immediate intercourse, I conceive it my duty to lose no time in making this report."

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## FROM THE SPANISH MAIN.

We learn of Captain Quereaux, who arrives yesterday in 18 days from Curacoa, that a vessel had arrived there from the Main, with intelligence that Adm. Brion had taken possession of Barcelona without opposition. He had landed a force of 1400 men. It was expected he would soon move his squadron before Cumana, while his troops attacked it in the rear. It was thought the Spaniards would feign an attack upon Margaretta, in order to draw Brion from Cumana. The Spaniards had laid an embargo at Porto Cavello and Laguira.

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## FROM ST SALVADOR.

Capt Allen, who arrived yesterday in 41 days passage, informs that there had been no privateers on the coast for some time. A Portuguese convoy sailed for Lisbon on the 1st July. About 1000 troops had embarked for St Catherines, a like number from Pernambuco and a much larger force from Rio, had sailed for the same destination, for what object was not known, but supposed to join the troops at Monte Video against Buenos Ayres.

Loud complaints were made in Brazil against the Americans, for being concerned in the privateers which harass their trade, and against our government for suffering prizes to come into our ports.

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*From the Western Spy.*

About the year 1792 or 3 the price of wheat rose from 75 cents to a dollar, or a little over. It was then that the farmers, for the first time after the revolution, began to grow rich. They poured in their produce to market, and enlarged their calculations to raise more. Still the price of produce continued to increase. But no sooner did they find a little money in their pockets, than most of them began to despise their substantial homemade coats, manufactured by their wives and families, the tow cloths, the linens and the flannels, &c. made under their own roofs. They must have your nice sleek and glossy superfine broad cloths for themselves and their sons, and the like quality of calicoes, chintzes, muslins, silks &c. for their wives and daughters. The poor vied with the rich in expensive dressing: For, said one of them to me, I think my family is as good as Squire ——'s or Col ——'s, &c. and I don't know why I an't myself; so I'll dress as well as they: I must, or be nothing that's on. We are in a free country; and I work as hard as they. People thus bedizzen'd and tricked out in gewgaws, as was natural enough, despised likewise their old fashioned and homely dwellings, which had given them shelter in the days of their poverty, the greatest independence. In this too the poor and the middling sort vied with squires, and Judges, and colonels, and generals, and, for aught I know, with the governors too. Most people now become embarrassed by the building of fine houses and expensive living; but the sudden and, to many, unexpected fall in the prices of produce brought on the crisis. Wheat fell from two dollars and a half to one and a quarter; many were ruined by it, and many more were obliged to borrow in order to gain some relief from the difficulties into which their own miserable extravagance had placed them. But from whence could money be obtained to supply such universal want? The banks were the chief reliance. The banks, which had till then been no more than temporary aids to commerce, and were to appearance honest, fulfilling every purpose for which they had been created, become the puddles in which the *Farmers* and *Mechanics* were to wash away their pecuniary sins; accordingly the capitals of many of the old banks were enlarged, and the paper vastly increased in quantity. New banks were erected with popular names, as Farmers' bank, Mechanics bank, &c. But all would not do; for it was soon evident that no monied man would lend money while he could lay it out to greater advantage in another way; usury was the consequence and few of the borrowers found any other relief than a short delay of their ruin.

LAUNCELOT WRONGHEAD.

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MOLASSES AND SUGAR FROM GRAIN.

The following advertisement is copied from the Woodstock (Shenandoah county, Virginia,) Herald of August 25:

DOMESTIC MOLASSES AND SUGAR.

The subscribers inform the citizens of Shenandoah county, that they have purchased the right for manufacturing Molasses and Sugar from grain within said county, according to a plan of James Wisehart, the patentee, which they will dispose of for the trifling sum of five dollars for a family right, and fifty dollars for those who may wish to manufacture for sale.

The gentleman to whom the country is indebted for this valuable discovery is at present residing on South River, where he has exhibited to the satisfaction of the people, the cheap and easy method of obtaining an article which has become so necessary in our living. He states that himself and many of his neighbors have made use of the molasses for several years, and, in every case where the trial has been continued for a considerable time, it is preferred to the imported molasses.

ABRAHAM WHITSON,
FRANCIS LYMAN.

Overall's Mills, Shenandoah county,
August 11, 1819.

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The reader is referred to the following certificates, given on the two first trials which we have made in this county:

*Shenandoah county, Virginia, July 28.*

We whose names are hereunto annexed, having witnessed the process of making Molasses from Wheat, by Abraham Whitson, on Tuesday the 27th instant, do give our testimony of his success in the undertaking, as follows—Having prepared two bushels of wheat, the experiment was made at the mill of John Morgan, and exceeded our most sanguine expectations, the two bushels producing five and a half gallons, and would unquestionably have produced three gallons to the bushel, had it not been attended with a considerable waste, owing to our not having the necessary apparatus, &c.

The Molasses, in our opinion, considering its recent state, is nearly equal in taste and flavor to the imported; we are also confident that there was no deception practiced. The operation itself is a very simple one.

JOHN MORGAN, R. WINFIELD,
J. E. NEWMAN, JOHN LEE,
ALEX. POLLOCK,

*Shenandoah county, July 21, 1819.*

I do hereby certify that Francis Lyman and Abraham Whitson made, at my mill, from two bushels of wheat, seven gallons and three quarts of good molasses, very little inferior to the imported, differing only in flavor, which is nearly as agreeable.

