

# FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

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

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1819.

[No. 608.]

Vol. XII.]

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 cents for every subsequent insertion. All advertisements sent to the office without having the number of times for which they are to be inserted, inserted, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

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

James S. Lane and Towner, ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public generally, that they have commenced opening A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, suitable to the season, selected within a few days past, by one of the concern, who is still in market purchasing and sending on goods, that will be sold on the lowest possible terms. Common report says money is scarce—believing this we are determined to give a great many goods for a little money, so as to correspond with the times.

Shepherdstown, Nov. 24.

**30 Dollars Reward.** RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Halifax, Dauphin County, on Sunday night the 10th of October last, an apprentice by indenture to the gunsmith trade, who calls himself

Benjamin F. Landes,

about nineteen years of age, talks good German and English—he is about five feet eight inches high, well proportioned, dark complexion, black hair and eyes—his clothing consist of a brown cloth roundabout and pantaloons, a half worn fur hat, a black cloth jacket, a new coarse pair of shoes, and one pair of white top linen pantaloons, and one blue cotton check pair of pantaloons. Whoever apprehends the above named apprentice and secures him in the jail of Dauphin County, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges.

JACOB ROOP, Halifax, Nov. 10, 1819.

**NOTICE.** The partnership between Daniel Allstadt and John Troxell, was dissolved on the 22d instant, by mutual consent.

DANIEL ALLSTADT, JOHN TROXELL, Nov. 24.

**10 Dollars Reward.** STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, at Leesdon, on Friday the 4th inst.

**A BAY HORSE,**

rising four years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, supposed to be branded on the near shoulder with the letter J and on the near buttock with the letter B. The above reward will be paid for returning said horse to Benjamin B. Strider, at Smithfield, or to Charles Strider, at Harper's Ferry, and all reasonable expenses.

NORVEL CHAMLEN, Nov. 24.

**GOOD TIMES!!!** FOR GOODS ARE CHEAP.

THE subscribers have just received, and are now opening, a supply of GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching season, carefully selected from the latest arrivals, in Baltimore, which we pledge ourselves to sell as low for Cash, or to our punctual customers on a short credit, as they can be bought in this or the adjoining counties. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and view our assortment, if they do, we feel confident we shall be able to please them. We know that money is scarce, but why complain of Hard Times, when a little money will buy a great many necessary articles which you cannot well do without?

WM. F. LOCK, & Co. Charlestown, Nov. 10.

**Stray Hog.** TAKEN trespassing on the subscriber's farm, an *stray Hog*, marked with a crop and underbit in the left ear, and a hole in the right—about 18 months old. Appraised to four dollars and seventy five cents. The owner is requested to prove property and take it away.

JOSEPH W. DAVIS, Nov. 17.

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

## THE SUBSCRIBER,

In addition to a general assortment of Goods, HAS FOR SALE, The best Putty for window glass, Copal Varnish, Paints, Liquid blacking, Pomice Stone, Pewter Sand, Rotten Stone, Sand paper, BEES WAX, Tapers for the sick, &c.

All of which she will sell low for cash, or as a store by Humphreys and Hooff, who begs those who owe her to come forward and settle with her, as she is in want of money to pay her debts.

JANE WOODS, Sept. 29.

**Trustee's Sale.** WILL be sold, to the highest bidder, for cash, on Saturday the 27th of November next, that valuable house and lot in Charlestown, on the main street, at present occupied as a store by Humphreys and Hooff—also the lot immediately opposite stable. The above property was conveyed to the subscriber and William Tate, Esq. in trust by John Anderson, and wife, to secure the payment of debts due from said Anderson, to Thomas Hammond, John Grove, and Samuel Wright. The sale will take place upon the premises, and commence about 2 o'clock, P. M.

TH. GRIGGS, Jr. Surviving Trustee, Oct. 13.

**Information.** THE business transacted under the firm of Frame & Lock, ceased on the first inst. We return our thanks to our many punctual customers, and the public in general, for past patronage. All those in arrears are requested to discharge the same as soon as possible, as we are anxious to close the business.

M. FRAME, Wm. F. LOCK, Oct. 6.

**NEW FIRM.** WM. F. LOCK, & CO. SOLICIT those who were customers to Frame and Lock, and the public generally, to call at their old stopping place and get good bargains. We have on hand, an intend keeping, a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Glass, China and Queen's ware, Hardware and Cutlery; together with such other articles as are generally called for—all of which will be sold on the lowest terms.

Charlestown, Oct. 6.

**Good words will pay us no longer.** THE PARTNERSHIP existing heretofore under the firm of Carllie & Davis, having expired on the 8th of September last, by limitation, the partners are anxious to have a final close of their business. In order to effect this as speedily as possible, all who are indebted to the firm, particularly those who have so much neglected our former polite and earnest requests, are again and the last time, solicited to call and pay off their accounts immediately. To wait any longer with you is deemed unnecessary—neither time nor justice to ourselves will admit of the indulgence we have given you. We forgive all former disappointments, hoping that you will attend to your own true interest now. Should you not do so, rest assured that apology will no longer pay us—therefore we hope that all will evince a willingness to pay before they get sued; which is repugnant to our feelings.

We return our sincere thanks to all our punctual customers and the public generally, for the liberal encouragement we have received, and inform them the business will be conducted in future under the firm of JOHN CARLLIE, who will attend to settling up the business of Carllie & Davis.

JNO CARLLIE, A. DAVIS, October 6.

**A NEW FIRM.** THE subscriber having purchased the stock of goods belonging to Carllie & Davis, comprising

A General and Good Assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, Queen's Ware, China, Groceries, Liquors, &c. &c. Solicits the old punctual customers of Carllie and Davis, and the public generally, to give him a call. He is enabled to sell them as cheap goods as can be had in the state of Virginia, for cash or country produce.

JOHN CARLLIE, Charlestown, Oct. 6.

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

## 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.

A sovereign remedy for Colic, obstinate Coughs, Catarrhs, Asthmas, sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions. Charlestown 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 subjected 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.

C. JAS. 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 five 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 Gonorrhoea.

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 Warehouse, 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.)

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, THE COMPLETE Virginia and Maryland

FARRIER,

Being a copious selection from the best treated on Farriery now extant in the United States.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## Boarding.

TEN or twelve genteel young men or boys, will be taken as boarders, on reasonable terms. ESTHER G. BROWN, Charlestown, Oct. 27.

**SHOE THREAD.** FOR sale, a quantity of Shoe Thread, of different sizes, by HUMPHREYS, KEYES & HOOFF, Oct. 27.

**Cheap Goods.** JEFFERSON & BROWN, Have just received a supply of Fall and Winter Goods,

Which they are now selling off remarkably low. They invite their customers, who have not yet supplied themselves, to call and examine their assortment. They also politely request those that they have not yet had the pleasure of dealing with, to give them a call, as they are determined nothing shall be wanting on their part to give satisfaction. Charlestown, Nov. 3.

**CONWAY SLOAN,** IN addition to a general supply of Medicines, has just received the following sundries, viz.

English red lead—white ditto, Spanish brown—black lead, Venetian red—Fresh madder, Cromic yellow, No. 1—red saunders, Prussian blue, No. 1.

Scraped gum copal—rough ditto do. Pomice stone—black varnish, Rotten stone—red chalk—white ditto, Black and red ink powder—black ink, Bluck lead pencils—writing sand, Wafers—sealing wax—tapers, Transparent fancy soap, Windsor do. do—rose ditto, Lorillard's Macebath snuff, Pyke's do. do—Ditto Raspee ditto, Scotch snuff in half pound bottles, Cut and dried tobacco.

ALSO, Muscatel Raisins—Almonds—Filberts, Martiniac Cordials, Black pepper—white do.—long do, Cloves—Nutmegs—Mace—Allspice, Race Ginger—Ground do, Cayenne pepper—English Mustard, And a supply of FRESH CONFECTION, Spanish cigars—country do.

Oct. 20.

**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.

**FALL AND WINTER GOODS** NOW OPENING IN SHEPHERDSTOWN. THE subscribers hereby inform their customers and the public generally, that they have commenced opening their assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods, selected (within a few days past) from the last arrivals this fall—They consider it more than useless to particularize each and every article that comprise their present extensive assortment, as it is pretty generally known in this neighborhood, that it embraces almost every article that can be asked for. Only come at once and supply your wants with FRESH GOODS, at new and cheap rates before they are all sold.

JAS. S. LANE & TOWNER, Shepherdstown, Sept. 22.

**Fulling and Dying.** THE subscriber hereby informs the public that he has employed a young man as a fuller, who comes well recommended, and commenced the

Fulling and Dying Business, at Mill's Grove, on the 11th inst. where cloth will be fulled, dyed and dressed in the neatest manner, and on the shortest notice. Those who may favor him with their custom, may rest assured that every exertion in his power will be made to give them satisfaction. He will constantly keep on hand, a superior quality of DYE STUFFS, and will dye any color that may be required. The current price will be given for soft and hard soap, which will be taken in payment for fulling, or cash.

BENJAMIN BEELER, Oct. 13.

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

## The Maid's Soliloquy.

A PARODY. The maid alone, with Milton in her hand, opens to that celebrated passage,

"Hail wedded love, mysterious law, See how they hide themselves, who this do bind, But our destiny, for a time and man!" It must be so! Milton thou reasonest well—Else why this pleasing hope, this fond desire, This longing after something unpossessed? Or why this secret dread, this inward horror Of dying unsex'd; why shrinks the soul Back on itself, and starts at virginity?

