

FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

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

VOL. XIII.]

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1820.

[No. 652.]

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.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 24.

By the ship Hercules, Captain Cobb, we have received regular files of London and Liverpool papers and Lloyd's Lists. The Hercules sailed on the 13th of August. Information has been received in England from the Cape of Good Hope, of the arrival at Algoa Bay of 3000 persons from London, who went out for the purpose of forming a settlement at that place. Letters speak favorably of the settlement, which is about 190 miles from the sea.

The Courier of the 10th states, that it is true, as stated in a morning paper, that the Queen has addressed a letter to the King—the nature of its contents he professes not to know, but the public will soon be put in possession of the correspondence; but professes himself uncharitable enough to think, that it has taken place rather for popular than private ends; if, however, it should be erroneous, he should be most happy to contradict it.

On the 5th of August, a ferry boat upset in going from Anglesea to the market in Bangor, Wales. The boat contained twenty two persons, and all perished except one man, who escaped by clinging to the side of the boat.

LONDON, AUG. 11.

The Paris Papers, which are due this morning, have not arrived, but we have received private letters from that capital, from which we subjoin a few extracts. They contain a little of the political news, and some of the fashionable gossip of the Salons.

PARIS, AUG. 7.

There is nothing new, either in politics or in finance. The only incident at all worthy attention appears to me to be the conduct of Austria, with regard to Naples—the refusal, on the 26th of July, to admit the Prince Caristi, the new Minister, into the Emperor's presence, or even to Metterich's—and the declaration of the old Neapolitan Ambassador Ruffi, that he should not take the oath of fidelity to the new Constitution, and should remain at Vienna. When one compares these circumstances with the Russian Declaration in answer to the Chevalier de Zes's Note, one is tempted to conjecture that the peace of Europe will ere long be troubled—that the views and plans of Russia on the South of Europe will ere long be put into execution—and that the Court of St. Petersburg, dexterously taking advantage of the apprehensions of Austria for her Italian possessions, will engage her in an Italian war, the evident result of which must be a general conflagration throughout all Italy. Where these events, should they take place, may lead us to, it is impossible to say; the after-thought of Russia is probably to swallow the oyster."

At the commencement of the Ramadan, or Turkish Lent, on the 7th of this month, the Sultan, according to custom gave the Janissaries double pay, and made a present to Silahdar Aga of a magnificent Cafan. The plague has recommenced its ravages; in the suburbs of Pera several persons have fallen victims; the hospitals begin to be full.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 21.

Our city still continues to present the most lively scene in consequence of the fetes. The Prince of Orange is now here.

ST PETERSBURG, JUNE 21.

The merciful dispositions of his Majesty the Emperor extends even to criminals, whose crimes have subjected them to servile punishments; this is proved by a most remarkable case, addressed to the Senate on the 21st of March.

Considering the difficulties attending the care of those criminals who are condemned to hard labor in the fortresses, and have lost their health and strength, and by age, sickness or infirmities, have become incapable of further labor, we have considered it as just to direct our attention to these men, who are indeed excluded from society by their crimes, but may claim from humanity attention to their welfare. We therefore ordain—

That the troops under the order of General Campana, have received considerable reinforcements from the deserters, who are hourly flocking to his standard. The people far from rejoicing at the late events, do not conceal their dread of the dangers, with which their country is menaced. The papers of Vienna, under date of the 26th July, announce that Field Marshal Brancchi has received orders to march an army of 20,000 men towards Romania. It is probable that a certain portion of the Neapolitan army has already disembarked in Sicily, great preparations having been made to that effect ere the departure of the courier."

Yesterday, at 2 o'clock, a Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office, which sat till nearly 5 o'clock. After the breaking up of the Council, Mr. Basset, the King's Messenger, was sent off with dispatches abroad, supposed to Munich. The French Ambassador had a long interview with Viscount Castlereagh, at the close of the Council—the American minister has also transacted business at the Foreign Office.

The Lord Chancellor left the Court of Chancery yesterday at one o'clock, to receive a communication from Sir B. Bloomfield. On his return to the Bench, he informed the Bar, that he must rise at two o'clock, being called upon to attend elsewhere. The communication made by Sir B. Bloomfield is supposed to relate to the correspondence between their Majesties.

By a Flinders Mail which arrived this morning, we have received Brussels papers to the 8th inst. The following are extracts: AUGSBURG, JULY 22. The Angerine Zeitung contains some accounts of Naples of the 14th, from which we select the following:—It is said that the Chevalier Tocco is going to Paris and London, on a mission similar to that of Prince Caristi to Vienna. Gen Nugent is not gone to Rome, as was reported, but to Malta. This brave soldier, one of the best Generals in the Austrian service, nearly became the victim of the popular fury; it was the English Ambassador who saved his life. His Excellency claimed him as being born an English subject, and obtained his release, and conveyed him in his own carriage to his hotel, through crowds of a tumultuous populace. Up to the 12th of July, entire tranquillity prevailed at Palermo, the capital of Sicily, and the festival of St. Rosalia, which continues four days, which was celebrated according to the usual custom. But this seems to be a calm before a storm, since it is impossible to judge of the spirit which animates the Sicilians till they have adopted the Spanish Constitution or some other."

On the 18th, a detachment proceeded against the town of Rump, and the fort of Zyah, about twelve miles N E from Rosul Khyma. After a siege of three or four days, in which the Arabs suffered great loss, the town was surrendered—398 men with Hossein bin Ally at their head, marched out without their arms, and four hundred women and children were found in the town.

We find no farther accounts of military operations, but the following paragraphs show that the war was brought to a close.

BOMBAY, FEB. 26.

The Nautilus has arrived from the Persian Gulf with despatches, and a copy of a treaty with the pirate chiefs, who, it is said have agreed to the terms dictated to them—It is expected that the troops, with the exception of the necessary garrison for the station to be retained in the gulf, will return to this port in the course of the next month, or in April at the latest.

FEBRUARY 24.

The whole of the Arab pirate chiefs, we are informed, have come to our terms—Great commercial advantages, and protection from other tribes, are expected from this alliance.

MARCH 11.

The first division of the transports from the gulf, with detachments of the 47th and 65th regiments, returned to this harbor on Wednesday and Thursday. The remaining five transports may be expected here in 8 or 10 days. The 1st bat of the 23rd reg. & remain for the present to garrison Ras ul Khyman. Sir W G Keir has proceeded to Boshire, in the Liverpool, for the purpose of making some arrangement with the Persian government respecting our occupying some station on the Persian side of the gulf, to keep in check the piratical spirit of the inhabitants of the shores of Arabia. Sir W G Keir is expected to return to Bombay in about six weeks.

GENOVA, JULY 23.

The city of Tunis is still blockaded by the Algerine squadron.

GENEVA, JULY 11.

The Swiss Cantons are urged to accede to the commercial confederation of Germany. Their accession to it would afford them some momentary advantages; but an instinctive love of independence inspires them with an invincible repugnance to a step, which would insensibly place them at the mercy of the German powers. It is certain at least that French Switzerland will not accede to it.

The armaments against the Pacha of Jemina are proceeding with great activity. Two Ortas of Jussip, have just set out from this city with fifteen pieces of cannon. Another more considerable corps are now organizing and will shortly follow. Dama Mahmood Bey is going to receive, it is said, the rank of Pacha of three tails, in the command of the Darbend; some very important despatches, which all caused to be fortified, and has refused to deliver to the garrison of the Porta. Pacha Bey is second in command to Mahmood.

At the commencement of the Ramadan, or Turkish Lent, on the 7th of this month, the Sultan, according to custom gave the Janissaries double pay, and made a present to Silahdar Aga of a magnificent Cafan. The plague has recommenced its ravages; in the suburbs of Pera several persons have fallen victims; the hospitals begin to be full.

BRUSSELS, JULY 20.

Our city still continues to present the most lively scene in consequence of the fetes. The Prince of Orange is now here.

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either increasing or diminishing it—for he was too indolent to adopt any plan calculated to enhance its value; and therefore, whatever good luck fell to his lot was certainly a "wind fall." Such was the person to whom Ichabod Fanciful applied when I refused his request. It did not require much persuasion to induce Simon Careless to do any act, whether for his advantage or disadvantage—the bond was signed—Ichabod's speculation, as usual, proved a losing bargain—he succeeded, and left poor Sidon in the lurch, who was almost, if not entirely reduced to beggary—and this merely from becoming "one of those that strike hands, or them that are sureties for debts."

Simon's catastrophe was a warning to all the neighborhood, and it was long ere a speculator arose among them. They followed the inculcation of the proverb—"Be not thou one of them that are sureties for debts." "A word to the wise is sufficient"—let every one profit by the advice of *unde Bartholomew*.