SAMUEL BROWN.

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We do hereby certify, that we have made a trial of the Molasses above named, and think it deserves the character given it as to flavor and sweetness.

ABRAHAM SMITH,
JOSEPH BOYD.

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We understand the process to be as follows. The grain is ground and mashed, as is for distilling; as soon as the mash arrives at the highest state of saccharine fermentation, it is strained and the beer (as it is called) boiled down to molasses.

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From a late London paper.

Another specimen of the perfection to which the cutlery trade has been brought to in England, was given in July last, by Joseph Rogers and sons, of Sheffield—an elegant knife in miniature, containing fifty instruments, moving on twenty springs and twenty-five joints, of the most exquisite workmanship, mounted in gold and mother of pearl. It employed the workman thirty days of close application, is only five eighths of an inch in length, and does not weigh five pennyweights. The following articles are contained in it: 6 pen knife blades, two stick knife blades, 1 grafting blade, 1 budding blade, 1 gold fruit blade, 2 pruning blades, 1 bow saw, 1 silver fruit blade, 1 double toothed saw, 1 button hook, 1 wood saw, 1 nail blade, 1 nail cleaner, 1 nail file, 1 gum lancet, 5 fleams, 1 double joint cork screw, 1 double joint widdener, 1 double joint auger, 1 double joint timber scribe, 1 double joint punch, 1 hose picker, studded with gold, 2 gimblets, 1 awl, 1 chisel, 2 gouges, 1 gold six-inch rule, 1 pair gold cumpasses, 1 gun picker, 1 pair tweezers, 1 pair scissors, 2 lancets, 1 gun screw, 1 leather punch, 1 gold tooth-pick, 1 needle.

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SCHENECTADY, N. Y. SEPT. 1.

RAPE.—On Sunday last Martin Quackinbush, a man of a family, and Glen Van Patten, a single man, committed a most unheard of brutal rape on the body of a girl, aged about 16 years. We forbear particulars, as they were both apprehended the same evening, and are now in close confinement, to await their trial and punishment.

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## Preserving Sugar,

*Twice boiled*, and at a low price.

Also,

*Glass* and *Stone Jars* and *Pots* for do.

Also,

Pickling (cider) Vinegar of a superior quality—Stone Jars and Pots for the same, for sale by

J S LANE & TOWNER.

Shepherdstown, Sept 15

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## NOTICE.

ALL persons who bought property at the sale of the subscribers, last fall, are notified that their bonds for the same will become due on the 1st of the ensuing month, and all those that are not punctually discharged at that time, will be put into the hands of a lawyer for collection.

THOS BRISCOE,
JAMES HIPE,
*Administrators of John Briscoe, dec'd.*

Sept 15.

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## BAGS.

A parcel of well made Twilled Bags, just received, worthy the immediate attention of millers and farmers.

J S LANE & TOWNER.

Shepherdstown Sept 15

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## Wants Employment,

A single man, of middle age, who can produce ample and respectable testimonials of his thorough acquaintance with the duty of a Clerk of the Superior Court of Chancery, Superior Court of Law, and County Court. Any one wishing to employ such a person, will please, without delay address a letter to the Editor of this paper, which will be promptly answered.

Charlestown, Sept 15.

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## A Runaway in Custody.

WAS committed to the jail of Jefferson county, Virginia, on the 10th instant, a negro man named

JOHN,

about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, about 25 years old, with a small scar on his nose—had on when committed, tow linen shirt and trowsers, striped vest, old wool hat, and old shoes—says he belongs to George Crawford, of Augusta county, Va. The owner is requested to come and take him away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

JOHN SPANGLER, *Jailer.*

Sept 15.

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## Bolting Cloths.

BEST warranted Bolting Cloths of all *widths* and *numbers*, for sale at the subscribers store in Shepherdstown

J. S. LANE & TOWNER.

Sept. 8.

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## PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold on Friday the 24th inst. at the late residence of Wm. C Davenport, dec'd. near Leetown, all the personal property of said decd. consisting of all kinds of farming utensils, stock of every kind, household and kitchen furniture—also a large quantity of wheat, rye, and corn, by the bushel. A credit will be given—terms made known on the day of sale.

MARY T DAVENPORT,
*Executrix.*

Sept 8.

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## CARD.

WE earnestly request all those indebted to us to come forward and pay (*without waiting to be called on*) so that we may buy our FALL GOODS with *Cash*—Only *pay up* and you shall have *Cheap Goods.*

J S LANE & TOWNER.

Shepherdstown, Sept 8.

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## Public Sale

Of Stock in the New Shenandoah Company.

BY order of the President and Directors of the said company, I will expose to public sale for cash, at Charlestown, on Saturday the 9th day of October next, the shares of the following persons, shareholders in the said company, to raise the amounts respectively due upon their shares.

| | No. of shares. | am't due. |
|---|---|---|
| John Grove, | 20 | $500 |
| William Vestal, | 10 | 250 |
| Edward Lucas, | 10 | 200 |
| Frederick Clapper, | 5 | 100 |

The purchaser to be subject to the same rules and regulations as the original subscriber. Sale will commence between 12 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

SAML. H. LEWIS,
*Treasurer, N. S. C.*

Sept. 8.

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## Opecquon Factory.

