

FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

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TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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

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FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

ON THE PRESERVATION OF THE HEALTH OF NEGROES.

It is a well known fact to Physicians of the southern states, that "negroes, though less liable to autumnal diseases than the whites, yet suffer much more severely from winter epidemics than they do." The negroes, for instance, will escape the bilious affections of the hot season, while the white inhabitants are falling victims; but, when winter takes place, the blacks are swept off, while their master's families are secured.

There would be, in the extraordinary nature of the fact, a sufficient incentive to the investigation of the cause or causes of this difference: but there are motives of a still more urgent nature, that demand an attempt at discovering the cause and preventing the effects. The blacks constitute either absolutely, or instrumentally, the wealth of our southern states. If a planter, as it often happens, is deprived by sickness, of the labour of one, third, or one half of his negroes, it becomes a loss of no small magnitude. If he should then succeed in ascertaining the cause, and pointing out a preventive, we will not only have gratified curiosity, and served the interests of the planter, but also feel the approbation of our own mind in having aided the cause of humanity.

We have seen in our last number, "On Heat and Clothing," that *white* and *polished* surfaces let off heat *slowly*; whereas *black* or *rough* surfaces, radiate it *freely*. This is admitted as a fact in chemistry and physiology. We know that liquids cool soonest in *dark* vessels, and retain their heat longest in *bright* ones. We also know that animals in polar regions, which are of *dark* colour in the summer, change to *white* in the winter; nature, no doubt, intending by the change of colour as much as by the thickening of their coat, to secure them against the severity of the cold. The negro on the other hand, was designed for the sultry regions of the torrid zone. His surface is therefore adapted to the ready escapement of internal heat. Hence, when transplanted to colder latitudes, he and his posterity are less capable of resisting external cold, because they are less capable of retaining their internal heat. It is also a fact well known to physiologists, that the body of a negro is, *ceteris paribus*, several degrees cooler than that of a white person.—We know too, that blacks uniformly show themselves fonder of the fire than whites.

That they are then *really* more chilly, we cannot doubt, after taking into view all the circumstances just noticed. It therefore necessarily follows, that they are more liable to diseases brought on by the cold of winter, than white persons. They are likewise more subject to disease on account of their greater exposure to wet and inclement weather.

In the enumeration of the causes of the greater liability of negroes to winter epidemic, we perceive an immediate answer to the question:—"How can the health of slaves be best preserved?" We see that if they had a *white* skin, it would prove a security to them; but as we cannot "wash the Ethiop white," we must use such other means as may prevent the free escapements of their heat. They ought in the first place to wear *woolens* next their skin, instead of linen and cotton. Long woolen shirts would retain their heat, equalize the excitement, and secure them against the effects of wet work and rainy weather. These shirts should be *white*, for reasons too obvious to meet repetition. They should also be frequently washed, as clothing loses very much its capacity for retaining heat, when filled with perspiration, &c. The truth of this we experience every time we change our soiled clothes for clean ones; for an increased and permanent glow of heat is the consequence of putting on clean clothes. When wet, negroes should dry by a good fire. They should also be allowed to sleep by a fire, if convenient: the *out* laborers especially.

By attending to this regimen, we feel no hesitation in saying, the planter will greatly secure the health of his slaves: and we shall conclude with remarking that it now lies with him to determine as soon as he may see proper, whether the trouble and expense of this preventive, is rather to be chosen than the risk of losing much, by the sickness or death of his negroes.

FRANKLIN.

FROM THE GENIUS OF LIBERTY.

Mr. Sower,

If you think the following observations worthy a place in your paper they are at your service. I shall offer no other apology than that these remarks have been hastily thrown together, without any other design than that of spreading agricultural information.

Farmers, no doubt, have long since noticed that the best *wheat* ever imported into this country, has gradually depreciated, until its use has been entirely declined. The schemes heretofore devised by most farmers, have proved unavailing. The best expedient ever tried, I believe, has been that of changing seed from flat to mountainous lands; and this itself has not had the desired effect. It has ever depreciated from its original quality and quantity. It would be needless, I presume, for me to enumerate the several different sorts that have become obsolete since my recollection. To obviate this difficulty, let every farmer who is in possession of good seed, make such arrangements in future, as will enable him to reserve, in the stack, as much seed, from the late harvest, as will be sufficient for seeding next fall. By pursuing this course annually, it will be found that his wheat will always retain its original *productiveness* and *quality*.—This is an easy method, and the trial will cost nothing. The advantages that may be derived are incalculably great. Trials have been made in this country but they have been principally confined to the Pennsylvania (German) farmers, whose forefathers taught them this lesson in their native country; where I am told, it has been successfully pursued for ages. Here the mind is naturally led to inquire into the cause; which I think very obvious; for experience, observation, and reason, teaches every rational mind, that the vegetable, as well as the animal creation requires time to mature. Let a man thresh his wheat from the field without giving it any chance to undergo a sweat, and it will run out much sooner than otherwise; but, by letting it remain in the stack for a twelve month, it gives it a perfect opportunity of exhausting from the straw the last remains of nutrition; and also of undergoing a perfect sweat, which may serve to relieve it from every superfluous quality, and allow time for every false and unripened grain to wither and become so light as to be blown away by the wind of the fan.—Yours, &c.

CULTIVATOR.

OF THE PLURALITY OF WORLDS.

[Translated from the French of Mon. de la Lande.]

The resemblance that is seen between the planets and the earth, has caused many great philosophers to believe that the planets were also destined to receive living beings, and are inhabited. The idea of plurality of worlds is found in those ancient Greek poems attributed to Orpheus. The Pythagoreans taught that the stars were so many worlds. Many ancient philosophers admitted even an infinity of worlds beyond the reach of our eyes. The Epicureans were of the same opinion, and Metrodorus thought it as absurd to suppose there was only one inhabited world, as to suppose that only one ear of corn could grow in a vast field. There have been some who would only allow inhabitants to the moon. A much more ample detail of the opinions of the ancients upon the plurality of worlds may be seen in Fabricius, and the Memoir of Mon. Bonamy.—Hévelius calls the inhabitants of the moon Selenites, and he has examined all the phenomena observed in this planet.

The plurality of worlds has been since ornamented with all the graces and wit that can be put in physical conjectures, by M. de Fontenelle; and M. Huygens has a dissertation, at great length, upon this matter. In effect, the resemblance is so perfect between the earth and the other planets, that, if we suppose the earth made to be inhabited, we cannot well doubt but what the other planets were equally made for the same purpose; and if we conceive any necessary relation between the existence of our terrestrial globe and that of mankind, we are forced to extend the same necessary relation to the other planets. He who would refuse to do so, would be as inconsistent as one who, seeing that one of a species of animals contains bowels, should believe that all others of the same species might contain only stones.

We see six planets around the sun; the earth is the third of them; they have a movement of rotation like the earth; they have, like it, spots, inequalities, and mountains; there are three of them that have moons or satellites; the earth, one of the three, has one moon or satellite. Jupiter is flatted at the poles, like the earth. In short, there is not one visible character of resemblance that is not actually observed between the planets and the earth.

Is it possible to suppose that the existence of living and thinking beings is confined to our earth? Upon what can this privilege be founded, except upon the narrow and timid imaginations of those who cannot raise themselves beyond the objects of their im-

mediate sensations? What is said of the six planets that turn around our sun, must naturally extend itself to all the planetary systems that surround the stars. Every fixed star appears to be, like our sun, a luminous and immovable body. If our sun is made to retain and enlighten the planets that revolve around it, we ought to presume the same thing of the fixed stars that appear to be suns, and that they too have their planets revolving around them. And if we suppose that the existence of inhabitants of the earth has any necessary relation with that of the terrestrial globe, we must suppose inhabitants in all other planets. There have been writers as timid as religious, who have reproved this system, as contrary to religion. This seems to be but badly to maintain the glory of the Creator. If the extent of his works announce his power, can there be given a more magnificent and sublime idea of it? We see at the simple view several thousand stars; and there is not a region of the Heavens, in which an ordinary perspective glass does not show many more than the naked eye can distinguish. When we use the great telescopes we discover a new order of things, and another multitude of stars, that we should not have suspected with the ordinary glasses; and the more perfect the instruments are, the more this infinity of new worlds multiplies and extends itself: the idea pierces beyond the telescope, and discovers a new multitude of worlds, infinitely greater than what our weak and limited vision can trace. The imagination goes still farther, and in vain seeks for limits to its range. What an astonishing spectacle!