Communicated for the N. Y. Daily Advertiser. ANECDOTE OF A PHYSICIAN & PATIENT. [FOUNDED ON FACT.]

One day as Dr. M. was walking along a street of New York, he was saluted by a voice, uttering the words, "God bless your honor! will your honor stop a little bit?" The person was an honest Hibernian, laboring with his shiver removing earth preparatory to laying the foundation of a house; he was requested to come forth from his hole, and proceed, above ground, with his communication. "Your honor saved my life once, by the blessing, in that hospital there, when you was doctor and I was sick man—And now since my discharge, I wish you would cure me of a great trembling, all over me, that troubles me every day, in the morning." M. commended him for his gratitude to his benefactors, and for his industry in working for his support, as became a good man, and expressed a hope that the doctor of Hercules would extend his assistance to the marauding strata, by a query—"You forget the trembling, then?" said M. "Every morning, answered Pat, I feel very poorly and distressedly, with such weakness and shaking, that I can hardly crawl about." "What is the cause of this debility?" "I do not know for certain; but every night I sweat so that my bed is wetted through, and the sweat drops down upon the floor." "Why do you sweat so profusely?" "I cannot tell, unless it be, that I drink some pottles of water during the night." "Why do you swallow such enormous quantities of water?" "Because, as please your honor, I am so droughty and dry, I should die if I did not drink water." "Wherefore are you so excessively thirsty, friend?" "Oh, I has such a terrible hot fever, that roasts me alive and almost burns me up." "Can you inform me what brings on the fever so regularly every night?" "That I suppose I can; it is my hard work, exposed to all weathers, from early to late, all day long, to earn a support for myself; too severe for the powers of my constitution."

"Very well, replied M. as you toll so necessarily, you take a drop of the creature now and then, do you not, to support your strength?" "Yes, just a taste, a small relish of rum, whiskey, or the like, as a christian man you know, ought to do." "How much, would you suppose, above three half pints a day?" "Not much, I should think, over a short half pint more; and what of that?" Finding thus from his own confession, that the complainant drank a quart of ardent spirit per diem, M. suggested the probability, observing due caution not to alarm his sensibility, that the rum or whiskey might be the cause of the fever, as the fever was the cause of the thirst, the first the cause of the water drinking, the water drinking the cause of the sweating, and the sweating the cause of the trembling. Pat could with difficulty be made to endure the thought that such a trifling quantity of good liquor could possibly produce such serious effects. He was exhorted to make an experiment, and to satisfy himself; "for if, said M. you drink less grog, you will have less fever; then there will be less drought—then there will be less sweating—and then there will be less trembling in the morning; and so by diminishing the dose daily, you may in a short time wholly discontinue the distilled liquid, and be entirely free from the train of trouble some effects which it produces." "Your honor talks very pretty, rejoined Pat, nearly as pretty as a lawyer; but you propose to take away a man's comfort to make him well; that is almost too hard; but I will turn it over in my mind, and if I think your plan will do, I may after a while give it a trial—perhaps."

Simon's catastrophe was a warning to all the neighborhood, and it was long ere a speculator arose among them. They followed the inculcation of the proverb—"Be not thou one of them that are sureties for debts." "A word to the wise is sufficient"—let every one profit by the advice of *unde Bartholomew*.

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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.

FREDERICK BITTINGER, Charlestown, Sept. 13.

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.

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.

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.

JAMES CLARK, Aug. 16.

Cooper Stuff.

8,000 prime Staves and Heads, ready dressed, at the 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.

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, Sept. 6.

REMARKS ON A

SERMON,

Lately published at Winchester, on the subject of Ministerial Parity.

(Price 18 cents.) Aug. 23.

Philadelphia Bottled

PORTER & ALE.

A few dozen bottles superior Philadelphia Porter and Ale for sale.

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

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 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 current price will be given for soft and hard SOAP, which will be taken in payment for Fulling, or Cash.

ISAAC HIGDON, Jr., Aug. 16.

Threshing Machines.

GEORGE WRIGHT,

MAKER OF

Wheat Threshing 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—31.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, at public sale, on Friday the 6th of October next, at the Glade Farm, in Frederick county, near the Rock's Ferry; Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils: Corn in the field, with

the inhabitants of Hammersmith. At this moment the street was completely thronged with persons, some of them of the highest respectability, anxious to pay their respects to her Majesty. Many ladies of rank attended in their carriages, and a great number on horseback awaited the appearance of her Majesty. At length, at nearly four o'clock, her Majesty's carriage drew up to the door; it was an entirely new, elegant open carriage, drawn by four beautiful bay horses; the rear leader was mounted by a position; the liveries were scarlet trimmed with gold lace. On the panels of the carriage was painted a crown, and underneath the letters, "C. R." In about ten minutes her Majesty made her appearance at the door of her house, and was immediately handed into the carriage. Her Majesty seemed to be in high spirits, and looked remarkably well: she was dressed in a dove-colored pelisse, with a hat of the same colour, surmounted by a very handsome plume of white feathers—Lady Ann Hamilton next made her appearance, and was followed by Dr. Lushington and Mr. Alderman Wood. Loud cries of "God save the Queen," accompanied with shouts of approbation, filled the air. The carriage drove off at a fast trot into Oxford street, followed by a great concourse of persons. It proceeded through the Park, and out at Kensington-gate. In consequence of a mizzling rain which fell at this time, the carriage which was previously open, was closed, and it continued shut during the remainder of the way to Hammersmith. The road was completely lined in many parts with people; ladies were seen from every window, waving white handkerchiefs, and crying "God save the Queen." At the barracks at Kensington we observed a great number of the military join in the general shout: they took off their hats and waved them in the air as her Majesty passed. When her Majesty arrived at Hammersmith the scene was extremely interesting. All were prepared to receive her Majesty, and the little charity children dressed in their Sunday clothes, were stationed near the church, to welcome her Majesty's arrival. Before the carriage reached Hammersmith, a body of gentlemen on horseback, with white favours in their hats, came to meet her Majesty, and they were greeted with loud cheers. They accompanied the carriage until it reached Brandenburg House. The town of Hammersmith was completely filled, and on the arrival of the Queen the cheers were so vehement, as to have a deafening effect: guns were discharged and the bells of the church were rung. Her Majesty most condescendingly bowed to the people as she passed. The carriage immediately proceeded to Brandenburg House, and drove through the great gate at the grand entrance up the avenue of trees to the front of the mansion—Sir Her Majesty, Lady Ann Hamilton, and Mr. Alderman Wood, and Dr. Lushington, then alighted. The carriage was followed by two or three others, filled with ladies of rank, who were desirous of paying their respects to her Majesty. Her Majesty dined at Brandenburg House.

In the course of the evening a great number of the houses in town were illuminated with variegated lamps, torches, and candles; guns of various sorts were discharged, and especially on the river adjoining the grounds of Brandenburg House, which was covered with boats. Sicily.—The first impulse of the Sicilians on hearing the news of the revolution in Naples, was to mount the tricolor badge of the constitution. But this lasted only a single day. On the 15th July the yellow or Sicilian riband was displayed in conjunction with the other. An accident, or an indiscretion, exasperated the people against the Neapolitan authorities and troops; an English officer in the pay of Naples, is said to have torn the badge of Sicilian independence from the breast of an unarmed citizen. The forts in possession of the Neapolitan soldiery were attacked and carried by the islanders. An association of distinguished individuals was formed for the maintenance of tranquillity, but in vain. On the night of the 16th, the garrison were concentrated in the public squares of Palermo. On the morning of the 17th, 700 prisoners were released from confinement by the populace. Then, the works of death began. The Neapolitans were furiously attacked, and we feel, indiscriminately butchered. The accounts in general seem to throw a veil over the circumstances and amount of the carnage; but a statement, in which we are disposed to place confidence, estimates the loss of life at 2,000 killed and about 3,000 wounded. This is a dreadful history—dreadful to the feelings of humanity, and alarming on every political consideration. *Trade of America* was never more suitable to any great crisis than to this. If Naples and Sicily should now be disunited, neither will be strong enough to defend itself. Austria will, for a short time, find an easy prey in Naples; and Sicily must become a stake to all the prize fighters of the 19th century. The Prince Viceroy General had sent a small squadron to bring off from Palermo such Neapolitans as could be saved, and as many Sicilians as were inclined to transfer themselves to Naples. We wait with much anxiety for further accounts from the Mediterranean.—Times.

wife, aged 24, and a numerous family. He had twice attended divine service on that fatal Sunday, when walking on the beach, with his lady and children, he proposed to his young friend, a clergyman, that they should just take a short turn in his yacht, which was then lying off. Mr. B. and his clerical friend embarked accordingly; Mrs. B. and the children remaining spectators on shore.—They had not sailed above two hundred yards, when Mr. B. proposed to change places with his companion, and for that purpose stepped forward but catching his foot against some part of the vessel, was precipitated overboard. His friend leaning hastily over the side to assist him, upset the boat.—The agonizing shrieks of his wife at length attracted assistance; the body was brought to shore, and Mr. B. heaved a deep sigh; it was his last, for unhappily no one was at hand to apply the means of resuscitation. He was an excellent swimmer, but from the appearance of his forehead, he was probably stunned by falling against some part of the vessel. Not the least of the melancholy detail is yet to be given—Mrs. B. became a furious maniac, stripped off her hair, bracelets and cloths, till almost in a state of nudity; she was secured, and now lies confined in utter darkness. We scarcely know whether it would be humane in us to wish her to sustain these dreadful pangs which her acute sensibility must awake to, should her senses be restored! What a picture of misery!—What a lesson on the instability of human happiness!—True Briton.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.
By arrivals at Philadelphia and New York, London dates have been received to the 18th of August, the contents of which are very interesting.