"Is reason, faithful reason, ails within us; 'Tis nature's self that points out an alliance, And intimates a husband to the sex. Marriage! thou pleasing, and yet anxious thought! Through what new scenes and changes must we pass, Till changing state in prospect lies before me; And shadows, clouds and darkness rest upon it. Here I will hold. If nature prompts the wish (And that she does, is plain from all her works) Our duty and our interest bid, indulge it. For the great end of nature's law is bliss; But yet—in wedlock woman must—obey! 'Tis weary of these doubts, the priest shall end them. Nor rashly do I venture loss and gain: Bondage and pleasure meet my thoughts at once: I wed—my liberty is gone for ever, But happiness from time itself accrues! Love first shall recompense my loss of freedom; And when my charms shall fade away, my eyes Themselves grow dim, my stature bend with years, Then pious friendship shall succeed to love; Then virtuous I'll scorn infamy and death, Renew'd immortal, in a final race.

**GOODS TO SUIT THE TIMES.** THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE RECEIVED THEIR SUPPLY OF

**Fall & Winter Goods,** which are now offered for sale, at the Post Office, near to the Market House, for cash, or to punctual customers, as usual, on a short credit, except sugar and coffee, which are cash articles, and must be paid for in ready money.

The fact cannot be denied that in these times are hard, notwithstanding purchasers will have no reason to complain, if we sell them most of the necessary articles for family consumption for something near half the usual price in better times. We invite purchasers who want good bargains, to call and supply themselves soon, whilst our assortment is good.

Humphreys, Keyes & Hooff, Charlestown, Oct. 20.

**CONWAY SLOAN,** RETURNS his thanks to the public for the encouragement he has received, since his commencement in business, and hopes by unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of the same—he would inform them he has just opened a complete supply of

MEDICINES, of the best quality, and latest importations, he deems it unnecessary to enumerate each article, as it would occupy too much space to appear in a newspaper, he therefore solicits a call from Physicians, and others, who can then have an opportunity of examining the quality of each; as they have been purchased at a good time and on good terms, the prices will be reasonable.

Charlestown, Oct. 20.

**BACON.** THE subscriber has about 1000 lbs. of nice well cured BACON, for sale.

HENRY S. TURNER, Nov. 3.

**Jefferson & Brown,** Have on hand a general assortment of Fuller's Dye Stuffs,

ALSO, Rock Powder, Brown and Loaf Sugar, TEAS—COFFEE, Molasses—SALT, Twill'd Bags, &c. &c.

Charlestown, Nov. 3.

**Humphreys, Keyes & Hooff,** HAVE FOR SALE, Sugars—Teas—Coffee—Molasses, Jamaica Spirit—Cogniac Brandy, OLD RYE WHISKY, Indigo—Madder—Fustic, Logwood—Alum, Ellicott's wrought and cut NAILS, Cotton Yarn of the first quality, Wool Cards, Oct. 20.

**John Kreps,** INFORMS the public that he has returned to this county, and again offers his services as an

**AUCTIONEER.** He assures them that every exertion in his power will be made to give satisfaction to all who may employ him.

Jefferson county, Oct. 20.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

From London papers to the 23d of Oct. received at the office of the N. York Evening Post.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 9.

GERMANY.—The army of Austria has been increased 80,000 men by the last levy, and a second levy, equally numerous, is already talked of.

Sandt, it is said will be tried by a central tribunal, to be established at Mavonca. The Prussian conspiracy will be brought before the same court.

It is affirmed, that the king of Saxony, compassionating the persecution to which the Jews are subjected in many parts of Germany, has granted to all persons of the Jewish religion, residing in his dominions, rights of citizenship.

Accounts from Frankfort say, that several Jewish houses are preparing to quit that city, in order to avoid the persecutions of which their nation is the object. The rich bankers, Rothschilds, are going to settle at Vienna. Our readers will remember that the emperor of Austria has granted them patents of nobility, as a recompense for the services which they performed during the last war.

Disturbances have broken out at Odenwald, a province of the grand duchy of Hesse, which seem to have been very serious. They are said to have arisen from the raising of taxes. A detachment of cavalry, ordered to arrest a lawyer of Michelstadt, suspected of having excited those troubles, has been put to flight by the country people. A detachment of infantry, with four pieces of cannon, has been sent from Darmstadt, to reduce the rioters to order. It is said the insurgents have made themselves masters of six pieces of cannon belonging to the castle of the count of Ebbach.

FRANCE.—The number of English in France is increasing. It is reckoned that not less than 15,000 are now in that city. DENMARK.—It is stated, on the authority of private letters from Hamburg, that the disturbances at Copenhagen, directed against the Jews, had been renewed with greater violence. The troops having put them down, it is asserted that the next day the sailors in the port reinforced the populace, and, after holding some parleys with the soldiers, the latter refused to act against the people. It is added, that the king had, in consequence, quitted his capital, to proceed to a strong fortress at some leagues distance, and that new troops had been ordered to march upon Copenhagen. There have been disturbances of a similar character at Elsinore.

The outrages committed at Copenhagen against the Jews, were of a more violent character than those of many towns in Germany. One of the Jews was forced from his carriage, and stoned in the open day; he is said to be dead of his wounds. The secretary of an advocate, who headed a mob that broke into the house of a Jew, and threw the furniture and goods into the street, has been condemned to be imprisoned for life in a house where the prisoners are employed in ransoming wood.

SPAIN.—The most afflicting accounts have been received from Madrid, under date of the 16th ult. They state that the yellow fever had increased with alarming rapidity, during the last few days, in the Isle of Leon. From the 1st to the 20th of August, 105 persons died of the contagion, 392 recovered, and 723 were attacked. From the 20th (the day on which the communications ceased) the mortality was 245, recovered 663, and the number of sick had amounted to 1313. The latest accounts from the above island state, that on the three first days of September, 145 fell victims; on the 4th, 57; 7th, 40; 6th of the 15th ult. report, that the malady begins to assume a serious character in that city.

Accounts from Madrid of the 8th of last month, mention, that the English Government has revived its proposal to the Court of Spain, to obtain, upon certain conditions, the cession of the Island of Cuba, which appears to place the Spanish Ministry in a situation which is the more embarrassing, as the inhabitants of that rich colony seem resolved to defend their liberty by force of arms, rather than submit to the power of Great Britain. The correspondence between London and Madrid is extremely active at this moment, which seems to indicate that highly important negotiations are on foot; but they are involved in mystery, and we must wait with patience till time shall discover the secret.

General meetings on the unfortunate affair of the 16th August, both in counties and towns, continue to be announced in various parts of England. That of the county of York, which is signed by the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Milton, and other distinguished personages, is announced in terms of the greatest caution, but expresses a determination to demand inquiry. Meetings of the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland are also in preparation. At a late meeting of some of the principal inhabitants of the latter county, we were highly gratified by the reasonable and moderate tone in which Mr. Forsyth addressed the assembly on this melancholy subject.—With the natural and proper feelings of an Englishman on the violent proceedings of the 16th of August, he expressed, at the same time, his pointed disapprobation of those moving masses of radicals, who march round the country, to influence and overawe the decisions of every local assembly, by an interference which is equally dangerous and unconstitutional.

With regard to the Florida treaty, some new facts come out daily. Among other extraordinary circumstances, the Spanish minister required of Mr. Forsyth a categorical answer, whether or not he was authorized, in case his Catholic majesty should ratify the treaty, to annex thereto a new article, in which the United States would pledge themselves not to acknowledge the independence of Buenos Ayres. It is understood that the American plenipotentiary readily answered, that although his instructions gave him no powers to enter into new articles, but merely to urge the ratification of an instrument that already wore a perfect and official form; yet, nevertheless, he felt himself perfectly authorized to say in the name of his government, that such a proposition was totally inadmissible. He further added, that his impressions were, that the United States would recognize the independence of Buenos Ayres, or any other of the free sections of South America, which had sufficient strength and stability to warrant such recognition; and that the line of policy with regard to the new states of South America, was totally independent of existing relations with Spain. He further informed king Ferdinand's ministers, that nothing but a desire to evince to the world the amicable disposition of the United States, had prevented him from withdrawing from Madrid the very instant it was notified to him the ratification would not take place, adding that in this spirit of forbearance he should await the final instructions of his government, which he hoped to receive before the end of September. At the close of this interesting and spirited communication, Mr. Forsyth assured the Spanish cabinet, that they were not henceforward to consider any one of the conditions of the treaty, as binding on the United States.

LONDON, OCT. 11.

The famed American frigate Chesapeake, a crack ship of their navy, which became the Shannon's glorious prize, and was condemned at Plymouth, has been purchased by Messrs. Poshman & Holmes, of Portsmouth, who are under bond to government to break her up next spring. She has been brot round to Portsmouth harbor, by capt Geo. Goble, of Bosham, with a crew of 19 men only, under jury-masts, in the most seaman-like manner, and is a great object of attention among nautical men. She is unquestionably as fine a ship as ever swam; her timbers are remarkably stout; her upper deck is 174 1/2 feet in length, and 41 feet 9 inches in the midships; she mounted 54 guns of heavy metal, and was the Shannon's superior in every respect but discipline.