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

Punishments in the Army.—It was the Kentucky Gazette which first announced the charge that the officers of the army, at the posts on the Missouri were in the habit of *cropping the ears* of the soldiers. A writer in the Kentucky Monitor, under the signature of *Vindex*, vehemently denied the position, stating that he was "perfectly and familiarly acquainted with the transactions of the army of Missouri, from the 1st of June, 1819, to the last of July, 1820, and pledges himself that no instance of cropping the ears of a soldier has taken place during the period mentioned in the Gazette; and so far is it from being the habit of officers to punish the men at pleasure, without a fair and legal trial, as is insinuated, that no such practice exists." A friend has since given up the respectable name of "Major Gad Humphreys, of the U. S. Army, lately from the Council Bluffs," as the author of *Vindex*. The Gazette, however, asserts, that "there is now a citizen in this town (Lexington) in the employ of a gentleman of the place, lately a soldier in the army of the U. S. who has in his pocket an honorable discharge, who asserts that last winter he witnessed the punishment of *cropping off ears*, inflicted by Colonel Chambers, at the Council Bluffs on a soldier named Jack Holder, who shortly after died, and as was believed under the consequences of the wretched operation." The Editor of the Monitor states that he was informed by Major Humphreys, "not however as a matter within his own knowledge, but as a rumor, which he did not undertake to contradict, that a single instance had occurred about eighteen months or two years ago, before he went to the Missouri, of a soldier's being cropped, instead of being shot, for desertion, by sentence of a military tribunal, at Belle Fontaine;" but that "every officer with whom he had associated on the Missouri station, had warmly disapproved of the punishment said to have been inflicted in this instance." Here the case ends as it is made out in the newspapers.—We have no doubt that the Secretary of War has taken it up—and will be ready to lay such information before the next Congress as they may call for. If they raise an army it becomes their duty to see how that army behaves. If they "make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces," it is their duty to see, in all cases of alleged misconduct, how these rules are observed—that they may alter the rules if necessary—or call the attention of the proper authority, where that authority seems to sleep over the violation of the rule.

NEW SYSTEM OF BANKING.

From an advertisement, signed "Leroy Pope, President of the Planters and Merchants Bank of Huntsville." we learn that the said Bank will "receive cotton on consignment, and ship the same, on account and risk of the owners, to any port in the United States, and will advance, on delivery of the cotton in Huntsville, ten cents per pound; and will pay the balance of the net proceeds, at the Huntsville Bank, as soon as the cotton is sold and the money received." This is the only instance in the United States where a BANK has become a COMMISSION MERCHANT!

Clarion.]

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the British ship *Mars*, arrived at New York.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.

The military stationed in the north of Portugal have imitated the conduct of their brethren in Spain and Naples, and have proclaimed a constitutional revolution, under which the country is to be ruled by a Cortes to be hereafter elected, the present king remaining at the head of the state. The British officers in the service of Portugal refusing to take part in the insurrection, have been displaced, and according to one account ordered to consider themselves in a state of arrest. The latest advices from Portugal have been received through France, at which time the troops from the northern provinces were on their march towards Lisbon, but had not reached it. Little doubt was entertained that the revolution would become general on their arrival. The following letters and papers detail the proceedings of the insurgents and the Portuguese regency:—

"Oporto, Aug. 25.—Every thing having been privately arranged on the 23d inst. between the civil and military authorities, yesterday, at half past 4 A. M. the Castle at the mouth Douro announced, by a royal salute, the day destined to give liberty to Portugal. At day break the troops of the line and militia assembled under arms, and the officers proceeded to form a military council, which published 2 proclamations, (No. 1 and 2); at half past 8 they marched to the Prada Nova, and posted themselves in front of the public hall; the governor, bishops, and other authorities having arrived, the proclamations were read in their presence, and it was universally agreed on to establish a provisional government, with power to call the Cortes, for these to form a constitution; this agreement was sworn to by all, in the following form (No. 3.) The same was published to the people and troops, who welcomed the intelligence with loud and repeated shouts of long live King John VI—Long live the Cortes and Constitution.

In the evening the authorities attended the national theatre, and were greeted with the same acclamations. Every thing was conducted with the greatest harmony and good order. Not a drop of blood spilt, nor even a dissenting voice. All appeared content, and every thing is going on as before. The government paper, which had risen to 27 per cent discount, is now current at 25, and bids fair to go lower; as our cause cannot but prosper. The foreign officers in the Portuguese service were all placed under temporary arrest, but treated with the greatest politeness, and paid up to the day. General Blunt is at Ponte de Lima, and two officers have been sent to intimate his arrest to him. The oaths of fidelity to the Cortes are pouring in from all the towns and villages in these three provinces." Another letter of the 28th of August, from Oporto, contains the same account, with more ample details of the taking of the oath, &c. It thus concludes:—"Troops are arriving from all the towns and villages in this part of the kingdom. With the exception of Guimaraes and Viamers, which do not choose to take the oaths; all the towns as far as Coimbra, it is said, have declared for the provisional government."

LISBON, AUG. 31.

A revolt of the troops has taken place at Oporto, three regiments of the line and two of militia. The English officers were arrested but soon liberated, after being thanked for their past services, saying that as this affair was between themselves and the government, they required their aid and assistance no longer. The constituted authorities, with the bishop, merchants, &c. &c. have taken the oaths required of them. Last Saturday was the day of the explosion. All was quiet at Oporto. The advanced guard was yesterday at Leira, about 60 miles from Lisbon. Nothing has been done here by the Regency but the issuing of a proclamation. The Oporto proclamation was a spirited composition. The Regency one was torn down the other night, and the Oporto substituted in its place. Yesterday the police were very busy in defacing it. No letters were allowed to come from the post office yesterday, consequently we are all in the dark. The Creole, they say, is to take out Palmella; before this business he had reclined going in her. Three frigates are preparing, supposed to carry off the Regency at a moment's warning. It is supposed the Spaniards are at the bottom of this business, and that Portugal will become a province of that country. All is quiet at present here; no movement of troops, and no dependence on any one. The Regency is allowed till to-day to accept the new constitution. The king is to be respected. They have paid the troops here.

P. S. The Regency are certainly going to the Rio. The frigates are to take them, and the Count Palmella goes in the Creole packet.

The London Traveller of the 24th September, states that Lord Castlereagh is re-

pared to have said in the British House of Commons on Monday evening, that if the whole proceeding against the Queen were a conspiracy, no person would be more willing to get at the fact than himself.

The Liverpool Advertiser of the 16th, says—"There is some reason to hope that the present pause in the legislative proceedings against the Queen, may be attended with salutary effects."

The last accounts from Spain, state the interesting fact of the actual destruction and sale of the property of the investigation.

Admiral Sir Home Popham, died at Cheltenham on the 11th September. He had recently returned from the Jamaica station.

The Emperor of Russia has declined the invitation of the Emperor of Austria, to meet his Imperial Majesty at the camp at Pest.

The ship Liverpool was lost on the coast of Africa in May last. The blacks boarded the wreck, and robbed every thing they could lay their hands on; stripped the captain and crew, and took them ashore in canoes entirely naked. The captain and three of the crew were afterwards purchased.

Addresses to the Queen were daily and hourly received by her Majesty.

The Ladies of Edinburgh have sent the Queen an Address.

The females of Exeter have also sent the Queen an Address.

On the 12th of September her majesty received addresses—three from Exeter; one from the parish of St. Sidwell; one from Montrose; from the males and females of Leeds; from Ross; one in verse from the ladies of Bristol, with 11,047 signatures; from Carlisle, Hereford, Ipswich, &c. &c.

On the 13th of September, the Captains, Mates and Seamen of the British merchant service, whose vessels were lying in the river, were presented to her majesty at Brandenburgh house, by numerous deputation.