The accounts of the horrible revolt at Palermo are fully confirmed by these papers. The city was nearly destroyed by cannon and fire. The slaves and prisoners were released from the prisons, and committed every sort of excess and havoc; boiling oil, articles of furniture, and stones, were thrown from the windows of the houses upon the Neapolitan troops. Some of the accounts state the number killed to have been 4,000, but the majority estimate it at 2,000, and 3,000 wounded. The malcontents set fire to some of the public edifices, and the whole town soon exhibited a scene of conflagration the most terrific imaginable.

The papers contain an account of insurrection in Sicily, dated from Naples, the 25th of July. It is stated that the insurrection broke out about midnight, of the 15th July; that the populace possessed themselves of a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition, and a powder magazine, and carried by assault three of the principal forts. They set at liberty 700 military slaves, and 1,500 slaves, and gave them arms.—Nearly the whole of the garrison was massacred, and those who escaped made prisoners, and confined in one of the forts. The populace then divided into two parties, one anxious for the British constitution, the other for that of Spain; while some cried out for independence and a republic, and commenced firing upon their fellow-citizens. Several palaces have been burnt, and several noblemen assassinated. The public buildings, containing the records of the courts of justice have been destroyed, and all the documents burnt. British subjects and property were, however, respected by both parties. A brisk firing was continued from the 15th to the 20th of July.

In the London times of the 14th Aug is the Queen's letter to the King, dated 7th Aug. The Times observes, "It is clear and strong—it is indignant and pathetic; there is no evil passion which it does not shame—there is no generous, or manly, or moral feeling, which it does not rouse with animated and unadorned eloquence. The illustrious writer speaks home to every heart when she describes her unexampled wrongs; while the reasoning which she offers against the intended aggravation of them, deserves to be deeply pondered by every thinking mind in the community."

The following is the concluding paragraph of this interesting letter: "I have now frankly laid before your majesty a statement of my wrongs, and a declaration of my views and intentions. You have cast upon me every slur to which the female character is liable. Instead of loving, honoring, and cherishing me, agreeable to your solemn vow, you have persecuted me with hatred and scorn, and with all the means of destruction. You wrested from me my child, and with her my only comfort and consolation. You sent me sorrowing through the world, and even in my sorrows pursued me with unrelenting persecution. Having left me nothing but my child, you would now, by a mockery of justice, deprive me even of the reputation of possessing that. The agonizing howl and the pained cry means more than many that are perjured with these assertions; and they are less cruel, inasmuch as life is less valuable than honor. If my life would have satisfied your majesty, you should have had it, on the sole condition of giving me a place in the same tomb with my child—but, since you will send me dishonored to the grave, I will resist the attempt with all the means that it shall please God to give me." The trial of the Queen commenced on the 17th of August, before the House of Lords. The concourse of people which assembled in the vicinity was immense. The Lord Chancellor arrived at the House of Lords at quarter past 8. At half past ten the Duke of Wellington arrived on horseback. The papers say his reception was not flattering. The Duke of York appeared on horseback shortly after, and was greeted with loud cheers, which he acknowledged by taking off his hat several times.

At a quarter past nine precisely, the Queen arrived at St. James square, from Brandenburg house. The people assembled in the square greeted her with the most enthusiastic acclamations, the clapping of hands, and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. Her majesty graciously expressed her gratitude by frequent inclinations of her head, and by allowing her travelling carriage, repeatedly bowed to the assembled multitude. After the House of Lords had been organized, the Queen, attended by Lady Hamilton, and followed by her court, entered the House from the robing room. Their Lordships rose and made an obeisance. Her Majesty took her seat in a chair prepared for her beside the steps of the throne. She was dressed in mourning, with a white veil thrown over her head, which covered her bust. After some preliminary points of law had been settled, Mr. Brougham, the Queen's counsel, came forward for the purpose of being heard generally against the principle of the Bill. He made a speech of considerable length, which he concluded as follows: "The measure you propose to take is an unwarrantable, the sooner you will promote the peace and real safety of the country, and the more you will consult the true dignity and honor of the crown. If your Lordships decide that this measure shall proceed no further, you will be savourers of the state, and secure the substantial happiness of the whole community." Mr. Denman was then called, and informed by the Lord Chancellor, that but two counsel could be heard. Mr. Denman, on account of indisposition, asked the indulgence of being heard the next day, which was granted, and the House adjourned.

The Queen left the house almost immediately amidst the shouts of the multitude. On the question for annulling the proceedings, the voters were, Contents 41—Non-Contents 200.

LONDON, AUG. 15.
Peers are crowding to town from all parts, from the continent as well as Scotland and Ireland. The metropolis will be more full of nobility and gentry than at any time within the memory of man. A private letter from Vienna, of July 27th states that the negotiations with Russia are going on, and there is a frequent interchange of couriers. An interview is expected to take place between the Emperors of Russia and Germany and the King of Prussia. The news of the approaching death of the Pope was confirmed, and it was reported the Austrian troops would, on his demise, occupy the states of the Church. The Rev. Mr. Gillespie, minister of Kells, has been arrested for praying for the Queen. He acted as Chaplain to the Stuartry yeomanry, and, in his prayer, after many petitions in behalf of his Majesty, he added the words—"Bless into the Queen;" and, for this high crime, was arrested the same evening by the commanding officer.

FROM ST. HELENA.
BOSTON, SEPT. 24.
A letter from the Vineyard, addressed to the editors of the Gazette, informs of the arrival in that harbor of the brig Archer, Capt. Dexter, 147 days from Canton. Capt. D. touched at St. Helena for water and lay off and on 20 hours before it could be obtained. The squadron lying there consisted of one 74, one sloop of war, a store ship and an E. I. Company's schooner—the officers of which came on board the Archer, and informed that BUONAPARTE enjoyed good health, but seldom went abroad and was not in social intercourse with Sir Hudson Lowe or any of the commanding officers. The British officers, in speaking of Buonaparte, appeared to be irritated, and probably more mortified at being compelled to remain upon that barren rock for the purpose of guarding one personage—and would rejoice at his departure that they might be relieved.

NEW-ORLEANS, AUG. 26.
Disease is making sad havoc among the unfortunate strangers, whose mode of life exposes them to contract the disease, whilst their poverty and want of foresight deprives them of almost every means of recovery. Sixteen persons were buried on Thursday; there were five from the hospital, one from the jail, and ten from the American population of the city and suburbs, but not a single soul of the Catholic clergy, although the part of the population they serve is always as two and now probably three to one. In looking for some cause or other for this astonishing disparity of deaths among two classes of society, as marked by religious tenets, it is our belief, that the difference may be partly ascribed to the following: "To the irregular life led by seamen, boatmen, and even many mechanics, who annually resort hither from other parts of the union—to the nature of the diet, often of tainted salt meat, and other times half raw, and generally hard of digestion; to the wretchedly ill-ventilated chambers in which many of them sleep; perhaps close to some who are sick. In short, the immoderate use of ardent spirits, concurs with the above in bringing on sickness at a season of the year, and in a hot marshy country, when and where the utmost attention to diet and cleanliness is sometimes insufficient to protect the new comer from an attack of the fever."

In publishing as we do, this statement, we are aware that we shall displease some among us who are perhaps too sensitive as to the effects of the kind may have abroad. But the truth should be told at all events. Besides, when every thing is considered, there is little reason for saying that New Orleans is unhealthier than other large towns. During the first five days of this week, there were but eleven Catholics buried; and yet the number of that part of our population may be computed at twenty five thousand souls. We doubt whether any other city in the union can make a similar statement for the like number of people. This, then, should serve as a warning to new comers; and a hint to every well wisher of this great emporium of the west. People of temperate habit, who adopt the diet of the natives, use the warm bath freely, and do not allow their imaginations to kill them, have a good chance for attaining long life in Louisiana as almost any where else.

