

FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. XIII.]

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1820.

[No. 650.]

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 arrears are paid.

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

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

FROM THE NEW YORK LITERARY JOURNAL.

THE FELON.

Close the stuffed bosom of that peripatetic thief who weighs upon the heart.

It was a cold morning in January, that I took my seat in the stage at Albany, with the intention of proceeding to N. Y. Before we crossed the river, we stopped to take in another passenger—rising from a warm bed at 2 o'clock, to pursue a cold journey not apt to sweeten the temper, mine could not boast of much serenity. I sat fuming and fretting at the delay, when a large man bustled into the stage, and after some difficulty, he was settled to his liking, when we proceeded. As we rode over the frozen river, my companion was continually blessing himself, and awakened me from a sweet slumber by swearing with a tremendous oath that the whole concern was going to the devil: "Speak for yourself, sir," said I, peevishly: "Certainly, sir, he replied, but bad company, you know." Notwithstanding my fellow traveller's prediction, we reached the opposite shore in safety, where, at the humble inn, which then was the only house there, we took in another passenger, who, as the faint light of the lamp glared on him, seemed a complete contrast to my portly companion. He sprang lightly into the vehicle, whistling the while, and depositing his little body in one corner, began, in a tolerable voice, a jolly song; that soon lulled his audience to repose. We were scarce awake, when we reached the place at which we were to breakfast. As I strolled round the house while our meal was preparing, I observed a boy leaning against the fence, his apparel was decent, but much worn, and he bore the appearance of having come off a long journey. I enquired whence he came? "Ohio, sir," was the reply; "that is a great distance—yes, but I had life—I did not walk all the way, sir." My poor child, I said, what has forced you to wander alone over such a tract of country? He answered, "that his uncle had sent him away, and he was going to New-York to his mother." I was struck with pity for the urchin, and pleased with his intelligent face, promised to procure him a seat in the stage, and ordered him some refreshment. The driver consented to admit him on receiving a small recompense—and our repast being finished, recommenced our journey. The moment Mr. Rasdale (as the little man called himself) saw the poor boy, he began with, "Hey youngster, who are you?—Charles Herberts, sir? Where did you come from?—Ohio, sir? 'Why the devil did you not stay there?' My uncle sent me away," said the boy, omitting the sir. "Aha, you have been about mischief my chap—what do you do e'?" "Nothing," said the boy in a dogged tone. "And you are bound to New-York?" continued his merciless interrogator, "who have you there to look after you?" "My mother keeps a garden." "And you are going to live on your poor mother?" "No," said the child, with a glowing face, "I be little, but I be strong—I can work." "And what will you do?" "Any thing—every thing," replied the youth. "Hum, I suspect it will be any thing," said Mr. Rasdale. "I see you are a knowing one, and I dare say I shall meet you in a court, or have the trying of you myself for some state Prison business yet—I see it by your eyes." There did lurk a sly expression in this prophecy—the blood rushed to the boy's face, he clenched his hands, and darted an indignant glance at Mr. Rasdale. When we reached the city, in the bustle of arrival, I forgot my protégé, and saw him no more for several years. One morning I chanced to enter the counting house of an eminent merchant, and beheld perched on one of the highest stools, my friend from Ohio. His employer spoke much in his favor, commending his industry and integrity. I frequently met him afterwards, though I did not recognize him, fearing to mortify him; he increased in favor with his master, and seemed to have every prospect of raising himself to affluence. I had just returned from a tour in the country, when I met Mr. Rasdale; I had frequently seen him, but never recalled our stage adventure, so his remembrance—he was proceeding to court, whether he invited me to accompany him, and witness an interesting trial: "It is a youth, said Rasdale, as

we entered the room, whom I am to try for forgery—the affair has made some noise.—The court room was already crowded, but the friendly lawyer procured me a convenient seat near the inclosure seated before the prisoner. I was scarcely seated before the prisoner was brought in; I started, rubbed my eyes—but they saw aright; Charles Herberts stood in the criminal box to be tried by Mr. Rasdale. His words in the stage flashed over my mind: "Can the devil speak true?" I exclaimed, half aloud—"Will you please to sit down sir?" said one of my neighbors, for I had risen, and was gazing earnestly on the prisoner. He was composed and firm, but his form was wasted, and his cheek was sallow—he lifted not his eyes from the ground until called upon to declare himself innocent or guilty; he then raised them, and pronounced, in a firm tone, *not guilty*. As he threw a hurried glance around, he saw Rasdale, who had not the slightest remembrance of Herberts' face or name; but when the unhappy youth beheld the lawyer, a deadly paleness blanched his countenance: even his lips became colorless, and though it was warm in the crowded apartment, he shivered as if from severe cold. After a long trial, which is not necessary to relate, the evidence was so doubtful, his past character so unimpeachable, that he was acquitted. He seemed not to hear the welcome words; I took his hand, which was cold as marble, "Young man, you are acquitted, you are pronounced innocent." "Will the world ever believe it?" said he in a bitter manner. "Yes, and respect you for your unmerited sufferings," I replied. He did not answer, and I left him with the fear that unjust suspicion and unmerited disgrace acting on susceptible feelings had unhinged his mind. He became the husband of a lovely wife, and the father of promising sons and blooming daughters; yet rarely did the smile of happiness light up his features of this fortunate man—that one dark incident of his early life, which all the world forget, he lived to remember. Should conversation ever remotely glance that way, he writhed in agony; and you soon perceived in talking with him, that there was one subject which, like the fatal chamber of Blue Beard, it was death to open. Many years have not elapsed since I was called to the dying Herberts; though still young, his life was fast drawing to a close. Supported in his bed by a pillow, he addressed me in a weak voice. "I have long perceived, sir, that you recognized me the day you so charitably protected twenty years since. I feel I am dying, and have sent for you that I might unburden my mind of a weight that sinks it to despair. You remember me in an honorable employment under Mr. W: he raised me from arduous poverty, and reposed in me an unlimited confidence—you saw me a prisoner, accused of a crime in which fraud and ingratitude were darkly blended, confronted by my old accuser, Mr. Rasdale; he knew me not, but I had never forgotten him; and when I beheld him, his cursed prediction rose to my memory, and seemed to be written in characters of fire wherever I cast my eyes; you also heard my acquittal, and strove to soothe a dejection which you judged proceeded from injured feelings; but I was guilty: yes, though pronounced innocent by my judges, I was a felon. I thought, that when the trial was over, when I had received the undeserved congratulations of all around me, and heard my venerable parent pour out her gratitude to heaven that her son was declared innocent, that life had no bitter pang. But I was not enough punished; my employer, the man who had cherished me in his bosom, and who, serpent like, I had stung, came to me; he implored my pardon, he besought my friendship. O! that moment of remorse and self condemnation exceeded the horrors of the most infamous execution; but I survived, and heaven has showered down blessings on my unworthy head as if in anger: the love of my wife, the smiles of my children, pierced my guilty soul; and *forgery and felon* seemed stamped on every naked note I touched. I have lived, an aged man, in reduced circumstances. I have hitherto supported his family, and he has given my heart with expressions of gratitude; take these notes, they exceed the amount I wronged him of. After my death do you deliver them to him, but let him never discover the giver's name. I

would for my boys' sakes that my memory should not be dishonored. He died, and was interred with all the pomp of wealth, and followed to the tomb by a long train of mourning friends; for all the kindly feelings of affection dwell in his wretched heart—he was beautiful, merciful, and gentle. I made these reflections over the narrow space where lay his remains, and did not check the tear of regret, though it fell on the grave of a felon.

THE LATE GEN. STEVENS.

FROM THE VIRGINIA HERALD.

Gen. EDWARD STEVENS, who died at his seat in Culpepper county, Virginia, on the 17th ult. was a distinguished officer of the Revolutionary Army. He engaged early in the contest for our liberties, nor did he sheathe his sword until the achievement of national independence. His military career commenced at the battle of the Great Bridge, near Norfolk, Va. where he commanded a battalion of riflemen. Distinguished on that occasion by his valor and good conduct, he immediately attracted public attention, as an individual peculiarly fitted for utility in the arduous struggles of the Revolution. He was shortly after appointed to command the 10th Virginia regiment, which, being speedily raised, equipped, and organized, Col. Stevens marched to the north, and came under the immediate command of General Washington. The first occasion that presented itself for the distinction of this regiment occurred at the battle of Brandywine, on the 11th September, 1777. It was here that the gallant exertions of this intrepid officer served, in a great measure, to protect the continental army from annihilation. Gen. Stevens was not brought into action until the retreat had begun; he was then charged to cover the rear, and impede the pursuit of the enemy. With the co-operation of a Pennsylvania regiment, Stevens seized an advantageous piece of ground on the road, taken by the defeated army, protecting the 2d and 11th regiments from capture, checking the enemy, and securing the retreat. His orders were here gallantly executed, making an impression on the hostile army, which induced the British general to look to his own safety, and abandon the pursuit. Col. Stevens received, on the succeeding day, the public thanks of the Commander in Chief. The battle of Germantown took place in October following, where the 10th Virginia regiment was alike distinguished by its intrepid conduct, which again produced for its gallant chief the public acknowledgments of Washington. Col. Stevens now filled a large space in the hopes of his native state—he was called to the command of a brigade; and the next theatre presented to his valor was at the battle of Camden. In the Council of War, immediately preceding this action, the memorial of Brigadier Stevens, (to the interrogatory put to the Board): "It is too late to retreat now—we must fight," was made. This answer was followed by the order of the American General without further counsel: "Then gentlemen, repair to your several posts—a decisive evidence of the high confidence reposed by him in the discretion and capacity of Gen. Stevens. The issue of this affair was unfavorable; and although the gallantry and conduct of Stevens exempted him from all imputations, yet no officer felt more deep and mortifying chagrin at the tarnished lustre of our arms. He felt so sorely the calamities of the day, that he would have returned from the Southern campaign, but for the pressing solicitude of Gen. Green, who, soon after assuming command of this department of the continental forces, was unwilling to lose the services of an officer so distinguished for all those traits of military character which produce practical utility. The battle of Guilford Court House furnished Brigadier Stevens an opportunity of reviving the despairing hopes of the South, and warding off evils, with which he had been unluckily beset at Camden. The North Carolina militia formed the first line; Stevens' brigade of Virginia militia the second. So soon as the enemy approached the first line, within one hundred and forty yards, a scattered fire commenced, when this line threw down their arms, and fled to the second with precipitation. Stevens, possessing that happy presence of mind so necessary in action to draw benefit even from calamity, directed his troops to open their ranks, and permit them to pass; and, to prevent the panic striking his command, he gave out that they had been ordered to retreat upon the first fire. At this battle he took the precaution to station a body of picked riflemen forty yards in the rear of his brigade, with positive orders to shoot down the first man who attempted to break the ranks or escape. He received here a severe wound in the thigh, though he did not quit the field until he had rendered great service, and brought off his troops in good order: Gen. Green bestowed on him the highest commendation. The siege of York, and the capture of the British army under Lord Cornwallis, soon closed the important

scene of the Revolution. It was here that Gen. Stevens preserved and increased his well earned honors. The commander in chief repeatedly assigned him important duties, which called for the best efforts of valor and skill: these were faithfully executed; and it is confidently asserted, that no officer possessed a larger share of his respect and confidence. During all this period, he was considered a zealous patriot in the civil department of the government. From the foundation of the state constitution, until the year 1790, he was a member of the Senate of Virginia; always useful, esteemed and respected. He was at Charlottesville, in the Legislature, when Tarleton invaded the commonwealth, and dispersed that body; his plan was, to arm the citizens, meet Tarleton at the river below the village, and fight him. This council was not executed, and he narrowly escaped capture, by the more elegant equipment of a person flying a short distance before him. The character of Gen. Stevens may be given in a few words: No man on earth possessed the cardinal virtues in a higher degree—firm, patient and deliberate; with a sound judgment, single heartedness, unblemished and uncorruptible integrity, honest patriotism, which despised all state tricks; an unbending and immovable courage—for the sphere of practical utility and public benefit he was well fitted; born with little brilliant embellishment, he had all the qualities for real and substantial service, without regarding the influence of faction and party; but loving the general principles of civil liberty, his feelings were always on the side of his country. His heart was the abode of that patriotism, which spurning parties, cleaved to the constitution of the nation, as a holy ark, which contains at once the evidence of our glory, and the charter of our liberties.