The procession arrived in the Strand about one o'clock, from the city. It was headed by a gentleman on a white horse, holding in his hand a blue flag, fringed with white, inscribed with

"The Seamen's Address"

Then followed the seamen, walking four abreast, all decently dressed, and wearing white favors. They amounted to about 5,000, and with their friends, who accompanied them, formed a line that filled the street from Temple bar to the Adelphi.—There were three other similar flags, each carried by a seaman in the procession. The first was inscribed

"Heaven protect the Innocent!"

The second—"God save the Queen!"

And the third—"Non Mi Ricordo!"

Several naval flags were also carried in the procession; in the midst of it was a small cart with two men seated on it, sustaining a pole, on the top of which was the figure of a sailor, with a roll in one hand, and a hat in the other, in the act of cheering. The procession was closed by a considerable number of hackney coaches, full of company, male and female. The windows in the line of the procession were filled with spectators. The ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and sailors occasionally cheered as they passed.

They conducted themselves in the most orderly manner.

Passports were signed on Saturday last by his Excellency Prince Paul Esterhazy, on the application of the Queen, for one of her majesty's couriers to pass through the Austrian dominions in Italy. Carlos is the courier appointed to this service; and it is said, we know not how correctly, that one of the objects of his mission is to accompany the celebrated Bergami to London. The courier left London on Monday morning.

Accounts from Corfu of the 4th ult represent the affairs of the Ali Pasha in a desperate situation. The Turkish fleet of 24 sail, men of war and transports, has occupied all the ports of Epirus.

Paris papers have arrived to the 10th inclusive. The commission of the Chamber of Peers is still occupied in the examinations preparatory to the trial of the parties implicated in the recent conspiracy.

Marshal Kellerman, Duke of Valmy, died at Paris on the 13th inst, aged 86; and two days after, Marshal Lefebvre, Duke of Dantzig. Both have been interred at Paris with great pomp. The heart of Marshal Kellerman, is, at his own request, to be deposited in the field of the battle of Valmy, and a simple monument to be erected over the spot, with the following inscription:—Here died gloriously the brave who saved France on the 20th Sept. 1793; a soldier, who had the honor of commanding on that memorable day, Marshal Kellerman, Duke of Valmy, dictating his last will 28 years after, wished that his heart should be placed in the midst of them? The general census of the population of France is finished in all the departments, and the result will no doubt be made known immediately. It is presumed, from some partial calculations, that the increase in the population, since 1805, will be one fourteenth, or about 2,000,000 of souls.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

The Countess of Oldi, her Majesty's late dame d'honneur, is expected in town this evening. She is to take up her residence with her Majesty at Brandenburgh House. In addition to the Count and Countess Sangreotti, six other witnesses on behalf of the Queen, are residing at Lady Hamilton's house in Portman street. Rumour states, that the renowned Baron Bergami has received a summons to approach the English coast, to be in readiness to attend the sum-

mons of her Majesty's Counsel, if they should think it prudent to call him on their Royal Client's defence.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of October 23.

STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND.

This morning the *San Maria*, Captain Waite, arrived from Liverpool, after a passage of 23 days. By this arrival, we have received from our correspondents our files of London papers to the 27th of September; Lloyd's List to the 26th, and Gore's Liverpool Advertiser of the 28th; one day later than those received by the *Mars*.

The House of Commons met on the 17th of Sept. pursuant to their adjournment.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that a committee be appointed to search the Lords' Journals, with reference to the Bill in progress in that House, for inflicting certain pains and penalties on her majesty, &c.

Mr. Sergeant Onslow, in a low tone of voice, and amidst a considerable noise, made a few observations on the great importance of the question at present agitating in the other house of Parliament, and recommending, in the event of the Bill's being sent down to the House of Commons, that with a view to the honor of the House, and the more complete prosecution of the inquiry, some measure should be introduced, by which the House might be enabled to examine witnesses on oath. He trusted that the Executive Government would take the subject into their serious consideration.

Mr. Hobhouse then rose, and concluded a speech of some length, by moving as an amendment of the Right Hon. Gentleman's motion, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, begging him forthwith to prorogue Parliament. The amendment was seconded by Mr. Banks. A considerable debate then followed, in which Sir Robert Wilson, Dr. Phillimore, and Attorney General, Mr. Hume, Lord Castlereagh, and Mr. Maberly, took a part. On a division of the house, there appeared for the amendment 12—Against it 66—Majority 54; the original question was then agreed to.

Mr. Whitbread moved, "That there be laid before the house an account of all the expense that has been incurred on account of the proceeding carrying on against her Majesty, as far as the same can be made up."

Mr. Hume rose to ask the Noble Lord whether he had any official information from Portugal, respecting the recent events to which he alluded?—and whether there was any ground for the alarm which was felt in the London market?

Lord Castlereagh had as yet received no dispatches containing any accounts of the events alluded to by the hon. member, and he was consequently unable to give him the information he desired. He trusted that the hon. gentleman would deem this a sufficient answer, in the absence of any official information upon the subject.

Mr. Brogden brought up the report of the committee appointed to examine the Lords' Journals, respecting the state of the bill of pains and penalties now in progress against the Queen. "The report briefly states the present situation of the bill in the house of Lords; it was laid on the table—the house then adjourned at half past 8 o'clock, until Tuesday, the 17th Oct. next."

From the Boston Patriot, Oct. 18.

LATEST FROM GIBRALTAR.

Arrived at this port last evening, the brig Orleans, Capt. Pratt, 29 days from Gibraltar. We are indebted to Mr. Topf for Gibraltar papers to the 10th Sept. inclusive.

The Columbus 74 and sloop of war Peacock, sailed from Gibraltar the 16th Sept. bound up the Mediterranean. The brig Spark sailed the 16th for Smyrna.

The Algerine fleet passed Gibraltar on the 14th Sept. outward bound.

On the 4th Sept. a committee was appointed by the Cortes to frame a law project "for securing to the citizens the faculty of enlightening each other by means of political discussions, at the same time avoiding the abuse of the same." On the 7th the Ministers were sent for to report on the state of the capital, as it had been in a violent agitation the night before, and seditious cries had been heard in the very palace of the king.—The Ministers attended, and read reports from the authorities at Madrid, by which it appears that attempts had been made to disturb the public tranquillity. Owing to the contrary meaning of their cries, it was impossible to ascertain to what party they really belonged; but strong suspicions were entertained, that they were enemies to the new system, who had hypocritically disguised their sentiments to escape detection.

Gen. Riego had been ordered to proceed to Oñedo, where he was to be quartered. The command of the army of Galicia having been taken from him.

The order for breaking up the army of Andalusia has been confirmed.

A Madrid article of 31st Aug. states that the Revolution in Portugal commenced in Oporto among the troops, who proclaimed together with their august Sovereign John VI. the Nation, the Constitution, and whatever should emanate from the Cortes; that several other garrisons had followed the example; and lastly, that the liberty of the nation had likewise been proclaimed at Lisbon.

GIBRALTAR, SEPT. 10.

This week's mails have brought three proclamations relative to the revolution in Portugal. The first, dated Oporto, Aug. 24, is addressed to the soldiers by some individuals

forming a military council, who state that a reform of existing abuses is absolutely necessary. They call upon the troops to assist them in organizing a Provisional Government, whose duty it shall be to convene the Cortes. The Cortes will be the legitimate organ of the nation, and will draw up a constitution calculated to secure her rights.—The second is from the governor of the kingdom to the Portuguese, dated Lisbon, Aug. 29, describes the occurrences in Oporto as an act of rebellion; cautions the nation against being deceived by such measures; states that a vessel has just arrived with orders from his majesty, evincing the truly paternal solicitude with which he watches over the welfare of the kingdom; and concludes with expressing the hope the rebels will shortly return to a sense of their duty. The third is from the same governors to the Portuguese nation. It states, that "aware of the imminent danger to which the nation and the monarchy would be exposed, if the crisis occasioned by the rising of the city of Oporto, should be protracted, they have come to the resolution of immediately convoking the Cortes in the name of the king. They trust, that a measure which so clearly evinces the determination of attending to the complaints of the people, will immediately rally the whole nation round a legitimate and common centre; and that all classes will become sensible of the necessity of such a union, in order to avoid those dreadful evils, anarchy, civil war, and perhaps the dissolution of monarchy."

There is no longer any doubt that the yellow fever had broken out at Cadiz, as well as Xerez, but its progress has not been very rapid in either city.