WOOL will be received at the store of D Humphreys, Esq. of Charlestown, for the subscriber's manufactory, where it can be made into broad or narrow cloth, flannel blanketing, sattinet or lindsey, and will be returned to Charlestown in good time. Written directions must be sent with the wool which must be put up in bags and marked with the owners name.

DAN. ANNIN.

May 26th. tf.

### TWILIGHT.

There is a mild, a solemn hour,
And oh! how soothing is its power,
To smile away care's sombre low'r,
This hour I love:
It follows last the feath'ry train,
That hovers round Time's rapid wane—
'Tis then I rove.

'Tis when the day's last beam of light,
Sleeps on the rude tow'rs mouldering height,
Where many an age's moss benight
The dreary home
Of some sad victim of despair,
Who from the world finds shelter there—
'Tis then I roam.

'Tis when the west clouds fairly blush,
And his last vesper sings the thrush,
And soft mists veil gay nature's flush,
And not a ray
From the morn's cloud embosom'd crest,
Silvers the green wave's swelling breast—
'Tis then I stray.

'Tis the soft stilly down of night,
When many an elf and fairy sprite
Pursue the glow worm's furtive light,
Like me fonder,
Of the soft, pale mysterious beam,
Which lures wild fancy's wizard dream,
While I wander.

Day cannot claim this charming hour,
Nor night subdue it to its power,
Nor sunny smiles, nor gloomy low'r
Does it betray;
But blandly soothing, sweetly wild,
Soft, silent, stilly, fragrant, mild,
It steals away.

*From the Boston Gazette.*

### THE CASUAL REMARKER.

This tale a Sybil nurse had read,
She softly stroked my youngling head,
And when the tale was done,
Thus some are born, my son, she cries,
With base impediments to rise,
And some are born with none:

But virtue can itself advance
To what the favorite fools of chance
By fortune seem'd designed;
Virtue can gain the odds of fate
And from itself shake off the weight,
Upon the unworthy mind.

The moral contained in these concluding lines of Parnell's *Fairy Tale*, deserves more than common attention in times of great scarcity of money. The pecuniary embarrassments in Europe and America have had, and still have, a tendency to shake commercial confidence, which now ought to be upheld by a stricter regard to virtue and honor. In such times, those born without capital, (who are the majority in this country,) have "impediments" to overcome, which require more than common fortitude and skill to surmount. The great fault in our merchants is over-trading; ambition carries them too far; they draw too largely upon hope, and experience, like an unwelcome Notary, records with appalling hand the dismaying protests. Another fault is that men trading upon credit, live too well, are too extravagant in their families and indulgencies, and are deficient in prudence and preparation for the payment of their debts, trusting to chance or miracles for funds. Few persons are satisfied with decent competence, with moderate gains, and a small though sure income.

All ranks of our citizens are incessantly pressing upwards to higher stations than their circumstances and property justify; and this ambition never ceases to torment its victims until it turns over the ladder upon which they are climbing, and wounds and cripples them by the fall. A third fault is, too readily taking credit for large sums, without feeling an anxiety about the day of payment, which like the king of terrors, comes sooner or later, and often with as awful an aspect and as peremptory a requirement. The period between the origin of a debt and its extinction is, like the time between the birth and the decease of a man, a period of probation; and disgrace and punishment, contempt and misery are the portion of those, who "do not work out their salvation."—A man who takes a credit is the servant of the creditor until payment is made; he sells his liberty, and his industry, and mortgages his property and honor until the debt is cancelled.

Now the Poet says, "Virtue can gain the odds of fate," and this is no poetical fiction. *Virtue* has an extensive signification; includes caution, foresight, temperance, judgment, industry, strict integrity, self-denial, frugality, punctuality, honor:—it detests extravagance, heedlessness, dissipation, gambling, overreaching, embarrassing credits, deception, hazardous enterprizes, and temporary expedients. Whoever therefore has virtue commonly puts bankruptcy beyond the ordinay operations of chance; it must be an extraordinary occurrence which subjects him to the power of creditors and the sacrifice of his property. But should he, subdued by inevitable misfortunes, fail to pay his debts, virtue, unimpaired, will soon restore him.—If the law will not preserve the equitable rights of foreign or distant, or unsuspicious creditors, he will if he can, and he will consent to no arrangement which pays one man (perhaps the least deserving, as most griping and severe men commonly are,) the whole amount of his claim, and leaves nothing to more confiding and honorable creditors; a practice sometimes prevalent always unjust—against the policy of a commercial nation—and furnishing one of the strongest arguments in favor of a national Bankrupt Law.

Since 1814 the mercantile business of the world has flown in new and untried channels, the course and windings and dangers of which are not even yet ascertained. The extraordinary scarcity of the precious metals, (the miners and coiners having become belligerents) the astonishing number of soldiers converted in Europe and the U. States, into agriculturalists and artizans, the increased quantity of merchandize and its diminished consumption, and the diversion of capital out of its long accustomed line of employment into new courses, are some of the principal causes of the present commercial embarrassment, and will produce numerous failures unless counteracted by great prudence and assiduity.

A calculation has been made that more than one half of the merchants who have engaged in commerce in this country have failed in business, such are the vicissitudes of trade, its temptations, hazards and uncertainty; and if this in good times was true, how much more virtue and discretion is requisite at the present hour to prevent such disastrous catastrophes? Let us then urge our mercantile men, one of the most important and useful classes of the community, to demonstrate in their conduct the truth of the poet's assertion, that "Virtue can gain the odds of fate;" and thus secure themselves, their families, friends and country, from the disgrace and distress of broken faith, dishonorable manœuvres, fraudulent bankruptcies, and infamous repute.