From the Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

HOSPITAL REPORT,

TO THE HEALTH OFFICE.

Dr. BURDEN, reported to the Board of Health, the following cases of Malignant Fever, admitted into the temporary Hospital on Schuylkill Front street, up to the 17th Aug. at which time it was closed, and the City Hospital opened under the care of Dr. Hewson and Chapman.

Admitted.	Cured.	Aug. 7
John Leonard,	Do.	Aug. 6
Mary Leonard,	Do.	Aug. 11
Marg. Thompson,	Do.	Aug. 11
Wm. G. Narwell,	Do.	Aug. 18
Samuel Moor,	Do.	Aug. 18
William Thompson,	Do.	Aug. 18
William Carter,	Do.	Aug. 18
Mrs. Beard,	Do.	Aug. 18
Catherine Spraw,	Do.	Aug. 18

Report of Drs. HEWSON & CHAPMAN, Physicians to the City Hospital.

In obedience to the resolution of the Board of Health, we have the honor herewith to lay before you, a report of the cases of Yellow Fever, which have been admitted into the City Hospital, since it was placed under our care, connected with a tabular view of the subject, we beg leave to offer some few remarks which may not be without interest to the Medical profession, and perhaps the community at large.

It seems to be pretty generally conceded, that the fever of the present season, has more of the character of typhoid malignity, than any preceding occasion in this city, though it still retains the leading and essential symptoms of the disease.

Examinations, post mortem, have revealed nearly the same phenomena as formerly; the stomach having been found almost exclusively affected with a species of erysipelas inflammation in various gradations of violence, and containing large portions of the matter denominated black vomit.

Considering the moles of treating the disease hitherto pursued among us, as not appropriate to the shape which it has now assumed, we have relied on moderate evacuations from the bowels, followed by sweating, well sustained by the vapour bath, and the ordinary auxiliaries, and finally, on the use of spirit of turpentine, in doses proportionate to the circumstances of the case.

As a salivary, mercury has not at all been prescribed; even as a purgative we have commonly preferred the Castor Oil in combination with the turpentine, which has proved more prompt and effectual.

In two cases only, the most vigorous of our patients, and in which the measure appeared to be particularly indicated, did we venture a venesection, and though the urgent and most distressing symptoms were indisputably relieved by it, such extreme exhaustion succeeded as to discourage us from a repetition of the remedy—topical bleeding, where there were appearances of congestion in the brain, has been serviceable, and may be safely practised.

In the management of the disease, the Turpentine on the whole, strikes us, as having the strongest claim to attention. The cure of several of the least promising of our cases, can alone be ascribed to it, yet like

Philadelphia Bottled PORTER & ALE.

A few dozen bottles superior Philadelphia Porter and Ale for sale. JAS. S. LANE & TOWNER, Shepherd's Town, Sept. 6.

20 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscribers, on Sunday the 20th ult.

William Keating,

An indentured apprentice to the printing business. He is a good compositor, about 17 years old but small of his age; well made; fierce in his appearance, and struts in his walk. He is artful and plausible, and sticks roundly to any assertion he may make. The above reward will be given to any person who shall take up said apprentice, and secure him in any jail so that we get him again.

CORSE & ROUNSAVELL,

Editors of the Herald, Alexandria. N. B.—Said runaway had a companion in his elopement, by the name of JAMES ALEXANDER, near 21 years of age, and a boy by profession. Sept. 6.

Bar Iron & Castings.

We now have a complete assortment of Bar Iron and Castings:

The quality is much better than the generality of the Iron and Castings that has been in this place for several years past. J. S. LANE & TOWNER, Shepherdstown, Aug. 30.

FULLING, DYING AND CARDING.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public that he has taken the mill formerly occupied by Mr. Adam S. Henshaw, on mill creek, about three miles from Shepherdstown, where cloth will be filled, dyed and dressed, in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice. Any person wishing to have their wool carded into rolls can have it done in a superior style.

The subscriber having a saw mill also at the spot, will continue to keep on hand, boards, scantling, &c. Should any person want such stuff as he has not, by giving him a short notice they can be accommodated with any quantity or quality. NICHOLAS WARD, Aug. 30.

Bonds & Notes

Received in payment of Goods at our store in Shepherdstown. J. S. LANE & TOWNER, Aug. 30.

I WISH TO SELL,

A House and Two Lots, situated in the town of Smithfield, near the centre, and is an excellent stand for a mechanic of any description—the house is occupied as a hatter's shop at this time—I will take in payment for the above property, good notes, bonds, or judgments. Good security or a deed of trust on the property will be required to secure the payments. Possession may be had immediately. JEREMIAH HAWKINS, Smithfield, Aug. 30.

Stop the Runaway!

RAN away from the subscriber's farm, in Loudoun county, near Hillsborough, Va. on Friday night the 25th ultimo, a negro man named

HENRY,

about 21 years of age. He is very black, stout, slow of speech, rather simple when spoken to, and several scars on his arms and body occasioned by burns when he was very young. His clothing is not recollected except a fur hat about half worn. It is probable he has obtained free papers and may pass by the name of Sam Jackson. Whoever will secure said negro in jail so that I may get him again, shall receive a reward of FIFTY DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges. LEWIS ELLZEY, Aug. 30.

Rock Powder

For blowing rocks, of uncommon strength, by the keg or pound. J. S. LANE & TOWNER, Aug. 30.

We have on hand

Ladies' fashionable straw bonnets, Gentlemen's fur hats, made by Jacob Rogers & Son, Do. Chip do. Baltimore manufactured stone Pickling Pots, Potter's ware of all kinds, Cut and wrought nails, Country steel, &c. Persons wishing to purchase will please to give us a call. WM. F. LOCK, & Co. Charlestown, July 19.

To be had at the Store of JEFFERSON & BROWN, REMARKS ON A SERMON,

Lately published at Winchester, on the subject of Ministerial Parity. (Price 18 cents) Aug. 23.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to me by Bond, Note or otherwise, are respectfully informed that they are left in the hands of Mr. William Stephenson for collection—All those who do not come forward immediately, will be instituted without respect to persons. JAMES CLARK, Aug. 16.

Fulling and Dying.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public that he has taken Mr. Beeler's Fulling Mill, at Mill's Grove, about three miles from Charlestown, and intends commencing business on the 1st September; after which time Cloth will be filled, 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 colour 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. ISAAC RIDGON, Jr. Aug. 16.

GOODS

Selling Cheap for CASH. WILLIAM F. LOCK, & Co. Have received, and are now opening, an additional supply of

GOODS,

Suitable for the season, which added to their former supply, make their assortment complete—all of which will be sold on such terms as cannot fail to please purchasers. The following is a list in part:—

- London superfine cloths, and cassimers,
- 2nd quality do. various colors & prices,
- Anglo cloth—do, cassinet,
- Cambrie and common dimities,
- Furniture do.
- Prints, good cloths & fashionable patterns,
- Nankeen and Canton crapes, plain and figured,
- Canton crape shawls,
- Silk and cotton do.
- Irish lins and layns,
- Plain and striped drilling,
- Silk, worsted, and cotton hosiery,
- Cambrie, Jaconet, mull mull, Leno and book muslins,
- 8 4, 6 4 and 4 4 Diapers,
- Russia do.
- Ladies' silk, kid and beaver gloves,
- Men's beaver and dog skin do.
- Silk, thread and cotton laces,
- Bandannas and other handkerchiefs,
- Sateens, grandurills, and cotton cassimers,
- Steam loom shirtings,
- Silks and Satins,
- Blue and yellow Nankeens,
- Mercerises vesting,
- Florentine do.
- Domestic cottons, plain, striped and plaid,
- Irish sheetings,
- Russia and Scotch do.
- German lins, &c. &c.
- Charlestown, July 19.

Fresh Supply

New Desirable Goods, That we are now opening, which we shall run off cheap. J. S. LANE & TOWNER, Aug. 16.

To Millers and Mill Wrights.

WE now have a supply of the very best warranted

Bolting Cloths,

of all numbers and widths. Also, Large well made Twilled Bags, all of which are to be had cheap, at our store in Shepherdstown. JAS. S. LANE & TOWNER, Aug. 16.

Ready Money.

CASH advanced on safe Bonds, Notes and Judgments, by calling at my house in Shepherdstown. DANIEL MILLER, Aug. 16.

Nails, Brads and Sprigs,

Of all sizes for sale. J. S. LANE & TOWNER, Aug. 30.

already have the axe and the fire brand been applied, and before the lapse of 50 years these immense woods will fall before the hand of cultivation. What then will become of the great manufactures of oak, unless coal is discovered, or plantation adopted? Both must be attended to—wood will always be required for navigable and architectural purposes. The swamps west of Rome are filled with turf or peat, as I perceived from the canal packet.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

WHITE WASH.

Now is the time to whitewash, both for health and neatness; but as many are scarce and the price for performing that operation very high, it will be omitted by too many for want of knowing how to compose a good wash. The articles are salt and lime which almost every body knows; and yet few make a good wash because they err in the quantity. The water must be made a strong brine and even saturated with salt before the lime is put in slack. It will then adhere. To this some put a little soap; others a little mollaese, but it is not necessary. In cities the white wash soon becomes defaced, owing to the dust of vegetable matter flying in the air, which when lodged on the walls or painted wood, only requires to become wet by a damp spell of weather to give out a true manure water, of the same colour and quantity running like an alkali in every direction. It is therefore doubly necessary to wash the walls often.

If mollaese is used it makes the wash yellow for a few days,—it is best on brick works. E. A. F.

PEACH TREES.

The cultivation of this tree has become very interesting to gardeners in the vicinity of this city. A very simple mode of preserving and restoring them when apparently nearly destroyed by the disease so fatal to them in this quarter, and commonly called the "Yellows," has been accidentally discovered by a gentleman in this city. A statement of the fact, as it occurred, will convey all necessary information: In the fall of 1818, a very fine tree standing in his yard, was apparently dead from the effects of the above mentioned disease—throughout the fall and winter very large quantities of common wood ashes were casually thrown by the servants about the root of the tree. To the astonishment of all who had seen it the preceding fall, it put forth its leaves vigorously the next season and bore abundance of fine fruit. A small quantity of wood ashes was again thrown round its root last fall, and the tree is now become so full of fine fruit that it has become necessary to prop it up. This is a very simple remedy, and certainly worthy of trial.

