

FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. XII.]

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1820.

[No. 618.]

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, JAN. 28.

Mr. Rhea, from the committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of H. B. Dingler, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Walker, of N. C. it was Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the allowance of bounty land to all soldiers who enlisted in the late war with Great Britain, and who procured substitutes, in proportion to the time of service performed by them and their substitutes respectively, and also all others who enlisted and remained in service during the war, and were regularly discharged, not already provided for by law.

On motion of Mr. Pindall, it was Resolved, That the Secretary of State be requested to lay before this house a list of the newspapers in which the laws, resolutions, and orders of Congress are published, and have been published during the sessions of the 14th and 15th Congresses, designating the state, district, or territory in which each newspaper was published, with an estimate of the expense of such publication.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, it was Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to inform this house when the accounts of the Post Office Department were last audited, and the amount of the balance, if any, then due; also a statement of the quarterly amount of receipts and expenditures of that department, from the first appointment of the present Postmaster-General, to the 1st day of December, 1819, inclusive.

MISSOURI BILL.

The house then again went into committee on this subject, Mr. Baldwin in the chair.

Mr. Holmes, of Massachusetts, resumed the floor, and occupied about two hours in concluding the argument which he commenced yesterday, against the proposed restriction.

Mr. Smyth, of Virginia, followed on the same side, but had not proceeded far in his argument, when he gave way for a motion for the committee to rise.

The committee rose accordingly, and obtained leave to sit again; and The House adjourned to Monday.

MONDAY, JANUARY 31.

The Speaker communicated to the house a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in obedience to a resolution of this house, a statement of the public expenditures on the military academy at West Point, the number and names of the cadets educated there from each state, &c. and an estimate of the sums necessary for the support of said institution for the next three years.

Mr. Sergeant, from the same committee reported a joint resolution, authorizing astronomical observations to determine the longitude of the Capitol, from Greenwich or some other European observatory.

The said resolution was twice read and committed.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION. Mr. Baldwin, of Pennsylvania, offered the following resolution, which was twice read and committed to a committee of the whole house.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both houses concurring, that the following amendment to the constitution of the United States be proposed to the Legislatures of the several states; which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the states, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution:— That Congress shall make no law to create or incorporate any Bank, or other monied institution, except within the District of Columbia, and every bank or other monied institution, which shall be established by the authority of Congress, shall together with its branches, and offices of discount and deposit, be confined to the District of Columbia.

THE MISSOURI BILL.

The house then again resumed itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Baldwin in the chair, on this bill—Mr. Taylor's motion to impose on the proposed state, a restriction respecting slavery, being still under consideration.

Mr. Smyth, of Virginia, resumed the argument which he commenced on Friday, against the restriction, and spoke until near 6 o'clock; when,

On motion of Mr. Reid, the committee rose, obtained leave to sit again, and The House adjourned.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

The Speaker laid before the house a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of prohibiting the importation of cotton, woolen, and iron Manufactures, and his opinion of the effect such prohibition will have on the revenue; made in obedience to a resolution of the house, of the 4th ultimo.

Various resolutions and bills were received and laid on the table.

ANDREW WOODS, Cabinet Maker,

HAS on hand bedsteads of the various descriptions and fashions, and an assortment of CABINET WARE, all of which he sells at prices conformable to the present reduced prices of country produce, and hopes that all who wish to purchase furniture will give him a call. If the furniture wanted is not on hand it can be made on the shortest notice—orders from the country or a distance off, will be attended to with great particularity and care. I entreat *over more* that those who owe me claims long since due, will come forward, that we may at least look one another in the face again before we die—good words and a little money has sometimes kept the Sheriff off my moveables. January 26.

SHINGLES.

The subscribers have a few thousand JOINT SHINGLES, which they will sell at a reasonable price. JOHN MARSHALL & Co. Charlestown, Jan. 25.

An Overseer Wanted.

I wish to get immediately an Overseer for the present year; he must be strictly sober and industrious—a single man would be preferred. One with a small family might answer. HENRY S. TURNER. January 26.

Jane Woods,

Would advise the public that she has on hand a good supply of

Drugs & Medicines.

The following are part of her Assortment: Fresh Tamarinds, Madeira Citron—White Wax, Red and Black Sealing Wax, Courtplaster—Inkpowder, Purified London Soap, Mace, Cloves, and Nutmegs, Copal Varnish—Bee Wax, Putty for Window Glass, Linseed and Wafers, Linctus and Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Tapers for sick rooms, With a General Assortment of CONFECTION. All of which she will sell low for cash, and hopes she will merit and receive a share of business in her line. January 26th, 1820.

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.

BOATING.

THE subscriber has taken the ware house belonging to Mr. Geo. Hageley, near Keppert's Furnace, and the ware house of Col. Jno. Blackford, formerly occupied by Messrs. Marmaduke & Co. in Shepherdstown, for the purpose of delivering

FLOUR.

in Georgetown and Alexandria, at the following prices, viz: to Georgetown, from the first mentioned place, at 94 cents; to Alexandria, one dollar. From Col. Blackford's ware house to Georgetown, 94 cents in high water, and from 94 cents to one dollar and 50 cents in low water. He will deliver the same in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice. Any person being unacquainted with him can have good security for the punctual performance of his engagements.