The following is an extract of a private letter from Liverpool, dated Oct. 9.—"The Betty, capt. Wedgewood, arrived here this day from Philadelphia, with upwards of 150 men, women and children, returned emigrants. The tide of emigration has turned, and those poor creatures who have been induced to leave their country, their homes, their friends, from the flattering prospect held out to them of that land of plenty and freedom, (the United States) are now happy if they can find the means of paying their passage to return to Old England."

The following important communication we have to day received from Africa, by the contents of which it will be seen, that the different Powers of Europe have come to some important resolutions regarding the Barbary States. ALGIERS, SEPT. 10. "An English and French combined squadron, composed of the Rochfort, of 80 guns and a brig of war, under the command of Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Fremantle, and the French ship Colossus, and frigate Galatea, commanded by Vice Admiral Lurein, arrived here on the 3d instant; on the 4th, the two Admirals came on shore; on the 5th, the two Admirals presented to the Bey in the name of their Sovereigns, the Resolutions of the Congress at Aux-la-Chapelle, relative to the Barbary Powers, one of which was to the following effect: "That the Barbary Powers will no longer be allowed to remain on the footing they had been; and that they must henceforth, in their political relations, consider themselves to be viewed in the light of civilized nations, &c. "To this the Bey replied, that he really could not comprehend what the Admirals would say to him; they have, in fact, left Algiers without any further arrangement." Great Troling Match for Two Hundred Guineas.—The bay mare belonging to capt. Hughes, which lately trotted the fifteen

miles within the hour, was then backed to do eight miles in half an hour. Within a month, and yesterday the undertaking was accomplished by going the eight miles out on the Cambridge road. The mare carried eight stones, and she did the eight miles in 29 minutes and 59 seconds.

OCTOBER 12.  
AWFUL TIMES.

The information received from different parts of the kingdom, of the progress of sedition, becomes, as might have been expected, of more importance. The radicals rejoicing in the impulse given to their cause by the few foolish whigs whom they have deluded, no longer conceal their detestable projects, but speak openly, and without disguise, of "the revolution already begun."

Such is the impression produced on the minds of good and loyal men, where the spirit of insurrection against the constitution chiefly prevails, that some of them are proceeding with all the vigor in their power, as individuals, to protect each other against the danger they apprehend.

"When bad men conspire, good men must associate." This was the awful warning of Burke. But what can individual efforts do, against the open violence of an armed populace, intent upon the destruction of property and the subversion of all that restrains their licentiousness? Effectual protection can, at the present moment, proceed only from those in whom the constitution has placed the power of the state, and we should tremble for the fate of this wretched land, if we saw any want of vigilance or courage in our government.

The monarchy of France was surrendered to an infuriated mob, bearding the king upon his throne, by the timidity and laxity of his ministers. An early effort on the part of that government had stopped those torrents of blood which afterwards swept away both the throne and the altar.

We congratulate our peaceful fellow countrymen; that government is fully alive to the danger which threatens us. Their determination to assemble the legislature, was a decisive indication of their sense of the present awful times, and we have no doubt their precautionary measures, until parliament shall have met, will continue to keep pace with the ferocious activity of our modern Catalines.

As a measure of indispensable precaution, in the present reduced state of the army, an addition of 10,000 men is to be immediately made for the protecting force of the country. This will be accomplished in the most efficient and economical manner, by calling into activity those who are receiving from the state the rewards of their former services, and placing them under the command of officers already upon the pension establishment. These veterans, so distinguished in the annals of the country, will, we have no doubt, in the protection of its internal peace, display the vigor they have shown in asserting its foreign glory.

The services of a part of the regular army, will be in like manner rendered available, by relieving the soldiers now in the garrisons and dock yards, and by substituting mariners in their place. With this view twenty men will be added to each company of mariners, making together 11,600 men.

We suppose we shall hear from the press of the radical whigs, a great deal of *raison d'etat* about standing armies and arbitrary power. We have one short answer for them. The regent, and those, who in contempt of their wise predictions, and their unceasing counteraction, carried this country in triumph through the war abroad, will not basely surrender our constitution, our liberties, and our monarchy, "in their high and palmy state," to a revolutionary banditti at home."

Earl Fitzwilliam is removed from the office of Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the West Riding of the county of York. A wise and reasonable measure.

LONDON, OCT. 13.

Parliament is summoned by proclamation, to meet on the 23d of November.

It was said on the continent, that count Montholon, came to Europe with his wife from St. Helena, disguised as a servant; that he has brought several letters from Bonaparte concealed in his clothes, and the three first volumes of Bonaparte's Memoirs, which are to be forwarded to New York for publication.

LONDON, OCT. 14.

A letter from Sierra Leone, dated the 9th of March, says—"It is with the deepest regret I inform you that, notwithstanding the liberality of Great Britain, and the faith of treaties, the coast swarms with slave vessels, dragging thousands of its miserable inhabitants into endless captivity. A few days ago arrived the Union, of Liverpool, the supercargo states, that during his stay in the river Calaba not less than eight vessels, averaging 500 slaves each, had sailed for the Spanish Colonies."

The Betsy Cairns, Capt. Finch, arrived in the River on Wednesday, from Gottenburgh; she is the oldest vessel now in existence, having been built in the year 1696. In the year 1713, she brought his Majesty, King George the First from Hanover, and although now 123 years old, there is some of her original timbers in her.

LONDON, OCT. 15.

We should hope that the apprehensions of a third meeting at Smithfield are unfounded. Undoubtedly, the right "to think, to utter and argue freely" is the liberty of Englishmen, "above all liberties." But such a meeting as that which Mr. Thistlewood threatens the town—if the placard bearing his name be genuine—must prove mischiev-

ous in some way. There is in the minds of the Radicals a chimera called Spenceanism, which is no other than a dream of rapacity and madness—and unhappily such is their ignorance, and mental imbecility, and overweening conceit, nothing is too rash for them.

The following is the hand bill they are privately circulating:—"Smithfield Third Public Meeting.—A most important Meeting of the Reformers in the Metropolis will be held in Smithfield on or before Wednesday the 20th inst. of which further notice will be given. Unless the Friends of Freedom in all parts of the Kingdom advance in the cause, their former labors have been in vain.—They must decide their own fate!!! \* \* \* \* \* but still let them give!!! imposing evidence throughout Great Britain of their desire and determination to obtain, by peace and good order, a redress of their grievances, and a reform of parliament. Let them make one more appeal to the Prince.

A. THISTLEWOOD, Secy."

From the Sunday Monitor of Oct. 24.

Yesterday the following audacious address was widely circulated. We give it publicly because it carries its remedy along with it, and is a just specimen of the revolutionary principle upon which the Radicals, and their supporters act:

UNITED BRITONS AND IRISHMEN!!!

You have asked for Reform! You have been slaughtered with the sword, yet justice is delayed! Have you power? Exercise it with judgment!—LONDON MEETS on Monday, November 1st, 1819, at twelve o'clock at Noon, in Finsbury Market place, Sun street, Finsbury square, to address the Prince for a Redress of Grievances.

Let all industrious classes consult their own good; the idle, the intolerant, and the sordid have long consulted theirs contrary to reason, humanity, or justice! Myriads of Britons alive to liberty, meet to give one imposing evidence of their love of freedom, their will to be freemen, and to make one more appeal to the PRINCE to throw himself into the arms of a high spirited and generous people, against the tyranny of an unfeeling, mercenary, and merciless oligarchy, whose measures have long disgraced the Crown, oppressed industry, and at last brought ruin into the land: United Nations call on one man to declare himself the friend of humanity, justice and liberty. And unlike his predecessors, instead of incorporating a town or village, a people call upon him to immortalize his name by enfranchising whole nations. Can one man, will one man resist the voice of millions? Will millions for ever be the dupes of knaves? Forbid it, ye departed spirits of the brave, whose crimson blood bathed so oft the sacred shrine of Liberty? Forbid it, ye living Patriots, whose hearts bleed for your famished and famishing countryfolks! Forbid it, every man who has a soul to be free, and courage to resist oppression! No longer temporise with your fears? No longer listen to the wily words of cowards, knaves, and plunderers? Your ministers are intolerable! The day of deliverance is at hand. Your destinies remain with yourselves. Your fathers became free by their courage. Tyrants were never subdued by cowardly submission. Britons will never turn renegades and a postage from the heroic love of Liberty and Justice displayed by their SIBBES and HAMBERS. The times are now portentous.—Thousands of the most useful people die daily of want—the cries of the oppressed rise up to Heaven, and call aloud for justice upon the guilty authors of our sufferings. But let the people pause on the past, and once more offer to a Prince the hand of good fellowship! Try, in the awful circumstances of the times whether he has the wisdom to take it, to press it to his heart, and exclaim aloud—"I grieve for your wrongs! but I will now be your friend!!! Try if the tools of faction dare now advise him against a sound policy to reject the voice of reason, of justice, and of mercy. Britons, no longer trifle with your fate; demand your rights! Awake to your dangers. Will nothing avails you? Behold the ghosts of your unregarded friends, they cry aloud—"Be firm! be bold! if you would avoid our fate! but preserve peace! keep good order! respect property! be not the first to offend, yet, OPPOSE MASSACRE AND MURDER!!!

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A. THISTLEWOOD, Secy."

From the Norfolk Herald.

SPAIN.