PHILADELPHIA.
Address of the Board of Health to their Fellow Citizens.
HEALTH OFFICE, SEPT 22, 1820.
The Malignant Fever has disappeared from the city, and its general health having assumed the most favorable state, the Board of Health have come to a resolution to issue bills of health, and no longer deem it necessary to publish daily reports of cases. In thus discontinuing their reports, the Board cannot refrain from congratulating their fellow citizens, that all cause of alarm has ceased to exist; and that, under Divine Providence, the danger of a desolating epidemic has been averted.

While the Board thus announce to their fellow citizens the restoration of the city to its usual healthy state, they believe it to be a measure of prudence, to continue the regulations which have been laid on the inter-late infection chiefly existed. The Board sensibly and deeply regret the inconvenience and losses that are sustained by the inhabitants of this district, and will, as soon as it appears compatible with safety, invite them to their homes, and the resumption of business in their usual situations.

SAM'L JACKSON, M.D.
President of the Board of Health.
FRANKLIN BACHE, M.D. Secretary.

A MONSTER LET LOOSE ON FREEDOM.
John Deahman, the murderer of Frederick Knolle, John Jenzer, &c. made his escape from the jail of New Albany, Indiana, on the night of the 21st August. This man is one of the most daring, experienced murderers, that has been heard of in America. That citizens may be on their guard, in every quarter of the U. States, a brief history and description of the man is hereby given: By his own account, he joined a band of robbers, on the Rhine, in Germany, at ten years of age; he continued in that band, & occasionally joined others, until twenty years old, when he entered into the cavalry of Bonaparte. During the time he was with the robbers, they committed depredations in many parts of that country. He was frequently detected, and confined in several prisons, but always found means to escape. He came to this country, from Amsterdam, about two years since; was at near Maysville, Kentucky, for some time; from thence he came down the Ohio river to Shippingport, &c. His first appearance in New Albany was as a friend of Knolle's, who was a baker, and came over in the same ship with him. He has confessed that he murdered Knolle while he was sleeping in his shop, by striking him on the head with an axe, then cutting his throat from ear to ear, and at midnight, put him in a sack and dragged him to the river, and with a knife cut him out from the shore, and let him go. Knolle's acquaintances told him that Knolle was a considerable sum of money, and had given him his establishment to him, and gone down the river; he then took possession of the ship for several days, (using the precaution to-trew ash and flour to conceal the blood on the floor,) sold out the effects of Knolle, persuaded Jenzer to go down the river with him, under pretence of selling him land, but (as he says) with an intent to murder him; they left New Albany together in a boat; delayed the time by going on shore occasionally a hunting until he found a convenient place for his purpose, when they landed, about six miles below New Albany, at night built a fire in the woods; Jenzer being chilly, got near the fire, Deahman took Jenzer's gun, stepped off a few paces, and shot him through the head, then beat him with an axe. He then turned Knolle's clothes, made a rope fast to Jenzer's leg, dragged him to the water, made the rope fast to the skiff, towed him down the river about six miles, and cast him off. He got 46 watches from Jenzer; about 16 dollars in money, and one watch from Knolle. The bodies of Knolle and Jenzer were discovered a few days after the murder of each of them; also, a third person was found murdered a few miles below where Jenzer was discovered, who had a stone fastened to his leg that weighed 43 lb. which he had buoyed on. There is every reason to believe that Deahman murdered the third, John Deahman is 22 years of age this present month; he is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches in height, stout built across the breast, has an uncommon well formed face, rather high forehead, good sized nose, somewhat human, sharp but pleasant black eyes, black hair, complexion rather dark, his skin having a Jewish cast; he appears pleasant, except when ruffled, then he shows horror; his movements are quick; he speaks the German, French and English languages; with an accent peculiar to foreigners from the continent of Europe; his voice is soft. No calculation can be made as to the route he has taken; but we may expect to hear of murder being committed whenever he is in want of a small sum of money; to use his own expression, "he has been hounded, up in blood." It may be well to bear in mind, that he may disguise himself in women's attire, as he hinted such a thing should be liberate himself from prison.

SALEM, (N. Y.) SEPT. 14.
A pensioner one hundred and thirty-four years old.—On Friday last, the Court of Common Pleas of this county closed an arduous session of nearly two weeks. A number of pensioners appeared to make the necessary oaths and inventories to procure a continuance of their pensions; they were principally decrepit, poor, and desolate old men; HENRY FRANCISCO excited universal interest. His health is good; his hair is firm on his head; he walked to the Court House, and came about thirty miles to attend court, and yet he is, according to his own oath, and sufficient testimony besides, to induce implicit belief, one hundred and thirty-four years of age. He was a soldier in the English service, and beat the drum at the coronation of Queen Ann. He served many years under the duke of Marlborough; he was at the battles of Blenheim and Ramillies—battles, whose very names excite the liveliest emotions of the human heart. What a world this man has seen! He has survived the three long reigns of the house of Brunswick, and bids fair to outlive the fourth. The duke of Marlborough, under whom he so long served, died in old age, and Francisco survived him a whole century.

CHARLESTON, SEPT. 18.
Fever at Savannah.—Letters received yesterday, dated Friday evening, the 15th inst. give a gloomy picture of the situation of that ill-fated city. No doubt the panic which prevails here, has tended to exaggerate the accounts; but if they are but half as bad as represented, their distress must be great indeed. One letter says: "The fever rages here in a dreadful manner, not as a common disease but a pestilence; people are leaving the city in all directions; upwards of 200 persons are supposed to have left here since yesterday morning. From 12 to 15 die daily, and sometimes upwards of that number. Yesterday 12 persons were buried, after being sick from one to three days. It is supposed there are now from two to three hundred persons sick. In some houses you see father, mother, child, lying dead, or dying at the same time. You will observe by the papers, that the Mayor recommends all who are able, to leave the city immediately. The disease makes no distinction between natives and strangers; there are nineteen taken out of twenty, that the subjects taken down by the fever, do not recover. All business is suspended and the banks I understand, from report, are about to be closed, till the pestilence subsides—they are only open now from 9 to 11 o'clock. From Tuesday afternoon last, at 3 o'clock, till Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock, 49 persons were taken sick; and many of them are now silently reposing in the grave!"

PLATTSBURGH, AUG 12.
Two persons have been committed in this town under the vagrant act, calling them selves *Bartholomew Meschio* and *Dominick Betti*. They had two sets of papers one of which purported to be a letter from the Governor of Lavinia, which town, they say is in Mount Appennine. The other purported to be a letter from the Governor of Logos, in Portugal; both, however, relating different tales of distress, and describing different persons. In one set they were described by the names of Francis Dabois and Louis Dubois and appeared to have imposed upon the community under the name of fugitives. If every part of the country is infested with impostors of this description as much as this, they are becoming numerous indeed, and the community should be upon their guard.

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The Malignant Fever has disappeared from the city, and its general health having assumed the most favorable state, the Board of Health have come to a resolution to issue bills of health, and no longer deem it necessary to publish daily reports of cases. In thus discontinuing their reports, the Board cannot refrain from congratulating their fellow citizens, that all cause of alarm has ceased to exist; and that, under Divine Providence, the danger of a desolating epidemic has been averted.

NORFOLK, September 25.
Shocking Occurrence.—We are filled with horror by the following melancholy event, the particulars of which were communicated to us at a late hour last night:—
Mr. Charles Sprague, late master Painter of the Navy Yard at Gosport terminated his existence about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, by jumping from the stern stage

of the Line of Battle Ship now building there. The circumstances which have impeded this unfortunate man thus deliberately to become his own executioner, are unknown to our informant, but it is conjectured, that the recent death of two of his children, and embarrassment in his pecuniary affairs, have proved too burthenome for his mind and destroyed his reason. But a few minutes previous to effecting his dreadful purpose, he called upon Com. Cassin and requested that he would appoint some person to supply the vacancy that would be occasioned by his resignation; observing at the same time, that he was about to do a rash act—but not even intimating the precise nature of it, the Commodore concluded that his expressions had allusion to the precipitancy with which he abandoned his station in the yard, and dismissed him with instructions to settle up his books, and in the morning an inventory of the public property in his charge should be taken. But it appears that a few minutes after he precipitated himself headlong from the awning platform, and was literally dashed to pieces.

To speak of the affliction in which this deed of woe has plunged his family would be to us an unwelcome task.—We would rather draw a veil over the infirmity of human nature, which has generated such an enormity.