The subscriber will also thank most gratefully, those who may favor him with their custom. Any person wishing to contract for the delivery of their flour in his absence, may apply to T. S. Bennett, Esq. Shepherdstown, to Mr. Hageley near his ware house, or to Mr. George Malleory, at Harper's Ferry. T. S. Bennett, Esq. will attend to the storage of Flour delivered at the ware house in Shepherdstown. There will be a person constantly at Mr. Hageley's ware house to receive flour.

The undersigned, returning from the above places, will convey Plaster on the most reasonable terms. WILLIAM MALLEORY. Jan. 12.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale, his house and lot, near the Presbyterian meeting house, in Charlestown. This property would be very suitable for a mechanic. Also for sale, an acre lot of ground, near the brick yard. A great bargain may be had, if immediate application be made. For terms apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or to the Editor of the Farmer's Repository. JACOB FISHER. Dec. 8.

Very Valuable Land FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Thomas W. Davis, to the subscriber, dated 30th December, 1811, and recorded in the county court of Jefferson, I shall offer for sale before Fulton's tavern, in Charlestown, on Saturday the 5th day of February next, that most beautiful and valuable tract of land called the Flowing Spring, containing

One hundred and 25 Acres,

being part of the land of John Payton, deed, situated near Charlestown—conveyed to said Thomas W. Davis by Margaret R. Payton, now Margaret R. Conrad. The sale will be made by me in person or my attorney duly authorized; it will be for cash, at public auction, to the highest bidder, and will be made by order of John Buckmaster, who holds the two last bonds secured by said deed of trust, assigned to him by Robert R. Conrad, the husband of said Margaret R. Payton. DANIEL LEE, Trustee. Jan. 5.

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 fulling, 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.

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.

Hardware.

Mill Saws, Cross Cut Saws, and Anvils, Knives & Forks, every price & quality, Cast steel, German steel and common Hand saws, Cast steel plane bits, Chisels, files, rasps, &c. &c.

Castings.

Large wash kettles—large & small pots, Large and small ovens, Skillets and Frying Pans, sold cheap at my store in Charlestown, for CASH. JOHN CARLILE. December 22.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Land

IN the county of Jefferson and state of Virginia, within six miles of Charlestown, and convenient to Harper's Ferry, being part of the tract called and known by the name of Shandolake tract. This land lies on the east side of the Shenandoah River, is well watered, and has a tolerable good mill seat on it, and well timbered, containing it is believed, an abundance of iron ore, and the soil susceptible of great improvement by the aid of Plaster and Clover—and contains about

One Thousand Acres,

more or less, nearly 300 of which is leased and tenanted for three lives, subject to covenants, as may be agreed on, and which that part of it will be sold, the balance in fee simple, and the title of all undisputed. It will be laid off in Lots to suit purchasers, and will be sold payable one fifth in cash, and the balance in one, two, and three annual payments with interest. A deed of trust on the premises or goods, will be required to secure the distant payments.

All persons desirous of purchasing any or all the aforesaid land, will be shewn the same by Mr. Daniel Heffibower, residing on Bullskin, and near the premises, who is authorized to make contracts, the deeds for which, with general warranty, will be made by JOHN HOPKINS. Hill and Dale, Jan. 19—4f.

A VALUABLE

Negro Man for Hire.

THE subscriber wishes to hire out for the present year, a valuable negro man, who is well acquainted with farming work; he is a first rate ploughman, an excellent cradler or reaper, a very good shoemaker, and a tolerable rough carpenter—in short he is a very handy fellow. For terms apply to TH. BRISCOE. Jan. 19.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The third annual meeting of the American Society for colonizing the free people of color of the United States, was held at Dr. Laurie's church in Washington city, on Saturday, January 8th, 1820.

The meeting was opened by the following address by the Hon. Bushrod Washington, President of the Society:

"I meet you, gentlemen, at this the third anniversary of the Colonization Society, penetrated with gratitude to a gracious Providence for the success with which he has been pleased, thus far, to crown our efforts to realize the humane views of its founders.

If much yet remains to be done, we may, nevertheless, look back with satisfaction upon the work which has been accomplished; and may, I trust, without presumption, indulge the hope, that the time is not far distant when, by means of those whose happiness we are laboring, Africa will participate in the most desirable blessings which result from civilization, a knowledge of the arts, and, above all, of the pure doctrines of the Christian religion.

It was not to be expected that any decisive measures could be taken for giving effect to the great designs which were contemplated, until such necessary information had been obtained, as would enable the Society to mature its plans with wisdom, and to execute them with effect.

It was to be discovered, whether a suitable district for the establishment of the proposed Colony, could be obtained in that country to which all eyes were directed. The sentiments and wishes of those who were the objects of our solicitude, were to be ascertained—the public mind was to be enlightened; and the co-operation of our fellow citizens secured, by satisfying them that the plan of the Society was both wise and practicable; and the power, the aid, and the patronage of the National Government were to be sought for and obtained.