From the subjoined order of the Spanish Court it will be perceived, that the Duke of San Fernando, is not destined to be the Envoy Extraordinary from Spain to the United States, as we intimated a short time since.—The Duke we understand declined the office. Who is to be appointed to that station was not publicly known at the last dates from Madrid; it is stated, however, on the authority of a letter from that capital, that "the man who has so long guarded and controlled the councils of the King is to be disgraced, or will succeed to the office intended for the Duke San Fernando in the United States.

Madrid Gazette, Sept. 14, 1819.

OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The King has been pleased to issue the following Decree—

"In consideration of the merit which has distinguished my Counsellor of State, the Duke of San Fernando, I have appointed him my first Secretary of State and despatch; and in consideration of the satisfactory manner in which you have discharged

the duties of the same department, ad interim, I have thought proper to appoint you, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Saxony. You will understand it so, and make the requisite disposition for the due execution thereof.

Signed by the KING.

Palace, Sept. 12, 1819.

To Don Manuel Gonzalez Salmon.

As yet no opinion can be formed of the sentiments of the new Minister of State towards this country, or of the influence he may possess.

We further learn from the above source, that General SALCEDO, who formerly commanded in the interior provinces of Mexico has been called from one of the provinces of the North of Spain, where he has been living since 1815, in retirement, to be sent as Minister to the United States, but refused to go. The General is said to be now 80 years of age, a plain military man, and never by habits or education possessed the qualifications for a diplomatic mission. Here we may perceive a strong evidence of the sincerity of Spain in making the appointment of an Envoy Extraordinary to adjust all points of difference with the United States.

We are positively assured that the grand expedition of Cadiz is abandoned, and so great is the mortification at the necessity of it, that it is deemed infamous in the courtial eye to speak of it. The only object is now to find a decent excuse for it. They however will have a very good one by this time, for we are informed that the fever having got amongst the troops and in the fleet, was sweeping off all with an unsparring hand. The admiral's ship at Cadiz was most fatally afflicted. The money too, which was required, could not be spared for so frivolous a purpose as a military expedition to quell a revolution, being more pressingly wanted for the King's marriage, in which more than a million would be necessary. The Royal Bride was expected to enter Madrid on the 10th of October.

It is said that Mr. Forsyth has made a peremptory demand on behalf of his government for a considerable number of American prisoners in Spanish prisons, who did not enter into the Patriot service, but were trepanned by designing officers under false pretences; and that he has required a statement of charges against them.

NEW-ORLEANS, OCT. 23.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Orleans Gazette, from an officer in the army, dated

Camp Ripley, (on the Sabine,) 8th October.

Since I left you in Orleans, I have seen the papers filled with false reports of a grand expedition, under general Long, in Texas. The impropriety of such publications, I suspect, is severely felt by those poor deluded men who have been induced to leave a comfortable living in quest of enterprise and conquest; but feel its effects so severely as the inhabitants of Texas, whose crops have been taken to supply the army, and the army recompense they now have is general Long's due bills, which are in no very great credit. I have been encamped here for some time past, and have watched the fall of this grand army; it has met the fate I anticipated. I can authorize you to say that the whole are dispersed or broken up. General Long has gone to Galveston to Lafitte; his wife is bending her course towards the Sabine. The officers and men are every day passing in, many of them without money or food. Naacogoches is evacuated by them; only four or five sick men are left there. A party of twenty men some time ago went towards the Brazos; they are in a state of starvation, and will soon be in.

This has ended an expedition which was cried up by some persons as being of much importance; but never credit worthy of officers and all. It has ended as I wish all schemes may end which are in violation of the laws of our country, and the laws of nations.

St. Louis, (M. T.) October 30.

The emigration.—Notwithstanding the great number of persons who are held in check by the agitation of the slave question in congress, the emigration to Missouri is astonishingly great. Probably from thirty to fifty wagons daily cross the Mississippi at the different ferries, and bring in an average of four to five hundred souls a day. The emigrants are principally from Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, and the states further south. They bring great numbers of slaves, knowing that congress has no power to impose the agitated restriction, and that the people of Missouri will never adopt it.

Major Long and Dr. Jessup, from the Council Bluffs, arrived in St. Louis on the 25th inst. They left the Bluffs on the 15th. Col. Atkinson with his command had arrived there on the 29th ultimo, and the troops were employed in sheltering themselves against the winter.

The Western Engineer with several gentlemen of the Scientific corps were at the same place, and would remain there during the winter. She had arrived some time before the troops, and might have gone several hundred miles further, but it was not deemed advisable to precede the military expedition until the temper of the Indians was better ascertained.

The troops enjoyed the characteristic good health of the Missouri river. On their descent Maj. Long and Dr. Jessup saw the steam boat Expedition at Cow Island, three hundred miles short of the

Council Bluffs; the Johnson near the mouth of the Kansas; and the Jefferson at the mouth of the Osage; all lying by, and at the highest points to which they had respectively ascended. Their loadings had gone on in keel boats.

Extract of a letter from the Council Bluffs, dated October 9, 1819:—"This is a most beautiful situation, the air exceedingly pure and dry, and the climate entirely healthy. It is a fine position for a strong military post, being a point which will hold in check the Panis, Otto's, Iowa's, Mela's, and some bands of the Sioux, all living within three or four days' march and able to bring into the field four thousand warriors."

The Panis live up the Platte in three bands, but perfectly united, have 2000 warriors, and are the terror of the surrounding tribes. They have never felt the arms of the U. S. and have not been very careful to avoid giving us displeasure. You have heard of the robbery committed by them on some of the gentlemen of Maj. Long's boat. Besides that they took two Americans from the Arkansas this summer, and detained them as prisoners until lately.—The Spaniards they consider as their lawful prey. The frontiers of New Mexico, separated by some days' ride over open plains, presents them with constant objects of plunder. A month since a war party returned from one of their excursions in that direction, bringing off about two hundred head of horses and mules, chiefly the latter. They had also killed three Spaniards.—They have immense numbers of horses and mules. From four to six thousand may be seen at one view, covering the plains about their villages, all taken from the confines of Mexico.

The Kansas and Otto's have been at war.—A peace has been effected under the auspices of the U. S. agent."

NEW ORLEANS, OCT. 28.

There are now in port several vessels from the northward with about 2,500 barrels of flour, which will greatly reduce the price of that article, and augment in the same proportion the weight of bread. If on this occasion, we pity the speculators, on the other we felicitate the poor, at this increase of their means of living and the diminution of their expenses.

The Chronicle says, the report of the day is that 400 Spanish troops, have arrived at Pensacola, from Havana, and that they are now engaged in fortifying the Baranca.

The verdict of the coroner's jury, held on the body of L. Baily Blanchard, esq. late cashier of the Planters' Bank, the 20th inst. stripped of technical phrases, was "that he fell under the blows of some assassin and was afterwards thrown into the river."

GREENSBURG, NOV. 19.

A Captive returned.—Peter Klingensmith, a son of the late Mr. Philip Klingensmith, of Hempfield township, returned on Wednesday last to his friends in this county, after an absence of 38 years—9 years of that time a captive among the Seneca Indians. He was taken at Fort Klingensmith, the residence of his father, four miles from this town, when a boy of 8 years of age, while employed in making hay, by a party of that nation, who at the same time massacred his father, mother, and aunt. After many fruitless inquiries, he was given up by his friends as lost or dead. His existence was accidentally discovered, by a Mr. Selks, who met him in Canada, during the late war, and learned from him such of his recollections as induced a correspondence with Mr. Drum, post master of this place, on the subject, and resulted in the conviction of his identity. He was then written for, to come home and receive a part of his father's estate, and has accordingly come for that purpose. He married a Seneca woman, by whom he has five children, at his residence on the Canada shore of Lake Erie, where he cultivates a farm.

In person and countenance he strongly resembles his brother, Gaspar Klingensmith. He intends to return and reside with his family in Canada. He talks good English, and says he lives in a neighborhood of English people.—Gazette.

BELLEFONTE, PA. NOV. 6.

Singular.—A gentleman in the neighborhood of this town, having three snakes, viz: a Rattlesnake, a Black Viper, and a Spotted Viper, confined in a cage, with an intent to take them with him to a foreign shore, caught a mouse, and put it alive into the cage, to serve the snakes for food, before entering into a torpid state. The mouse gave evident symptoms of fear when first put in; but judge of the astonishment of the gentleman on finding, a short time afterwards, that the mouse, instead of being eaten, had actually devoured the Spotted Viper—having decapitated it as adroitly and as completely as if it had undergone the operation of a French guillotine! This is more singular from the circumstance of there having been wheat, meal, &c. in the cage to keep the mouse in existence until some one of the snakes chose to take a meal of it; but it appears that the viper has been bitten, and the charmer charmed.

A caution to Females.—A young lady in France, was in the habit of cleaning her ears with pins—a trifling humor was the result, which terminated lately in a cancer. The brass and quicksilver used in the preparation of pins, may easily account for this circumstance, which renders them so pernicious when used as tooth-picks.

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1.

The Rev. Luther Rice will preach in Charleston, this afternoon at 2 o'clock, at the Presbyterian meeting house.

The Congress of the U. S. meet on Monday next. The General Assembly of Virginia on the same day.

On Friday the 15th ult. Wm. Cotterill, jr. and John Cotterill, sen. were tried before the court of Washington county, for the murder of James Adams, in Allegany county, in May last. The trial lasted ten days, and terminated in the conviction of Wm. Cotterill, jr. and John Cotterill, sen. in the first degree, and Wm. Cotterill, sen. in the second degree. They were all three sentenced to be hung.