### VISIT TO POMPEII.

The following extract of a letter from an officer on board the Guerriere, to his friend in this town, dated in June last, contains a number of interesting particulars of the discoveries of the ancient Roman city of Pompeii, now waking from the slumber of two thousand years. *Salem Gaz.*

I have visited Pompeii, and each time with increased interest. Excavations are still carried on, and of all the disclosures of this city, about one eighth have been made, since I saw it in 1816. The most splendid edifice that has appeared in this time, and one that equals any before discovered, is a Temple, dedicated to Venus, which stands near the Basilica, or hall of justice, (as the guides term it) and the temple of Jove. Many valuable statues and much rich furniture have been removed from it to the museum at Naples. In 1816, there were three large excavations, each something more than an acre in extent, ranging in a direction obliquely across the city, and distant from each other about fifteen or twenty rods. From the last section a gateway communicated with the suburbs, and a large street extended out 20 or 30 rods, on each side of which are the tombs of great families, and some dwelling houses. Since that year, streets, leading from one excavation to the other, have been cleared out, with the houses on each side of them, so that you can now walk through the ancient city and suburbs, a distance of three quarters of a mile, on the same pavements that the inhabitants did two thousand years since. In taking this walk, you commence in that part which contains the Tragic and Comic Theatres, the Temples of Isis, Hercules and Esculapius, the Curia Pompeiana, (in my opinion a school-house) the Porticato, a sort of mall, surrounded by 70 Grecian pillars, and some statuary; and lastly, some fountains, dwelling houses, &c.

Passing from this into the second excavation, you find a large Forum, of perhaps half an acre in extent, and surrounded by a double row of pillars. At one extremity of this is the Temple of Jove, and at the other stood collossal statuary and monuments commemorative of the names of great men. On one side of this Forum, is the Basilica and the Temple dedicated to Venus. Near those are large apartments, supposed to have been the offices of magistrates, and lastly, some dwelling houses. If no ornaments had been removed from the Forum and adjacent temples, I am certain one might stand in any part of it and count 150 Grecian columns.

On entering the third excavation, which is much larger than either of the others, you find yourself in a much more busy and noisy part of the city. You see grist mills, bakers shops, oil, wine, fruit, paint and mechanic shops, apothecaries shops, the office of the sealer of weights and measures, restorators, and musical academy; also the Temple of Priapus and many dwelling houses, one of which (judging from its inscriptions) was owned by a person named Sallust, and another named Claudius.

You now pass through the gate of the city and along the "Street of Sepulchres," till it terminates at a splendid house, said to have been occupied by an intimate friend of Cicero, and called Borgo Augusto Felice. It has rich Mosaic floors and walls, elegant baths, a great many apartments, and a fine terrace over a garden, in which is a fountain and fishery. It was under this house that a great number of wine jars were found, and some of the wine contained in them is now exhibited in the museum.

The wall surrounding the city has been traced out, and from an accurate survey of the city the excavations make about one sixth of what the wall encloses.

*Origin of the word "Dandy."*—This term which has recently been applied to a species of reptile very common in the metropolis, appears to have arisen from a small silver coin, struck by King Henry VII, of little value, called a *Dandy Pratt*; and hence Bishop Fleetwood observes, the term is applied to worthless and contemptible persons.

*One extreme generally begets another.*

The extreme of the *ton* in *Paris* is now *plainness* and *simplicity*. The belles wear plain muslin gowns, with long waists, tied round with plain riband; and straw hats without flowers, and white bonnets.


## NAILS.

SPIKES, Wrought and Cut Nails, and Tacks, of *all sizes* for sale.
J. S. LANE & TOWNER.
Shepherdstown, Sept. 8.

## ESTRAY MARES.

Taken up trespassing on the land of Thomas Bell, near the Brick Mill, Jefferson county,

Two Stray Mares;

the one a dark brown, about 9 years old, with a small star and snip—Appraised to 60 dollars—the other a dark brown, about four years old, with a star in her forehead, and some marks on her back—Appraised to 80 dollars.
ROBERT BOONE.
Sept. 8.

## BOARDING.

MRS. *Moses Wilson*, can accommodate five or six boarders in addition to her present number.
Sept. 1.

## FOR SALE,

THE House and Lot occupied by Michael Sheetz—for terms apply to
ROBERT C. LEE.
Sept. 1.

## 200 Dollars Reward

WILL be given for the apprehension of the following Negroes, who absconded on Sunday the 22d instant, provided they be secured in any jail so that we get them again, or One Hundred Dollars for either of them, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home and delivered to the subscribers, living near Charlestown, Jeff. county, Va. to wit.

## NELSON,

a tall, raw boned negro, with small eyes, high cheek bones, small legs, and tawney complexion; his age about 26 years.

## JOSEPH,

about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complexion, square built, has a large scar on one of his cheeks, extending from the corner of his mouth towards his ear. Had on when he went away a narrow brim fur hat, fine muslin shirt, striped vest, blue broad cloth coat, white Russia duck pantaloons, and strong new shoes.
HENRY S. TURNER,
ISAAC SHOWALTER.
Sept. 1. tf.