The report made to the last meeting of this Society, by the surviving agent who had been commissioned to visit Africa for the purpose first mentioned, must have satisfied every impartial mind, that a territory of country upon the west coast, sufficient in extent, and unexceptionable as to the fertility of its soil, the healthiness of its climate, and the abundance of its present products, to supply the first wants of the Colonists, may be obtained upon the most reasonable terms.

The report of the Board of Managers made to the same meeting, confirmed, as it now is, by particular and extensive enquiries since prosecuted by the respectable agents employed for that purpose, and by information received from other authentic sources, afford the most satisfactory assurances that men of improved minds, and estimable for their moral and religious principles, may be selected from the free people of color in the United States, who are not only willing, but anxious, to become the founders of the proposed Colony. The difficulty will not be to obtain emigrants, but to make, from among the applicants, a judicious choice of persons worthy of becoming the first settlers, and the best fitted to conciliate the friendship of the natives, and to make the necessary preparations for the reception of their future fellow citizens.

The solemn declarations of the Legislatures of four respectable states of the Union, that it would be expedient for the General Government to procure a territory on the coast of Africa, for the establishment of such a Colony—the numerous Auxiliary Societies already planted throughout the different states; the warm expressions of approbation of the plan and of the views of the Society, addressed to it by the heads of the churches of different denominations; as well as the sentiments of many of the best of our fellow citizens, which have at different times been communicated—indicate a common feeling, favorable to the scheme, and honorable to the views of the Society, and afford a pleasing earnest of the willing co-operation of our fellow citizens, whenever the same may become necessary.

To the judicious measures which have been adopted and pursued by the Board of Managers, and to the zealous exertions of some respectable members of the Society, is to be attributed under Providence, much of the success which has hitherto attended us. These gentlemen have justly entitled them selves to the thanks of the Society, and to the gratitude of those for whose happiness they have generously devoted their talents, and no inconsiderable portion of their time.

All that now remains to be accomplished is, to obtain the countenance and the aid of the National Government, in such manner and to such extent as Congress, in its wisdom, may think expedient. Independent of the unanswerable reasons urged by the committee of the House of Representatives, in their report of the 18th April, 1818, in favor of colonization, it may be well questioned, whether the humane policy of the government to suppress the slave trade, and particularly whether the act of the 3d March, 1819, authorizing the President to send beyond the limits of the United States all captured negroes, and to appoint agents, residing on the coast of Africa, to receive them, can be executed in the spirit of the Legislature, without establishing a settlement on some part of the African coast, to which captives may be sent, and where they may be received, supported, and instructed in the arts of civilized life. To land them on the coast, and to leave them exposed to a repetition of those outrages which had originally destined them to a life of slavery, would seem to accomplish very imperfectly, if at

all, the humane and enlarged views of the Government.

I submit it, therefore, to the consideration of the Society, whether it may not be proper to appoint a committee to bring this subject to the consideration of the present Congress, and to advocate the claim which the unfortunate class of men in whose cause we are engaged, have upon the justice, the humanity, and the magnanimity of the National Government.

The present moment is auspicious to our hopes—public expectation is directed to wards it—the sentiments of our fellow citizens throughout the United States, favor our views, and the prayers of the pious are offered to the throne of the Most High, for a blessing upon our endeavors. Let us, then, press forward to the great object for which we are associated; and, if the exalted work of benevolence in which we are engaged, should unexpectedly fail in its accomplishment, let us exonerate ourselves from the imputation of a defect of zeal in our exertions to procure it."

The annual Report of the Board of Managers was then read.

The following resolutions were then submitted and adopted: On motion by Francis S. Key, Esq. Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare and present to the Congress of the United States a memorial, requesting that they will take such further steps as, to their wisdom, may seem proper, to ensure the entire abolition of the African Slave Trade.

The following gentlemen were appointed the committee: Gen. John Mason, Dr. James Laurie, Francis S. Key, E. B. Caldwell, Walter Jones, Jr.

On motion by the Hon. Hugh Nelson, of Virginia.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to the President and Board of Managers for the zeal, intelligence, and ability, which they have evinced in the management of the concerns of the Society the past year, and that the President be requested to furnish a copy of his address, and the Board of Managers a copy of their report, for publication.

On motion by the Hon. John A. Cuthbert, of Georgia.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to the Rev. Clergy throughout the United States for their active benevolence in advancing the views of the Society; and to those religious bodies and associations who have expressed their approbation of the plans and objects of the Society.

On motion by Dr. William Thornton.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to the Auxiliary Societies for their aid and support.

On motion by Elias B. Caldwell, Esq. Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to the Rev. William Meade, for the prudence, zeal, and intelligence, with which he has attended to the duties of Agent of the Board of Managers.

On motion by the Hon. Hugh Nelson of Virginia.

Resolved, That Mr. Jones be requested to reduce to writing the address made by him to the Society, and furnish a copy of the same for publication.

