

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.

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.

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—

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."

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 23d reg. &c remain for the present to garrison Ris al 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.

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.

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.

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GENOVA, JULY 23.

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, Sept. 20.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, on Friday 29th inst at the dwelling house of Thomas Hammond, dec'd. Household and Kitchen Furniture, all the stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs—also all the Farming Utensils. A credit of nine months will be given—further terms made known on the day of sale, which will commence at 10 o'clock.

N. N. HAMMOND, Adm'r. Sept. 20.

Shannon Spring.

I WILL expose to sale, at the Shannon Spring, on the 4th day of October next, on a credit of nine months, a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of Beds, Mattresses, Tables, Chairs, &c. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day until the whole shall be sold. Persons desirous of renting the property may find it to their advantage to attend the sale.

JAMES BROWN, Sept. 20.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or entertaining a negro named Father, the property of Christopher T. Baylor, and hired by said Baylor to the subscriber, as they may depend upon being prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law.

GEORGE LITTLE, Harpers Ferry, Sept. 20.

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 154 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, Sept. 20.

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 full'd, 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.

Fresh Supply

New Desirable Goods,

That we are now opening, which we shall run off cheap.

J. S. LANE & TOWNER, Aug. 16.

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.

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, Scotch Cigars, 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.

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.

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 full'd, 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.

LEES' PILLS.

Atlas, Connecticut Sabbath-Keeping.

'Twas on the eve of Sunday,
A man was very sick,
Fearing 'of all men the key,"
So calls a doctor quick.

The doctor came and pills prescribed,
Took free, and bade good night,
But the next night and all next day,
The patient toss'd and groaning lay,
In a most painful plight.

On Monday morn the patient sent
For doctor, quick to come and see him,
Immediately the doctor came,
And found the pills began to free him.

Quoth Bolus, "sir, you might have known
That you must wait till Monday,
They're Lees' pills, from Connecticut,
They'll never tuck on Sunday.

THOUGHTS ON MATRIMONY,

BY AN OLD BACHELOR.
Down to the vale of life I tread,
While hoary age creeps slowly on,
And with the burdening thought I bend,
That youth with all its joys are gone.

Successive years have rolled away,
In fancied views of future bliss,
But 'twas the phantom of a day,
And that future lies in this—

Too nice, too wise, too proud was I,
To wed as taught by nature's rule;
The world as she do choose for me,
And I the consequence feel.

Hence are my days a barren round,
Of trifling joys and trifling care;
For life, true life is only found,
In social joys and social tears.

Happy the youth that finds a bride,
In sprightly days of health and ease;
Whose temper to his own allied,
No knowledge seeks but how to please.

A thousand sweets their days attend,
A thousand comforts rise around;
Here husband, parent, wife and friend,
In every dear sense are found.

And still their bliss new comforts bring,
Hence joys in sweet succession come;
A queen is she, and he's a king,
And their dominion is their home.

Yet think not man, 'mid scenes so gay,
That clouds and storms will never rise,
A cloud may dim the brightest day,
And storms obscure the calmest sky.

Yet still their bliss shall stand its ground,
Nor shall their comforts e'er remove;
Bitters are of salubrious sound,
And lovers' quarrels heighten love.

The light and shades, the good and ill,
That's finely blended in their life;
To sweet submission bow their will,
And make them happy in their state.

'Tis not thy lips, thy dimpled cheeks,
Or lovely form to choose for me;
But 'tis thy gentle heart that speaks,
Dear Deity, in thine eyes.

Thine eyes, sweet index of thy mind,
Proclaim thy looks serene,
That all is gentle, all refined,
That all is peace within.

'Tis this that sheds the brightest beam,
O'er every female grace,
'Tis this has won my pure esteem,
Which time will never efface.

From the New York National Advocate.

THE CRITICAL OBSERVER.

"Be not one of them that strike hands, or them that are sureties for debts."

When in my youthful days, or in other words, when I was about two and twenty, a young fellow of my acquaintance presented me a bail bond to sign, merely as a matter of form, nothing more! Now, as I conceived signing a bond no great matter for one friend to do for another, I was preparing to do as I was requested—just as I had taken my pen in hand, the catastrophe of the old beau popped into my mind, and I immediately "looked ere I leaped!"