The foregoing paragraph is from Mr. Lang's Gazette of this morning. A gentleman has since called upon us, who has tried the same experiment with all the success he could have desired. He wishes us to recommend this simple method of preserving this valuable fruit tree to the public, and he also suggests to the New-York Agricultural Society, the expediency of having printed hand bills of the above article, stuck up in all the markets, and given to every countryman who attends them, that the information may be as widely diffused as possible. N. Y. Com. Adv.

Mode of preventing Horses being teased by Flies.

Take two or three small handfuls of walnut leaves, upon which pour two or three quarts of soft cold water; let it infuse one night, and pour the whole next morning into a kettle, and let it boil for a quarter of an hour; when cold, it will be fit for use. No more is required than to moisten a sponge, and before the horse goes out of the stable, let those parts which are most irritable be smeared over with this liquor, viz:—between and upon the ears, the neck, flank, &c. Not only the lady or gentleman who rides out for pleasure, will derive benefit from walnut leaves thus prepared, but the coachman, the wagoner, and all others who use horses during the hot months.

Cypress Shingles.

THE subscriber has for sale in Alexandria 400,000 Cypress Shingles, superior quality, twenty-two inches long, and from three to six in width; a consignment from North Carolina—price four dollars per thousand. JACOB MORGAN, Sept. 6.

Cooper Stuff.

8,000 prime Staves and Heads, ready dressed, at a Shepherd's Town landing, for Cash, or on a liberal credit. JAS. S. LANE, & TOWNER, September 6.

FOR SALE,

A likely young Negro Woman, apparently stout and healthy. One third of her purchase Cash; the rest on a credit of nine to twelve months, if the purchaser wishes it. Enquire of the PRINTER, Aug. 30.

Blank Attachments FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

From the British Review. Barton's Poems.—These poems being produced by one of the Society of Friends, we regard them with the greatest interest as a specimen of what poetry may do as the organ of a peaceful community, whose habits must, in consistency, restrain its favours within the provinces of tranquil and tender feeling, or high and holy aspiration. It is the first production of a Quaker poet which has ever come under our critical notice, and we trust it will lead the way to other members of the same society, till it shall be no longer said of them, that the whole creation appears to their vision in a sort of ideal colored suit; but arrayed in its more proper glories and varieties, and receiving and giving back, in its commerce with the delighted fancy, the kindling charms of enthusiasm and rapture.

The following verses we present as a specimen of the teaching simplicity, of which we think our Quaker friend has a peculiar vein.

Dost thou not love, in the season of spring, To twine thee a flowery wreath, And to see the beautiful birch-tree fling Its shade on thy robes beneath? Its glossy leaf, and its silvery stem; O! dost thou not love to look on them?

And dost thou not love, when leaves are greenest, And Summer has just begun, When in the silence of moonlight thou leanest, Where glancing waters run, To see by that gentle and peaceful stream, The willow bend down to the sparkling stream?

And oh! in a lovely autumnal day, When leaves are changing before thee, Do not nature's charms, as they slowly decay, Shed their own mild influence o'er thee? And hast thou not felt as thou stood 't' gaze, The touching lesson such scenes displays?

It should be thus, at an age like thine; And it has been thus with me; When the freshness of feeling & heart were mine, As they never more can be: For think not that I seek life to my lot, Perhaps I see better where thou dost not.

Hast thou seen in winter's stormiest day, The trunk of a blighted oak, Not dead, but sinking in slow decay, Beneath time's resistless stroke, Round which a luxuriant ivy had grown, And wreath'd it with verdure no longer its own?

Perchance thou hast seen this sight, and then, As I at thy years might do, Paid carelessly by, nor turned again. That scathed bough, that mouldering tree, But now I can draw, from that mouldering tree, Thoughts which are soothing and dear to me.

O smile not! nor think it a worthless thing, If it be with instruction fraught; That which will closest and longest cling, Is alone worth a serious thought. Should I might be unwelch which thus shed Grace on the dying, and leaves on the dead?

Now, in thy youth, beseech of him Who giveth, upbraiding not— That his light in thy heart become not dim, And his love be thy strength and thy lot. And thy God, in the darkest of days, will be Greenness, and beauty and strength to thee.

From the New York Statesman.

FOREST TREES.

Extract of a letter dated CANANDAIGUA, July 1820. The larch, or pinus larix, takes a high rank among European trees, for the excellent qualities of its wood and bark. "The most barren mountains will grow larches," says bishop Watson, and the experiment has been successfully and repeatedly tried in Scotland, whose bleak and rugged mountains now exhibit vigorous vegetation. From this tree the Venice turpentine is extracted. Taken internally, it is astringent, astringent, diuretic, and emmenagogue; and applied externally, they are anodyne, detersive, and antiseptic.

In this country there are two species of larch, although they have been generally considered as varieties, and they are denominated tamarack, or hack metack.—The larix pendula, or black larch, is found in cedar swamps, and the larix micro carpa, or red larch, on high mountains, according to Pursh. They closely resemble each other, but that they are specifically distinct, has been satisfactorily established by Mr. Lambert, who observed, that they always keep distinct, when raised from seed.

The American larch is said to resemble the European, where there are also two species: but whether they are the same tree, I cannot distinctly say.

This tree has never been transplanted or cultivated in this country. You now, and then perceive a solitary one before a court yard. It is a beautiful, ornamental tree, and its rapid growth, and adaptation to the most barren soils, recommend it decidedly to the attention of the American Agriculturist.

"By cultivation," said bishop Watson, I "mean tillage, pasturage, and plantation." The last, except for fruit trees, is totally neglected in this country. "This is owing to the abundance of wood; but even already, the inhabitants of cities have been forced to import their coal from England. Every farmer ought to devote 20 acres to the

other remedies, it is not susceptible of an universal application. The main objection to it, proceeds from the inability, in some instances, of the stomach to retain it in sufficient quantity, to make any decisive impression.

Happily, the disease is becoming milder, so that should it continue to prevail, we have just grounds for hoping that the mortality will diminish.

It may serve to allay some part of the dread incident to this terrible fever, to state, that not the slightest evidence of its being propagated by contagion, has come under our notice, and moreover, that the whole of our patients, without a single exception have confessed an intercourse with the infected spot, which is now satisfactorily ascertained to be exceedingly circumscripted.

With the highest respect,
We are, Dear Sir,
Very faithfully,
Your most obedt. Servants,
THOMAS T. HEWSON,
N. CHAPMAN.
To Samuel Jackson, M. D.
President of the Board of Health.

HIGHLY INTERESTING DISCOVERY.

FROM THE NEW YORK COLUMBIAN.
By the favor of Doctor Mitchell, we are enabled to lay before our readers the following very interesting letter from J. Robinson, Esq. The magnitude of the discovery will not fail to arrest the attention of every one, and the surprise is that such an extent of land in the ocean and so situated, should not before have been generally known. It is said, however, to have been discovered some years since by some American whalers, and the knowledge concealed for mercantile purposes.

VALPARAISO, JANUARY 23, 1820.
Sir: I avail myself of an opportunity to write by the way of England, to notify you of a recent important discovery of land in the South Seas.

In the month of February of the last year, Captain Smith, master of the British merchant brigantine Williams, on a passage from Buenos Ayres to this port, round Cape Horn, in latitude 61 40 south, discovered land. When he arrived here, he reported what he had seen, but most persons were incredulous. Mortified by this scepticism, upon his return passage to Montevideo, he sailed to the southward to ascertain whether he had been deceived or not, but meeting bad weather, and encountering ice, he was obliged to desist and prosecute his voyage, yet, without abandoning his original intention, or losing his sanguine belief in the existence of land in that neighborhood. In Montevideo, he prepared his vessel rather better than common, and proceeded a second time round the Cape towards Valparaiso, and on the 10th of October was gratified by a second sight of the same land he had seen before. The water was then high colored, and he sounded in sixty five fathoms black and white sand and shells. The soundings gradually decreased to twenty fathoms and less, but coarser, and of a dirty, greenish color as he approached the shore.

Captain Smith was obliged to stand off and on, by a heavy swell, until the 17th ult., when he landed in latitude 61 43 south, and 57 10 west longitude, by observation and an excellent chronometer.

Here he saw many seals, sea lions, whales, and sea fowls—all perfectly fearless and unacquainted with danger. This land he calls a continent, and gave it the name of *New South Britain*, upon which he hoisted the British flag. On the north coast of this land there is a chain or line of islands, from two to ten miles distant from the main, to which he gave the name of *Penguin Islands*. Between these islands and the main land, there is a kind of channel, from 2 to 10 miles wide, with some current—and in one place an appearance of breakers, produced probably by a narrow passage and sunken rocks. The passage there is not more than a mile wide, but Captain Smith did not explore it.

Capt. Smith coasted to the west and west by south, sometimes inside of the islands, at others between them and the main, to the latitude of 63 53 south—longitude 61 west; the wind then blowing from the southwest, he took his departure and steered from the land N W by W when it bore south and west, as far as could be discerned with good glasses, and with every appearance of its extending further. He describes the whole of this land, both the main and the islands, as being very high, even above the clouds, and the summits having been covered with snow, and with generally a sterile, barren aspect, but with some indications of vegetation, shrubbery, and wood in the valleys and apertures of the hills and mountains, and likewise with rivers and creeks. He stretched along this coast three hundred miles with generally cool pleasant weather, but not having been properly provided with boats, he did not attempt to reland, notwithstanding he saw fine bays and sandy beaches.

Capt. Smith saw many fish of all colors and sizes, and different denominations. The most remarkable is resembled the codfish of Cape Angully Bank, and the late Juan Fernandez, the whales were like those of Hudson Bay and Davis' Straits. Besides these, he saw a species of white whale and black fish.

The soundings, or rather the matter drawn up with the lead, at each cast are preserved. I have seen them, and likewise a draught of the land, by a good hand. Capt. Sheriff, the commander of the Andromache,

and other British naval forces in these seas, will dispatch a vessel in a few days to survey this land and report upon it.

Thinking this discovery may be interesting to you, sir, inasmuch as it may be the means of throwing a new light upon geographical navigation, and the theory of the earth, I take the liberty to communicate the information, in the hope that the facts will be gratifying to the Lyceum and useful to society in general.

Permit me to hint, that it is probable many great discoveries are yet to be made in this hemisphere, and that much has escaped the most curious observers in the Pacific Ocean. Should the government of the United States equip and commission a vessel with suitable persons for a voyage of discovery to this quarter of the world, I think that the government and nation would be amply rewarded by the acquisition of knowledge, in addition to the conscious satisfaction, arising from having patronised and promoted laudable intelligence, adventure, and enterprise. Perhaps new sources of wealth, happiness, power, and revenue, would be disclosed, and science itself be benefited thereby. The land lately discovered lies in the track of vessels bound into and out of the Pacific Ocean.

With respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,
J. ROBINSON.

To the Hon. Samuel L. Mitchell, L. D. D. President of the Lyceum of Nat. History, New-York, &c. &c. &c.

FROM THE CONGRESS FRIGATE.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Congress Frigate, to his friend in Washington.
"U. S. Frigate Congress, off Linlin Island, Canton Bay, April 9, 1820.