The Society then proceeded to an election of officers for the ensuing year, when the following were chosen:

PRESIDENT. The Honorable Bushrod Washington. VICE PRESIDENTS. Hon. William H. Crawford, of Georgia. Hon. Henry Clay, of Kentucky. Hon. William Phillips, of Massachusetts. Col. Henry Rutgers, of New-York. Hon. John E. Howard, of Maryland. Hon. John C. Herbert, do. Isaac McKim, Esq. do. John Taylor, of Caroline, Esq. Virg. Gen. John Hartwell Cocke, do. Gen. Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee. Robert Ralston, Esq. of Philadelphia. Right Rev. Bishop White, do. Gen. John Mason, District of Columbia. Samuel Bayard, Esq. of New Jersey. William H. Fitzhugh, of Virginia.

MANAGERS. Rev. Wm. Hawley, Francis S. Key, Walter Jones, Rev. Dr. James Laurie, Jacob Hoffman, Rev. Dr. S. B. Dulch, Wm. Thornton, Rev. Obadiah Brown, Thos. Dougherty, Rev. Wm. Wilmer, Henry Ashton, Elias B. Caldwell, Secretary, John Underwood, Recording Secretary, Richard Smith, Treasurer.

To Purify Tallow for Candles.—Take 5-8 of tallow and 3-8 of mutton suet, melt them in a copper cauldron, with it mix 8 oz. of brandy, one of salt of tartar, one of sal ammoniac, two of dry potash.—Throw the mixture into the cauldron, make the ingredients boil a quarter of an hour, then let the whole cool. Next day the tallow will be found on the surface of the water in a pure cake. Take it out and expose it to the air for some days on canvass. It will become white, and almost as hard as wax. The dew is favorable to its bleaching.

Make your wicks of fine, even cotton; give them a coat of melted wax; then cast your mould candles. They will have the appearance of wax, in a degree, and one of them (six to a pound) will burn 14 hours, and not run.

[Amer. Mus.]

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VOL. XII.]

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1820.

[No. 619.]

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. All advertisements must be paid for in advance, and the number of times for which they are to be inserted, designated, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

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

FROM INDIA.

NEW YORK, JAN. 29.

We have been obligingly favoured with a regular file of Calcutta papers to the 28th of August, which were received by the ship Cadmus. From these papers, we have copied an interesting account of the last Festival of Juggunnath.

By a Calcutta paper of the 24th of Aug we learn with regret, that on the 20th of that month the Rev. Mr. C. Wheelock, while on his passage in the ship Britannia, bound from Rangoon to Calcutta, accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. Mrs. Wheelock and Mrs. B. Landman, were on board, and witnessed the melancholy occurrence.—Mr. Wheelock, a native of Massachusetts, was a Missionary, recently sent out to India, by the Baptist Missionary Society in this country. The anguish of Mrs. Wheelock, situated as she is at so remote a distance from her family and friends, can be better felt than described.

The aged King of Ava died on the 6th of June last; and on the same day his Grandson was raised to the throne as his successor.

[From the Friend of India.]

FESTIVAL OF JUGGUNNATH.
In our number of July last year, we gave an account of a singular accident which happened to the car of this celebrated deity, whom the great bulk of the natives continue to regard as the lord of the world, in those parts of Bengal and the provinces which would convince even the most thoughtless of his complete inability to verify that title. We trust we shall be excused by our readers if we bring the subject again before them, in order to relate several circumstances, which though not novel in themselves, have been rendered so notorious at the present anniversary, as to warrant their being publicly made known.

This image Juggunnath is the most famous of all the images of that deity in this part of the country, and by those who are interested in the subject, is regarded as inferior only to the original image in Orissa. The splendid endowments it enjoys, and its vicinity to the metropolis of the east, the residence of so great a proportion of wealthy natives—conspire to give a degree of celebrity, which is denied to every other image in this part of the country. The cupidity and rapacity of those brahmins who are the proprietors of this image, have eagerly seized on these circumstances, and turned them into a channel of profit to themselves.

Two miles from the temple of this deity, stands that of his imagined brother Radhavalubh, and the eight days brother the shastree allow to intervene between the cars being drawn forth, and its being drawn back, have been improved to their own advantage by the proprietors of this latter temple, who by means of an annual present, obtain permission for him to spend this time in the society of his brother, in which according to the notion of the vulgar, he enjoys every degree of fraternal delight. This present is in general seventy-five rupees; which however renders the residence of Juggunnath with his brother, still a profitable concern to the proprietors of Radhavalubh's temple. In the seven days during which he remained there this year, presents were made to him in money to the value of five hundred rupees; and to the amount of about two hundred more in various articles, chiefly of gold. These presents, however, being made at the temple of Radhavalubh, reverted to the proprietors of that image, and not to those of Juggunnath.