From the Intelligencer of November 27.

Captain REAN, of the U. S. ship Hornet, arrived in this city yesterday; that vessel having arrived at New York on the 23d instant, in 29 days from Gibraltar. Capt. R. left Madrid on the 23d, and Gibraltar on the 24th ultimo.

We understand that he brings information that the Treaty is NOT ratified; and that things remain much in the state in which our last articles left them. Mr. Forsyth remains at Madrid, and a Minister from Spain is to be forthwith sent to this country. If further particulars come to our knowledge, they shall be hereafter noticed.

It is proper to state, that a report did prevail, for a day or two, at Madrid, that the Treaty was ratified. During the prevalence of this report a letter was written, in which originated the report, which has run through the country, and which gained general belief, that the treaty was ratified about the 20th ult.

A letter, received by the Editors, from a friend of Mr. CALHOUN, now with him at Gen. Bethell's, in North Carolina, which relieves the apprehensions excited by the Secretary's severe illness. Under date of the 19th (yesterday week) he thus writes:—"Since my last of the 16th inst. Mr. Calhoun's disease seems to have taken a fortunate and favorable turn, under the opportune, kind, and skillful management of Dr. Smith and Dr. Foulke. I have only time to add, that, although Mr. C. is still very weak and low, yet a continuance of his present judicious treatment will, it is believed, 'ere more restore him to his country and his friends.' B.

Extract of a letter dated Madrid, October 10, received per the Hornet.

MADRID, OCT. 10. "The treaty is not ratified, nor will it be—a minister extraordinary will be sent, but not to arrive until late in the winter, toward the close of the session of Congress. This instrument has been used for party purposes, and the national interests, safety and welfare, totally lost-sight of."

"Don Onis lives in retirement, neither in favor nor disgrace, but quietly in his own house, which is fortunate for him as things are—the present minister of state is Duke San Fernando—the chief opponent of the treaty is Lozana do Torre." [Phil. paper.]

We are sorry to learn that letters received from Blakey, to the 1st of November, state that the fever has made its appearance again at Mobile, and was raging as bad as at any former period this season. Blakey is still continuing healthy. There had not been a death in that town for four weeks preceding the day on which the letter was written. The schooner Maria, Noble, arrived at Blakey on the 30th of October, in 33 days from this port. New York Post.

MARYLAND BANKS.

The following Resolution was passed by the Legislature of Maryland at its last session:—"Resolved, That the president and directors of the several incorporated banks in this state be, and they are hereby required to report to the next general assembly, on or before the 15th day of December next, and annually thereafter, the state and condition of their several banks; and that in their said several reports, they shall specially state the amount of specie in their banks, and the amount of debts due from other banks, individuals or corporations, the amount of bills and notes discounted, and the amount of real estate belonging to the institution; and also the amount of capital paid in, the amount of notes in circulation, the amount of deposits, and the amount of debts due to other banks or individuals."

SORE TONGUE IN HORSES.

The following is recommended as a pretty certain cure for the sore tongue, now so prevalent among horses:—"Dissolve 2 oz. Copernis, and 2 oz. of Alum in a pint of strong vinegar; sweep the mouth and tongue with the solution, until the disease is removed; then dissolve honey and alum in vinegar, and use it in the same way to heal the tongue."

A letter from Pensacola, dated 14th ult. received at New Orleans, says—"The Governor has orders to fortify Baranca.—Three or four new breast-works are erecting. All the troops are gone to the works; forty men only remain in this garrison."

GENERAL JOHN STARK.

From the Salem Register.

We heard lately from the venerable General John Stark. He was still living in the 12d year of his age. He lost his wife about five years from the present time, but has since continued in the family of a son, in his own mansion, about one mile from the bridge at the Ameskeag Falls of the Merrimac, in Manchester, N. H. and above the bridge on the river, about 13 miles from Salem, and 13 from Concord. His present place of residence has been that of his life, and was part of his inheritance. The mansion house is large, and in the active life of the General possessed many conveniences, and displayed great hospitality. His descendants have the health and hardihood which characterized the patriarch now living. The General was born in that part of Londonderry, called Derryfield, now Manchester, N. H. in 1728. His father was from Dunbarton in Scotland, but married in the North of Ireland, and was educated at Edinburgh University, and came over to America. John, the present General, was at the age of 21 years, when he was taken by the Indians at Baker's River, and lived at St. Francis river with the Indians of that name, till he was redeemed. He was afterwards sent out to observe the French, and was a Lieutenant under Robert Rogers, in his company of Rangers, and when Rogers was promoted, succeeded him in the command of the company. After the war he returned to Derryfield, and there continued until 1775, when he went on with a thousand men, and became Colonel of the first Regiment of his own State. On the heights of Charlestown he had the first honors. He went with Gates on the northern expedition with the highest reputation. He was afterwards with General Washington in Pennsylvania, and in the action of Trenton. The circumstances of his history we shall receive in due time from a son who possesses of ample documents for that purpose. He promised the Legislature of New Hampshire he should live for the service of his country, and never forsake its cause.

Among other arrivals at Havana, 598 Slaves arrived on the 28th Oct. from Africa. The following queer report by a Spanish vessel was made at the same place Oct. 27:—"A Spanish vessel which had been out from this port several years on a negro voyage, arrived not long since, and reported they had fell in with the notorious Sea Serpent, off the Pan of Mantanzas, vomiting smoke and apparently in great agony, having two large handsprakes drove into his back, and going at the rate of ten knots, raising mountainous waves, and fields of foam. Upon investigation it was proved to be the Steam Boat."

Great Hunting.—A party of ten young gentlemen, of Boreasque, N. H. on the 1st ult. made a hunting party in the neighborhood of the woods, and returned at twilight, with sixteen hundred and sixty-five grey and red squirrels, leath coats, hawks, owls, ducks, partridges, crows, rabbits, muskrats, minks, hedge hogs, foxes and others." This, adds the official account, "vastly exceeds all former hunting in Boscawen, and we believe it would place even the sharpshooters of the west in a quandary."

From the Norfolk Herald. FROM A CORRESPONDENT. HAVANA, Oct. 24, 1819. Mr. BROUGHTON.

"In giving the following a place in your paper you will not doubt render a service to many, and oblige your friend, J. C."

"To the Merchants and Millers of Virginia. You are in all probability apprised of the fact, that there is a distinction in the West India markets between Virginia and Maryland flour in favor of the latter; and I can assure you it rises in no small degree from the bad quality of the barrels in which the Virginia flour is packed, which are so rough, and that the transportation of them is extremely difficult and hazardous to the shipper, and moreover attended with considerable expense. I should like very much to see the flour from Virginia maintain its merited reputation in the foreign market, and (as unquestionably ought to be placed on a par with the flour of her sister states—but this never will be the case until more attention is paid to the quality of the barrels, and until then, I do assert it, that the merchant who ships flour to the West Indies will labor under great disadvantages."

"A VIRGINIAN."

BETWEEN TWO NEIGHBOURS. Scene.—A Bar-room in the City. Reason.—Good morrow, neighbor thoughtless, I see you have the newspaper. Pray, what news this morn'g?

Thoughtless.—O nothing, only the d-d printer is plaguing us for money again. I only owe him two dollars; and he has sent for it a half dozen times; and is now dunning in his paper.

Reason.—A great shame too, for you not to pay so trifling a sum. He had use for the money, no doubt, or he would not have asked for it.

Thoughtless.—Use for the d-d! he must be very poor indeed, if he has to send a mile or two for two or three dollars. Besides, I consider it an insult to be dunned in this manner by a printer.—Does he think I'll run off?

Reason.—I'll go and give up his paper. Reason.—I always thought you had more sense than to express yourself in this manner. The printer had no doubt of your running off; but he cannot live without being paid for his labor; and no doubt, he tried a

hundred before he sent to you, and received the same answer you gave him. Thoughtless.—I don't care if he asked a thousand;—and I can't see what great use he has for so much money, at any rate!—his expenses are nothing; and besides, money is too scarce with us now, to give to him. Reason.—There's another absurd remark. I know a printer's expenses, (who publishes a paper but once a week) amounts to upwards of twelve dollars a week for workmen; nearly the same sum for paper and ink; besides a family to maintain and other expenses. Now, if this can all be done without money, I'll give up.

Thoughtless.—Well suppose now he does incur all these expenses which would amount to upwards of 1000 dollars a year, and he has seven or eight hundred subscribers with advertising custom, it must be devilish strange if he is not well paid for printing a parcel of nonsense.

Reason.—There's no reason in you, that's plain, or you would not use such language. If the printer ever had the support you mention, and his subscribers would all treat him as you do, what would become of him, if he were a man possessing an independent fortune, he might work two or three years for nothing; but even that would be unjust; his money might be put on interest, and still be accumulating, while by leaving it stand he is daily losing by failures and removals.

Thoughtless.—Hang it, I believe your words are correct. I'll go and pay him. But here he comes; Landlord! give us a bottle of wine, we must have a sizzig together.

Reason.—Money's not scarce with you now—that bottle of wine would nearly pay the printer one year.

Thoughtless.—Hush! here he comes, and I may expect to be dunned again.