MADRID, SEPT. 6.

For the last three or four days we have undoubtedly been threatened with dangers and calamities, since we have seen military precautions adopted, which indicated that government were ready to repel force by force. An energetic proclamation has been issued, denouncing the utmost rigor of the law against all who shall attempt to disturb the public tranquillity.

NAPLES, JULY 31.

A decree of the 26th inst. establishes the liberty of the press, with a few restrictions. The government of Naples has issued more decrees in twenty days, than it has done before for the last five years; nine or ten are published daily.

IMPORTANT FROM BRAZIL.

Extract of a letter from Salen, to a gentleman in Boston.

SALEN, OCT. 13.

"It gives me pleasure to comply with the request conveyed in your letter of yesterday, and I hope the information may be gratifying to you.—Whom I remember with pleasure.—My friend left Pernambuco, Aug. 24. A boat eight or nine days previous to his sailing, it was whispered that a revolution had broken out in a province to the southward, near Minas. The governor, who is very despotic, tried hard to repress the report.—A body of about 200 troops were marched southward, with orders to unite with other bodies during their progress towards the rebel province. The troops at Paraíba were also directed to proceed to the same destination.

"My friend represents the people as in a state of great discontent, and ripe for a revolution, and gives it as his own and the opinion generally of those with whom he communicated, that a revolution must ensue.—A fleet of ten sail, under convoy of a 20 gun ship, which he says is called the *Sam Gunter*, sailed for Lisbon, on the 15th August.

When under way, the governor sent orders to the commodore, that, in case he should find a revolution had taken place in Portugal, to proceed to England with the fleet.—The governor had issued an order forbidding, under severe penalties, the circulation of a report, that Marshal Beresford had taken in his ship the king's treasure to England. Great jealousies exist between the native Brazilian troops and those from Portugal, and hence the revolutionists thought the troops could not be brought to act."

Demo. Press.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, Oct. 21.

TRIAL OF THE QUEEN.

The Queen's counsel were not permitted to open her defence, because they were not ready to follow it up with their evidence, and of course, her case remains under the disadvantage of having all the evidence against her placed before the public, wholly uncontradicted or unexplained for several weeks; but this has not prevented her friends in the House of Commons, from expressing themselves loudly and boldly in her behalf, under the pretence of supporting a collateral motion in that house, as will be seen by the following extracts from some of their speeches:

Mr. Hobhouse said his impressions were, that there was little chance of impartiality in this case in the other House of Parliament. The nation besides was altogether against the proceeding, and so because the people had a love for justice and hatred of oppression. Neither the nation nor the king could be benefited by the present investigation. What object would be gained, if the gentlemen opposite were cursed with the accomplishment of their wishes? That one of the parties should be proved a strumpet, and the other what he should not presume to name. Not all the army, which ministers had at their disposal, could carry into execution the present bill. It was de-

grading to the king and parliament. It could not be injurious to any party to put a stop to the present proceeding, not even to the queen, for enough had been done, to show that there was no foundation for the charges against her.

Sir Robert Wilson said he had attended daily in the house of lords, and had heard the evidence, and had no doubt left, he was able to judge for himself, and so judging he had no doubt, or any hesitation in declaring his opinion, on his honor and conscience, before God, that the whole proceeding against her majesty originated in a foul conspiracy, the foundation of which was laid at Hanover.—He would again repeat his belief that the whole charge was a conspiracy, in which his majesty had been betrayed, and the queen insulted. His majesty had been deceived as to the evidence which was to be brought forward, and her majesty had been most grossly insulted by examinations of subjects the most disgusting, disgraceful, and improbable, and in no way whatever connected with the case. If the house should repeat, or be insulted by the bill being introduced, he gave notice that he would oppose it in every stage, until it should finally meet the fate it merited.

Mr. Bennet would ask, what was the whole proceeding but an *ex parte* statement? Was such a proceeding ever known or witnessed in the days of the Star Chamber, or even in that court in which Bradshaw presided, and which took away the life of the Sovereign? Did it ever before occur that *ex parte* evidence against an accused, should be sent into the world unanswered for weeks; and such evidence, so disgusting, so abominable, so disgraceful to the learned gentleman who had brought it forward, and who even opened disgusting and degrading circumstances reflecting on her majesty, which he had not afterwards dared even to attempt to prove. He would repeat, it was evidence which disgraced the honorable gentleman and those under whose instruction he acted. He could not look at this evidence, and not fail to compare it with the conduct of that heroic woman, against whom it was levelled. Was it ever known that a guilty person, who had the opportunity of escaping punishment, and of being declared innocent, should insist on inquiry, trial and investigation, at the risk of conviction and degradation; yet such, if we could believe the evidence, had been the conduct of her majesty. He agreed with his hon. and gallant friend, that this was a gross conspiracy, and with respect to the court where the inquiry had been instituted, their lordships had assumed a judicial character, and he should feel himself at liberty to comment on their proceedings, with as much freedom as he should on any judicial proceedings in the court of King's Bench or Common Pleas. He considered it as the worst court which existed in this country, as regarded judicial proceedings. He believed this was the first time Judges had been seen cheering witnesses, and declaring a disposition to believe only one side. This was the first time that Judges had been seen brow-beating and putting down counsel (hear, hear!)—He begged pardon, not putting the counsel down, for his hon. and learned friend was not to be deterred in the discharge of his duty, but by devouring, though unsuccessful, to put down the counsel of the accused party.—Such had been the result of the judicial proceedings in the lords, in a court consisting of 200 Judges. It yet remained to be seen how a court, consisting of 600 Judges, would conduct the case, should it come before them. He trusted, however, for the honor of the house and country, it would not.

The Attorney General rose with much warmth to repel the charge brought against him by the hon. member for Shrewsbury.—He had, in conducting the case entrusted to him at the bar of the house of lords, only acted in the conscientious discharge of his duty; had he acted otherwise than he had done, he should have felt he was guilty of a dereliction of that duty. With respect to the hon. gentleman's opinion, he should always feel himself disgraced by any approbation of his conduct from that hon. gentleman, and, on the contrary, he should consider his censure as an honor.

Lord Castlereagh could not suffer the question to go to a division without adverting to the temper and feeling, with which gentlemen had discussed this question on the other side of the house. The hon. and gallant general for Westminister, was not quite correct in the view he had taken of the proceeding; the peers would, if they chose, notwithstanding his threats, send the bill down to them, and they would afterwards dispose of it, as they considered right. The hon. and gallant general might, if he pleased, oppose the bill in every stage; but how far he would be discharging his constitutional duties, in so acting with such a bill, would be another question. Much had been said of an existing conspiracy on this subject; but even supposing such a conspiracy to exist, gentlemen would not convince the house or the world at large of that fact by this eagerly leaping to it and adopting an opinion without proof. By acting thus, they displayed a want of judgment, a want of justice, and lack of abilities as judges. If a conspiracy existed, in the name of God let it be tried. He was well aware there was a party in the country, but he trusted they were neither numerous nor respectable; the object of these men was to subvert the Constitution, and to promote that object they were awake to embrace every opportunity of public calamity and distress. He was ready to allow much to the national feeling, and to that generous delusion which called on the public

to support a female under accusation. But he could not see and regret that the mischievous spirit, to which he had alluded was busily at work; and he had now to entreat gentlemen not to encourage, without intending to do so, those feelings.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.

Letter from South America.—The colonel Dart, capt. Vandine, arrived this morning from Oronoco, via St. Eustatia, 29 days from the former, and 14 from the latter place.—Capt. Vandine has furnished us with the following:—

The Brig Brothers, of Philadelphia, arrived at St. Eustatia just before the departure of the Dart. The capt. of the Brothers stated that he had spoken a Spanish fleet, consisting of three line of battle ships, two frigates, and twenty three transports with troops, from Cadiz, standing to the southward, and westward, destination unknown, a short time before capt. Vandine left Antigua, despatches were received from Carthagena, stating that, that place had surrendered to the patriots. The governor and bishop, had made their escape before the town surrendered and had sailed for Jamaica.

It was reported at St. Eustatia, that, on the 28th of September, there was a hurricane at St. Thomas and St. Martin's, which had done much damage.

BALTIMORE, OCT. 24.