The sacred personages who are the proprietors and lords of both these images, and who of course claim as their right the offerings made to them, are not the only persons to whom this festival is advantageous. Within the last two or three years it has been customary to erect sheds by the wayside for gambling; and the multitudes of worshippers who possess a small portion of wealth, and whom the metropolis pours forth on such occasions, present a fine harvest for sharpers. As usual, the Chinese, the great gamblers of the east, take the lead. At this recent festival, nearly a hundred came up from Calcutta, and devoted themselves without cessation to this abominable trade. The number of gambling houses erected by them and by the natives, exceeded twenty; and in these the disappearance of the great luminary of day produced not

interruption in business. Those who had been wearied by the labors and ill success of the day, resigned their posts to others who prolonged the scene through the night, and such as had occasion to pass by them in the morning, perceived the lamps still burning. This practice continued for eight days, and produced an abundant exhibition of every species of villany. On one occasion a native from a short distance inveigled the child of a neighbor from home, and in evening lost all he possessed at one of these gambling houses, pretended to leave the child whom he called his own, as a pledge for the payment of his debt, and absconded. The nature to whom the boy had been thus consigned, considered him as a lawful prize, and as such would have borne him home, had he not been rescued by a person who happened to be acquainted with the parents of the child.

Three other natives, after having lost every penny they possessed, brought to the market their young and innocent wives, of whom the eldest was little more than twelve years of age. This young person however, whom he had received from her parents, was unfeelingly sold by this worshipper of Juggunnath, for thirteen rupees! She was purchased by a woman who keeps a house of ill fame, and thus consigned for ever to infamy and vice. In the two other cases the relatives of the young women, or rather children, for they were little more than ten years of age, happened to obtain a knowledge of what was going forward, and made such a strenuous and effectual opposition in the midst of the multitude, that the bargain was broken off before it could be fully completed. Who can wonder at the complete demoralization of the Hindoos, when such deeds are perpetrated in the very presence of their supposed divinity, and at the season of one of those public acts of adoration, from which they ought to derive additional motives for purity of life?

We have not heard that any one this year devoted himself to destruction under the wheels of the car. Perhaps this consummation of religious frenzy is chiefly confined to the original shrine of this deity; but the number of those who perished by accident under the wheels was very considerable. Within a few miles round, no fewer than six were crushed to death; and when we consider all the circumstances of the case, it will appear highly probable that this is not an unfair estimate for a limited space of the number of accidents at these seasons annually. This festival is celebrated throughout the whole of Bengal; always occurs during the rains, and at the time of the change of the moon, when there is frequently an extraordinary fall of rain. With the exception of these at Calcutta, the cars are drawn over roads formed entirely of earth which are of course slippery to a high degree. When any one of the crowd of devotees who are drawing the car, happen to fall down, the number who are crowded around him as closely as they can stand, prevents his rising again, and the impossibility of stopping the car, deprives him of every chance of escape, unless he should happen to fall precisely into one of the intermediate spaces formed in this instance by thirty two heavy wheels, made of solid plank. So far is it from being there fore, matter of surprise that, with the thousands of cars which are drawn out annually, that such accidents should occur; rather the wonder is that there are no more of them from year to year. Still, however, the number of those who thus perish annually in Bengal, must amount to many hundreds.

When the car proceeds, a few brahmins mount it, to enjoy the pleasure of a ride. On giving back the car this year, some of the people from below made great efforts to ascend the car likewise—but those who were already mounted it, unwilling to admit more, used every means to prevent intrusion by either with their hands or with bamboos. After many fruitless efforts, the crowd below, enraged at this opposition, assailed those above with mud and stones, and every missile within their reach. For a time all was tumult and disorder. Juggunnath indeed did not fare better than his votaries who had occasioned the tumult. In the eagerness of the crowd to chastise those who had incurred their anger, he himself was so bedded with the filthy elements which the multitude threw up profusely, that his face and many parts of his car were nearly covered with mud. After this violent expression of resentment, the indignation of the people having exhausted itself, they again applied their shoulders to the ropes, and proceeded in their wonted manner till they came within about two hundred yards of the appointed place. Here the car stuck fast; and whether it were for want of real strength, or of inclination, they felt unable to move it, and there it must remain till the next anniversary. With what ideas of the majesty of the supreme ruler of the universe, with what sentiments of reverence for the Deity—with what convictions of his de-stestation of iniquity; with what an additional restraint on their passions—with what new incitements to virtue and purity in their own conduct, the

natives who have returned home from such a scene, we leave the reader to judge. About four thousand copies of a pamphlet, drawn out last year by the Rev. Mr. Ward, were distributed during the nine days of the festival; not indeed in the midst of the crowd, as at that season they are often disregarded, if not lost; but when the worshippers were returning to their respective villages and places of abode, at which seasons the pamphlets were in general received with eagerness, and probably found their way to numerous villages.

Late Foreign News.

By the Harmony arrived at Portsmouth from England, with London papers to Dec. 29th, twenty days later.

Mr. Hobhouse, a member of the British Commons, had been arrested on a warrant granted by the Speaker, and committed to Newgate, for a libel on the House of Commons. He protested against the illegality of the proceeding.

The mail coaches that arrived in London on the 28th of December, were greatly retarded by the snow which had fallen in many parts of the country. That from Exeter was most impeded.

The Emperor of Austria has reinstated the noted General Muck to all his offices and dignities.

The favorite toast in England is, "The British Constitution, and may we never be obliged to hunt for Liberty."

The Bath and West of England Agricultural Society has struck *Hind's* name from their list.