Who can read the London article respecting the Chesapeake, without smiling at the gross misrepresentation it contains? Such a paragraph may serve to dupe the credulity and gratify the pride of John Bull in America, we all know that the F had no cause for exultation in the result of a

Extracts from the Review. "The poet looks on man, and teaches us to look on him not merely with love, but with reverence; and, mingling a sort of considerate pity for the shornness of his busy, little career, and for the disappointment and weaknesses by which it is beset, with the genuine admiration of the great capacities he unfolds, the high destiny to which he seems to be served, works out a very beautiful and engaging picture both of the affections by which Life is endeared, the trials to which it is exposed, and the pure and peaceful enjoyments with which it may often be filled."

"This, after all, we believe, is the tone of true wisdom and true virtue, and that which all good natures draw nearer, as they approach the close of life, and come to act less, and to know and to meditate more, on the varying and crowded scenes of human existence. When the inordinate hopes of early youth, which provoke their own disappointment, have been sobered down by long experience and more extended views—when the keen contentions, and eager rivalries, which employed our ripe age, have expired or been abandoned—when we have seen, year after year, the objects of our fiercest hostility, and our fondest affections, lie down together in the hallowed peace of the grave—when ordinary pleasures and amusements begin to be insipid, and the gay diversion which seasoned them to appear flat and unportunate—when we reflect how often we have mourned and been comforted—what opposite opinions we have successively maintained and abandoned—to what inconsistent habits we have gradually been formed—and how frequently the objects of our pride have naturally led to the careless days of our childhood, and to retrace the whole of our career, and that of our contemporaries, with feelings of far greater humility and indulgence than those which it had been accompanied: to think all vain but affection and honor—the simplest and cheapest pleasures, the truest and most precious; and generosity of sentiment the only mental superiority which ought to be wished for or admired."

"Experience has proved how little attentive many people are to the payment of such small debts as arise from trusting postage; they are therefore not to give credit. To save in future any trouble or inconvenience on that account, it will be proper for you to require the subscribers who receive newspapers through your office, at the commencement of every quarter, to pay the amount of one quarter's postage in advance, and without such payment in advance, not to deliver them any newspapers even though they tender you the money singly."

H. KEYES, P. M. Charleston, Dec. 1.

# FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

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

VOL. XII.]

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1819.

[No. 609.]

## 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.

## FINALE OF MINA'S EXPEDITION.

FROM THE NORFOLK HERALD.

In a letter which we received and published about a month ago, from an American gentleman at Gibraltar, the writer took occasion to advert to an idle report which had been revived, for the second time, in the American papers, of the existence of General Mina, who commanded the Patriot Army in Mexico, and promised, by the next convenient opportunity, to furnish us with such proofs as would put the question of that hero's existence forever at rest. He has now complied with his promise, and although the proofs which he has communicated are no longer necessary to establish the fact, yet as he has connected with them other circumstances, both new and interesting, they will not be unacceptable to our readers.

"GIBRALTAR, sept. 12.

Having been requested to make enquiry of the American prisoners in Ceuta about a German by the name of Gerhard Hohnhurst, who joined the standard of General Mina in Mexico, I wrote to one who was of the same party, and had recently arrived at Ceuta, from Vera Cruz.

Under date Ceuta, 30th April, 1819, he wrote me, viz:

"I deeply regret that I am not able to give you a particular account of the existence of Mr. Gerhard. I knew that gentleman very well; he accompanied General Mina from New Orleans to Galvestown, in my ship the Cleopatra, and followed him in the interior of Mexico from Sota la Marina, in the capacity of Commissary of War. Whether he was butchered, with number of the brave and enterprising followers of the noble hero, in a small fort (which was taken by storm) or not, I am unable to say. It is possible he may be alive in some postulated dungeon in the interior. He cannot be in Vera Cruz, for I had intelligence of my friend Dr. Ernestus Dunkell, of Baltimore, in November last, who was then going from St. Juan de Oluja to the town hospital, apparently more dead than alive; had lost the use of his limbs, and turned blind! At that period there were nine in that horrible dungeon, six Americans and three foreigners; among the number a youth of 18 years of age, who had served under General Torres (known by the name of Father Torres) a considerable while after the death of Mina, and under whose command he was promoted from the rank of 2d Lieutenant to Lieutenant Colonel, having distinguished himself in the rest of his brave career, most desperately, and received thirteen wounds! He was captured by the Royalists in going to see his friend, Lieut. Isaac Webb, of A. baby, who, with Col. Bradburn, are the only survivors of the whole of the Americans that entered the country. Mr. Webb now serves as Lieut. Colonel under the aforementioned Friar, (or Gen. Torres), and Col. Bradburn with Victoria Guadalupe. Mr. Lovegrove (the above-mentioned youth) had the Vice King's pardon and protection, but on his arrival at Vera Cruz, he was thrown into the same 'drear abode' with his fellow countrymen and companions in arms.

Gen. Mina was shot in sight of his people, who then occupied the fort of St. Gregoria; they then had in their possession 250 prisoners of the Royalists, of whom 40 were officers, and two were general officers. When the fortress was surrounded by the Royal party, and the unfortunate Mina was brought to be shot, Col. Noboa, commander of the fort, (a native of this place of banishment) sent a flag, and offered the whole of his prisoners for Mina; it was indignantly refused, the commander answering, 'if you had ten thousand prisoners, I would not save them all for Mina.' His fate being decided, Col. Noboa had the 250 Spaniards brought in sight of the Royalists, and the order being given, the whole were fusilled on the spot." [He was taken himself a few days afterwards, and executed; he died like a hero.]

He then writes—"My case is, that I served in the American merchant ship Cleopatra, as first officer, which ship left the port of New Orleans in the beginning of March, 1817, in ballast, without guns or arms; steered for Galvestown, with a crew of 17 men. We arrived off the bar of that place on the 17th March, and weighed on the 25th, as we supposed, Vera Cruz. The sea men discovering that the troops on board were to operate against H. C. M, refused to

do duty, but were compelled by the officers of the expedition to navigate the vessel from thence to the bar of S. Anano, off which place we came to anchor on the 10th April. The seamen were there all employed in discharging the Neptune, of New Orleans, Minna's store ship. I remained on board until the 17th May, on which day my ship was captured by the Spanish frigate Sabina, and I went on shore, in hopes of returning with the long boat or pinnace but was disappointed.

"Thirty seven of us took possession of a temporary ill-constructed half finished fort, at the town of Sota la Marina, which was, on the 15th June, attacked by general Arredondo, Commander in Chief of H. C. M. forces in the 'four interior provinces,' with 17 pieces of artillery, who, after a most desperate and tremendous cannonading of 11 hours and 23 minutes, offered us terms of capitulation, which we twice refused, but considering the third proposition safe and honorable, we accepted it. One article of this capitulation expressly says, 'that all in the fort, on the river and at the bar, should be treated well and as prisoners of war, until such time as the General could procure passports for the Vice King, for all the foreigners included in this capitulation to be unmolested and return to their native country.'—The capitulation was approved by Arredondo, and Major of the regiment of Ferdinand the 7th, who engaged us, and who arrived in the frigate Sabina at Cadiz, whilst I was there—he is astonished that his master, the King, will not acknowledge the capitulation as being made in his name, and on the word and honor of the General. I cannot credit that H. M. condemns the seamen who were trapped into the affair, as equally guilty with those who went voluntarily. I am able to prove the innocence of the seamen by all the officers and men of the expedition.

"George Cokeran, who is with me, belongs to Charleston, S. C. served an apprenticeship to Mr. Taylor, of Baltimore, and took this unfortunate youth with him." In another letter, he says, "I forgot to mention to you that two of our party are missing, Wm. Brown of the state of Indiana, and Thomas Swan of Baltimore. Both these young men were enlisted with me in January, 1818, at Vera Cruz, and cast away in the frigate Impugnata, on the coast of Campeachy—embarked in July for Havana, and arrived in August, when they were sent on board the Argus brig of war, since which I have never heard of them.

"I do not know whether their fate has been like that of Wm. Allen Carpenter, of Virginia, whose brains were dashed out on board the brig of war Ligerio, in which I came from Havana! I have often heard the villain boast of the deed—having been the death of one heretic!"

"Joseph Beckford, of Boston, was beaten and kicked to death on board the Frigate Impugnata, which I am of us witnessed. The poor fellow had been a slave to the Algerines, but exclaimed before he died that they used him better than those Christians."

"Many other instances of this kind have taken place, but they would be too long to detain you with."

## Mr. Hunt's Address to his Friends.

MANCHESTER, (ENG) Oct. 21.

The following is the copy of a letter from Mr. Hunt, received this day, by the proprietor of the Manchester Observer, for insertion in his paper.

To the brave Reformers of Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire, the whole of the North of England and Scotland

My beloved Friends and Fellow countrymen,

Our enemies have declared open hostilities against us and the laws of England. The infamous authorities of Manchester, under the sanction of a corrupt and cruel ministry, were the first to "cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war!" On the never-to-be forgotten 16th of Aug they polluted the history of the present age with the foulest stain, the crimson gore of their fellow men, women and children. Every exertion to bring the instigators and perpetrators of these cowardly

to justice, has hitherto failed, and we have not therefore been mocked, with the show of their play. All disguise has been thrown off and the unmasked hyppocrite stands now before us in the naked form of a military armed ruffian.

But my friends, we must be patient and persevering, and not suffer ourselves to be driven off our guard; these lawless proceedings are meant to irritate us into some indiscreet show of resistance, of which our watchful enemies are anxiously prepared to take immediate advantage, well knowing, as they do, that nothing strengthens and consolidates the iron arm of despotism, so much as the premature and unsuccessful attempt to destroy it.