"When I last wrote to you we were at this place; a few days afterwards we sailed for Manila, where we arrived after a short but boisterous passage. You are assured that so sudden a removal from a heathen to a christian country—from a land in which the rights of hospitality are never practised, to one in which at least the semblance of it is preserved—was to us no unpleasant change, and our pleasure was not a little enhanced by the very flattering reception we met with. The Governor treated us in the most polite and friendly manner, and did every thing in his power to contribute to our accommodation. It would be quite uninteresting to enter into a particular detail of every trifling matter that was transacted while we were at Manila; it is enough to say that we were supplied with almost every article we were in want of.

"The Governor of Manila is reputed to be a man of considerable abilities; he has for many years resided there, as Vice-Governor, and this is the second time that accident has thrown him into command.—Unlike many of his predecessors, he seems to have the good of the colony at heart, and has done much towards alleviating the miseries of the unhappy Indians, whose condition under the Spanish yoke is but little preferable to their original savage state. Such has been the short-sighted policy of the Spanish government that the Philippines have never been of much benefit to it, and they are now a burden to it. Each new Governor has been allowed to sit in judgment on the conduct of his predecessor; and, as they knew that their administration could not be of very long duration, their views were directed more to the aggrandizement of their fortunes than to the welfare of the people they were sent to govern. It is seldom, also, that the ecclesiastical and military authorities are on terms of perfect amity. The inhabitants of Manila, being composed of Spaniards, Mexicans, Chinese, and Indians, so opposite and jarring are the interests of these various classes, that, even if the government was on a much more equitable footing than it is, it would be no easy task to administer its affairs in such a manner as to give satisfaction to all. The offices of the state are filled by Spaniards; but few of these are merchants. The Mexicans are the principal landholders, and conduct the greater part of the commercial business. The Chinese carry on the trade with their own country, and are the best mechanics. They are the most useful, and at the same time the most dangerous people in Manila; they have often excited insurrections which have only been suppressed by great expense of both money and blood. The Indians are in general worthless and lazy, and work only to prevent starvation. They are much addicted to gambling, particularly cock-fighting, of which the revenue alone amounts annually to twenty eight thousand dollars.—But, distinct from all these, and indeed from the whole human race, is a class of men whom I have yet to mention. They are the negroes who are said to have been the primitive inhabitants of Luconia, who, being driven from the plains and sea coast, took refuge in the most mountainous parts of the Island, where they now dwell.

"They seem to have declared eternal enmity to all mankind, and their hatred of Indians in particular, is of the most implacable nature. If one of them is so unfortunate as to fall into the hands of the negroes, his chance of life is hopeless. The power of the church over this poor people is equal to that possessed by the church of Rome of the Europeans, during the time of the Crusades. The sales of bulls, indulgences, and amulets, form a great part of the ecclesiastical revenue.

"We found at Manila two French sloops of war, and a number of American and French merchantmen.

"I fear that by this time you are both tired of me and my letter, so I will close my account of Manila and its concerns, by informing you that we left there on the 19th, and arrived in China on the 25th of March; our passage, considering it was against the monsoon, was remarkably quick. The Chinese were still in haste to get remaining in their waters; and about the time we sailed for Manila a grand Chop was issued by the Vice Roy, stating, that as it had been the custom of no other nation but the English to send vessels of war to convey merchantmen, so no other nation had a right to do so now; that Mr. Wilcocks, who is styled the American chief, has said that we came here to protect all the American ships engaged in this trade: but some of the ships go sooner and some later; therefore, says the Chop, the American chief contradicts himself; but, as the American cruiser had suffered considerably in a gale, they the Chinese, in their tender hospitality, had permitted her to anchor in their waters, and ordered that she should have a compressor; that we must use all possible expedition in refitting, and go to sea, the proper place for cruisers; that we must not be lingering about the coast; that if we do, they will use force to drive us away. It concludes by exhorting Hinlee as they call him, not to oppose a special edict. I wonder what they will do now we have returned. As yet they have been very quiet.

"A brig arrived here a few days ago from Valparaiso; she left there in the beginning of January. Her captain states that Capt. Downes had as much to do as he could possibly attend to; that the Macedonian sailed from Valparaiso two days previous to his sailing."

"The English papers contain further accounts of the late revolution at Naples. The King, in compliance with the wish of the nation, which seems to have derived its principal force from the co-operation of the army, has consented to give the people a representative form of government, founded on the model of the new Spanish government.—A provisional government has been formed, which is to consist of 50 ministers, by whom the government will be administered until the installation of the parliament. The officers of Murat's army form the prominent party in the new government. The principles avowed by the new government are such as every friend to free government must approve.

The trials for high Treason had commenced at Glasgow, and James Wilson, one of the principal persons, was found guilty, and sentenced to be executed on the 30th of August.

The 77th annual Methodist Conference had been held at Liverpool, at which there were present upwards of 300 ministers. Lord Castlereagh made a communication to the House of Commons, recommending a third general goal delivery.

Accounts from St. Helena, to the 20th April state that Bonaparte enjoyed as good health as usual; he had more frequently appeared in the open air.

The London Courier says:—Accounts from Madrid to the 15th inst. announce the arrest of the Curate Ortolongo, who, it is said, is implicated in the conspiracy recently discovered at Seville. This ecclesiastic, under the late system, was a zealous advocate for the King, over whom, it is alleged, he exercised great influence.

The Queen.—Addresses continue to be presented to the Queen. The following is Her Majesty's answer to the one from Poole:—"I feel no inquietude about the result of the present attack upon my honor and my peace. The charge against me in 1806 had no other origin than malice, and no other support than perjury. The charges against me in 1820 will be found to be equally destitute of proofs. I should have been humiliated beneath contempt if I had suffered my character to become an affair of pecuniary calculation—I should instantly have been deprived of that self-respect which is the basis of virtue, as well as forfeited the esteem of this noble nation, if in a late attempt at negotiation on the part of my accusers, I had exhibited a spirit unworthy of a British Queen. If there can be any satisfaction in what is so ridid in sentiment and debased in conduct, I willingly resign that to the pusillanimity of my adversaries."

LONDON, JULY 28.
We have received Paris papers of Tuesday last. It is easy to collect from these, as also from other Continental Journals, that the people of Berlin are beginning to manifest serious uneasiness at the protracted postponement of their long promised constitution. Some popular disturbances, accompanied by riots between the people and soldiery, agitated Berlin during the evening of the 11th, and some subsequent evenings of this month. The commencement of the tumult is attributed in the official, as well as in private accounts, to a drunken squabble between some workmen and the keeper of a tavern, when the latter called in the assistance of the military guard, and caused his antagonist to be arrested. The seizure of these men excited a crowd of their comrades and other persons, who undertook to rescue them. The troops used their arms to drive off the crowd, but were themselves repulsed. Other troops came to their assistance, but the people were again victorious. Gen. Tauenzien and the General Commandant *Bruchmann* found it necessary to bring into action the horse grenadiers, by whom the multitude was at length dispersed. This occurrence took place on the evening of the 11th, but for some succeeding evenings, the people again assembled in the streets. The public authorities, civil and military, adopted the most vigorous measures to prevent a renewal of the outrages, and an order of police was issued in Berlin, on the 18th, to prohibit all meetings in the streets, even for the most innocent purposes. It is stated that several persons were wounded.

No doubt we think, can be entertained, that the spirit which animated the people of

Berlin to so very novel a proceeding in the Prussian dominions as an attack upon the majesty of the military power, is to be traced to the animating principle of political independence which is now making rapid strides throughout the world. The King of Prussia has been too long amusing his subjects with the hopes of a free constitution, to flatter himself that he can much longer withhold it from their enjoyment.

In the mean time we find the King of Spain the object of the most enthusiastic popularity. Whenever he appears among his people his presence is greeted by the acclamations of thousands. His majesty is said to feel sensibly the happiness of the change that has been effected in his situation. The people of Spain mark in every way their enthusiasm for the constitution, and even every article of fashionableness now bears the distinctive appellation of *La Constitution*.

Several ecclesiastics have been arrested at Seville, charged with having endeavored to excite commotions in that city. Measures of precaution have been adopted there in consequence of the arrest of the ministers of Gen. O'Donoghue, the Governor of Andalusia. It is said that a cordon of troops is about to invest the metropolis, pending the ensu- trial of the Queen, and that an encampment of 8000 men will be formed on Blackheath.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 11.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW ORLEANS, AUG. 16.

Madness and Quackery.—In the middle of town public attention was yesterday attracted, and a large crowd gathered at the Principal to see several persons who had been brought before the Mayor, on a charge of holding illegal night meetings. For some time past, a house in the suburb Tremé, has been used as a kind of temple for certain occult practices and the idolatrous worship of a African deity, called *Vaudou*. It is said that many slaves, and some free people, repaired there of nights to practice superstitious, idolatrous rites, to dance, carouse, &c. &c. It is also suspected that the slaves carried there the fruits of their robberies, which the leaders appropriated to further their own debaucheries and villany. The jugglers had collected some trumpery to aid their views; the image of a woman, whose lower extremities resemble a snake, and many smaller articles, were seized and brought to the Mayor's office. Among the persons arrested, there was one white man; the others were free colored people and slaves.

CLARKEBURG, (VA) SEPT. 20.

A case of considerable interest occurred in this place on Monday last. The Rev. Bennet Dwyer, a preacher of the Methodist Church, was arrested for having, as it was alleged, while preaching at a Camp Meeting a few miles from this place, addressing himself particularly to the Blacks, made use of expressions highly inflammatory and calculated to excite them to sedition or insurrection. It appeared that he expatiated largely upon the injustice of slavery, declaring that it was inconsistent with that political maxim ingrafted in our institutions "that all men were by nature equally free and independent." &c. and accompanied his remarks by a recital of some instances of cruelty inflicted upon slaves by their owners. After a patient and full investigation, by a respectable number of magistrates, who had assembled at the court house, aided by counsel as well on behalf of the prosecution as of the defendant, he was compelled to enter into recognizance with security, to keep the peace and be of good behaviour three months. Although upon this occasion it was gratifying to discover, that the conduct of the worthy minister did not meet the approbation of the enlightened members of the highly respectable society to which he belonged, and that more was to be attributed to the ardent zeal of a young man in favor of freedom, than a disposition to do wrong; yet, in conduct of this kind there is much to blame. It is like throwing an ignited brand into a powder magazine; it might possibly do no harm, but it might produce an explosion, terrible in its consequences. And, although we must all agree with the worthy minister in the abstract proposition, that all men are equally free, &c. and join with him in wishing to see that maxim carried into full and effective operations; yet, surely that desirable end cannot be effected by sowing the seeds of the unfortunate slaves and exciting them to disobedience—a measure that can only result in riveting their chains still closer. To say nothing of the impropriety of blending political subjects with the exercise of our religion, yet, with reference to this section of the country, it may be said that slavery exists in its most mitigated form. An although odious in any shape, it is here perhaps, the least offensive. Lenity and kindness on one hand, and obedience on the other, constitute the relative duty of master and slave. To promote a reciprocal exercise of those duties, is all that the teachers of religion should attempt to enforce—so long at least as the laws of the land tolerate slavery; and it should be remembered that obedience to the laws is made as well a religious as a political obligation.—*Ind. Virginian*.

The Boston Galaxy states that such is the plenty and cheapness of melons, such, peaches, &c. in that town, that a man may buy a mortal *Cholera Morbus* for nine pence, and a very decent *Cholic* for half the money.