A lady about forty years of age, who lived at the corner of one of the streets in Paris, was struck early in the month with apoplexy. M. Lavallete, the physician, was called in, and he restored her instantly to life, by bleeding in a jugular vein, and stimulating the blood to flow abundantly by the application of a common needle to the exterior part of the vein and adjoining nerves. It is thus shown, that the mechanical stimulus is able to revive nervous sensibility, and by creating a kind of peristaltic motion, to deduce from the arteries a great quantity of blood. There is also another instance of the efficacy of this application in the case of a M. Chate-lin, a linen merchant, who had also been restored to existence under similar circumstances. It is trusted that this discovery will be generally beneficial.

Mr. Hobhouse's commitment to Newgate.

LONDON, DECEMBER 19.

A meeting took place on Thursday at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in pursuance of an advertisement, of very limited circulation, for the purpose of declaring an opinion upon the commitment of Mr. Hobhouse by order of the House of Commons, to Newgate. The persons assembled amounted to about four hundred.

Upon entering the room, Sir F. BURDETT was received with the strongest demonstrations of pleasure. He immediately took the chair, and commenced his address. Of all the stretches of arbitrary power which had been witnessed for many years, he knew of none to be compared with that which, under the pretence of privilege, was exercised by the House of Commons, in committing men arbitrarily to prison. This was a question which had already been so fully discussed, that he believed there was not an uninterested man in the country—not a man unconnected with borough proprietors, who did not deny and reprobate the power, which the House of Commons assumed, of sending persons to prison, without legal proof, without trial—first by declaring a certain act to be an offence, then interrogating the accused party, then without any process committing to judgment, and passing a sentence, the highest passed on people who were not felons—he meant imprisonment. At the first blush of the case, it must appear monstrous to think that the same persons were accusers, judges, jury, and executors. It was an usurpation of power from which every honest man must turn with disgust. [Shouts of applause.] This was a power which the King on the throne had never attempted to exercise; and what right had a lower branch of the Legislature to claim a prerogative, which no King of England could pretend to put in force over his subjects. After having assumed the powers of sovereignty, they now wanted to assume the dignity of the Sovereign. [Loud applause.] It was, however, that sort of dignity which the poet had in view when he wrote these lines:—

I own that virtue is an empty boast,
But shall the dignity of vice be lost?

Was it in the corruption of that House that its dignity was to be found? And when that corruption was exposed, how was its dignity supported? When a Minister of the Crown was detected face to face of having abused the patronage of Government in trafficking for seats in that House, and he was defended on the ground that the practice was as notorious as the sun at noon-day [thunder of applause] the whole transaction was overlooked by the house at not a word was said about its dignity; but was it to be

entended that for mere words uttered out of doors, after such a thing as this was passed over, a man should be sent to prison by the House of Commons; and that too, under pretence of supporting its dignity; could the dignity of the House have suffered so much by such words, as by the detection of Prime Minister trafficking for seats in Parliament? And while the House overlooked some so enormous offence, how could it presume to punish an inferior offence? A bill disfranchising a corrupt borough (Grampound), this he would not oppose, because some small degree of good might arise from it to the public at large. But neither ought the bill to be thrown out in the Lords, as was the case last session with the bill for disfranchising the borough of Berrystable. Sir Masses Lopez had been trafficking in boroughs all his life, and no doubt he derived many advantages from his connection with the members of the House of Commons, composed of such materials as himself. He was, however, after grubbing in the mire of borough corruption, at last detected and punished; and indeed it was the more extraordinary, that while the Minister who had pursued the same practice was rewarded with a blue ribbon, Sir M. Lopez, the small offender, should be rewarded with a prison. [Loud huzzas.] The Hon. Baronet concluded a speech, which was received with the loudest applause, by denying the right of the House to commit Mr. Hobhouse to prison.

The following Resolutions were then voted unanimously:—

1. That this meeting has read with indignation of the condemnation, without a hearing, by the House of Commons, of John Cam Hobhouse, Esq. for a presumed libel, of the violent seizure of his person, and of his confinement in the goal of Newgate.

2. That this meeting protests against the power assumed by the House of Commons to imprison the subject, for constructive breach of its privileges, without hearing, and without trial.

3. That the power assumed by the House to accuse, to judge, to condemn, without evidence, and punish whom they please, is a power totally incompatible with the rights and liberties of the land.

4. That an address expressing the opinion of this meeting on the above proceedings, and also of our gratitude for his able and manly conduct, be presented to John Cam Hobhouse, Esq.

5. That the address now read be adopted; that it be signed by the Chairman on behalf of the meeting, and presented by Mr. Evans, Mr. Blackburn, Mr. Fisher, and Mr. O'Callaghan, to John Cam Hobhouse, Esq.

6. That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Honorable Chairman, Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. for his manly and strenuous exertions to secure the rights and liberties of the people at large, and for his ready compliance on all occasions with the wishes of his constituents, and for his impartial conduct in the chair on the present occasion.

In the address, as originally proposed, there was a reflection on the party called the Whigs, which on the motion of Mr. Clarkson, seconded by Sir F. Burdett, was ordered to be expunged.