On examining the article, I found that by signing it, I incurred the risk of paying it, in case of the default of my friend. In a matter of such importance, I conceive some advice was necessary, and immediately applied to my uncle Bartholomew—his advice was concise and promptly given—Be not thou one of them that strike hands, or of them that are sureties for debts. I relished the proverb, and therefore got rid of my friend, with the best excuse I could frame.

Often, in my journey through life, has this advice of my uncle's been of immense benefit, not only to myself, but to those of my associates who were not so added to their own opinions as to be deaf to the warnings of reason, and experience. And often, when I observed the waywardness of others, have I regretted that my uncle Bartholomew was at hand to counsel them.

Ichabod Fanciful was a young man of a lively turn of mind, and much inclined to "building castles on sandy foundations"—he had a snug little patrimony, which, with attention and economy might in the end have rendered him independent. But Ichabod had a "notion" to speculate—and as he seldom took any time to consider, he was often the dupe of "sharpers." As his own funds rapidly decreased, Ichabod was forced to have recourse to those that are "of them that are sureties for debts." It was Ichabod who brought me to sign the bail bond, when my uncle's advice induced me to refuse him—But he would not listen to the proverb, and therefore looked round for one less cautious.

Among his acquaintance was Simon Careless. Simon likewise possessed a snug property, with the proceeds of which he contrived to blunder through life, without

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 Simon 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 uncle 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 efforts of Hercules would extend impatience at the mortifying state, 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 pichets of water during the night." "Why do you swallow such enormous quantities of water?" "Because, as please your honor, I am so drowsy 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"

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 g

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 fear, 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 galley slaves and 1,500 felons, 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 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 innocence, you would now, by a mockery of justice, deprive me even of the reputation of possessing that. The accusations brought against me are means more than many that perjured witnesses and partial judges; 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 herself to be travelled 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 counsel, 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:—"You propose to retract the step you were induced to take in an unwise moment, 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.

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 with in 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.

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.

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 the two classes of society, as marked by religious tenets, it is our belief, that the difference may be partly ascribed to the following:—"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 of 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.

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

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 beset it. None of these questions were brot 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.

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NEW-ORLEANS, AUG. 26.

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PHILADELPHIA.

Address of the Board of Health to their Fellow Citizens. HEALTH OFFICE, SEPT 22, 1820. The Malignant Fever had 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

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 burthensome for his mind and destroyed his reason. But a few minutes previous to effecting his dreadful purpose, he came 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.

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 deserving 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 gloominess 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 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!"

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 characters of fugitives from the country. If treated with imposition of this description as much as this, they are becoming numerous indeed, and the community should be upon their guard.

A Miser.—A master of languages, named Dandon, died lately at Berlin, literally through want of the necessities of life. It appears that he gave instructions to his pupils during day, and solicited alms at night. Under the door of his apartment were found concealed 20,000 crowns in specie. He had no other heir than his brother, whom he had refused to see for thirty seven years, because he had sent a letter to him without paying postage.—London paper.

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 re-construction which has 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 FREEDRY.

John Deahman, the murderer of Frederick Knoke, 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 or 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 Knoke's, who was a baker, and came over in the same ship with him. He has confessed that he murdered Knoke 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 skill took him out from the shore, and let him go. Knoke's acquaintances had Knoke owned him a considerable sum of money, and gave 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 Knoke, 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 Knoke'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 Knoke. The bodies of Knoke 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.

A reward is offered by the Governor of the State of Indiana, to any person who will apprehend and keep said John Deahman where he may be brought to justice. Should he be taken, it should be remembered that irons are insufficient to keep him. New-Albany, Ind. Sept. 7, 1820.

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 XVIII. 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 event is 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.