## NOTICE.

*To all those who steal my apples, rails, and corn:*

that I will forgive past offences if they will do so no more—but if they should trespass again, I will prosecute for past offences, as well as the present. I will suffer no person to enter my enclosures on any excuse whatever.
THOS. HAMMOND.
Sept. 1.
N. B. I wish all persons indebted to me in any manner whatever to call and settle with me immediately. T. H.

## A Miller Wanted.

I will give liberal wages to a man who can come well recommended to manage a merchant mill. A single man would be preferred.
JOHN A. ROSENBERGER.
Aug. 25.

## For Sale,

*A young Negro Woman,*

And her male child, about 12 months old. She is an excellent cook and washer, and sold for no fault. Apply to the subscriber, living at the head spring of Bullskin.
ALEX. REILEY.
Aug. 25.

## Fulling and Carding.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has engaged Mr. Thos Crawford, a known workman throughout this and the several adjoining counties, to conduct the above business for a term of years: From the confidence placed in his abilities as a workman, the subscriber flatters himself, that there will be general satisfaction rendered to all who may please to favor him with their custom.
JOHN HELLER.
August 18.

## Land for Sale.

WILL be sold, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the 18th day of September, upon the premises, as much of that tract of land now in the possession of Samuel Russell, near Charlestown, which was conveyed to him by Robert O Grayson and wife, as will be sufficient to raise the sum of $1000 with interest from the 24th day of Jan. last, and charges of sale. Said land having been conveyed to the subscriber in trust by said Russell and wife to secure the payment of several sums of money due from said Russell to said Grayson.
THOMAS GRIGGS, *Trustee.*
August 11.

## Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell,

200 *Acres of unimproved* LAND,

situate upon the drains of Potomac, within 168 rods of the river, near Orrick's Mill, and nearly opposite to Hancock, adjoining the lands of Charles Lee, deceased.—The soil is good, and the whole tract well cloth'd with valuable timber.

—ALSO—

*THREE WATER LOTS,*

in the town of *Smithfield*, Jefferson County with two good dwelling houses,

*A Tan Yard with 15 Vats, Bark-house, Beam-house, Carrying Shop, &c.*

with over head water, raised by a wheel and every thing necessary for carrying on the business to advantage. The situation is a very desirable one, and holds out great inducements to a man who understands the business.

*He also wishes to sell*

A tract of valuable LAND,
Called the Quaker Bottom,
Containing 1000 Acres,

within nine miles of Clarksburgh, Harrison County, Virginia, three miles from the left hand fork of Bingamond's Creek, which Creek passes through the centre of the land—This land possesses great fertility, a large proportion of it is fine Bottom, is of a compact form, well watered and timbered. For terms, and further particulars, apply to the subscriber, living on Back Creek, Berkeley County.
JOSIPPI MINGHINI.
*February* 4, 1819. tf.

## JANE WOODS,

*Has on hand at present, an excellent*

Supply of Medicines.

*The following articles are a part of her assortment, which she will sell very low.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Bateman's Drops, | Lavender, |
| Burgundy Pitch, | Liquorice Stick, |
| Bark, common, | Liquorice Ball, |
| Do. Patent, | Laudanum, |
| Ether—Aloes, | Nutmegs, |
| Pumice Stone, | Oil Amber, |
| Arsenic—Borax, | Oil Vitriol, |
| Blue Vitriol, | —— Anise, |
| Dragon's Blood, | —— Spike, |
| Diacion Plaister, | —— Stone, |
| Ipecacuanha, | —— Almonds, |
| Digitalis, | —— Sassafrase, |
| Blue Ointment, | —— Wormseed, |
| Balsam Peru, | —— Mint, |
| Balsam Copaiva, | —— Cinnamon, |
| Blister Plaster, | —— Pennyroyal, |
| Flies, | —— Cloves, |
| Emetic Wine, | Opium, |
| Arrow Root, | Orange Peel, |
| Aqua Fortis, | Long Pepper, |
| Assafœtida, | Pinkroot, |
| Flowers Benzoin, | Powdered Columbo, |
| Basilicon, | Hooper's Pills, |
| Antimony, | Quicksilver, |
| Annatto, | Rottenstone, |
| Camphor, | Pearl Barley, |
| Court Plaster, | Prepared Chalk, |
| Cream Tartar, | Powdered Rhubarb, |
| Corrosive Sublimate, | Pomatum, |
| Essence Bergamot, | Rhubarb Root, |
| Elixir Vitriol, | Red Precipitate, |
| Essence Peppermint, | White ditto, |
| Essence Lemon, | Squills, |
| Emetic Tartar, | Salammoniac, |
| Elixir Paregoric, | Rust of Iron, |
| English Gentian, | Salt Petre, |
| Cinnamon, | Spirits Salt, |
| Canella Alba, | Spirits Wine, |
| Cochineal, | Salt Tartar, |
| Calomel, | Senna, |
| Columbo Root, | Spirits Nitre, |
| Caustic—Emery, | Turlington's Balsam, |
| Flour Sulphur, | Turmeric, |
| Fœtid Tincture, | Tincture of Flies, |
| Flake Manna, | Sugar Lead, |
| Castor Oil, common, | Black Snake Root, |
| Cold Drawn, do. | Seneca do. |
| Castile Soap, | Sweet Oil, |
| Cloves, | Spermaceti, |
| Chamomile Flowers, | Spirits Turpentine, |
| Gum Elastic, | Sponge, |
| Gum Arabic, | Soda, |
| —— Myrch, | Sarsaparilla, |
| —— Kino, | Sago, |
| —— Guiacum, | Tamarinds, |
| —— Gamboge, | Tapioca, |
| —— Dragon, | Tooth Brushes, |
| Saunders, | Putty prepared, |
| Shellac, | Papers, |
| Gold Tincture, | Venice Turpentine, |
| Godfrey's Cordial, | Valerian Root, |
| Hand's Pills, | Vitriolated Tartar, |
| Harlem Oil, | Evans' Lancets, |
| Spirits Hartshorn, | Common, do. |
| Hierapicra, | Spring Lancets, |
| Ising Glass, | Scales and Weights, |
| Jalap, | Wafers, |
| Inkpowder, | Sealing Wax, |
| Ivory Black, | Gum Copal, |
| Lee's Pills, | Copal Varnish, |
| Magnessia, | Paints, |
| Mace, | Linseed Oil & Putty. |