I am induced to urge this caution, from the knowledge which I have, that spies and informers are abroad, and sent among you.

The system of espionage is now carried to such an extent, that there is not a tap room or a pot-house in the metropolis, or scarcely in the country, without one or two of these worthless beings in nightly attendance; and not only my lord Sidmouth, but the lord mayor of London knows the substance of every conversation that passes there, as well as those who frequent those hot beds of every thing that is base and profligate. These monsters in human form are hired and paid to make plots, and entrap the unwary into a participation of their hellish plans. Your parts of the country are full of them, that they may hatch up some imaginary treason, preparatory to the meeting of Parliament, which is to take place, as the Courier informs us, to put down treason, which, of course, they will not fail to manufacture for the occasion. I know that some of these are about to urge you to simultaneous meetings in the early part of November, but beware my friends, and disappoint the tigers of their prey—There are those who are gone from the metropolis to Manchester and elsewhere for this purpose, the money to pay for whose expenses, there and back, I have not the least doubt may be traced to Whitehall, although those who have been the incautious and unsuspecting instruments may not be aware of the fact; but recollect, my friends, that, at such a period as the present, an ignorant and indiscreet zeal may produce more mischief than even an Oliver himself.

I am the last man on earth that would advise you to refrain from meeting to express your grievances, and demand your rights. Nay, I would urge a meeting in every County, City, Town and Parish, in the United Kingdom, where they have not already met to express their opinion on the ——— at Manchester, and to take measures for bringing the ——— and their abettors to justice. But if any one has been from London to advise or recommend a meeting at Manchester, under the present agitated state of the public mind, he must be a remorseless fiend indeed. No one will go to such a meeting unarmed, after the cowardly ——— and mutilation which were perpetrated on the 16th; and where is the man who would advise you to meet armed?—I say my friends of Manchester, meet not till every effort has been made and failed, to bring to justice the ———, and then, not till then, will there be any question whether you ought to meet or not.

I know and can naturally feel, that all those who were present at Manchester on the 16th, must be anxious to have arms to protect themselves from a repetition of such wanton cruelties, and as I know of no law yet, that prohibits an Englishman from having arms for his own protection, I will not take upon myself to recommend you to have them, but of this I am quite sure, that no man should procure arms, surreptitiously, or keep them secretly—all should be done as openly (if at all) and the purpose as openly avowed as the armed associations that are training in different parts of the kingdom.

But above all, my friends, enter not the doors of a public house—refrain from all spirituous and intoxicating liquors. Remember that nine tenths of the publicans are your enemies, they are tools in the hands of the magistrates, and must do any thing they wish for them to do, however disgraceful, in order to secure their licenses.

Abstain from beer, spirits and tea, and your health, your morals, your pockets, and your characters as men, will be improved. Your enemies encourage you to gamble and get drunk, for a twofold purpose—the one to pick your pockets, the other to render you slaves.

As I am now pressed for time, I shall do myself the honor of addressing you again very soon. In the mean time, believe me to be your sincere friend.

Middleton Cottage, Oct. 19.

H. HUNT.

STATE OF ENGLAND.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 27.

We are indebted to a respectable friend for the subsequent extracts:

Extract of a letter from London, dated 27th September, 1819.

Although I may, and have intimated, that I entertain few years only, as to the result of tumultuous meetings, now so prevalent; yet, when I seriously reflect, I must acknowledge, "this is an awful period!" Our grievances are such as all must deplore. None can point to a remedy. The distress arising from an over-population, decreased trade and commerce, heavy taxes, and burdensome poor rates, in addition to other causes, has spread a spirit of discontent amongst the lower orders of the community in particular, and too generally to be found in the middle ranks of society. From whatsoever cause, or howsoever founded, discontent and disaffection abound. There are not, nor ever will be, wanting artful and designing men, ready to take every opportunity, and avail themselves of any thing that

appears likely to promote their views, even at the expense of the public tranquility—in order, to gain a temporary triumph over the present rulers. What their plan may be, possibly they themselves do not know. This I do know: not any thing but the power of God can produce order out of disorder—regularity out of riot—grace out of infidelity. No reform in our government of expenditure will avail, unless begun and ended in the lives and conduct of our princes, nobles, and dignified clergy. Never will reformation take place so long as it is a maxim of legislation, "that evil may be permitted, that good may come of it." 'Tis from this system of error that lotteries, (the bane of morals,) are yearly granted that the revenue may not be decreased. For the same reason, ardent spirits are allowed in destructive quantities. Sinecures are given to ensure votes; and the first situations, in church and state, given to favorites, without advertent at all to the merit or demerit of the parties. Numerous other evils might be pointed out, which never will be reformed, until the love of God and man is more forcibly inculcated by the life and manners of the higher ranks in society. First teach a man to be a Christian, then be assured he will be a loyal subject. This is a desideratum more to be hoped for than expected. The finger of God can alone accomplish such an event—and in his power must we leave it, trusting that he will not withdraw his mercy from us. He hath supported us, as a nation and people, under "severe trials." We have been protected infinitely beyond our deserts. We will still repose our trust in him.

Extract of a letter dated London, 9th Oct.

"The scheme adopted by our ministers of giving land and encouragement to those who emigrate to the Cape of Good Hope, added to the melancholy accounts we have from your side, reduces the emigration to your country. Fifty thousand entered their names in one week. Our government send them out free of expense, and make other provision for them."

NEW YORK, NOV. 29.

LATEST NEWS.

The packet ship JAMES MONROE, Capt. Watkinson, arrived last evening from Liverpool. She sailed on the first of this month, and the editors of the Gazette have received papers, &c. up to the time of her sailing; but they contain no news of moment. England was comparatively tranquil; but there was no improvement in the markets.

Capt. Watkinson left at Liverpool only three American vessels.

The James Monroe has thirteen cabin passengers, among whom, Col. Aspinwall, American Consul General at London, bearer of despatches for government, and Mr. Robertson from Spain, and Mr. D Wolf, of Bristol, R. I.

Loyal addresses to the Prince Regent had been forwarded to London from different parts of England. That from Liverpool received the sanction of near 4,000 individuals of the most influential and wealthy characters. At a meeting of the Mayor and Common Council of the borough of Preston, an address was agreed to, professing attachment to his Majesty and the Regent's person and family, and a determination to defend the laws and constitution of the country in church and state. A meeting was held in the Guildhall, Newcastle-under-Lyme, to take into consideration the best means of rendering the most effectual support to government at this important crisis. A national association was agreed to be formed.

At the Cumberland county meeting, Mr. Curwen declared his opinion that radical reform meant revolution; and this it is believed few deny or doubt.

Dr. John Brennan, of Liverpool, has discovered that the oil of turpentine is an infallible specific for child-bed fevers.

The late Duke of Richmond.—An official dispatch from Charles Cambridge, Esq. addressed to Earl Bathurst, contains some particulars of the death of the Duke, which prove incontrovertibly that he died of canine madness.—Whilst he was suffering under this complaint, reason occasionally resumed her empire.—He availed himself of these lucid intervals to address a letter to Lady Mary Lennox, in which he reminded her that a favorite dog, at the Castle of St. Louis, at a time (five months before) when the Duke, shaving, cut his chin, the dog was lifted up in order to lick the wound, when the animal bit his Grace's chin. The dog subsequently run mad.

Lord Whitworth's arrival in Paris has again given rise to rumors of political changes and intrigues. The general report is, that he will renew the negotiations on the right of neutral shipping, in cases of the Slave Trade. Lord Whitworth and the Dutchess of Dorset will set out shortly for Naples, to pass the winter there.

It is stated that on the 25th of October, at the different meetings of the Union Societies of Radical Reformers in London and West-

fight duels? Yes, but it is not the proof of courage, for cowards also fight and the trivial causes which so frequently give rise to these meetings, are arguments against fighting, for there is just as much merit in killing your antagonist, because he sneezed too loud, as would exist for a deep and cruel injury, the redress is the same in both cases, and the consequences are likewise the same; this inequality in causes and equality in effects, shows too plainly that there is no reason or justice in such appeals. We hear much said about religion, laws of the land, distress of families; these great considerations appear to have but little weight, the order of things must be changed, dueling must be considered a cowardly resort and be brought into disrepute; and we may ask, where is the courage of a man, who receives an insult and does not resent it on the spot, who suffers his aggressor to escape the eminent disgrace of a blow, be it ever so slight, and who takes a cool method of easing or redressing his wrongs, by penning a challenge cautiously to avoid the law which he fears, who if his opponent will not fight, he posts as a coward with infinite gratification, and then flaps his wings, and crows like a Chanticleer."

No, this is false honor. In all your intercourse with mankind, whether official or personal, be mild and conciliatory, temperate and firm, and if by chance you come in contact with a rude, ill-mannered and insolent person, and he treats you ill, ever after shun that person; and if mankind would unite in adopting this course, the punishment would be greater than pride could bear.