A coroner's inquest was held by Lambert Thomas, esq. on Saturday last, in the prison of Baltimore county, on the body of John alias Charles Hiffson. He was committed on the last of October, as the supposed murderer of Thomas Hungerford, of the state of Virginia. On the 19th of this month, he showed a considerable perturbation of mind; and, calling to him a fellow-prisoner, confessed to him the perpetration of the crime for which he stood committed! The verdict of the jury was, that "he had come to his death by the hand of God." The attendant physician is of the opinion that his mental, more than his bodily infirmities, were the cause of his death.

MONTICELLO, (MISS) SEPT. 30.

Uncommon hunt.—On the 26th inst. Mr. Nathaniel Roberson, and Mr. Aaron Hargis, set out in the swamp of Pearl River, within 2 miles of Monticello, hunted about 10 hours and killed the following game. One rattlesnake, one deer, four turkeys, two panthers, and took one alive—one of the panthers was of a very large size.

HAMILTON, (OHIO) Oct. 4.

SQUIREL HUNT.

On Tuesday the 26th ult. 18 married gentlemen of this place, under Jeremiah Creain, and Samuel Latium, killed and brought in 1,203 squirels. Notwithstanding this large number killed, there appears to be no scarcity of these animals.

SAVANNAH October 14, 1820.

That season of the year has now arrived to which we have long and anxiously looked forward, with a hope that it would bring some abatement of the dreadful disease, which has ravaged our city. But the 14th of October has come, and on every side of us we still behold the dreadful march of pestilence—we still hear the groans of the dying, the despairing shrieks of the living; and our eyes are yet pained with the sight of the moving hearse—the solemn yet slow and lonely tread of woe. We can learn of no abatement of this dreadful pestilence. The average number of deaths continues nearly as great as when the population of the city amounted to nearly ten times its present number. And as the season is approaching, when our citizens are usually flocking to their homes, we are fearful that many victims will be thrown within its reach.—*Gazette.*

NASHVILLE, Tenn Oct. 3.

Progress of Religion.—We learn that a Methodist camp meeting lately held near Marfreesborough between two & three hundred persons were converted, and united to the church. At a camp meeting lately held near Hopkinsville, Ky. near one hundred persons were converted.

From the Norfolk Herald of Monday.

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

A letter from an officer on board the Columbus 74 at Gibraltar Bay, dated Sept. 7th, to the proprietor of the Commercial News Rooms, says, "We arrived here (on the first of the month) after visiting Leghorn, Naples, Syracuse and Malaga, for stores.—I understand the brig Spark will leave us in a few days for the Levant, with Mr. Bradish on board; the object of his visit, I know not, but presume it is a public one, as he came out a cabin passenger with us from the United States. The Peacock is also here. We have this moment received an intimation from the Rock to stop all intercourse with Algeiras, as it is said the Plague is in Cadiz."

THE ITALIANS.

An anonymous correspondent in the Times, who dates his letter from Dover, mentions some curious particulars respecting the late importation of Italians.

The whole of the immense wardrobe of these personages," he says, "consisted of three knapsacks and four small bundles, the usual portage on which sixpence per parcel, amounted to the enormous sum of three-shillings and sixpence, which

sum the poor creatures were unable to pay, not having so much spare cash, and it was the altercation between them and the porters which occasioned a few persons to assemble about the place, and which naturally led to the enquiry of who they were and their business to this country? This being made known some expressions of disapprobation might have escaped the persons present, but not a finger was lifted against them. The waiter belonging to the Paris Hotel was obliged to advance the sum of money required to redeem the baggage; and they at length took up their portage wardrobes, and departed in peace, though in whose name we know not.

"That a number of persons," the writer adds, "afterwards collected about the inn is true, and had it not been for the timely interference of the magistrates and constables, something more serious would probably have taken place, and when we explain the reason, the inhabitants of Dover will be fully excited. It was reported, and I believe it is true that one of these respectable witnesses was an Italian priest in disguise. Now, during the whole twenty years war, the people of this country were taught to believe, that a Frenchman or an Italian would swear to anything, and why? because he could go the next minute to a priest, and for a trifling sum of money, get absolved from the sin of swearing. Can it therefore be wondered at, that the feelings of the people of Dover should have been very strongly excited when they saw eleven persons, who, to all appearance, were some of the most rabble in all Italy, and were told those rabble were come to give evidence against their gracious queen and that they were accompanied by a priest to give them daily absolution for any sin they might commit during their residence among us, let that sin be that of false evidence, or any other of any nature whatsoever?"

Pyrolignous Acid.—Curing Provisions.

The property of preserving meat and other animal substances from putrefaction by this acid, the product of distillation from wood, was originally stated in the Literary Gazette, about twelve months ago. A Mr. W. Rastay has since tried a series of experiments with a view to further investigating the subject, and rendering the acid useful in domestic and naval economy. These fully confirm the utility of the discovery for the curing of provisions. Herrings immersed for three hours in distilled Pyrolignous acid of the specific gravity of 1.012, were considerably softened, but remained in perfect preservation for half a year; the only disagreeable quality attached to them being an empyreumatic smell and taste. Merely dipping the fish in a pickle of this strength appeared to be sufficient for their cure, and they are then free from empyreuma. Haddock's slightly sprinkled with salt, and afterwards dipped in the acid, were finely preserved; if allowed to remain too long in the latter, the muscular fibre became decomposed, and the smell and taste were unpalatable, as in the herring first mentioned. Herring, with salt and acid slightly combined, were equal to the finest red herrings, and shining and fresh in their color as when taken from the sea.

Beef dipped in the acid (sp gr. 1.012) for one minute in July, 1819; was on the 4th March, 1820, as free from taint as on the day when the experiment was made. Beef dipped in pure vinegar, (sp. gr. 1.009) at the same time, was free from taint on the 18th November, and being broiled, had a pleasant sub acid taste. It is thus evident that vinegar also possesses, to a certain degree, a similar anti-septic quality with pyrolignous acid.—(See Ed. Ph Jour. V.)

These experiments corroborate our opinion, that this pyrolignous acid may become eminently useful in the preservation of animal substances; and we again recommend it to our chemical friends for observation.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

We are indebted to Mr. Topf for Gibraltar papers to September 16. The yellow fever had appeared in Cadiz and Xerez, but did not prevail in any great extent.

These papers contain Madrid news to Sept. 7th. There had been some commotions at Madrid for the last three or four days, which had caused much apprehension, but had been suppressed by the energetic measures of the government. Gen. Riego had taken offence at the disbanding of the army of the Isle of Leone, and had declared his intention of resigning his appointment.

There are accounts from Lisbon to Sept. 1st. The Governors of Portugal, Aug. 29th, issued a proclamation, in which they speak of the movements at Oporto as a criminal assumption of power by a handful of men, and express a hope that the nation will not be deceived, and that the rebels will return to a sense of their duty. On the first of September they issued another proclamation, in which, in consequence "of the imminent danger to which the nation and the monarchy would be exposed, if the crisis occasioned by the rising of the city of Oporto should be protracted," they declare that they have come to the resolution in the name of the king to convolve the Cortes, and to appoint a commission to prepare for its early meeting. They express a hope that this measure will rally the whole nation round a legitimate centre; and that all the classes of which she is composed, will become sensible of the necessity of such a union, in order to avoid those dreadful evils, anarchy, civil war, and perhaps the dissolution of the monarchy? This proclamation is signed by the Cardinal Patriarch Marquis de Borja, Count Peniche, Count Teira, and Ant. Fontes Ribeiro.

A VIOLENT STORM.

At Brunswick, (Maine), on the 12th inst. did great damage to the Mills on the Androscoggin river. All the booms above the falls broke, and a supply of logs, for the use of 23 saws for two years, were adrift. A dam which retained water for seven saws, two clapboard machines and one grist-mill, gave way. In the whole, fifteen saws, two grist mills, a carding machine, two clapboard machines, and a lathe mill, were rendered useless. The damage is estimated at 125,000 dollars. A Brunswick paper says—"we witnessed passing us the relics of a double saw mill, and the expensive lower bridge between Durham and Lisbon over the Androscoggin. The loss at Lisbon would considerably swell our melancholy account."

The toll bridge at Lincolnville, with a mill dam and 8,000 logs were also swept away.