THE REPOSITORY.
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

FOR THE REPOSITORY.
MR. WILLIAMS.
Your readers must be sensible, I believe, that it was not my intention to provoke the ire of "A Friend to Farmers & Millers," in my "edit" upon him on the 30th ultimo, to know how long it would be necessary for me to keep my wheat and flour on hand. But it appears that I have incurred his severe displeasure—for which I am sorry!—However, since it has thus turned out, I will say a few words more by way of recapitulation, but hope you will bear with me if I should be even as prolix as my worthy antagonist. To avoid then both prolixity and redundancy, I must at once enter on an examination of this rhetorical address.

In the first place, then, he "unwisely and most unexpectably" avers, that he did not intend to mislead any person, and more particularly "A Farmer." This is all very well—I take his word for it. Again he says, that he "had just returned from below, whereto I was expected, and believed, that the obnoxious Corn Law would be repealed, and American flour admitted [into England] without first requiring it to be bonded," &c.—I would ask the gentleman, why he did not, in publishing to an enlightened community an address of that nature, give the particular grounds on which he predicated his belief, so that the people to whom he became the dictator, might have exercised, in some degree, their own judgments! In this case he would have "exonerated" himself—but this was not done, therefore he must remain responsible for such an address as he has published.

As to the abolition of the Corn Law, I must take the liberty of stating to the gentleman, that it is my opinion, that if an "event" of that nature were to take place in this gloomy period, it would not have the desired effect. It is further my opinion, that nothing would work so speedily a remedy (though I am far from wishing for such a catastrophe) as a war on the continent of Europe, for it is a well known fact, that so long as peace prevails in that quarter, the inhabitants, relieved from the fatigues of war, betake themselves to the more healthful and "productive" employment of agriculture, and thereby procure the necessary sustenance of nature without material assistance of foreign commerce. Nor need we look to any part for a more complete verification of this fact, than the Russian empire; it is governed by a wise and benevolent Emperor, who, in his very judicious arrangement, makes every farmer a soldier and every soldier a farmer.

As I conceive that "frictions" Kings and Queens take but little interest in the revival of trade, I shall pass them over in silence. But hope that the "Commons" of England may not turn an entire deaf ear to their humble petitioners, for my sentiments perfectly accord with *liberty*, with respect to the causes which conspire to increase the wealth and happiness of a state or nation. If the gentleman had no idea of being drawn into a controversy, or he never would have dared to have written such an address. Neither had I any desire to enter into a "controversy," nor would my request be so understood.—After suffering myself to be governed, for some time, by his address, I humbly begged to know, how much longer I was to wait.

That the farmers were threatened with the ravages of the fly and a ruinous drought in this spring, I very well recollect, but cannot think that this was a sufficient foundation for the gentleman to stand upon to wield his augural sceptre, for the ways of Providence are wise and always work for the good of man.—And I assure the gentleman, that I am "thankful," and hope that I justly "appreciate" the great blessing sent me in an abundant crop.

The gentleman asks, if I could, in the space of "three short weeks," get out my "old crop, send it away to market," &c. "and attend to my corn crop, my potato crop, and my hay crop." The gentleman must surely have conceived that I am one of those lazy farmers, who makes a merit of keeping his old crop on hand (in the straw) until the new one crowds upon it, in order that he may have it to say—*he has got two crops in store!* I will inform him that I am not. This point the gentleman makes his grand fort, the ground whereon he feels himself "exonerated from the ungenerous and wanton censure of "A Farmer."

"*Ungenerous, wanton,*" &c. are epithets with which a tutor should not brand his pupils, for it is calculated to impress them with a belief, that he aspires more to *superior power* than to their advancement in their literary studies.

The "Friend to Farmers & Millers," unwilling to give me credit for a single fact, states that I am "equally incorrect as to the price of flour being no better now than in June." I do not now recollect what flour was quoted in June, but this much I know, that at the very moment he was writing his reply of the 13th, in which he stated that flour was 50 in New-York, the highest price given in that city for Philadelphia flour, Baltimore and Richmond City Mills, was but 52, and other flour 54. 62. In Baltimore and Alexandria, which are generally our markets at that time, flour sold for \$1 25, from the mills.

I will, however, excuse the gentleman, from all the trouble and anxiety he has given me, for the few words of *outrage* administered in the last sentence of his rejoinder, wherein he tells me, if I "cannot wait the coming event," and am disposed to sell my flour, that even now, I shall find that my money will be of more value than in June.

THERE IS IN Salem, Mass. a singular instance of the perfection at which the senses of touch and hearing arrive in persons born blind. The person alluded to in the public

crier. He is not only destitute of sight but has no eyes; yet he will go as directly and as surely to any house in town, as the best acquainted inhabitant. He never fails of discerning the smallest and stillest object before him in the street; speaks of the weather as if he saw the sun and the clouds; knows every man in town; and can distinguish most coins with inviolable accuracy. Indeed on several occasions, from seeing how uniformly he turns aside to avoid horses, men, casks, piles of wood, &c. that he wanted use of sight in its fullest perfection. He asserts, that, in the neighborhood of solid bodies, he feels a difference in the air, and in the sound of his feet upon the earth.