THE DISCOVERY.
It is a singular fact, that the newly discovered land in the Pacific Ocean, south of Cape Horn has been known to brother Jonathan at least so long that a voyage to and from the Island has actually been completed out of the port of Stonington, Connecticut. But less ambitious about the honor than the profit, he was content, from the experience of the first voyage, to move on quietly in the extent of seven or eight within a few months ago, but they have been more probably gone a sailing. About two years ago a ship was fitted out of this port, (New York,) on shares for an Island unknown to any one except the captain, where seals, which had never been disturbed by man, were as tame as kittens, and more plenty than at any other place upon earth." This was the language used to induce others to take an interest, the possessors of the secret being rich in knowledge, but poor in purse. The ship, however, proceeded, but was unfortunately cast away before she reached her destination.

When our brethren of Stonington have made as much as they wish by keeping the secret, we hope they will favor the world with some account of their discovery. It is probable the people in New Haven have been making some guess of the existence of this Island, as they too have been looking out for whale ships.—Merc. Ado.

REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL, AND CONSPIRACY IN FRANCE.
Our valuable and attentive correspondent, the Keeper of the Philadelphia Coffee House, has forwarded us the following under date of PHILADELPHIA, Sunday noon.

Arrived, the schr. Tom, capt. Craycroft, in 24 days from St. Andro—sailed 5th Sept. and brings the important news of a REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL. Capt. Craycroft has brought the Madrid Gazette Extraordinary of the 31st August, announcing this event.—It was reported at St. Andro, that the Portuguese Junta had adopted the Spanish Constitution, and proclaimed John VI as their constitutional king. The Madrid Gazette of 29th, has a long article from Paris under date of 20th August, respecting a CONSPIRACY to overthrow the Government, delivred by Louis XIX. and proclaimed one of the BONAPARTE family as their King. Several Officers of the Garrison of Paris, are implicated and many arrests have taken place. Spain enjoys perfect tranquillity, and the Cortes were progressing in the good work of bettering the condition of their country, and fellow subjects.—Voors, &c. J. KITCHEN.

DIED.
On the 13th ult. in Frederick county, Md. Miss JANE M'MAKIN, formerly of this county.

List of Letters
Remaining in the Post Office, at Harper's Ferry, on the 30th Sept. 1820.

Stop the Thief!
50 Dollars Reward.
WAS stolen out of my stable, in Middleburg, on Saturday night the ninth inst. a large bright bay horse, saddle and bridle, the harness, a black mane and tail, micked & carries his tail to the left side; has a scar on one of his fore ankles, winged; had a small lame when taken—rides remarkably well; trots, paces and canter, (paces unusually well which is his most common gait.) The saddle half worn or more, yellow stirrups, the bridle a small saddle plated bit, fair leather, plated buckles at the cheeks.
WM COOK who is supposed to have stolen the horse is an Irishman, pretends to be a barber, from five feet to five feet six inches high about twenty five years old, black hair, small black whiskers, round face, black eyes, very much pockmarked and freckled, and nose a little crooked, round shouldered, speaks quick, and walks short and brisk. I will give the above reward for the horse and conviction of the thief, or twenty dollars for the horse.
NOBLE BEVERIDGE,
Middleburg, Loudon Co. Va. Sept. 27—60.

again to sail on a second cruise about a fortnight after.
Letters from Tangiers, dated the 7th inst. contain the following particulars:
Tangier, Larache; and its vicinity, continue in good health.
In Tetuan there had been no sickness, or deaths from plague, since last report.
In Fez, sickness still prevailed.
In Rabat there were many sick, said to be of fever usually prevalent at this season of the year.
In Morocco, the disease was on the decline, the daily deaths not exceeding from 12 to 15.
Letters from Oran mention, that the plague still exists at that place, Algiers and Tlemcen.

[The following summary gives a view of the principal acts of the Cortes; or rather, their propositions for acts; for, in fact, they seem to have done little or nothing. They had under consideration, and referred, a proposition to rescind the law enforcing the payment of tithes. They had also under examination, a proposition for allowing exportation in foreign bottoms, with an additional duty of 4 per cent.—Also, in discussion, the means to rid the country of the numerous high-waids (a most desirable object) which hest it. None of these questions were bro't to an issue. Dispatches from Gen. Morillo had been read with approbation. The official account of transactions in Naples, also, gave the Cortes pleasure.—Corn and all kinds of grain made in the country, were to be free for exportation; foreign corn to be subject to existing duties. Forfeited estates were ordered to be sold. Nuns are allowed to throw off their veils, re enter the world and do good in their generation.]—Ed. Pat.

FROM ST. HELENA.
BOSTON, SEPT. 24.
A letter from the Vineyard, addressed to the editors of the Gazette, informs of the arrival in that harbor of the brig Archer, Capt. Dexter, 147 days from Canton. Capt. D. touched at St. Helena for water and lay off and on 20 hours before it could be obtained. The squadron lying there consisted of one 74, one sloop of war, a store ship and an E. I. Company's schooner—the officers of which came on board the Archer, and informed that BUONAPARTE enjoyed good health, but seldom went abroad and was not in social intercourse with Sir Hudson Lowe or any of the commanding officers. The British officers, in speaking of Buonaparte, appeared to be irritated, and probably more mortified at being compelled to remain upon that barren rock for the purpose of guarding one personage—and would rejoice at his departure that they might be relieved.

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Fever at Savannah.—Letters received yesterday, dated Friday evening, the 15th inst. give a gloomy picture of the situation of that ill-fated city. No doubt the panic which prevails here, has tended to exaggerate the accounts; but if they are but half as bad as represented, their distress must be great indeed. One letter says: "The fever rages here in a dreadful manner, not as a common disease but a pestilence; people are leaving the city in all directions; upwards of 200 persons are supposed to have left here since yesterday morning. From 12 to 15 die daily, and sometimes upwards of that number. Yesterday 12 persons were buried, after being sick from one to three days. It is supposed there are now from two to three hundred persons sick. In some houses you see father, mother, child, lying dead, or dying at the same time. You will observe by the papers, that the Mayor recommends all who are able, to leave the city immediately. The disease makes no distinction between natives and strangers; there are nineteen taken out of twenty, that the subjects taken down by the fever, do not recover. All business is suspended and the banks I understand, from report, are about to be closed, till the pestilence subsides—they are only open now from 9 to 11 o'clock. From Tuesday afternoon last, at 3 o'clock, till Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock, 49 persons were taken sick; and many of them are now silently reposing in the grave!"

PLATTSBURGH, AUG 12.
Two persons have been committed in this town under the vagrant act, calling them selves *Bartholomew Meschio* and *Dominick Betti*. They had two sets of papers one of which purported to be a letter from the Governor of Lavinia, which town, they say is in Mount Appennine. The other purported to be a letter from the Governor of Logos, in Portugal; both, however, relating different tales of distress, and describing different persons. In one set they were described by the names of Francis Dabois and Louis Dubois and appeared to have imposed upon the community under the name of fugitives. If every part of the country is infested with impostors of this description as much as this, they are becoming numerous indeed, and the community should be upon their guard.

PHILADELPHIA.
Address of the Board of Health to their Fellow Citizens.
HEALTH OFFICE, SEPT 22, 1820.
The Malignant Fever has disappeared from the city, and its general health having assumed the most favorable state, the Board of Health have come to a resolution to issue bills of health, and no longer deem it necessary to publish daily reports of cases. In thus discontinuing their reports, the Board cannot refrain from congratulating their fellow citizens, that all cause of alarm has ceased to exist; and that, under Divine Providence, the danger of a desolating epidemic has been averted.

NORFOLK, September 25.
Shocking Occurrence.—We are filled with horror by the following melancholy event, the particulars of which were communicated to us at a late hour last night:—
Mr. Charles Sprague, late master Painter of the Navy Yard at Gosport terminated his existence about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, by jumping from the stern stage

of the Line of Battle Ship now building there. The circumstances which have impeded this unfortunate man thus deliberately to become his own executioner, are unknown to our informant, but it is conjectured, that the recent death of two of his children, and embarrassment in his pecuniary affairs, have proved too burthenome for his mind and destroyed his reason. But a few minutes previous to effecting his dreadful purpose, he called upon Com. Cassin and requested that he would appoint some person to supply the vacancy that would be occasioned by his resignation; observing at the same time, that he was about to do a rash act—but not even intimating the precise nature of it, the Commodore concluded that his expressions had allusion to the precipitancy with which he abandoned his station in the yard, and dismissed him with instructions to settle up his books, and in the morning an inventory of the public property in his charge should be taken. But it appears that a few minutes after he precipitated himself headlong from the awning platform, and was literally dashed to pieces.

THE REPOSITORY.
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4.
The Hon. Mr. CANNING, the Minister of Great Britain to this country, with his suite, has arrived Washington city, accompanied by Mr. ANTOUAS, the Secretary of Legation, and late Charge d' Affaires of that government.