And a general assortment of Confectionary.
August 4.

## NOTICE.

A man qualified to manage a farm, with from six to twelve or fifteen hands, wishes to be employed in that business the ensuing year. Enquire of the printer.
Aug 25.



# FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

*CHARLES TOWN JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.*

VOL. XII.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1819. [No. 598.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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

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

*,* All communications to the Editor on business, must be post paid.


### FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The following letter is from an officer on board the United States' frigate Macedonian, at Valparaiso, to his friend in Savannah. It will be read with much interest.

*U. States' Ship Macedonian,*
*Valparaiso Bay, 8th March,* 1819.§

We are still at anchor in this port, but expect to leave Lima in a few days. I think it very probable that we shall give up our contemplated visit to the Northwest. Judge Provost, who, you recollect was dispatched from the United States, for the purpose of putting every thing in a right train in that part of the world, has just returned to this port, and has, I understand, made such arrangements as will prevent the necessity of our prence there.—I do not however state this as a fact, but merely as the general impression of my brother officers and myself. We shall, after visiting Lima, pay our respects to the Gallipagos Islands and make no little slaughter, I apprehend, among the turtle and terrapins, for which these Islands are so celebrated.

Since our arrival in these seas, our whole crew has enjoyed a degree of health, I never before witnessed on board any ship we have, at present but two men on the sick list, one of them from a wound by the accidental discharge of a musket, from which he has nearly recovered. Our ship is in fine order and good discipline, and we have every prospect of a pleasant and valuable cruise—I think it probable that we shall be absent at least two years from the time of our last sailing from Norfolk, by which time I think I may with common exertions calculate on obtaining a considerable knowledge of my profession.

As you will no doubt feel gratified with an account of what has lately occurred in this quarter, I will strive to give you as correct an idea as I myself possess. In my last letter I gave you to understand that the remains of the Royal forces after the battle of Maypo had retreated towards the mountains, that a proportion of the Patriot army was occupied in watching them; and that the remainder, to the amount of several thousands, were encamped at the foot of the Andes. The retreating Royalists have since been overtaken, and with the exception of their commander, who escaped with a very small body of followers, have been entirely destroyed by battle or desertion. The Royalists have at present possession of no part of Chili except the fortress of Valdivia, in the mountains, which, cut off from all communication with Old Spain, is considered of so little consequence as to be scarcely ever mentioned. I also stated in my former letter to you that the Chilian squadron under the command of their Admiral Lord Cochrane had proceeded off Lima, and in the event of a successful attack on the Royal naval force was to return to this port for the army, in concert with which an attack was contemplated on Lima. The British frigate Andromache, which has just arrived from Lima with Judge Provost on board, fell in with Lord Cochrane within 20 leagues of Callao, the port of the capital of Peru, the 15th Feb. and we learn by her an immediate attack was contemplated on the shipping in the harbor. Judge Provost states that the Royal squadron was partly dismantled and moored in a situation easy to be assailed. The Patriot force consists of an Indiaman, mounting 60 guns; one frigate of 50, another of 18, and a brig of 22. The Royal squadron consists of two frigates and two sloops. There is no doubt of Lord Cochrane's having made a dash at the batteries and squadron long before this, but the result cannot be known at this place for several weeks, as it generally takes the fastest sailing vessels a month to beat up from Lima to this port against the southerly winds, which constantly prevail on the coast. Thus you find that the Royal cause is entirely lost in Chili, and that the Chilians themselves are about attacking a neighboring province. In this situation their military affairs at present stand. Their civil regulations, as I mentioned in a former letter, amount to nothing; the bayonet is the only law, and the commander of the armies rules every thing. Government has no money and the troops have received no pay for several months past—and there is no telling how long they may be willing to serve on such terms. I fear it will not be long before this country becomes involved in a civil war more bloody than the one lately waged with so much glory.—This may be delayed by Cochrane's success, but must take place before long. Discontent rears her head every where, and suspicion followed by cruelty and oppression, already appears. It is but lately that a large number of Spanish officers, taken at Maipo, were shot without even the form of a trial, under the plea of a contemplated rise on the Governor and guards, in a town where they were quartered—a part of these officers were put to death, while in the act of attacking the person of the Governor, by the citizens and soldiery, who, on the alarm, rushed tumultuously into the palace—this was of course to be expected; but shortly after a number of the principal officers were drawn out and shot without trial—among them was the second in command on the bloody field of Maipo, a brave soldier, who, by his conduct on that well fought day, gained the applause, even of his enemies. The government, of course, are interested in putting the fairest face possible on this transaction—individuals speak little on the subject, and content themselves with shaking their heads when they hear it mentioned—I fear when the truth is given to the world, the transaction will be no way creditable to the rulers of Chili. I find no little jealousy existing between the Chilians and the Buenos Ayreans, which I think the former have sufficient reason for. It appears to have been the policy of the commander of the United Armies (San Martin, a Buenos Ayrean) to render Chili in a measure subservient to Buenos Ayres, by placing as much civil and military authority as possible into the hands of the latter—and by putting aside all the most popular Chilians. It is but lately that a Col. Rodariguez, a Chilian and deserving favorite, was murdered, when in custody, for some alleged crime, and although the best face is put on the motive, San Martin is considered by all as the author of the foul deed. I myself heard a Chilian of the first standing exclaim that although every thing appeared calm, Chili still remembered and would avenge the blood of her son.