A letter from Buffalo of the 17th inst. states that a dreadful gale was experienced on Lake Erie, the preceding week, which was more violent than ever before experienced there.—Two large schooners were lost, and it was feared all on board perished. The steam boat Walk in the Water, which plies on the lake had buffeted the storm without injury. Some of the vessels at Buffalo were driven ashore and bilged.—*Mer. Adv.*

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1.

NEWS.

From the Democratic Press of Saturday.

SPAIN.—We have it from such authority as satisfies us of the fact, that the king of Spain has ratified the treaty with the United States for the cession of the FLORIDAS; we are also satisfied that the ratified treaty is now in the United States, and will be submitted to Congress, immediately on its assembling this month.

The manifesto, the tyrannic and warlike manifesto of the Emperor Alexander on Spanish affairs, which we lately published, has been explained to the entire satisfaction of the Spanish king and Cortes. The Emperor is understood to have declared, in his explanatory state paper, his first manifesto was predicated on the belief that the army had usurped the authority of the kingdom, and dictated to the people by force of arms the present established form of government; but that subsequent advice having conveyed a more correct statement, and his imperial majesty being satisfied that the change in the government had been the act, not of the army, but of the Nation, he is now entirely reconciled to the change, and hopes the constituted authorities and the Spanish people may enjoy prosperity and happiness under the newly established order of things.

These explanations and congratulations have been received in the most friendly spirit, and the best relations of friendliness are established between the two governments.

Launch of the Delaware 74.

On Saturday the 21st ult. the Ship of the Line DELAWARE was launched at Norfolk, in the presence of a vast number of the people of Norfolk and the surrounding country, and many who came from a distance to see the launch—among whom was a whole company of volunteer infantry from Richmond. The Norfolk Herald says:

"The scene which this interesting occasion conjured into view was grand and envying beyond any thing we have ever beheld. The circumjacent scenery of Gasport is naturally picturesque, the perspective above and below being finely relieved by pleasing objects, and the shores opposite beautifully pointed with verdant ground and clustering trees—affording convenient situations for the numerous groups of immense magnitude, and of all sexes and conditions, who displayed themselves to the distance of more than a mile in extent. The river was covered with boats. The Steam boats Virginia, Richmond, Petersburg, and Sea-horse, were all present and crowded with spectators, amongst whom were an immense number of ladies. The frigate United States lying at the Navy Yard; the Alert Store-ship, and several merchant vessels, were also animated with vast numbers of the assembled population: And the Navy Yard hospitably received as many as chose to seek situations within its walls to behold the gratifying and imposing spectacle—the number of the spectators, in the aggregate, could have been but little short of 20,000.

Every circumstance, which could give an éclat to the scene, was combined. The Ladies enlivened in a dancing party in the joiners' department. Commodore Cassin gave a handsome dinner, and some very good toasts were drank.

At the dinner, Colonel Constant Freeman, gave the following toast—*May Virginia ships and Virginia women be always well mated*—12 cheers, and a general huzzah.

Making money rapidly.—On Monday last was deposited in the Mint at Philadelphia, for recoinage, Foreign Gold to the amount of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It was coined into half eagles on Thursday, deposited in Bank the same evening, and forwarded on Wednesday, by the stage, to Boston. So says a Philadelphia paper.

SAMUEL RUSSELL.

November 1.

Wm. F. Lock, & Co.

Have on hand, and will sell low for Cash, Wrought and cut nails, Crowley and country's eel, Ground allum and blown salt, Good Cheese, Muscadel raisins, Loaf and brown sugar, Gunpowder and imperial tea, Young hyson do, Best green coffee, Necessaries of a superior quality—Together with such other articles as make their assortment of groceries complete.

Nov. 1.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, in the summer of 1820, a bound girl by the name of Fricella Ingraham, about 14 years old.—The above reward will be paid for returning her to the subscriber. All persons are forewarned against harboring or employing said girl.

Nov. 1.

CATHERINE NICHOLS.

Charles Button,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public, that he has established himself at Harper's Ferry, where he will carry on the SADDLE, HARNESS, &

THE EAGLE AND THE WORM.

[A FABLE FROM THE GERMAN OF HERDER.]

The giant Eagle soared on high into the regions of the sky; Dash'd through the clouds in glorious state, And on the highest mountain sits, And said—

'Here, then, I stand, Head of my kingdom—who shall fly To this sublime, untroudden land? Who can approach me?'

Said a small voice; he looked around, And saw an earth-worm on the ground. 'How canst thou here?'—'The Eagle called; 'Tis really odd how oft one traces Your wanderings to the leftest places:

'Thou wast up to the mountain's brow, 'I crave your pardon, royal Bird! (But 'twas an unadvis'd reply; For who speaks truths to great ones?)

'Tis sometimes more secure to crawl Than fly!'

And thunder'd from 'midst—'Thou reptile, thou! Wouldst give thy lessons to a prince like me? And wouldst to crush him—

'Heav'n forbid it, not Forbid it, heav'n! I've no such vanity; Not—I I thought—at Eagle's scorns 'er all; And a poor Worm—what can he do?—but crawl.'

The Eagle mounted through the skies, And left the Worm to moralize.

And thus he jested with himself—alone: 'Tis just as I expected! pomp and pride Have no abiding temple. He is gone—But 'twas a laughing almost to split his side.

The Eagle never heard a word— But through his heav'n he soar'd.

Now proud ones! ye who mount into the air, And leave the earth to your poor reptiles here— Ye who would give us some black, barren cliff To crawl on, while ye roally repair To the high clouds—now tell us, tell us— If The Earth-worm's meditations met your ear?

DURATION OF LIFE IN SOME ANIMALS.

TABLE of the duration of life, in certain animals.

Table with 2 columns: Animal and Years. Includes Cricket, Spider, Scorpion, River cray fish, Carp, Pike, Crocodile, Tortoise, Hen, Peacock, Nightingale and Lark, Canary, Sparrow hawk, Goose, Swan, Eagle, Parrot, Rabbit, Goat, Sheep, Hog, Cat, Squirrel, Hare, Dog, Wolf, Bear, Fox, Lion, Cow, Bull, Ox, Deer, Horse, Ass, Camel, Elephant.

FRESH AND CHEAP Fall & Winter Goods.

The undersigned is now opening a large and general assortment of Fall & Winter Goods, of the latest importations, which will be sold unusually cheap.

DAVID HUMPHREYS, Corner of West and Washington Streets. October 25.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Overseers of the Poor of Jefferson County, will be held at Thomas James Tavern, in Shepherdstown, on the 9th day of November next—at which time application will be received for the appointment of a keeper of the Poor House, and proposals for supplying the poor, the ensuing year, and also for a house for the use of the poor. All persons interested are requested to attend.

CHS. GIBBS, clk. Oct. 25.

Presidential Election.

AN Election for the County of Jefferson, will be held at the Court House, in Charles-Town, on the first Monday in November next, to elect twenty-five electors to choose a President and Vice President of the United States.

BENJAMIN DAVENPORT, DANIEL MORGAN, ROBERT G. HITE, Commissioners appointed by the Executive to superintend the Election. Oct. 11.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

Postponement.

THE sale of the property advertised to take place on the 25th inst. at the late residence of Drueilla Rutherford, dec'd, is postponed till Tuesday the 7th of November next.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL. Oct. 18.

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold at the house of Jacob Heat-walt, on the 10th day of November, next, all the said Heatwalt's household and kitchen furniture, consisting of beds, bedding, tables, chairs, one ten plate stove and pipe, clock and a case, one corner cupboard with its contents of plates, dishes, &c. sundry pots, kettles, tubs, pails, pigskins, hogheads, barrels, one looking glass, several scythes and axes, some grass scythes, one wheel fan and screen, some ploughs, hoes, harrows, axes, &c. all his stock of hogs, and a set of Blacksmith's tools. Also, on the same day, at the several stack yards belonging to said Heatwalt, all his wheat, rye, hay, fodder, &c. to satisfy an execution issued from the county court of Jefferson, at the suit of John Marshall, & Co. against said Heatwalt, one from same court at the suit of Robert Wertington, and one at the suit of David H. Allen, assignee of Cordelia C. Beeler, against him. Sale to commence in the early part of the day, and continue from day to day until all be sold. M. RANSON, Dep. for Danl. Morgan. Oct. 23.