## HOWARD.

## HINDOOS.

In the Analectic Magazine, there is a series of original letters from an American in Calcutta, which are written with considerable spirit, and present some new views of the Hindoo character. We shall extract a few passages, for the amusement of our readers.—*Unton.*

## The Palanquin and its Bearers.

The palanquin is a kind of oblong box, with sliding doors at the sides, handsomely finished inside and out, and admirably adapted for the indulgence of the most refined laziness. The occupant reposes, in a recumbent posture, on an elegant chintz covered mattress, and may either read or sleep, during his excursions, as his inclination prompts. A single pole projects from each end of the vehicle, somewhat above the centre, by which it is in a manner suspended on the bearers' shoulders—and hence acquires a sort of swinging motion, which certainly renders it a fascinating mode of conveyance, in this sultry climate. In addition to the four bearers, there is a fifth, who is called a head bearer—who runs alongside with a large umbrella in the day time, and a lantern at night—and occasionally relieves the other bearers when there is but one set of them employed. Those who affect style, or have much travelling to do, keep a double set of bearers, for the purpose of relieving each other. I have been several times shocked on observing the hardships which these poor creatures endure in their calling, having seen some of their shoulders quite raw and inflamed by the pressure and friction of their poles. Yet such is the astonishing influence of their system of social government, that this abject class of people have no idea of gaining a subsistence by any other kind of employment. The whole community is divided into numerous classes, or tribes, called castes; to each of which immemorial usage has assigned a vocation, which I am informed, the members are irrevocably doomed to follow. Each caste is not only restricted to its own peculiar employment, but the trade of the father becomes the trade of the son, from generation to generation; without any regard to the mutability of circumstances, or the variety of taste and talents.

On my arrival at the factory, I was immediately surrounded by a crowd of head bearers; each soliciting employment for his company, and offering testimonials for their fidelity and good conduct. I was informed that the bearer cast was exceeding numerous, that it was with difficulty they could obtain employment—and such was the rigor of their customs, that they must either obtain a living by the prescribed duties of their cast, or languish under all the pains of indigence and hunger. Added to this, a stranger who would undertake to dispense, with a pain-killer and servants, would find it difficult, if not impracticable, to gain admittance into genteel company. It is taken for granted by the natives themselves, that a man who appears in the street without a palanquin is entitled to no respect—and he is treated accordingly. I therefore purchased one without delay, for which I gave one hundred rupees (equal to 48 dollars of our currency), and hired a set of bearers at 4 rupees each, per month, except the head bearers, whose wages were 5 rupees. For this, trifling as it may seem, these people are constantly within call, and at our service—they procure their sustenance, and maintain their families.

In addition to my five bearers, who are all Gentoos, I found it necessary to engage a sixth servant, for the purpose of waiting on table, &c. and acting as interpreter; for the bearers cannot speak a word of English. This body servant, as he is called, must always be selected from among the Mahometans; because the religious prejudices of the Gentoos are such, that they will not come near the table while there is any food, prepared from land animals, upon it. Altho'

on other occasions, the Gentoos are the most obsequious creatures I ever saw; yet no threat nor persuasion can induce them to approach us while we are engaged at our meals, and it appears to me that they contemplate one of our dinners of roast beef with as much horror, as we should the repast of a party of anthropophagi.

## BONAPARTE'S LAW KNOWLEDGE.

[From the Literary Gazette, Aug. 1819.]

What particularly astonished Treilhhard was the prodigious memory of the Emperor. It was a subject to which he was continually alluding.

The articles of the civil code, after being drawn up and taken into consideration in private conferences, were submitted to the discussion of the Council of State, at which Napoleon frequently presided. Treilhhard wondered at the readiness with which Bonaparte frequently illustrated the point in question by quoting extempore whole passages from the Roman civil law; a subject which, from his nature, seemed to be entirely foreign to him. One day the Emperor requested his attendance, in order to acquaint him of some new ideas on criminal legislation; after conversing together for some time they formed themselves into a little committee, and the counsellor of state took the liberty of asking the Emperor how he had acquired so familiar a knowledge of law affairs, considering that his whole life had been spent in camps?—Bonaparte replied:—

"When I was a mere lieutenant, I was put under arrest, unjustly it is true, but that is nothing to the point. The little room which was assigned for my prison, contained no furniture but an old chair and an old cupboard: in the cupboard was a ponderous folio volume, older and more worn eaten than all the rest; it proved to be the Digest. As I had no paper, pens, ink, or pencils, you may easily imagine that this book was a valuable prize to me. It was so voluminous, and the leaves were so covered with marginal notes in manuscript, that had I never continued a hundred years I could never have been idle. I was only ten days deprived of my liberty; but on recovering it, I was saturated with Justinian, and the decisions of the Roman legislators. Thus I picked up my knowledge of civil law, with which I so often trouble you."

\* From Les Souvenirs et Jucoboles de la Revolution. (Just published.)

## CONWAY SLOAN,

Returns his thanks to the public for the encouragement he has received, since his commencement in business, and hopes by unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of the same—he would inform them he has just opened a complete supply of

of the best quality, and latest importations, he deems it unnecessary to enumerate each article, as it would occupy too much space to appear in a newspaper, he therefore solicits a call from Physicians, and others, who can then have an opportunity of examining the quality of each; as they have been purchased at a good time and on good terms, the prices will be reasonable.

Charlestown, Oct. 20.

## GOODS TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE RECEIVED THEIR SUPPLY OF

## Fall & Winter Goods,

which are now offered for sale, at the Post Office, near to the Market House, for cash, or to punctual customers, as usual, on a short credit, except sugar and coffee, which are cash articles, and must be paid for in ready money.—The fact cannot be denied that the times are hard, notwithstanding, purchasers will have no reason to complain, if we sell them most of the necessary articles for half the usual price in better times.—We invite purchasers who want good bargains, to call and supply themselves soon, whilst our assortment is good.

Humphreys, Keyes & Hooff.

Charlestown, Oct. 20.

## THE SUBSCRIBER,

In addition to a general assortment of good Medicines,

HAS FOR SALE,

The best Putty for window glass, Copal Varnish, Paints, Liquid blacking, Pomice Stone, Pewter Sand, Rotten Stone.

Sand paper, BEES WAX, Tapers for the sick, &c.

All of which she will sell low for cash, and begs those who owe her to come forward and settle with her, as she is in want of money to pay her debts.

JANE WOODS.

Sept. 29.

## 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.

## Humphreys, Keyes & Hooff, HAVE FOR SALE,

Sugars—Teas—Coffee—Molasses, Jamaica Spirits—Cogniac Brandy, OLD RYE WHISKEY, Indigo—Madjer—Fustic, Logwood—Alum, Elliot's wrought and cut NAILS, Cotton Yarn of the first quality, Wool Cards.

Oct. 20.

## Jefferson & Brown,

Have on hand a general assortment of Fuller's Dye Stuffs, ALSO,

Rock Powder, Brown and Loaf Sugar, TEAS—COFFEE, Molasses—SALT, Twilled Bags, &c. &c.

Charlestown, Nov. 3.

## John Kreps,

INFORMS the public that he has returned to this county, and again offers his services as an

## AUCTIONEER.

He assures them that every exertion in his power will be made to give satisfaction to all who may employ him.

Jefferson county, Oct. 20.

## BACON.

THE subscriber has about 1000 lbs. of nice well cured BACON, for sale

HENRY S. TURNER.

Nov. 3.

## Boarding.

TEN or twelve genteel young men or boys, will be taken as boarders, on reasonable terms.

ESTHER G. BROWN.

Charlestown, Oct. 27.

## SHOE THREAD.

FOR sale a quantity of Shoe Thread, of different sizes,

HUMPHREYS, KEYES & HOOFF.

Oct. 27.

## CONWAY SLOAN,

In addition to a general supply of Medicines, has just received the following supplies, viz.

English red lead—white ditto, Spanish brown—black lead, Venetian red—Fresh madder, Cromic yellow, No. 1—red saunders, Prussian blue, No. 1, Scraped gum copal—rough ditto do. Pumice stone—black varnish, Rotten stone—red chalk—white ditto, Black and red ink powder—black ink, Black lead pencils—writing sand, Wafers—sealing wax—tapers, Transparent fancy soap, Windsor do. do.—rose ditto, Lorillard's Macabau snuff, Pyke's do. do.—Ditto Rappee ditto, Scotch snuff in half pound bottles, Cut and dried tobacco.

ALSO,

Muscadel Raisins—Almonds—Filberts, Martingale Cordials, Black pepper—white do.—long do. Cloves—Nutmegs—Mace—Allspice, Race Ginger—Ground do. Cayenne pepper—English Mustard, And a supply of

FRESH CONFECTION,

Spanish cigars—country do.

Oct. 20.

## Cheap Goods.

JEFFERSON & BROWN,

Have just received a supply of Fall and Winter Goods,

which they are now selling off remarkably low. They invite their customers, who have not yet supplied themselves, to call and examine their assortment. They also politely request those that have not yet had the pleasure of dealing with, to give them a call, as they are determined nothing shall be wanting on their part to give satisfaction.

Charlestown, Nov. 3.

## 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.

## FOR SALE,

An elegant new Store,

with doors and pipe complete. The terms will be reasonable. Apply to the printer.

Nov. 17.

## From Moore's Irish Melodist. ISAW FROM THE BEACH.

—MISS MOLLY.

I saw from the beach, when the morning was shining, A bark over the waters more gloriously on,

I came when the sun o'er that beach was declining— The bark was still there but the waters were gone!

Ah! such is the fate of our life's early promise, So passing the spring-tide of joy's we have known; Each wave that we danced on at morning ebbs from us

And leaves us, at eve, on that bleak shore alone!

N'er tell me the glories serenely adorning, The close of our day, the calm eve of our night— Give me back, give me back, the wild freshness of morning,

Her clouds and her tears are worth Evening's best light.

Oh