THE MILITARY CASE AT PORTLAND.
FROM THE PORTLAND GAZETTE.
The case of Lieut. Hobart, at which we hinted in our last, came on for examination on Tuesday, before Judge Paris; and, after a patient investigation of the facts, which occupied a day and an half, he was ordered to recognize for his appearance at the Circuit Court of the United States, next to be held at Wiscasset, in sum of \$3000, on the charge of Man slaughter. The facts which appeared in evidence, as we understand them are as follows:—On Tuesday the 22d ult. in the afternoon, the soldiers of Fort Preble were ordered on fatigue duty to discharge a vessel loaded with wood for the fort. McDonald, the deceased, a soldier in the company, was intoxicated, and declined going out to work, and made some disturbance in the barracks. Lieut. Hobart, of Major Brooks' corps, the officer of the day, went in and ordered him to go to work; he was insolent, and still refused, the officer then struck him, as one witness testified, with his fist, on the side, as he lay in his bunk, and afterwards struck him several times in his own room, with a cane. The man then went down to the wharf to work. A new difficulty here arose from the obstinacy of the soldier. The officer again flogged him with his cane, but, not being able to overcome his insolence and perverseness, he ordered him to be taken into the water and ducked; he was ducked three times before he was brought out. After this process he was sent to the black hole, and confined there until next day. Wednesday he was unwell in the Doctor's hands; Thursday he was on duty, and again drunk. Friday morning he was on parade, and apparently intoxicated, and at 6 o'clock he was placed under guard, and so kept until 1 o'clock, when he died. During the morning he made no complaints of pain, but appeared half drunk, and his body after death.—The witnesses generally agreed that the deceased was a hard drinker, and had been intoxicated most of the time for the fortnight preceding his death. The flogging by the officer was unjustifiable and illegal, and the facts in this affair cast no small degree of blame upon the officers of the garrison, for the unwarrantable and continued drunkenness which this case developed. His death may be ascribed to a combination of causes. His drunkenness would not probably have carried him off so soon, nor was the flogging alone sufficient for that purpose. But these, with the confinement in wet clothes, and without renewing the stimulant to which he was accustomed, operated together to produce the catastrophe, which has been the cause of so much excitement, and so deeply wounded the reputation of the implicated officer. The public mind has been too much inflamed in this transaction by misrepresentations. These the examination has materially corrected, and would not probably have carried him off so soon, nor was the flogging alone sufficient for that purpose. But these, with the confinement in wet clothes, and without renewing the stimulant to which he was accustomed, operated together to produce the catastrophe, which has been the cause of so much excitement, and so deeply wounded the reputation of the implicated officer. The public mind has been too much inflamed in this transaction by misrepresentations. These the examination has materially corrected, and would not probably have carried him off so soon, nor was the flogging alone sufficient for that purpose. But these, with the confinement in wet clothes, and without renewing the stimulant to which he was accustomed, operated together to produce the catastrophe, which has been the cause of so much excitement, and so deeply wounded the reputation of the implicated officer. The public mind has been too much inflamed in this transaction by misrepresentations. These the examination has materially corrected, and would not probably have carried him off so soon, nor was the flogging alone sufficient for that purpose. But these, with the confinement in wet clothes, and without renewing the stimulant to which he was accustomed, operated together to produce the catastrophe, which has been the cause of so much excitement, and so deeply wounded the reputation of the implicated officer. The public mind has been too much inflamed in this transaction by misrepresentations. These the examination has materially corrected, and would not probably have carried him off so soon, nor was the flogging alone sufficient for that purpose. But these, with the confinement in wet clothes, and without renewing the stimulant to which he was accustomed, operated together to produce the catastrophe, which has been the cause of so much excitement, and so deeply wounded the reputation of the implicated officer. The public mind has been too much inflamed in this transaction by misrepresentations. These the examination has materially corrected, and would not probably have carried him off so soon, nor was the flogging alone sufficient for that purpose. But these, with the confinement in wet clothes, and without renewing the stimulant to which he was accustomed, operated together to produce the catastrophe, which has been the cause of so much excitement, and so deeply wounded the reputation of the implicated officer. The public mind has been too much inflamed in this transaction by misrepresentations. These the examination has materially corrected, and would not probably have carried him off so soon, nor was the flogging alone sufficient for that purpose. But these, with the confinement in wet clothes, and without renewing the stimulant to which he was accustomed, operated together to produce the catastrophe, which has been the cause of so much excitement, and so deeply wounded the reputation of the implicated officer. The public mind has been too much inflamed in this transaction by misrepresentations. These the examination has materially corrected, and would not probably have carried him off so soon, nor was the flogging alone sufficient for that purpose. But these, with the confinement in wet clothes, and without renewing the stimulant to which he was accustomed, operated together to produce the catastrophe, which has been the cause of so much excitement, and so deeply wounded the reputation of the implicated officer. The public mind has been too much inflamed in this transaction by misrepresentations. These the examination has materially corrected, and would not probably have carried him off so soon, nor was the flogging alone sufficient for that purpose. But these, with the confinement in wet clothes, and without renewing the stimulant to which he was accustomed, operated together to produce the catastrophe, which has been the cause of so much excitement, and so deeply wounded the reputation of the implicated officer. The public mind has been too much inflamed in this transaction by misrepresentations. These the examination has materially corrected, and would not probably have carried him off so soon, nor was the flogging alone sufficient for that purpose. But these, with the confinement in wet clothes, and without renewing the stimulant to which he was accustomed, operated together to produce the catastrophe, which has been the cause of so much excitement, and so deeply wounded the reputation of the implicated officer. The public mind has been too much inflamed in this transaction by misrepresentations. These the examination has materially corrected, and would not probably have carried him off so soon, nor was the flogging alone sufficient for that purpose. But these, with the confinement in wet clothes, and without renewing the stimulant to which he was accustomed, operated together to produce the catastrophe, which has been the cause of so much excitement, and so deeply wounded the reputation of the implicated officer. The public mind has been too much inflamed in this transaction by misrepresentations. These the examination has materially corrected, and would not probably have carried him off so soon, nor was the flogging alone sufficient for that purpose. But these, with the confinement in wet clothes, and without renewing the stimulant to which he was accustomed, operated together to produce the catastrophe, which has been the cause of so much excitement, and so deeply wounded the reputation of the implicated officer. The public mind has been too much inflamed in this transaction by misrepresentations. These the examination has materially corrected, and would not probably have carried him off so soon, nor was the flogging alone sufficient for that purpose. But these, with the confinement in wet clothes, and without renewing the stimulant to which he was accustomed, operated together to produce the catastrophe, which has been the cause of so much excitement, and so deeply wounded the reputation of the implicated officer. The public mind has been too much inflamed in this transaction by misrepresentations. These the examination has materially corrected, and would not probably have carried him off so soon, nor was the flogging alone sufficient for that purpose. But these, with the confinement in wet clothes, and without renewing the stimulant to which he was accustomed, operated together to produce the catastrophe, which has been the cause of so much excitement, and so deeply wounded the reputation of the implicated officer. The public mind has been too much inflamed in this transaction by misrepresentations. These the examination has materially corrected, and would not probably have carried him off so soon, nor was the flogging alone sufficient for that purpose. But these, with the confinement in wet clothes, and without renewing the stimulant to which he was accustomed, operated together to produce the catastrophe, which has been the cause of so much excitement, and so deeply wounded the reputation of the implicated officer. The public mind has been too much inflamed in this transaction by misrepresentations. These the examination has materially corrected, and would not probably have carried him off so soon, nor was the flogging alone sufficient for that purpose. But these, with the confinement in wet clothes, and without renewing the stimulant to which he was accustomed, operated together to produce the catastrophe, which has been the cause of so much excitement, and so deeply wounded the reputation of the implicated officer. The public mind has been too much inflamed in this transaction by misrepresentations. These the examination has materially corrected, and would not probably have carried him off so soon, nor was the flogging alone sufficient for that purpose. But these, with the confinement in wet clothes, and without renewing the stimulant to which he was accustomed, operated together to produce the catastrophe, which has been the cause of so much excitement, and so deeply wounded the reputation of the implicated officer. The public mind has been too much inflamed in this transaction by misrepresentations. These the examination has materially corrected, and would not probably have carried him off so soon, nor was the flogging alone sufficient for that purpose. But these, with the confinement in wet clothes, and without renewing the stimulant to which he was accustomed, operated together to produce the catastrophe, which has been the cause of so much excitement, and so deeply wounded the reputation of the implicated officer. The public mind has been too much inflamed in this transaction by misrepresentations. These the examination has materially corrected, and would not probably have carried him off so soon, nor was the flogging alone sufficient for that purpose. But these, with the confinement in wet clothes, and without renewing the stimulant to which he was accustomed, operated together to produce the catastrophe, which has been the cause of so much excitement, and so deeply wounded the reputation of the implicated officer. The public mind has been too much inflamed in this transaction by misrepresentations. These the examination has materially corrected, and would not probably have carried him off so soon, nor was the flogging alone sufficient for that purpose. But these, with the confinement in wet clothes, and without renewing the stimulant to which he was accustomed, operated together to produce the catastrophe, which has been the cause of so much excitement, and so deeply wounded the reputation of the implicated officer. The public mind has been too much inflamed in this transaction by misrepresentations. These the examination has materially corrected, and would not probably have carried him off so soon, nor was the flogging alone sufficient for that purpose. But these, with the confinement in wet clothes, and without renewing the stimulant to which he was accustomed, operated together to produce the catastrophe, which has been the cause of so much excitement, and so deeply wounded the reputation of the implicated officer. The public mind has been too much inflamed in this transaction by misrepresentations. These the examination has materially corrected, and would not probably have carried him off so soon, nor was the flogging alone sufficient for that purpose. But these, with the confinement in wet clothes, and without renewing the stimulant to which he was accustomed, operated together to produce the catastrophe, which has been the cause of so much excitement, and so deeply wounded the reputation of the implicated officer. The public mind has been too much inflamed in this transaction by misrepresentations. These the examination has materially corrected, and would not probably have carried him off so soon, nor was the flogging alone sufficient for that purpose. But these, with the confinement in wet clothes, and without renewing the stimulant to which he was accustomed, operated together to produce the catastrophe, which has been the cause of so much excitement, and so deeply wounded the reputation of the implicated officer. The public mind has been too much inflamed in this transaction by misrepresentations. These the examination has materially corrected, and would not probably have carried him off so soon, nor was the flogging alone sufficient for that purpose. But these, with the confinement in wet clothes, and without renewing the stimulant to which he was accustomed, operated together to produce the catastrophe, which has been the cause of so much excitement, and so deeply wounded the reputation of the implicated officer. The public mind has been too much inflamed in this transaction by misrepresentations. These the examination has materially corrected, and would not probably have carried him off so soon, nor was the flogging alone sufficient for that purpose. But these, with the confinement in wet clothes, and without renewing the stimulant to which he was accustomed, operated together to produce the catastrophe, which has been the cause of so much excitement, and so deeply wounded the reputation of the implicated officer. The public mind has been too much inflamed in this transaction by misrepresentations. These the examination has materially corrected, and would not probably have carried him off so soon, nor was the flogging alone sufficient for that purpose. But these, with the confinement in wet clothes, and without renewing the stimulant to which he was accustomed, operated together to produce the catastrophe, which has been the cause of so much excitement, and so deeply wounded the reputation of the implicated officer. The public mind has been too much inflamed in this transaction by misrepresentations. These the examination has materially corrected, and would not probably have carried him off so soon, nor was the flogging alone sufficient for that purpose. But these, with the confinement in wet clothes, and without renewing the stimulant to which he was accustomed, operated together to produce the catastrophe, which has been the cause of so much excitement, and so deeply wounded the reputation of the implicated officer. The public mind has been too much inflamed in this transaction by misrepresentations. These the examination has materially corrected, and would not probably have carried him off so soon, nor was the flogging alone sufficient for that purpose. But these, with the confinement in wet clothes, and without renewing the stimulant to which he was accustomed, operated together to produce the catastrophe, which has been the cause of so much excitement, and so deeply wounded the reputation of the implicated officer. The public mind has been too much inflamed in this transaction by misrepresentations. These the examination has materially corrected, and would not probably have carried him off so soon, nor was the flogging alone sufficient for that purpose. But these, with the confinement in wet clothes, and without renewing the stimulant to which he was accustomed, operated together to produce the catastrophe, which has been the cause of so much excitement, and so deeply wounded the reputation of the implicated officer. The public mind has been too much inflamed in this transaction by misrepresentations. These the examination has materially corrected, and would not probably have carried him off so soon, nor was the flogging alone sufficient for that purpose. But these, with the confinement in wet clothes, and without renewing the stimulant to which he was accustomed, operated together to produce the catastrophe, which has been the cause of so much excitement, and so deeply wounded the reputation of the implicated officer. The public mind has been too much inflamed in this transaction by misrepresentations. These the examination has materially corrected, and would not probably have carried him off so soon, nor was the flogging alone sufficient for that purpose. But these, with the confinement in wet clothes, and without renewing the stimulant to which he was accustomed, operated together to produce the catastrophe, which has been the cause of so much excitement, and so deeply wounded the reputation of the implicated officer. The public mind has been too much inflamed in this transaction by misrepresentations. These the examination has materially corrected, and would not probably have carried him off so soon, nor was the flogging alone sufficient for that purpose. But these, with the confinement in wet clothes, and without renewing the stimulant to which he was accustomed, operated together to produce the catastrophe, which has been the cause of so much excitement, and so deeply wounded the reputation of the implicated officer. The public mind has been too much inflamed in this transaction by misrepresentations. These the examination has materially corrected, and would not probably have carried him off so soon, nor was the flogging alone sufficient for that purpose. But these, with the confinement in wet clothes, and without renewing the stimulant to which he was accustomed, operated together to produce the catastrophe, which has been the cause of so much excitement, and so deeply wounded the reputation of the implicated officer. The public mind has been too much inflamed in this transaction by misrepresentations. These the examination has materially corrected, and would not probably have carried him off so soon, nor was the flogging alone sufficient for that purpose. But these, with the confinement in wet clothes, and without renewing the stimulant to which he was accustomed, operated together to produce the catastrophe, which has been the cause of so much excitement, and so deeply wounded the reputation of the implicated officer. The public mind has been too much inflamed in this transaction by misrepresentations. These the examination has materially corrected, and would not probably have carried him off so soon, nor was the flogging alone sufficient for that purpose. But these, with the confinement in wet clothes, and without renewing the stimulant to which he was accustomed, operated together to produce the catastrophe, which has been the cause of so much excitement, and so deeply wounded the reputation of the implicated officer. The public mind has been too much inflamed in this transaction by misrepresentations. These the examination has materially corrected, and would not probably have carried him off so soon, nor was the flogging alone sufficient for that purpose. But these, with the confinement in wet clothes, and without renewing the stimulant to which he was accustomed, operated together to produce the catastrophe, which has been the cause of so much excitement, and so deeply wounded the reputation of the implicated officer. The public mind has been too much inflamed in this transaction by misrepresentations. These the examination has materially corrected, and would not probably have carried him off so soon, nor was the flogging alone sufficient for that purpose. But these, with the confinement in wet clothes, and without renewing the stimulant to which he was accustomed, operated together to produce the catastrophe, which has been the cause of so much excitement, and so deeply wounded the reputation of the implicated officer. The public mind has been too much inflamed in this transaction by misrepresentations. These the examination has materially corrected, and would not probably have carried him off so soon, nor was the flogging alone sufficient for that purpose. But these, with the confinement in wet clothes, and without renewing the stimulant to which he was accustomed, operated together to produce the catastrophe, which has been the cause of so much excitement, and so deeply wounded the reputation of the implicated officer. The public mind has been too much inflamed in this transaction by misrepresentations. These the examination has materially corrected, and would not probably have carried him off so soon, nor was the flogging alone sufficient for that purpose. But these, with the confinement in wet clothes, and without renewing the stimulant to which he was accustomed, operated together to produce the catastrophe, which has been the cause of so much excitement, and so deeply wounded the reputation of the implicated officer. The public mind has been too much inflamed in this transaction by misrepresentations. These

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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

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

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

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

ON SHAKING HANDS.

Mr. Editor—There are few things of more common occurrence than shaking hands, and yet I do not recollect that much has been speculated upon the subject. I confess when I consider to what unimportant and futile concerns the attention of writers and readers has been directed, I am surprised that no one has been found to handle so important a subject as this; and attempt to give the public a rational view of the doctrine and discipline of shaking hands. It is a subject on which I have myself theorized a good deal, and I beg leave to offer you a few remarks on the origin of the practice, and the various forms in which it is exercised.

I have been unable to find in the ancient writers, any distinct mention of shaking hands—They followed the heartier practice of hugging or embracing, which has not wholly disappeared among green persons in Europe, and children in our own country, and has unquestionably the advantage on the score of cordiality. When the ancients trusted the business of salutation to the hands alone, they joined but did not shake them; and although I find frequently such phrases as *junger dextris hospitibus*; I do not recollect any allusion to shaking hands.

I am inclined to think that the practice grew up in the ages of chivalry, when the cumbersome iron mail, in which the knights were clad, prevented their embracing, and when with fingers clothed in steel the simple touch or joining of the hands would have been but cold welcome, so that a prolonged junction was a natural resort, to express cordiality; and as it would have been awkward to keep the hands unemployed in this position, a gentle agitation or shaking might have been naturally introduced. How long the practice may have remained in this incipient stage, it is impossible, in the silence of history, to say; nor is there any thing in the Chronicles, in Philip de Comines, or the Byzantine historians, which enables us to trace the progress of the art, into the forms in which it now exists among us.