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 I. Janny; possession can be had of this property the 4th day of March next. Also a new house at the lower end of Duke street, on the wharf, 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—76.

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 horse near sixteen hands high, eight or nine years old, black mane and tail, nicked & carries his tail to the left side, has a scar on one of his fore ankles, windgalled, was a little lame when taken—rides remarkably well, trots, paces and canters (paces unusually well which is his most common gait.) The saddle half worn or more, yellow stirrups, the bridle a small snaffle plated bit, fair leather, plated buckles at the checks.

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, his 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.

ROBLE BEVERIDGE. Middleburg, Loudoun Co. Va. Sep. 21—66.

Thrashing Machines.

GEORGE WRIGHT, MAKER OF Wheat Thrashing Machines.

Residing at Middletown, Frederick county, Virginia, will furnish at a short notice, in any part of the country, Machines of 3, 4, 5, or 6 horse power, made of the best materials and most approved construction, either to thresh and clean the grain, or to thresh only, and either fixed or moveable, at from 200 to 400 dollars—One of his machines may be seen at John Yates' near Charlestown, Jefferson county, and others in the neighborhood of his own residence. Sept. 13—31.

Fresh Burnt Lime.

Three Thousand bushels of an excellent quality for sale, at a kiln on Capt. M. Ranson's farm, adjoining Charles Town. Apply to John Spangler or John Whitson. Oct. 11.

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. Jas. S. Lane & Townner. Shepherdstown, Sept. 27.

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 & TOWNNER. Sept. 27.

Family Medicines.

FOR SALE. Wholesale and retail, by W. & J. LANE, Charlestown.

LEE'S famous Antibilious Pills.

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

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

LEE'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Catarrhs, Asthmas, sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions. Charlestown Court House, S. Carolina. Mr. Noah Bigely. Sir—Being afflicted with an obstinate cough for more than seven years, which has never yielded to any remedies, though numbers have been applied, until I procured a few phials of your LEE'S ELIXIR, for the cure of colds, obstinate coughs, &c. which gave me considerable relief, and which, could I procure immediately a sufficient quantity will, I feel confident, by being sufficiently used, remove the most distressing complaint that I or the human race have ever been subject to. I have not a doubt but that I shall be the means of your disposing of a great quantity of the Elixir in this part of the country. I am, Sir, &c. CHAS. A. SPARKS.

Lee's Worm Lozenges.

THE proprietor has now the pleasure of stating that the following case came under his immediate observation: His little daughter, about 5 years old, appeared very visibly to lose her flesh; no particular cause could be given for her thus pining away; she was at length taken with fevers, which, with other symptoms led him to believe she had worms; he gave her a dose of Lee's Lozenges, which brought away, incredible as it may appear, two worms, the one fifteen and the other thirteen inches in length, each three fourths of an inch round. He has given the Lozenges to another of his children, which brought away a vast quantity of very small worms. Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the ITCH. Warranted to cure by one application, free from Mercury or any pernicious ingredient. This vegetable remedy is so mild, yet so efficacious, that it may be used with the utmost safety, on the most delicate pregnant lady, or on a child of a week old.

Lee's genuine Persian Lotion.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth—improving the complexion.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops,

warranted to cure if taken according to the directions.

Lee's Grand Restorative and Nervous Cordial,

A most valuable medicine for great and general debility, nervous disorders, loss of appetite, &c. &c.

Lee's Essence and Extracts of Mustard,

An infallible remedy for sprains, bruises, rheumatism, numbness, chilblains, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific,

A certain and effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhoea.

Lee's Tooth Ach Drops,

which give immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water,

a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster,

for removing and destroying corns; Sold on most pleasing terms wholesale, by the Proprietor, at his Family Medicine Ware House, No. 68, Hanover street, Baltimore, and retail in almost all the principal cities and towns in the Union.

Please to observe that none can be Lee's Genuine Family Medicines without the signature of Proprietor, NOAH RIDGELY, Late Michael Lee, & Co.

Save your Rags!

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

Fall Goods.

The subscribers have commenced opening their supply of New Fall Goods,

And will be regularly receiving until their assortment is complete. Jas. S. Lane & Townner. Shepherdstown, Sept. 27.

Land at Auction.

I SHALL offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on the 4th of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, the tract of land on which I reside, containing

About 475 Acres,

in Jefferson county, on the Opequan creek, eight miles west of Charlestown, and about four hundred yards of Wm. Cameron's valuable Manufacturing, Plaster and Saw Mills, and from one to four miles of several other first-rate Merchant Mills. In addition to the many advantages and conveniences which this farm possesses, there are on it bold and never failing springs of fine lime stone water, and I am warranted in saying, that it may be classed among the best grain farms in the county, and from the adaptation of the soil to clover and plaster, the facility with which stock can get to water, it would make a first rate grazing farm. About 360 acres of the land are cleared, upwards of forty of which are prime bottom land.

Aware of the difficulty of raising money at this time, I have made up my mind to take a price commensurate to the crisis, and if a moderate sum can be paid in cash, I would take bonds, such as I may approve, due and bearing interest, for the balance of the first payment; and I will also take bonds becoming due in a moderate time, for any part or the whole of the subsequent payments, with substantial personal security, or a Deed of Trust on the land. About Seventy Acres will be seeded in wheat in fine order and in good time, which the purchaser may have at a fair price for my labour and seed—possession may be had on the 1st day of January next. I will treat privately for the land, and if a sale be effected previous to the 14th of December, notice will be given.

After the sale of the land, on the same day, horses and stock of every description, plantation utensils, corn, fodder, &c. &c. will be sold on a credit (except the corn) of nine months for all sums above five dollars, and for any purchase to that amount or under, the cash must be paid—the corn will be sold on three months credit. Bond and approved security will be required. If the land be not sold I will rent it, if a suitable tenant offers.

W. M. FLOOD. N. B. Mrs. Whiting will sell her life interest in a very valuable farm, containing between 6 and 700 acres, the late residence of Francis Whiting, Esq. dec'd—it lies about one mile from my farm. W. P. F. Oct. 11.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

I am commissioned by a gentleman to sell a family of Negroes—a very valuable man, his wife and three children: altho' cash is the only object for selling them, if any inducement to purchasers, a short credit can be had for a part of the money—apply to W. M. FLOOD. Oct. 11—31.

Jefferson County, To wit.

September Court, being the 26th day of the month.

Thomas Marshall, Plaintiff,

vs. Hugh Williams Evans, John W. Prentiss, and Robert E. Carter, merchants and Co partners in trade under the name and firm of Prentiss & Carter, & Jas. S. Lane, Defts.

IN CHANCERY.

The defendants Hugh Williams Evans, & Prentiss & Carter, not having entered their appearance and given security pursuant to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, it is ordered that they appear here on the fourth Monday in November next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and it is further ordered that the defendant, James S. Lane, do not pay, convey away, or secret any monies by him owing to, or on goods or effects in his hands belonging to the absent defendants Hugh Williams Evans, and Prentiss & Carter, until the further order of this court: And that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmers' Repository, printed in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court house of the said county of Jefferson.

A Copy—Teste, R. G. HITE, c. j. c. Oct. 11.

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, Sept. 27.

THE AFRICAN SETTLEMENT.

WASHINGTON, OCT. 27, 1820.

The Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, have to discharge a painful duty in laying before the Auxiliary Societies and the public, the distressing intelligence received from the coast of Africa.

The following extract of a letter, from a correspondent in London, is the latest information obtained. Mr. Doughten's arrival (which may be daily expected) will give a more particular account of the nature and causes of the calamity:

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman in London, dated Aug. 28, 1820.