Battle Royal!—We are told that the following scene took place in Norman street a few days since: A half grown cat more hard than prudent, fastened upon a large rat that was out upon a foraging expedition, but was on the point of losing its prey for want of strength to hold it; at this critical moment the cat was opportunely reinforced by an old hen, which had probably been bereaved of some of her tender offspring by this merciless depreddator, and which while Pass still kept hold on her antagonist, actually picked out his eyes.—the rat however blinded as he was still maintained the unequal contest, till the mother cat, seeing the rat brave little mouser, and soon decided the fate of the day, carrying off the before half conquered barbarian in triumph.

THE DISCOVERY.
It is a singular fact, that the newly discovered land in the Pacific Ocean, south of Cape Horn has been known to brother Jonathan at least so long that a voyage to and from the Island has actually been completed out of the port of Stonington, Connecticut. But less ambitious about the honor than the profit, he was content, from the experience of the first voyage, to move on quietly in the extent of seven or eight within a few months ago, but they have been more probably gone a sailing. About two years ago a ship was fitted out of this port, (New York,) on shares for an Island unknown to any one except the captain, where seals, which had never been disturbed by man, were as tame as kittens, and more plenty than at any other place upon earth." This was the language used to induce others to take an interest, the possessors of the secret being rich in knowledge, but poor in purse. The ship, however, proceeded, but was unfortunately cast away before she reached her destination.

When our brethren of Stonington have made as much as they wish by keeping the secret, we hope they will favor the world with some account of their discovery. It is probable the people in New Haven have been making some guess of the existence of this Island, as they too have been looking out for whale ships.—Merc. Ado.

REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL, AND CONSPIRACY IN FRANCE.
Our valuable and attentive correspondent, the Keeper of the Philadelphia Coffee House, has forwarded us the following under date of PHILADELPHIA, Sunday noon.

Arrived, the schr. Tom, capt. Craycroft, in 24 days from St. Andro—sailed 5th Sept. and brings the important news of a REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL. Capt. Craycroft has brought the Madrid Gazette Extraordinary of the 31st August, announcing this event.—It was reported at St. Andro, that the Portuguese Junta had adopted the Spanish Constitution, and proclaimed John VI as their constitutional king. The Madrid Gazette of 29th, has a long article from Paris under date of 20th August, respecting a CONSPIRACY to overthrow the Government, delivred by Louis XIX. and proclaimed one of the BONAPARTE family as their King. Several Officers of the Garrison of Paris, are implicated and many arrests have taken place. Spain enjoys perfect tranquillity, and the Cortes were progressing in the good work of bettering the condition of their country, and fellow subjects.—Voors, &c. J. KITCHEN.

DIED.
On the 13th ult. in Frederick county, Md. Miss JANE M'MAKIN, formerly of this county.

List of Letters
Remaining in the Post Office, at Harper's Ferry, on the 30th Sept. 1820.

Stop the Thief!
50 Dollars Reward.
WAS stolen out of my stable, in Middleburg, on Saturday night the ninth inst. a large bright bay horse, saddle and bridle, the harness, a black mane and tail, micked & carries his tail to the left side; has a scar on one of his fore ankles, winged; had a small lame when taken—rides remarkably well; trots, paces and canter, (paces unusually well which is his most common gait.) The saddle half worn or more, yellow stirrups, the bridle a small saddle plated bit, fair leather, plated buckles at the cheeks.
WM COOK who is supposed to have stolen the horse is an Irishman, pretends to be a barber, from five feet to five feet six inches high about twenty five years old, black hair, small black whiskers, round face, black eyes, very much pockmarked and freckled, and nose a little crooked, round shouldered, speaks quick, and walks short and brisk. I will give the above reward for the horse and conviction of the thief, or twenty dollars for the horse.
NOBLE BEVERIDGE,
Middleburg, Loudon Co. Va. Sept. 27—60.

List of Letters
Remaining in the Post Office, at Charlestown, Va. on the 30th September, 1820.

Benjamin Allen, 2;
Capt. Z. Buckmaster, 2;
James Anderson, 2;
John Agar, 2;
Alexander Anderson, 2;
Levi Admore, 2;
Matilda Athey, 2;
Henry A. Barron, 2;
Seely Bunn, 2;
Ann Brown, 2;
William Brickle, 2;
Joshua Burton, 2;
James Downing, 2;
Mary Ann Buckley, 2;
Frances Bigher, 2;
William D. Burnitt, 2;
Benjamin Beeler, 2;
Mordica Booth, 2;
William Brent, 2;
Thomas Beeman, 2;
Catherine F. Board, 2;
Mr. Brown, 2;

Robert Y. Jack, 2;
Elizabeth Jones, 2;
Milon K. Lancaster, 2;
John Lock, 2;
Thomas Likens, 2;
William Little, 2;
Robt. C. Lee, 2;
John Lottister, 2;
Mr. Mosselman, 2;
John Moyers, 2;
Robert W. M'Curdy, 2;
Bishop W. M'Kendree, 2;
John A. M'Pherson, 2;
William Morgan, 2;
Doct. Wm. M'Gruder, 2;
Edmond Mane, 2;
Doct. Gabriel P. Nash, 2;
Jonathan Nixon, 2;
Ann Nichols, 2;
Nathaniel Oult, 2;
James Cage, 2;
W. Robt. Craven, 2;
Ward Conaway, 2;
Robert E. Cummins, 2;
Margaret Clements, 2;
Elizabeth Crucherville, 2;
George Carney, 2;
Catherine Crane, 2;
Julia Ann Crawford, 2;
Calvin Chaddock, 2;
Jacob Crowell, 2;

John Dicky, 2;
Dan'Dimany, 2;
Rich'd Buffield, 2;
Doct. John Douglas, 2;
Edmond Downey, 2;
Patrick Daugherty, 2;
Doct. Washington Duval, 2;
Elizabeth Deen, 2;
Rev. Mr. Drbridge, 2;
George Evans, 2;
John Scott, 2;
John R. Flagg, 2;
G. Gilbert Gibbons, 2;
John Goldsberry, 2;
Sam'l Gray, 2;
William Grove, 2;
David R. Gist, 2;
Thomas Gallion, 2;
Catherine M. Good, 2;

Joshua Huton, 2;
Thomas Hall, 2;
Francis Hamilton, 2;
Catherine Hamilton, 2;
Ann A. Hammond, 2;
Elizabeth Hall, 2;
Maria Heiler, 2;
Philip

There is an hour of solemn gloom... Which hangs the happiest bloom... It which can be done, and I have stated the mode of manuring in the most difficult and expensive way...

lue of the land, in all 400 per cent. I am not, you all must perceive, when you reflect, speaking of impossibility, but of what you know can be done, and I have stated the mode of manuring in the most difficult and expensive way...

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Salem, N. C. 21st Aug. 1820. JOHN S. SKINNER, Esq. Sir—In the month of March 1803, travelling then in East Tennessee, near the French Broad River, I staid one night at a place, where my horse fell, and got nothing else, nor had any thing else than raw corn and that plentifully, as much as he could eat...

Each high wrought deed of generous worth, With honors' fairest fruit is pressed, Of him who pilloved loss in duress, On cold soil takes his "wakeless rest"...

AGRICULTURAL.

Extract from an Address of ATHANASIS FENWICK, Esq. to the Agricultural Society of St. Mary's County, Md. published in the American Farmer. "The most rapid fortune that ever I knew to be made, was by a man named George Castor, a laboring man, who had amassed money enough to purchase 50 or 60 acres of land, and to retain in hand over and above the purchase, 4000 dollars. He moved his family on this land, and for two years diligently devoted his whole time to manuring and improving, and expended all his surplus 4000 dollars in this way, and not till the third year after he had moved on the land, did he attempt to make a crop. When his land was thus made capable of producing, and worth the labor of cultivation, he commenced making crops, and succeeded to make money fast and to become wealthy."