To sum up all in a few words, this country is entirely independent of Old Spain, but yet it is not free. The peasantry, a brave hardy race, are so ignorant as to be easily made the dupe of every designing villain; and consequently the country must be split by party, for their leaders, unlike our patriot forefathers, aim at little more than their own interests. I think that no government but a monarchy can suit them for many years, and a limited one I wish to God they had. I have lately passed a fortnight at Santiago, the capital of Chili, about 40 miles in the interior. I have also visited a gold mine about 14 leagues from Santiago, and have been enabled to make a tolerable selection of gold and silver ore, with other minerals. When in Santiago, I dined with O'Higgins, the Director of Chili, and was sumptuously entertained.

P. S. I neglected to mention the occurrence of a duel between two of our Midshipmen, a week since, in which one of them, a Mr. John A. Abercrombie, of New York, was killed at the first fire. In speaking of the affairs of Chili, I might also have stated that the communication between this province and Buenos Ayres, over the Cordilleras, has been greatly interrupted by the party of Artigas—and that this government has sent Deputies to treat with that officer.

### THE EPISTLE
FROM THE
### YEARLY MEETING,
HELD IN LONDON,

By Adjournments, from the 19th of the Fifth Month, to the 28th of the same, inclusive 1819.

To the *Quarterly* and *Monthly Meetings* of *FRIENDS*, in *Great Britain, Ireland,* and *elsewhere*

*Dear Friends.*—We have renewed cause of thankfulness to "the Father of mercies and God of all comfort." [2 *Cor* 1 3] for having permitted us to be again sensible that we are under his protecting care. His love and his ancient goodness have not been withheld from us in this our annual assembly; and under a fresh persuasion that He is still graciously willing to do us good, we invite all our dear friends to offer their hearts to his disposal. In the wilderness of this life, dangers assail us on every hand: but if we look with entire reliance unto Christ the great Head of the Church, he will lead us safely along; he will protect us from being entangled by the briars and thorns; he will shield us from the sun, and from the storm; he will permit us to know his voice and to distinguish it from the voice of the stranger; and humbly to believe that we are of that "one fold," [*John* X 16] of which he is the everlasting Shepherd,—that he will give unto us eternal life, and that none shall pluck us out of his hand [*vers* 23.] How inviting are these truths! how animating are these assurances!

But this attainment is to be ours, only as we look in faith unto Him who declared, "If any man will come after me let him deny himself, and take up his cross daily, and follow me" [*Luke* X 23.] To deny ourselves, and to take up the cross are duties which we desire earnestly to press upon all. If we seek for Divine aid that this may become the daily engagement of our lives, we shall be induced to make a narrow scrutiny into our thoughts, and into the motives which influence our conduct. Frequent self examination will convince us that we are frail, and unworthy of the Lord's mercies. A conviction of our own weakness and transgression will make us fearful of speaking of the errors of others; and tend to restrain us from tale-bearing and detraction. At the same time, divine love operating on our hearts, and begetting there the love of our neighbor, will constrain us to offer a word of counsel, in a way most calculated to produce the desired effect on such as we deem deficient in moral or religious duty.

Precious and very desirable is a humble, contrite, teachable state of mind, in which the earnest prayer is raised, that we may live in the love and fear of our great Creator, and in all things walk acceptably before Him. Oh! that all may be kept in the low valley of humility, where the dew remains long; where they will know the Lord to be "as a hiding place from the wind, and a covert from the tempest." [*Isa* XXXII 2] Here preservation is witnessed within the holy inclosure; here we are guarded against the snares which beset those who would make haste to be rich. How safe, how necessary it is, for the humble Christian to set out well, to watch against the first temptation to covet great things! Sweet is the condition of the grateful mind: sweet is a state of contentment and of daily dependence on the Lord.

The amount of the sufferings of our friends in Great Britain and Ireland, as reported to this meeting, is upwards of fifteen thousand six hundred pounds. A very small proportion of these has been incurred for military purposes, whilst the remainder has arisen from the support of our Christian testimony against the payment of tithes and other demands of an ecclesiastical nature.