A. Susanna Allen,	L. George Little,
B. Nathan Benton,	M. Geo. Malleory,
Over Barnes,	David Nichols,
Catherine Bird,	Thomas Malleory,
Robt. Boyd,	David Miles,
Edward Burnham,	Sarah P. Middleton,
Mary Best,	John Moore,
John Best,	O. John Ogden,
William Bagant,	P. John Peacher,
John Brown,	Wm. D. Phelan,
Thomas Ennis,	R. George Reed,
Benedict Edeben,	Jesse Randall,
Wm. Christian,	Harman Road,
Jaenl Cooper,	Gairy Robinson,
Daniel Crenory,	John Roof,
Philip Coons,	S. John Smallwood,
Joseph Collier,	Henry Taylor,
Jacobl Crowl,	Simon Shover,
Elizabeth Cramer,	Philip Straub,
Elizabeth Cahill,	John Spalding,
William Brown,	Mary Smith,
E. Thomas Ennis,	John Strider,
Benedict Edeben,	Jonathan Slupe,
Christoper Frye,	F. William Upperman,
William Fryer,	Ann Vestal,
G. John Griffith,	W. Christina Webb,
Fanny Green,	Jno. M. Weidmeyer,
Thos. Green,	Leannah Wright,
Rollins Jett,	Harper H. Williamson,
Jno. Jamison,	John Wheatley,
Thomas Keyes,	R. HUMPHREYS, P. M.

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 de 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. Salem Gazette.

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 sailing, but they have been more probably gone a sailing. About two years ago a ship was fitted out of this port, (New York,) on shires 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 XVIII. 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 event is 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.

A. Susanna Allen,	L. George Little,
B. Nathan Benton,	M. Geo. Malleory,
Over Barnes,	David Nichols,
Catherine Bird,	Thomas Malleory,
Robt. Boyd,	David Miles,
Edward Burnham,	Sarah P. Middleton,
Mary Best,	John Moore,
John Best,	O. John Ogden,
William Bagant,	P. John Peacher,
John Brown,	Wm. D. Phelan,
Thomas Ennis,	R. George Reed,
Benedict Edeben,	Jesse Randall,
Wm. Christian,	Harman Road,
Jaenl Cooper,	Gairy Robinson,
Daniel Crenory,	John Roof,
Philip Coons,	S. John Smallwood,
Joseph Collier,	Henry Taylor,
Jacobl Crowl,	Simon Shover,
Elizabeth Cramer,	Philip Straub,
Elizabeth Cahill,	John Spalding,
William Brown,	Mary Smith,
E. Thomas Ennis,	John Strider,
Benedict Edeben,	Jonathan Slupe,
Christoper Frye,	F. William Upperman,
William Fryer,	Ann Vestal,
G. John Griffith,	W. Christina Webb,
Fanny Green,	Jno. M. Weidmeyer,
Thos. Green,	Leannah Wright,
Rollins Jett,	Harper H. Williamson,
Jno. Jamison,	John Wheatley,
Thomas Keyes,	R. HUMPHREYS, P. M.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, Charlestown, Va. on the 30th September, 1820.

A. Benjamin Allen,	R. Robert Y. Jack,
Capt. Z. Buckmaster,	E. Elizabeth Jones,
James Anderson,	M. Malon K. Lancaster,
John Agar,	John Lock,
Alexander Anderson,	Thos. Likens,
Levi Admore,	William Little,
Matilda Athey,	Robt. C. Lee,
H. John Lusterter,	John Lusterter,
Henry A. Barron,	M. Mr. Mosselman,
Seely Bunn,	John Moyers,
Ann Brown,	Robert W. M'Curdy,
William Brickle,	Joshua Burton,
John Burton,	John A. M'Pherson,
James Downing,	William Morgan,
Mary Ann Buckley,	Doct. Wm. M'Gruder,
Frances Bigher,	Edmond Mane,
William D. Burnitt,	B. Doct. Gabriel P. Nash,
Benjamin Beeler,	Jonathan Nixon,
Mordica Booth,	Ann Nichols,
William Brent,	O. Nathaniel Oult,
Thomas Beecham,	G. George Pearl,
Catherine F. Boord,	William Porter,
Mr. Brown,	Ward Conoughway,
C. James Cagle,	Robert E. Perry,
J. Robt. Craven,	Eliza Potter,
Ward Conoughway,	Margaret Clements,
Robert E. Cummins,	Elizabeth Crucherville,
Margaret Clements,	George Carney,
Elizabeth Crucherville,	Catherine Crane,
George Carney,	Julia Ann Crawford,
Catherine Crane,	Calvin Chaddock,
Julia Ann Crawford,	