Farmers, who have not, like him, surplus money to begin with, and to maintain their families while putting it in a condition for cultivation, may, many of them, at least, spare more time and labor from the crop necessary to the maintenance of their families, and it appears to me, that no business of any kind, applied to manuring, is so profitable, as that of manuring. If commencing, which yields 10 or 12 per cent. per annum, on capital, can afford to pay 6 per cent. to banks for the loan of money, manuring, which certainly yields at least 2 or 300 per cent. per annum, where we have not to buy the manure, and at least 50 per cent. where we have to pay for it, may also afford it. It is because it is too easy for a farmer to live somehow and keep clear from debt, that farmers have been long in the habit of not calculating the best modes of time and labor. What other business or trade, mercantile or mechanical, pursued so ceaselessly and with so little correct calculation as farming is every where carried on, would fail to make men bankrupts, and utterly ruin them. Merchants are every day becoming bankrupts, with all the keenness and attention which give to their business, while farmers hardly ever fail totally, in the worst of times, with infinitely less attention to their interests. Does this not shew what are the resources of land? The management of land is yet certainly not well understood; but it appears to me, that money judiciously applied to land and cultivation, may be made to yield a greater profit, than in any other way of employing it, usually among men, particularly where land is as cheap as it is among us. We can buy it from 10 to 20 dollars per acre, and such will yield from 5 to 15 bushels per acre, and deducting 1.3 for the expense of cultivation, it yields from \$3.33 1/3 to 10 dollars per acre, when cultivated. To the 10 dollar land, apply 25 dollars worth of labor and manure to each acre. At the very cheap rates that manure and labor can be obtained here, say for a man \$30 per annum, and 20 dollars for a woman or boy, that is one sixth of a man's yearly labor, for two months labor on one acre of one man. In two months, one man could cover an acre with manure, with no other implements than a spade and a wheelbarrow: I choose this most difficult and expensive mode, for the sake of example. A cover of one inch thick of manure would, at this rate, cost 10 dollars here, and more for maintenance, making for the spade, wheelbarrow and all, \$25. This cover of one inch thick, would make this 10 dollar land yield the next year, at least 25 bushels of wheat, of 1000 bushels of tobacco, that is in wheat, \$25, in tobacco, \$80; deduct the third for cultivation, gives profit, \$17 2/3 for wheat, or \$33 1/3 for tobacco. With this tedious mode of improving it, this land would now only cost 65 dollars the acre, and in one year after the paying for the land, the owner would have a surplus of \$18 3/4, that is, more than 160 per cent. profit in the increased va-

Regimental Orders.

THE first battalion, under the command of Major Benj. Davenport, will parade in Shepherdstown, at 11 o'clock, on Friday the 27th day of October next. THE second battalion, under the command of Lieut. Col. Hite, will parade in Charlestown, at 11 o'clock, on Saturday the 28th day of October next. VAN RUTHERFORD, Col. 55th Regiment.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, at the late residence of Drusilla Rutherford, dead, on the 25th October next, a number of large Hogs fit for fattening this fall, some small ditto—Farming Utensils of every description, several Milch Cows, young Cattle, and about 250 barrels of Corn at the heap. A credit of six months will be given on all sums above five dollars.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL, WM. LITTLE, WM. GROVE.

To Fullers & Dyers.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of the very best DYE STUFFS, FULLERS' CARDS, BRUSHES, &c. &c. worthy the attention of Fullers and Dyers at a distance, as well as those of the neighborhood, as they are sold cheap.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, at public sale, on Friday the 6th of October next, at the Glade Farm, in Frederick county, near the Rock's Ferry: Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils; Corn in the field, with other articles. Twelve months credit will be given for all sums above five dollars, by the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Sale to begin at ten o'clock, when due attendance will be given by

JAMES S. FERGUSON.

Colonization Society.

THE demand for funds to carry into effect the objects of the American Colonization Society, being very urgent at this time, the subscriber has been, therefore directed, by the President and Managers of the Charlestown Auxiliary Society, to request, that the subscriptions now due may be paid as soon as possible.

JOHN MARSHALL, Sec'y. And Treasurer pro tem. of the Charlestown Auxiliary Colonization Society.

Cooper Stuff.

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

JAS. S. LANE, & TOWNER.

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.

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.

10 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the 13th inst. from the pasture of the subscriber, living near the White House, Jefferson county Va.

A Brown Horse,

with a few white hairs on his fore head, and white nose; about 15 1/2 hands high, six years old last spring, and had new shoes on his fore feet. The above reward will be paid for returning said horse to the subscriber, and securing the thief so that he be brought to justice, or five dollars for the horse only.

BENJ. BOLEY.

Save your Rags!

THE highest price will be given for clean linen and cotton rags, at the office of the Farmers' Repository.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Fall Goods.

The subscribers have commenced opening their supply of New Fall Goods, and will be regularly receiving until their assortment is complete.

For Sale or Rent,

A VALUABLE farm, one mile from Alexandria, containing about 150 acres—Also, for sale, a farm adjoining the above, with valuable improvements upon it, containing two or three hundred acres, as might suit the purchaser. Also a valuable mill and farm on Shenandoah river, known by the name of the Ford mill, four miles from Harper's Ferry. Also a farm in Jefferson county, Virginia, 3 miles from Charlestown, containing between 3 and 4 hundred acres. Also a merchant mill, 2 miles from Alexandria, occupied by J. Janney; possession can be had of this property the 1st day of March next. Also a new house at the lower end of Duke-street, on the wharf, in Alexandria; possession can be had immediately. Also, for sale, a merchant mill on Shenandoah river, 12 miles above Berry's Ferry; any part of the above property can be had on reasonable terms, by applying to

DAVID WILSON, SAMUEL WILSON, WM. H. BROWN.

Alexandria, Sept. 20-7.

Patent Shoe Thread.

SUPERIOR Irish patent shoe thread by the small or large quantity, for sale—Also, Old Port Wine,

Rich CHEESE, prime Mackerel and Herrings, for sale.

J. S. LANE & TOWNER.

Fulling and Dying.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public that he has taken Mr. Berler'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 fulling, dyed and dressed in the nearest 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 PIDGEON, Jr.

Philadelphia Bottled PORTER & ALE.

A few dozen bottles superior Philadelphia Porter and Ale for sale.

JAS. S. LANE & TOWNER, Shepherds' Town, Sept. 6.

Ministerial Parity.

Lately published at Winchester, on the subject of

Ministerial Parity. (Price 18 cents.)

CHEWING TOBACCO.

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

JAS. S. LANE, & TOWNER.

Rock Powder

For blowing rocks, of uncommon strength, by the keg or pound.

J. S. LANE & TOWNER.

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.

FOR SALE, A SERMON,

Delivered by the Rev John S. Ravenscroft; price 12 cents—Also, Common PRAYER BOOKS, price 50 cents.

FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

CHARLES TOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS. Vol. XIII.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1820. No. 653.

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 to every five cents for every subsequent insertion. All advertisements sent to the office without having the number of lines 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.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 30. The first sailing ship Magnet, capt. Ogden, has just arrived from Liverpool, bringing passengers to the 23d of August. They are almost wholly occupied with the proceedings in the House of Commons, and the examination of the witnesses, &c. which was not yet begun. The House of Commons have adjourned for four weeks.

TRIAL OF THE QUEEN.

From Gore's Liverpool Advertiser of August 24. HOUSE OF LORDS, Monday, August 21. At twenty-five minutes after ten, the counsel for the Queen arrived. In a few minutes she entered the House, and took her seat. There was great variety in her countenance and demeanour than we have previously observed. The Solicitor-General then summoned a witness by name "Theodore Majocchi," who was immediately attended to the bar. He was a robust man, large whiskers, and bushy hair. The Queen, on hearing his name, turned round and loudly screamed a strong exclamation of surprise, and started from her seat, through the door of her apartment, followed after a short interval, by Lady Ann Hamilton. This was about half past 12 o'clock. Her Majesty had not been seated above three minutes. The scream and exclamation of the Queen, excited the feelings of the House with electric effect. A long pause succeeded. Peers, courtiers, strangers, looked as if they doubted the evidence of their eyes and ears, not a word was spoken, and five minutes elapsed before the proceedings were continued.

The Solicitor-General then gave directions for the interpreter to be sworn.

Mr. Brougham then asked the gentleman who was in attendance as interpreter, previous to his being sworn, whether he attended on the part of the house collectively, or whether he had been engaged by name, and received his instructions from the gentleman observed, that he had been engaged by Mr. Planta and Mr. Maule.

Mr. Brougham—"Mr. Planta, the Under Secretary of State, and Mr. Maule, the Solicitor to the Treasury."

The Interpreter—"I believe so."

Mr. Brougham then observed, that he had been previously engaged, as he might conclude on the part of the house, that the interpreter would see the propriety of swearing in a gentleman whom he had engaged in the same capacity.

The oath was then administered to each successively as follows:—"You shall well and truly interpret, according to the best of your skill and understanding, between the several witnesses who shall be examined at the trial of this House, such matters as they may depose to help you to do."

The witnesses, who maintained the utmost composure, notwithstanding the extraordinary occurrence which was noticed, were then sworn, through the medium of one of the interpreters, in the usual form.

Her Majesty did not again return to the House. She remained in the room appointed for her use, and was not attended. At ten minutes to four, she ordered her carriage, and was driven to her house in St. James' square. She was cheered by the few persons that were assembled; but she seemed too much absorbed in her own reflections to attend to the cheering, and the House of Lords she said she was very unwell.