Without, therefore, availing myself of the privilege of theorists to supply by conjecture the absence of history or tradition, I shall pass immediately to the enumeration of those forms:—

1. The *pump handle* shake is the first, which deserves notice. It is executed by taking your friend's hand, and working it up and down, through an arc of fifty degrees, for about a minute and a half. To have its nature, force and character, this shake should be performed with a fair steady motion. No attempt should be made to give it grace, and still less vivacity; as the few instances, in which the latter has been tried, have uniformly resulted in dislocating the shoulder of the person, on whom it has been attempted. On the contrary, persons, who are partial to the *pump handle* shake, should be content with giving an equable, tranquil movement to the operation, which should on no account be continued, after perspiration on the part of your friend has commenced.

2. The *pendulum* shake may be mentioned next, as being somewhat similar in character, but moving, as the name indicates, in a horizontal, instead of a perpendicular direction. It is executed by sweeping your hand horizontally towards your friend's, and after the junction is effected, moving with it, from one side to the other according to the pressure of the parties—The only caution in its use, which needs particularly be given, is not to insist on performing it in a plane, strictly parallel to the horizon, when you meet with a person who has been educated to the *pump handle* shake. It is well known that people cling to the *firm*, in which they have been educated, even when the substance is sacrificed in adhering to them. I had two uncles, both estimable men, one of whom had been brought up in the *pump handle* shake, and another had brought home the *pendulum*, from a foreign voyage—They met, joined hands, and attempted to put them in motion. They were neither of them feeble men. One endeavored to pump, and the other to paddle; their faces reddened, the drops stood on their foreheads; and it was at last a pleasing illustration of the doctrine of the composition of forces, to see their hands slanting into an exact diagonal; in which line they ever after stood; but it was plain to see, there was no cordiality in it; and as it usually the case with compromises, both parties were discontented.

3. The *tournaquet* shake is the next in importance. It derives its name from the instrument made use of by surgeons to stop the circulation of the blood, in a limb about to be amputated. It is performed by clasping the hand of your friend, as far as you can in your own, and then contracting the muscles of your thumb, fingers, and palm, till you have induced any degree of compression you may propose, in the hand of your friend. Particular care ought to be taken, if your own hand is as hard and as big as a frying pan, and that of your friend as small and soft as a young maiden's, not to make use of the *tournaquet* shake to the degree that will force the small bones of the wrist out of place. It is also seldom safe to apply it to gouty persons. A hearty young friend of mine, who had pursued the study of Geology, and acquired an unusual hardness and strength of hand and wrist, by the use of the hammer, on returning from a scientific excursion, gave his gaily uncle the *tournaquet* shake, with such severity, as reduced the old gentleman's fingers to powder; for which my friend had the pleasure of being disinherited, as soon as his uncle's fingers got well enough to hold a pen.

4. The *cordial grapple* is a shake of some interest. It is a hearty buxierous agitation of your friend's hand accompanied with moderate pressure, and loud, cheerful exclamations of welcome. It is an excellent travelling shake, and well adapted to make friends. It is indiscriminately performed.
5. The *Peter Grievous touch* is opposed to the *cordial grapple*. It is a passive, tranquil motion, followed by a mild salutatory motion, a cast down look, and an articulate inquiry after your friend's health.
6. The *prude major* and *prude minor* are nearly monopolized by ladies. They cannot be accurately described, but are constantly to be noticed in practice. They never extend beyond the fingers; and the *prude major* allows you to touch even them only down to the 2d joint. The *prude minor* gives you the whole of the fore finger. Considerable skill may be shown in performing these, with nice variations, such as extending the left hand, instead of the right, or stretching a new glossy kid glove over the finger you extend through a long list, six of the *gripe* *trough* the *care mill* shake, and the *shake with notice* *prepress*; but they are only factitious combinations of the three fundamental forms already described, as the *pump handle*, the *pendulum* and the *tournaquet*, as the *loving pat*, the *reach* *romantic*, and the *sentimental clasp*, may be reduced in their main movements to various combinations and modification of the *cordial grapple*, *Peter Grievous touch*, and the *prude major* and *minor*. I should trouble you with a few remarks in conclusion, on the mode of shaking hands as an indication of character, but as I see a friend coming up the avenue who is addicted to the *pump handle*, I dare not tire my wrist by further writing.

FOREIGN NEWS.

RICHMOND, SEPT. 16.

Captain Baldwin of the regular, fast sailing packet ship Tobacco Plant, arrived in Hampton Roads on Wednesday night, in 35 days from Liverpool, has favored Mr. Lyford, of the Commercial News Room, with Liverpool papers to the 4th, and London to the 2d August; from which we select the most interesting articles, being all that time will permit us to crowd in this day's paper, having received the papers at 7 o'clock last evening.

The Queen had not given rise to any new incident in the political circles in England. The Courier announces that she took an airing through the Regent's Park, &c. on the 30th July, in her new town equipage, hearing the royal arms, with the letters C. R. surmounted by the crown on the quarter panels. That her Majesty's residence was still surrounded every evening by a mob; that her Majesty was not certain of the possession of Bradenburg House on the 3d of August.

The Courier also contains the Queen's answer to an address from the Borough of Hchester; the answer is spirited, and well adapted to maintain her standing in the estimation of the populace. The Courier hints that all the replies of the Queen to the numerous addresses of the people, are rough drawn by Sir Francis Burdett, whom it styles the most notorious profligate political demagogue that ever disgraced a country; and that Dr. Parr afterwards softens and adapts them for publication.

The news from the continent is of an interesting nature. It will be seen that two of the parties to the Holy Alliance, Russia and Austria, have become seriously alarmed at the progress of the revolution in Europe, and are not altogether so well disposed as has been asserted, to tolerate the constitutional system of government.

LONDON, AUG. 2.

SPAIN—Private ship letters have been received from Spain, which bring the accounts a few days later than those by the French mail. The proceedings of the Cortes are continued without any matter of general interest. A vote of thanks has been passed to the army of the isle of Leon, declaring that they had merited and acquired the esteem of the nation for their praiseworthy conduct.

Vienna July 19—The news of the revolution in Naples has produced great sensation in Vienna. What is singular the event was spoken of in that capital before it took place, by persons who, on being interrogated, replied that they had been previously informed of it by letters from Paris. Reinforcements of troops are ordered to the Venetian states.

The Funds—Business in this city having been dull lately, the funds have excited general interest, and the fluctuation in the market during the last few days has caused a great sensation in the public mind, and much speculation as to the cause of it. The panic which has existed for the last three or four days seems to have subsided, and although many persons maintain the opinion that there will still be a further depression in the funds, yet although the money market wears a favorable aspect, and a large quantity of stock has been bought to day by some of the most eminent brokers in the House—The stocks are still on no previous footing, that any news of an unpleasant nature would depress them; but if this does not happen, the great quantity of stock which must be bought back, will cause a rise—There has been much business done to day, and the prices may be quoted rather higher than at the close of business yesterday—Consols for acct. opened this morning at 68 1/2, and have, during the day, amounted to 63 5/8.

REVOLUTION IN NAPLES.

A private letter from Naples confirms what has been said relative to the public uncertainty as to the issue of events.

Some persons arrived from Milan, says this letter, have assured us that the Austrian troops cantoned in the Lombardo Venetian territory, have received reinforcements; that it becomes daily more difficult to obtain passports from the Government for the other parts of Italy, and even that some suspected persons have been arrested. With respect to the city of Naples the inhabitants yielded to the invitation which was made to them to hoist the tricolor flag (red, blue and black), before their residences, as in the event of their not complying it was threatened that stones would be thrown at their windows. With the exception of the military, very few of the colored cockades are worn which represent smoke flame and fire. In fact we cannot recognize the adoption of this rallying sign which is that of the Carbonari, with the protestations of respect for religion, which are reiterated in the ordinances and proclamations of the new authorities. All feeling men, of whatever party, applaud the firmness with which Gen. Filagutti has hitherto answered to popular groups who desire that the king should show himself at the balcony. When this general spoke of the advanced age of his Majesty, and that his infirmities would not admit of his compliance, the clamours ceased, and the eyes of some amongst them betrayed the feelings of their hearts.

REVOLUTION IN NAPLES.

Gen. Garasoco and Pepe have frequent conferences with some members of the commission of public safety; the intelligence which appears to reign between them and the general officers argues somewhat well.

Berani and Colletta, two ex generals of Joachim, have arrived here. The Prince Lieut. Gen. has confirmed them in their former rank.

This evening, Friday the 28th ult. some sinister reports are in circulation on the state of the capital of the kingdom of Naples; but they are not supported by any respectable authority.

ANCONA, (ITALY) JULY 9.

Extract of a private letter.

"The affairs of Ali Pacha become worse and worse, several of his generals had abandoned him, and some of them have taken up arms against him. Whenever the troops of the Grand Senior appears, the General proclaims by sound of the trumpet, that he does not come to make war upon the Albanians, but only against the tyrant, Ali Pacha. In consequence of these pacific proclamations, all the inhabitants lay down their arms, and the population revolt against the rebel Pacha. He has already lost the districts of Tricall, Messalangi, and several others. Every thing indicates, that his troops will disperse on the approach of those of the Porte. In consequence of the presence of the Ottoman fleet in the Adriatic Gulf, not a single Albanian vessel has ventured with goods to the fair of Sinigaglia."

By a mail which arrived this morning, we have received Dutch papers to the 26th ult. from which we make the following extract:—

GENOA, JULY 10.

"It is affirmed that the Algerine squadron, which lately put to sea, lost four men by the plague, at the very beginning of its cruise."

"The commander of the squadron is said to have orders to cast anchor off the island of Fermentera; there to open his sealed orders for his further proceedings."

"At Algiers the Consuls most respected by the government, for instance those of Denmark and Sweden, have not obtained any information respecting the object of the expedition."

"At Leghorn, it is thought to be destined for the Ionian Islands, to assist the Porte against Ali Pacha. It is reported that a Pacha has offered a reward of 100,000 sequins for his head."

LATER STILL FROM ENGLAND.

BOSTON, SEPT. 15.

By the ship London Packet Capt. Tracy, which arrived at this port last evening in a passage of 34 days, we have received London news ten days later than our previous advices. We are indebted to Capt. Tracy and a passenger for a regular file of London papers to Aug. 9, from which we have hastily selected the following intelligence.

A French ordinance was issued July 26th, imposing a duty of 90 francs, per ton with the additional 10 per cent on all vessels of the U. S. in French ports in Europe; to take effect upon vessels which left the U. S. after the 15th June; the date at which the act of congress of the U. S. of May last was supposed to have been known throughout the U. S. Vessels in ballast are not subject to the new duty, and this duty is to cease as soon as the repeal of our duty shall be officially known in France.

Another ordinance of the same date grants a premium of 10 francs per 100 kilogrammes, on cotton imported from America in French vessels after the 15th October, and all imported from the U. S. before that time in French vessels which shall have paid the duty of 5 francs per ton in our ports.

Some serious counter revolutionary movements had begun in Spain, some particulars of which will be found below. Intelligence of some important movements in Sicily and Naples is also given in the subjoined paragraphs.

The Spartan frigate arrived at Portsmouth, Aug. 6, being ordered to take the Right Hon. Stratford Canning to the U. S.

Advices at Constantinople announce that Ali Pacha is treating for the purchase of vessels of war. He offers 100 sequins each for seamen, giving the preference, it is said, to those of N. America.