We have received an epistle from our dear friends in Ireland, and one from each of the Yearly meetings in America. It is satisfactory to find that in several parts of that continent, friends are alive to the rights and interests of the natives of Africa and their descendants resident among them; and are endeavoring, by the establishment of schools, to promote the education of their offspring. Their attempts also, to introduce the benefits of civilized life among the native inhabitants of the wilderness, continue to be steady and persevering; and to be marked in some parts by a cheering degree of success. We are also glad to learn the favorable result of an application to the government of the United States, to secure to some of those natives a title to their lands, previously to an intended subdivision of this property, in order to its being transmitted by legal inheritance.

The continuance of the blessing of peace to this nation has warmed our hearts with gratitude. Our refusal to bear arms is not only a testimony against the violence and cruelty of war, but against a confidence in what is emphatically termed in scripture, the "arm of flesh." [2 *Chron* XXXII 8] it is a testimony to the meekness and gentleness of Christ, and a resignation to suffer, in reliance on the power, the goodness, the protection and the providence of the Almighty. Let us, even now, seek to have our trust so firmly fixed on this unfailing source of help, that if our faith should be ever again put to the test, we may have ground to look with humble confidence to Him in whom we have believed.

Dear Friends, if we are quickened by the power of the Son of God, we shall not be idle spectators in the world, nor indolent occupiers of the talents with which we are intrusted; and however varied our allotments may be, each will see that he has duties, and very important duties to fulfil, in this state of existence. We shall however, find that it becomes the pious Christian to wait to know his exertions for the good of others regulated and sanctified by the Spirit of his Lord. We shall seek to be preserved from suffering by the friendship and intercourse of the world; and we shall see the necessity of continued watchfulness, that neither our own minds, nor those of our tender offspring, may be drawn aside from the simplicity and purity of the Truth as it is in Jesus. Our early predecessors received this Truth by convincement; they made great sacrifices to obtain an establishment therein, and having thus purchased their possession, they were careful not lightly to esteem it, nor to exchange it for any inferior object; but let us ever bear in mind, that the salvation of the soul cannot be inherited by birth right, nor imparted by education. It is an individual work, indispensibly necessary for every man to know, wrought in him through Jesus Christ our Lord and Saviour. Let us then, each seek to fill his allotted station in the church, that in the day of righteous decision we may all be found worthy to stand before God in Zion.

"The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all. Amen."

Signed in and on behalf of the Meeting, by
WM DILWORTH CREWDSON,
*Clerk to the Meeting this Year.*

FROM THE NEW HAMPSHIRE PATRIOT.

*Messrs. Hill and Moore:*—I have lately observed two novel productions issued from the Cabinet at Washington. The one is an invitation for the several banks, in the different States to lay before the Treasury department a history of their institutions. The other is a proposal for the contract of public supplies, in which it is directed that the several applicants make a discrimination in price between the western or interior banks, and those on the seaboard.

As to the first request, there is very little probability that any thing like a fair statement will be known by it. Those banks that are strong may report; but those that are made without funds (as it is probably the case with a great many) will not be very solicitous to give a solemn record of their poverty. The Executives of the different States would more willingly supply the information than the banks, had the resolve of Congress been so directed.

These considerations have induced me to turn my eye to the tenth section of the first article in the Constitution, and invite the jurists and legislators of our nation to determine and resolve the questions that grow out of it.

"*Section* 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law imparing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility."

The first question that presents itself is, are not the notes issued by incorporated banks, bills of credit? After they have so long passed as the currency of the country in the purchase of estates and merchandize and in the payment of debts, it must be a fine specimen of logical powers that can make it appear they are not "bills of credit." This then, I will take for granted. But the states have not issued them. They have, however, authorized certain incorporated companies to issue them. This authority invites another question, viz. Can the several States grant that power to an individual or company, that they are constitutionally precluded from exercising themselves? If they can, I can see no cause why every article of this very important section may not be evaded, and in short almost every other section of our national compact. It is only to substitute a secondary authority, to coin money, or perform any of the acts that are negatived, and all becomes lawful.

The frequent deaths of some and sickly condition of other banks, has a very alarming effect on trade and confidence, and clearly points out to the nation the necessity of some more safe and effectual standard of public currency.

I am not informed of the number of banks in the United States. I have only the history of those of Massachusetts before me. In January last, there were returns of forty one banks made to the Legislature, with a capital of $11,870,000, and supported by a specie capital of money in their vaults of $1,037,537, 25, which is between eight and nine per cent, of the returned capital. Notwithstanding these slender means, I have not heard of a failure of any of their banks for the last year. This proportion of specie to capital has not varied very materially for ten or twelve years, except at some periods of the late war, when the vaults were literally crowded with specie.

This paragraph was introduced for no other purpose than to shew by what small means a bank may be supported, if carefully and prudently managed, and not to put out of sight the constitutional question before quoted, which I hope may be satisfactorily explained to thousands of anxious citizens, as well as to your constant reader.
C. STARK.
*Pembroke, August,* 1819.

### ON THE NEW THEORY.

FROM THE LYNCHBURG PRESS.

*Messrs. Editors:* I lately read a short essay in your paper addressed to Dr. Mitchill, of New-York, respecting the formation of our earth.—There is something so extremely absurd and atheistical in it, that I cannot help noticing it. If you think my remarks worth an insertion, you will oblige a subscriber by giving them one.

In the first place he says—"Taking it for granted, that this earth has been of a consistence that would take shape by motion, and from what has been discovered, there are strong arguments in its favor) what would be its internal structure? If we believe the Mosaic account of the creation of the world,