EVIDENCE.

Solicitor General—Your name?—A. Theodore Majocchi.

Solicitor General—Of what country are you a native?—A. Of the Kingdom of Italy.

Solicitor General—Is that in Italy?—A. Yes, about thirty miles from Lodi.

Solicitor General—Does he know Bartolomeo Bergami?—A. He does.

Solicitor General—Where did he first know him?—A. In the service of General Pino.

Solicitor General—At what time did he first know him?—A. It was in the years 1813 and 1814.

(Here the answer was given, and translated by the interpreter, which occasioned much laughter.)

(Answer continued)—Witness knew him there, because he was also in the same service.

Solicitor General—Can he (witness) speak or understand English?—A. He does not speak nor understand English.

Solicitor General—In what situation was Bergami serving General Pino.

(There was some explanation between the interpreters as to the reply to this question: After which both beds rooms opened, and the answer was given "Valet.")

located unless took place at her Royal Highness' house, unless her own presence, and without being escorted by her. On one occasion, Bergami having gone a journey to prepare a passport, was expected to be absent for the night, and her Royal Highness desired that a female attendant should sleep that night in her room. Bergami returned during the night, and, instead of retiring to his own apartment, he proceeded to her Royal Highness'. The female attendant was raised and ordered to retire, and Bergami was left alone with his mistress—Could this fact, if proved, be any doubt on the minds of her Lordships? At this time her Royal Highness took a journey to Carlsruhe, and in the course of that journey Bergami was indisposed and kept his bed; and one of the servants sent to the room, saw her Royal Highness sitting on the side of the bed, with her arm round her neck, and in this bed was afterwards found, her Royal Highness' crown, and such other appearances were extremely extraordinary.

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

At the house of an individual named Bostelini. Solicitor General—That is not an answer. (Question again repeated.)

In 1814. Bergami had time? A. Before Christmas. Where did he see him? A. In a room.—(laugh.) (Question repeated.)

(At the house of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.)

Theodore Majocchi's Examination. In the beginning of the year 1815, Bergami became acquainted with her Royal Highness. Bergami made me a present of some watches. Hieronymus dined at the table of the upper apartment. Hieronymus sometimes divided the duty of Bergami about the Princess. The duty was taken by turns amongst Bergami, the Princess, and her Royal Highness. Bergami carried the tray for breakfast, Hieronymus often performed the service out of his turn. As to the room of the Princess and that of Bergami, there was a corridor and cabinet between them, and on the left of the cabinet was the room of Bergami. There was nothing else. On the other side of the cabinet, Bergami there was a saloon. No person slept in the cabinet. The other servants were separated.

When the Princess went to bed, Bergami went to the cabinet, which was a kick from a horse, and to bring him home. I did not do so. I waited upon him. The first time I saw the Princess was in the presence of Hieronymus and Dr. Holland, who was dressing his foot. At first, Bergami brought in consequence of this accident, was put to sleep in the cabinet for five or six nights. I saw some body pass in the night—there was always a fire in the room. I saw her Royal Highness pass through the corridor to Bergami's room, and during this time—half an hour past midnight. She stayed there about 14 or 15 minutes. She passed through the room, very softly and very near my bed, and not to see me. I saw only some watches which Bergami had brought. Between 12 and 18 minutes he remained the second time, and I heard a whispering conversation. There was a small cabinet attached to the cabinet which was the most part always locked, more often closed than open. Bergami kept the key. I never saw her walk in the garden. About a month, or 40 or 45 days she remained at Naples, in her apartment. Some English left her Royal Highness, Mons. Sicard kept her secretary, as he was said to be the Chamberlain, a tall man, I believe his name is Geli; he had two sons, and a daughter. I do not know whether Mr. Keppel Cravatte was one. I do not know him. A small lady, rather thin, left her also, but I do not recollect her name. From Naples I went to Rome, and from thence to Civita Vecchia. I went to Naples, and from thence to Genoa. A lady, tall, rather fat, joined the Princess at Genoa. A lady, Charlotte Campbell, the Princess lived in a palace on the road leading to Milan. Between 200 and 300 persons were present at the Princess' room, and for the purpose of her toilette and her dressing, Bergami being out of the Princess' room there was likewise an entrance through the cabinet for the portmanteau to Bergami's room. At Genoa, Bergami breakfasted in a small room, and the room was broken up, more often closed than open. He and the Princess took breakfast in a saloon—He and the Princess took breakfast together. I was hired to wait upon her Royal Highness, and waited upon both. Nobody else breakfasted with her. Bergami's door one night to awaken him, to call him there were people in the house. It fell half past one—Bergami made no answer, though I knocked so loud that Bergami must have heard me.

The Princess rode out sometimes in company; Bergami accompanied her. Bergami did not return her to put her on the ass that day, he held her hand lest she should fall. Bergami had more authority than the other servants. There was an authority that Bergami held up between the Princess and Bergami. At Milan, Bergami was in the house called La Castana, which belonged to the family of Barromeo. At the house of Barromeo the Princess and Bergami were separated only by a wall, and there was a case between the rooms, and two doors, one from the Princess' chamber, and the other from Bergami's chamber, and the Princess was in the secret of the Princess' chamber, and Bergami was near it where Louis Bergami slept. Bergami's Royal Highness sometimes breakfasted with Bergami. She remained at Milan forty or fifty days. She breakfasted in the room of the Princess, and she was accompanied by her lady, Charlotte Campbell, who knew the Countess of Odi; she came into the service of the Princess two or three days after Lady C. Campbell went away. The Countess of Odi was said to be the sister of Bergami. I know it; but it was not generally known at first. At Venice, he went to the Grand de Bretagne Hotel. The bed rooms of the Princess and Bergami were near to each other. They were divided by the saloon into which both beds rooms opened, and the answer was given "Valet.")

This interpretation seemed to meet the sanction of some noble Lords, as we observed several give a nod of approbation.

Solicitor General—In what situation was the witness serving Gen. Pino? A. Postilion.

Solicitor General—Does he know in what situation Bergami was with respect to his finances? A. He knew him well, because he (witness) was lodging in the same inn with him.

Solicitor General—Did he not answer to the question, "To the same question replied, "He was more poor than rich."—(General laughter.)

Does witness know what pay he received? At that time he received three Milan livres per day. Does he know whether Bergami possessed any property besides his pay? No.

Solicitor General—What does he mean by no? He means that Bergami received nothing else, he was wages.

Did witness leave General Pino's service before Bergami? Yes.

Where did witness go, and into whose service did he enter afterwards? To Vienna, where he entered the service of the Duke de Raymona.

Did witness enter into any service in Naples? Yes; into the stable service of Murat.

Whilst in that service did you see Bergami? Yes. When did he see there for the first time? Mr. Brougham here was wished to make an observation upon which

Lord Liverpool rose, and said, he was far from

willing to interfere scrupulously with the learned Attorney-General for the Queen; but he thought the witness's answer should be first heard before any objection was made.

The Lord Chancellor said a few words, which decided the matter in question in favor of Mr. Brougham.

(Question above repeated.)

At the house of an individual named Bostelini. Solicitor General—That is not an answer. (Question again repeated.)

In 1814. Bergami had time? A. Before Christmas. Where did he see him? A. In a room.—(laugh.) (Question repeated.)

(At the house of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.)

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This morning at 10 o'clock, there were not more than 20 persons collected at St. James' and those of the lowest description. Bergami seems to have been satisfied, and the enthusiasm even the mob which we have described her Majesty to have received, is almost entirely abated.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, August 21. Lord Castlereagh declared that the house at its rising on the 21st of August, Monday, Sept. 11, 1820, proceeded in her party, and that she had given the slightest degree of testimony he had given.

About twelve o'clock the Queen arrived at the house of Lord, and after passing sometime in her private apartment, entered the body of the house. The lords all rose and made their obeisance as her Majesty passed to her usual seat within the bar. The chair on which she was seated was turned round in a position to afford her a full view of the witness, to whom she is quite near, and she was up and she occasionally threw her eyes instantly on him. Shortly after she took her seat, she turned up to Mr. Brougham, and uttered a few words, apparently in correction of the interpretation of a phrase.

Her Majesty, on her return to St. James' square, yesterday evening, immediately ordered her dinner, and having hastily partaken of that meal, she proceeded in her party, and that she had given the slightest degree of testimony he had given.

When her Majesty retired to the little room appointed for her use, adjoining the entrance to the house of peers yesterday, her manners were extremely hurried. She threw herself in a chair, and for some time did not utter a syllable. As it was possible when she did speak her observations might be overheard, Sir T. Tyrwhitt peremptorily desired that no person should be permitted to approach her apartment. In about an hour, she was joined by Mr. Alderman Wood, with whom she conversed for several minutes.

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