Sir F. Burdett attended at Newgate on Thursday to enter into surities for Mr. Hobhouse's safe detention, while he is permitted to reside in the keeper's house.

The British Parliament had passed on most of the bills recommended by Ministers to be enacted, to suppress seditious and blasphemous libels, and those not passed were in matured stages. On the 24th of December, the Commons adjourned to the 30th, to give time to the House of Lords to pass the Newspaper Stamp Duty Bill (the remaining stages; after which both Houses were to adjourn to the 15th February.

On the 24th, the London Merchants presented a petition, praying some remedies with respect to the China trade, and the resumption of cash payment by the Bank. In the discussion which took place on the petition, Lord Castlereagh said, "No deviation was intended to be made in the plan adopted last session. Every principle of practical wisdom and of legislative policy, he said, called upon them to adhere to it."

The Seditious and Blasphemous Libel Bills passed the House of Lords, and the Newspaper Stamp Duty Bill the Commons, by large majorities.

The Seize Arms Bill passed the Lords, Dec. 17, 135 to 38. On the 23d, a bill to abrogate the right of traverse, received the royal assent.

Some fresh meetings of the reformers had taken place in Scotland, the military force had been called on to suppress them. No blood was, however, shed, and Mr. Grant, in the Commons ridiculed the idea of assembling a force to suppress them.

The celebrated Miss O'Neill, who is now Mrs. Beecher, having married a rich Irish gentleman, has settled at her husband's request, all her fortune on her father, mother, brothers and sisters, making them independent for life. Her husband has settled on her £1000 for life.

A Mr. Heathfield has published a pam-

NOTICE.

Those persons who gave their Bonds to the subscribers (as administrators of John Briscoe, dec'd) are informed that indulgence will not be given longer than the first of March next, and if not paid off by that time suit will be brought on the same without discrimination.

THOS. BRISCOE,
JAMES HITE,
Adm'ors.

February 2.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having been appointed agent for several Gentlemen, has resigned the Office and Commission of Constable—he only intends to settle up what business he has on hand, of that nature. He offers his services to Gentlemen as agent or private collector, and will undertake any business of a private nature in this or any of the neighbouring states, upon the shortest notice, and pledges himself to give general satisfaction to any Gentleman who may think proper to employ him.

G. GIBBONS,

February 2, 1820.

Cheap Enough.

Those who wish to purchase cheap Cloth, Cassimere, Jersey Cloth, Flannels, and Blankets, for CASH, call at my store, and they shall have them to suit the times.

JOHN CARLILE.

Who has on hand a quantity of the

Best Old Whiskey

this part of the country—Gin, Spirits, &c. Charleston, Dec. 22.

To Customers.

Harvest and seed time is over, and a kind providence has rewarded your labor this year, with bountiful CROPS, which ought to admonish you to apply those means in paying others, also, for their LABOUR and GOODS. We do not wish to be put to the disagreeable TROUBLE and expense of calling on, or sending to you, much less to coerce PAYMENT by LAW. Therefore only bestow your attention to this subject one moment, and you will readily see and understand that our interest is mutual in this matter. Restore our FUNDS to us in the season, and we then can and will supply you with goods much CHEAPER than we otherwise can do, if you continually keep us out of our money.

JAS. S. LANE & TOWNER.

Shepherd's Town, Nov. 11, 1819.

HON. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The following elegant and just character of our able and modest Secretary of State, of the United States, we extract from the N. H. Patriot. A more correct and striking likeness could not be drawn—and as we believe there is but one general opinion on this subject in this quarter, the remarks will only need to be read to be admired.

"The more we contemplate the character of this able, assiduous and excellent statesman and patriot—the further we witness his progress in the diplomatic history of our country, the more we see to admire and applaud. Not content with pursuing the tracks of his illustrious predecessors in the annals of our negotiations, his assiduity finds both in our local and general history, and in the history of other negotiations, incidents fruitful in benefits to our country. As well in the negotiations with Britain at Ghent, as in the subsequent correspondence with the agents of Spain, did our accomplished Secretary fortify himself and his country on high ground purely from his superior sagacity and research. In forming the late treaty with Don Onis, he not only cleared the whole ground and made all plain as far as he went, but discovered every objection which could afterwards be raised, and so effectually barred all these objections as to render it impossible for the Spanish king to escape but by a downright violation of his blighted faith.

"When the illustrious MONROE shall retire, we believe no individual will stand more conspicuous for the Presidency than Mr. ADAMS. The only objection urged against him, so far from being an objection, is a strong reason why the people should delight to honor him; it is, that he has not the manners of a courtier, that his address is plain, that he does not make all the parade which is peculiar to the great and mighty ones of the earth.

A man of his industry and research could not but acquire habits at which others, less industrious, would marvel. Hence to see him travelling from Massachusetts to Washington without an attending servant, managing and arranging his own baggage, while the southern private gentlemen had his half score of blacks to dance attendance, and to hand his cane when he wanted it—might cause a would be great man to stare, that the dignity of the nation was tarnished in the Secretary of State descending to perform such servile offices; but the Secretary would doubtless consider the trouble of managing slaves while travelling not less than that of lifting a trunk or helping himself out of a stage or steam boat. The truly great mind—and such we esteem that of Mr. Adams—avoids all unnecessary parade, and it isaverse to show, as the vacant head is fond of making up its deficiencies by the display of external pomp and grandeur.