He has appropriated one million sequins to the establishment of a flotilla, and is his intention to arm a great number of gunboats, to be used against the heavy Turkish ships.

On the 26th of July, Sir Charles Bagot, the new minister to the court of St. Petersburg, had his first audience and presented his credentials to the emperor. On the same day Mr. Campbell, our Minister at that court had a private audience.

A letter from Bayonne, dated July 20, states, on the authority of private letters from St. Sebastian, that the Duch and Algerine squadrons have had an obstinate engagement off the coast of Andalusia, the result of which was, that the latter was completely beaten, and two of its ships sunk.

A very destructive fire broke out in Paris on the morning of August 1, in some wine and brandy vaults at La Rue de la Bercy, which extended itself nearly three quarters of a league, destroying a great part of the Bourg de Bercy. 50,000 barrels of wine were destroyed, and for some time the flames of the wine and brandy, and in consequence a great number lost their lives; above 80 wounded, some mortally, were carried to the hospital, and the destruction of property was immense.

It is proposed that the government of the five allied powers should represent to the Spanish government their views in relation to the revolution; their solicitation and grief at the events of the 6th of March, and those which preceded it, and their opinion that the salvation of Spain, as well as the welfare of Europe will require, that this crime should be disavowed; this stain effaced; this bad example exterminated.

"The honor of such a reparation appear to depend upon the Cortes. Let them explore and forcibly reprobate the means employed to establish a new mode of government in their country, and in consolidating an administration wisely constitutional,

RIFLE POWDER.

Only give it the proper direction and you will find it both quick and true—Also, Soft Bar Lead, Shot and Fire Flints for sale. JAS. S. LANE, & TOWNER.

To be had at the Store of JEFFERSON & BROWN, REMARKS ON A SERMON, Lately published at Winchester, on the subject of Ministerial Parity. (Price 18 cents) Aug. 23.

Bar Iron & Castings.

We now have a complete assortment of Bar Iron and Castings: The quality is much better than the generality of the Iron and Castings that has been in this place for several years past. J. S. LANE & TOWNER, Shepherdstown, Aug. 30.

20 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscribers, on Sunday the 20th ult.

William Keating,

An indentured apprentice to the printing business. He is a good compositor, about 17 years old but small of his age; well made; fierce in his appearance, and struts in his walk. He is artful and plausible, and sticks roundly to any assertion he may make. The above reward will be given to any person who shall take up said apprentice, and secure him in any jail so that we get him again.

CORSE & ROUNSAVELL, Editors of the Herald, Alexandria. N. B.—Said runaway had a companion in his elopement, by the name of JAMES ALEXANDER, near 21 years of age, and a sailor by profession. Sept. 6.

Philadelphia Bottled PORTER & ALE.

A few dozen bottles superior Philadelphia Porter and Ale for sale. JAS. S. LANE & TOWNER, Shepherdstown, Sept. 6.

FULLING, DYING AND CARDING.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public that he has taken the mill formerly occupied by Mr. Adam S. Henshaw, on mill creek, about three miles from Gerardstown, where cloth will be fulled, dyed and dressed, in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice. Any person wishing to have their wool carded into rolls can have it done in a superior style.

The subscriber having a saw mill also at the spot, will continue to keep on hand, boards, scantling, &c. Should any person want such stuff as he has not, by giving him a short notice they can be accommodated with any quantity or quality.

Bonds & Notes

Received in payment of Goods at our store in Shepherdstown. J. S. LANE & TOWNER. Aug. 30.

I WISH TO SELL.

A House and Two Lots, situated in the town of Smithfield, near the centre, and is an excellent stand for a mechanic of any description—the house is occupied as a hatter's shop at this time—I will take in payment for the above property, good notes, bonds, or judgments. Good security or a deed of trust on the property will be required to secure the payments. Possession may be had immediately.

Rock Powder

For blowing rocks, of uncommon strength, by the keg or pound. J. S. LANE & TOWNER. Smithfield, Aug. 30.

Ready Money.

CASH advanced on safe Bonds, Notes and Judgments, by calling at my house in Shepherdstown. DANIEL MILLER. Aug. 16.

Fresh Supply

New Desirable Goods, That we are now opening, which we shall run off cheap. J. S. LANE & TOWNER. Aug. 16.

Family Medicines.

FOR SALE, Wholesale and retail, by W. & J. LANE, Charlestown. LEE'S famous Antibilious Pills.

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

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

LEE'S ELIXIR,

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

Cheraco 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 subject to. I have not a doubt but that I shall be the means of your disposing of a great quantity of the Elixir in this part of the country. I am, sir, &c.

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, 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, inevitably 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. March 1.

To Millers and Mill Wrights. WE now have a supply of the very best warranted Bolting Cloths, of all numbers and widths. Also, Large well made Twilled Bags, all of which are to be had cheap, at our store in Shepherdstown, Va. JAS. S. LANE & TOWNER. Aug. 16.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

otherwise? We are all liable to lose our possessions, and it would be ensuring the decrees of the Almighty, were we to neglect him! How can we but admire these principles, notwithstanding they emanate from the breasts of those differing from us in religious tenets?"

Synodical Meeting.

THE Reverend Members of the German Reformed Church in the United States of America, appointed by the different Classical Meetings, are hereby invited to attend, at their respective deputes, at the General Synod, to be held at Hagerstown, Maryland, on the 24th of September, 1820, and the succeeding days.

SAMUEL HELFENSTEIN, Secy. Philadelphia, Aug. 8th, 1820.

*Printers throughout the United States will please to give the above two or three insertions.

CHEWING TOBACCO.

Delightful old sweet scented CHEWING TOBACCO, Spanish Cegars, Rappee and Scotch Snuff, and cut and dry Smoking Tobacco.

JAS. S. LANE, & TOWNER. Sept. 6.

Thrashing Machines.

GEORGE WRIGHT, MAKER OF Wheat Thrashing Machines,

Residing at Middletown, Frederick county, Virginia, will furnish at a short notice, in any part of the country, Machines of 3, 4, 5, or 6 horse power, made of the best materials and most approved construction, either to thresh and clean the grain, or to thresh only, and either fixed or moveable, at from 200 to 400 dollars—One of his machines may be seen at John Yates' near Charlestown, Jefferson county, and others in the neighborhood of his own residence. Sept. 13—3t.

Saddle Trees.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the Saddle Tree Business, next door to Mr. Jacob Bodenhamer's, in Charlestown, where he has on hand, and will continue to make saddle trees of the newest and best fashion, which will be always ready plated, and may be had on the most reasonable terms.

Cypress Shingles.

THE subscriber has for sale in Alexandria 400,000 Cypress Shingles, superior quality, twenty-two inches long, and from three to six in width; a consignment from North Carolina—price four dollars per thousand.

Cooper Stuff.

8,000 prime Staves and Heads, ready dressed, at the Shepherd's Town landing, for Cash, or on a liberal credit.

FOR SALE,

A likely young Negro Woman, apparently stout and healthy. One third of her purchase Cash; the rest on a credit of nine to twelve months, if the purchaser wishes it. Enquire of the PRINTER. Aug. 30.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to me by Bond, Note or otherwise, are respectfully informed that they are left in the hands of Mr. William Stephenson for collection—All those who do not come forward immediately, suits will be instituted without respect to persons.

Fulling and Dying.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public that he has taken Mr. Beecher's Fulling Mill, at Mill's Grove, about three miles from Charlestown, and intends commencing business on the 1st September; after which time 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 colour that may be required. The present price will be given for soft and hard SOAP, which will be taken in payment for Fulling, or Cash.

Blank Attachments FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

A FAVORITE NEW SONG. DAMON, would you wish to please her, You must every art combine, Sometimes flatter, sometimes tease her, Sometimes laugh, but never vain; Soft denials are but trials, Practice's lest you should grow vain; Girls are shy, and oft times fly The very man they wish to gain.

Chase your shadow, lo it flies you, Fly yourself it will pursue— Court a girl, if she denies you, Drop your suit and she'll court you; For denials are but trials, Practice's lest you should grow vain; Girls are shy, and always fly The heart of him they wish to gain.

THE TURKS.

In the New England Galaxy we find the following account of the Turks. If the facts are as stated, those that are termed barbarians are Christians in practice, while we who are Christians in practice, are barbarians in reality.

"Notwithstanding their religion differs from ours, still I cannot help respecting it. They worship the same God that we do—they esteem our Saviour as a great prophet and law-giver—their prayers are evidently offered with a sincere heart, and considering that it is the religion of their ancestors, how can we blame them for preferring it to ours? Did you but know in what contempt they hold a renegade, you would agree in opinion with me, that the combined powers of the whole christian world would not be able to persuade a virtuous musselman to change his faith."

Honesty, so often sought, and rarely found, among the enlightened and religious communities of Europe and America, in this part of Asia and in the Turkish dominions west of the Hellespont stands unrivalled.

Whether a sense of virtue or moral obligations to each other contained in the pages of the Koran is the cause, I am unable to say; but all travellers who have visited this country, and are divested of prejudice, will do them the justice to say, that theft is a crime almost unknown throughout the realms of the Grand Seigneur.

A merchant of Smyrna having occasion to send about five hundred pounds sterling a distance of about four days journey into the country, requested his brokers to find a suitable person! The first they met in the streets, although one of the lowest porters, he engaged for that purpose.

The gold was given him in a bag, and without even enquiring his name or residence in the city, he was directed to hand it to the merchant in the village, whose name was given him on a piece of paper; and on his return he should receive the amount agreed on, and about five dollars as a compensation for his trouble.

On the eighth or ninth day he returned to the city, stating that he had delivered the money, when he received his pay, and went to seek employment in the streets.

A few days afterwards, a letter from the merchant announced that he had not received the money, and expressed surprise at the circumstance. This excited considerable alarm, particularly as it was almost impossible to find the messenger, having a second time neglected to take his name. After three days search, however, he was found staggering through the streets with a heavy burden on his back; and being informed of the cause why they sought him, he laid it down and exclaimed, "God forbid that I should wrong any man, even a christian! but," he continued, "I will go back at my own expense and see who has got the property; otherwise my reputation will be ruined!" This speech had a curious effect on a man, whose whole real and personal estate would not, in all probability, have amounted to fifty piastres.

He departed and arrived at the village, examined, with a scrutinizing eye, every Christian he met, till at last the Greek to whom he had given the gold, presented himself. "You have injured my reputation, like a dog, as you are, (said the porter), and have taken from me that which belongs to another! but, thank God, you are found at last; I will take you to the Agia, and have you hung, that the world may be rid of such a scoundrel!" The Greek on his knees begged forgiveness: "I was in distress, (he said), when I saw you, and having occasion for the money, I assumed the name of my neighbor! It was my intention to have paid him before he would feel any harm as to the remittance. But spare my character; here is your gold, and here are 500 piastres for yourself!" The Turk allowed him to depart, took the money to the right owner, and returned with his pockets better filled than they had ever been during the whole course of his life.

The perfect resignation with which the Turks submit to the dispensations of Providence cannot but be pleasing to every one. If they are fortunate, God is praised; if the reverse, they say, "His will be done."

The Turk never effects insurance on his commercial adventures; but often, previous to despatching his vessel, makes a solemn promise, that should he be fortunate, a sum of money shall be bestowed in charity; which promise is never broken. But should she be lost, he, he exclaims, "God's will be done