NOTE.—All those persons who hired negroes of me last year, will please to take notice that their notes became due on the 25th of December last, and that unless they lift them by the last of this month I shall put them into the hands of an officer for collection.

JOHN BRISCOE.
January 25.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, returning from the above places, will convey Plaster on the most reasonable terms.

WILLIAM MALLEORY.

Jan. 12.

Jane Woods,

Would advise the public that she has on hand a good supply of

Drugs & Medicines.

The following are part of her Assortment:
Fresh Tamarinds,
Madrira Citron—White Wax,
Red and Black Sealing Wax,
Court-plaster—Inkpowder,
Purified London Soap,
Mace, Cloves, and Nutmegs,
Copal Varnish—Bees Wax,
Putty for Window Glass,
Inksand and Wafers,
Lancets assorted,
Tooth Brushes,
Tapers for sick rooms,
With a General Assortment of

CONFECTION,

All of which she will sell low for cash, and hopes she will merit and receive a share of business in her line.
January 26th, 1820.

ANDREW WOODS,

Cabinet Maker,

HAS on hand bedsteads of the various descriptions and fashions, and an assortment of CABINET WARE, all of which he sells at prices conformable to the present reduced prices of country produce, and hopes that all who wish to purchase furniture will give him a call. If the furniture wanted is not on hand it can be made on the shortest notice—orders from the country or a distance off, will be attended to with great particularity and care. I entertain one more that those who owe me claims long since due, will come forward, that we may at least look one another in the face again before we die—good words and a little money has sometimes kept the Sheriff off my moveables.

January 26.

GOODS

Bought under the Hammer

FOR CASH,

At knock-down Prices,

NOW opening by the subscribers at their store in Shepherdstown, consisting in part, of a great variety of Cloths, Cassimeres, Homedade, Cassinets, Cords and Velvets; Pany and Swandown Vestings, Flannels, Blankets, Coatings, Baizes, Carpeting of all kinds, Plaines, Pellesse cloths, Cassimere Shawls, Canton Crapes, Irish linens, Cambric muslins, Calicoes, Gingham, India muslins, Worsted, Silk and Cotton Hose, Bombazetts, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Superior old French Brandy, Spirits and Wines—Best fresh Teas, Prime Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, &c. &c.

Don't complain of money being scarce, come to us and you can get as much for one dollar now, as you formerly got for two Dollars and a half when money was more plenty and of less value. Whether you want to buy or not, come and see the assortment, as you will not only benefit yourselves if you buy, but be highly gratified at their cheapness if you do not buy.

—We will take notes and bonds, or sell to good men on liberal credit.

JAS. S. LANE & TOWNER.

Shepherdstown, Dec. 20.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Land

IN the county of Jefferson and state of Virginia, within six miles of Charleston, and convenient to Harper's Ferry, being part of the tract called and known by the name of Shandonale tract. This land lies on the east side of the Shenandoah River, is well watered, and has a tolerable good mill seat on it, and well timbered, containing it is believed, an abundance of iron ore, and the soil susceptible of great improvement by the aid of Plaster and Clover—and contains about

One Thousand Acres, more or less, nearly 300 of which is leased and tenanted for three lives; subject to which that part of it will be sold, the balance is fee simple, and the title of all undisputed. It will be laid off in Lots to suit purchasers, and will be sold payable one fifth in cash, and the balance in one, two, and three annual payments with interest, and a deed of trust on the premises or good personal security, as may be agreed on, will be required to secure the distant payments.

—All persons desirous of purchasing any or all the aforesaid land, will be shown the same by Mr. Daniel Hoffbauer, residing on Bullskill, and near the premises, who is authorized to make contracts, the deeds for which, with general warranty, will be made by

JOHN HOPKINS.

Hill and Dale, Jan. 19—11.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

THE COMPLETE

Virginia and Maryland Farrier,

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

NOAH RIAGELY,
Late Michael Lee, & Co.

Hardware.

Mill Saws, Cross Cut Saws, and Anvils, Knives & Forks, every price & quality, Cast steel, German steel and common Hand saws, Cast steel plane bits, Chisels, files, rasps, &c. &c.

Castings.

Large wash kettles—large & small pots, Large and small ovens, Skillets and Frying Pans, sold cheap at my store in Charleston, for CASH

JOHN CARLILE,
December 22.

Family Medicines.

FOR SALE.

Whole-ale and retail, by W. & J. LANE,

Charleston.

LEE'S famous Antibilious Pills.

Messrs. Mich. Lee & Co.

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

G. C. COLLINS.

Front street, Balt.

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

LEE'S ELIXIR,

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

Charon 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 for 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.

CHAS. A. SPARKS.

Lee's Worm Lozenges.

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

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the ITCH.

Warranted to cure by one application, free from Mercury or any pernicious ingredient. This vegetable remedy is so mild, yet so 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 smoothing 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