'You will probably have heard, before the receipt of the present, of the fatal calamity which has been permitted to befall Mr. Bacon and most of his white companions on the coast of Africa, in their benevolent undertaking for the welfare of their fellow creatures. It is another of that class of Providential dispensations which repeats, with a loud voice, "be still; and know that I am God;" but which should never be permitted to discourage human efforts. Mr. James Doughten, the only survivor of the four, arrived here a few days since, from whom I learned that he addressed letters, about the sixteenth of May, to the Secretary of the Navy and to Mr. Caldwell,* (through the Governor of Sierra Leone,) relating the melancholy particulars. Having arrived on the coast of Africa, in the ship Elizabeth, on the 9th of March, Mr. Bacon purchased a schooner at Sierra Leone, in order to land the people and disembark the stores, &c. at Campelar, about 25 miles up the river Sherbro, with the design of remaining there till the rainy season was over, and then to proceed to the place which might be selected for the reception of recaptured negroes, &c. About the 20th of March they arrived at Campelar, and were engaged to the 5th of April in landing their articles; on that day Mr. Bankson, and Mr. Crozier were taken ill on board the Elizabeth, and went in the schooner, on her last trip, to Campelar, where Mr. Crozier died on the 15th of April.

'Mr. Townsend, who was an officer of the ship of war, and commanded the schooner, died on the 16th. Mr. Bankson recovered at that time, but was afterwards carried off. Mr. Doughten was taken ill about the 16th, and Mr. Bacon the 17th. After remaining at Campelar nine days, in that state, he was prevailed on to go to Sierra Leone, with Mr. Lefevre and Dr. Stormont, (two gentlemen from thence,) for medical aid, but died on the passage the 3d day, at Cape Shilling, an English settlement. Mr. Doughten left Campelar on the 9th June, at which time 15 out of 82 people of color had also died: the remainder were generally in health, though a part had been ill, and recovered. Before Mr. Crozier's death, he appointed Mr. Coker, a mulatto, and one of the emigrants, as his deputy agent in case of his death; and before Mr. Doughten left the coast, a palaver had been held with the chiefs, from whom a grant of land had been obtained, and Mr. Coker's intention was to proceed with the people to a town called Mano, (which empties into the Bagro,) which had been offered them for shelter till their own buildings were erected. All Mr. Bacon's books and papers were left with Mr. Coker. Mr. Doughten's desire is to return, as speedily as possible, to the United States—and, as there are two ships to sail shortly for New York, (the Cincinnati and Criterion,) it is probable he will embark in one of them. Mr. D. being appointed by Mr. Bacon as architect under him, as government agent, it appeared proper that he should see Mr. Rush, the American Ambassador, and acquaint him with all the circumstances; he has addressed a note to Mr. Rush on the subject, and I presume will be able to see him to-morrow.'

At present we would request our friends not to be discouraged. The board lament the unfortunate issue of their first efforts; but they had no right to calculate upon the absence of those disasters and disappointments which attend all human affairs, and which are ordered or permitted to attend them for purposes, the wisdom and goodness of which, though we may not see, we cannot doubt. We lament, also, the loss sustained by the Society and our country, and the cause of humanity, in the deaths of those who so freely offered themselves in the service of God, and for the good of man, to toil, and suffering, and death. They have "entered into their rest, and their works do follow them;" and we trust they have obtained "the prize of their high calling;" and their examples and their fate, we rejoice to know, instead of deterring, has encouraged others to assume their posts. To these dispensations of the Almighty we bow in submission, and, at the same time, resolve to go on in the path of duty. Were we to stop now we lose all that has been done; and much, notwithstanding this disaster, has been done. We are not without a proper degree of consideration for the lives and comforts of those who are now again ready to adventure in our service; and, could we believe that the climate of the coast of Africa was such as to forbid all hope of settlement, we should be ready to abandon our purpose, and look elsewhere for a more safe asylum: but the circumstances that have occurred there do not, in our judgment, any further prove such a fact, than similar instances during the late season in our own country.

We think proper, also, to remark that, from the unforeseen detention of the Elizabeth, her arrival upon the coast was unseasonable. The rains were at hand, and no adequate provision, we think it probable, was made for the shelter and comfort of the people. The zeal and activity of the agents, in providing for this state of things, we have no doubt, increased their exposure and danger. Against all these disadvantages, we hope to be better able to guard for the future. It is also worthy of particular remark, that the mortality amongst our people should by no means be imputed to the situation selected for our settlement. On the contrary, we have every reason to presume that the fatal diseases were contracted by them either on board the vessels, to which they appear to have been a good deal confined on a sickly coast; or at such temporary abodes on shore as were resorted to for shelter, until the necessary arrangements could be completed for obtaining a grant of the lands contemplated as the site of our intended settlements, and until fixed habitations could be there constructed, and they could draw around them the ordinary comforts of domestic life.

All this is the work of time, and our people appear, in this instance, to have met with unexpected delays. It must be obvious to the least reflection, what labors, what privations, and what exposure to all the worst influences of the climate, in its most unfavorable situation, the first adventurers must encounter who arrive, in the sickly season, with all this work before them; and how different must be the situation of their successors, who, upon their arrival, will find all the first difficulties conquered; and, immediately quitting the coast, may resort, at once to the hospitable abodes of friends prepared to receive them into the bosom of an organized society. We do, therefore, expect a more full development of the intelligence received from Africa, with the well assured hope that it will not be found to justify any radical objection against our scheme of colonization; nor even to require any change in the site proposed for it; but, if farther experience and observation shall

have shown any necessity for a change, it can be effected without difficulty; and, if we may trust to any conclusions from human testimony at all, it would seem to be proved, beyond any rational doubt, that numerous situations, in extensive tracts of the most salubrious and fertile country, may be obtained near the western coast of Africa. We are pleased to discover that the free colored people of this country are not intimidated; numbers of the most respectable and intelligent of that population are renewing their entreaties to be sent out this Fall; and agents well qualified have already offered themselves to lead them. With these views and encouragements, the Board of Managers propose to send out one or two vessels in the course of next month, and solicit the co-operation and assistance of their auxiliaries and friends.

Whatever funds may now be in their hands, and such as may be collected in the course of a few weeks, they will please to forward, without delay, to Mr. Richard Smith, Treasurer of the Society.

By order of the Board: E. B. CALDWELL, Secretary.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

From the N. York Daily Advertiser.

Selections from European papers received at this office by the Ann Maria, from Liverpool.

In looking over the proceedings of the British House of Commons on the 18th of September, we find some particulars reported for the Courier, as having taken place on that day, which were not given in the Observer. The following is a summary:

Sir M. W. Ridley wished to enquire, whether there was any objection to lay before the House the amount of the sum advanced for the purposes of her Majesty's defence?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he was prepared to give the honorable Baronet a distinct official answer to the question he had put. He could assure him that every sum for which application was made by the Queen's legal advisers had been advanced, with an intimation from the treasury, that if any further sums were deemed necessary, they would be cheerfully furnished.

Sir M. W. Ridley asked what was the sum advanced on account of the defence?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that the whole amount was £20,000.

Expenses of the proceedings against the Queen.

Mr. Whitbread rose, to move for an account of all the monies expended in the prosecution of the Bill of Pains and Penalties against the queen. He said, some of the witnesses had received large sums of money. He should move for an account of all the expenses from the period of her majesty's departure in 1814, up to the present time, including all the sums paid on account of the Milan commutation, &c.

Lord Castlereagh thought the present was not a favorable moment for the introduction of an examination of the subject. He said there was no disposition to withhold the information, but the vouchers were not in a situation to be produced at present, particularly as the proceedings were in progress. He should therefore move the previous question.

Mr. Whitbread replied, he was induced to make the motion in consequence of an account that had been applied for in another House relative to the expenses of the defence of the queen, which he knew was a mere trifle, compared with the expenses in support of the Bill.

Lord Castlereagh would not press the previous question, and had no objection to laying the gross amount of the expenditure on the table.

Mr. G. B. B. wished to know, to what account the sums of money were charged? He did not know under what authority, or by what power, ministers could take thirty, forty, or fifty thousand pounds of the public money whenever it was called for, to prosecute this business. The honorable member then observed, that it was stated on a former night by the noble lord, that the proceedings had been instituted at the desire of the Duke of Cornwall, by his Chancellor—Now, said Mr. G. the Duke of Cornwall produces an income of fourteen or fifteen thousand pounds a year. This was a large income; and if the Duke of Cornwall wished to get rid of his wife, he thought the expense should be defrayed out of his own revenue, and not out of the public money. He wished to know, from what fund the sums of money expended on this occasion, were derived?

Lord Castlereagh replied, that the expenses of the proceedings abroad, had been defrayed from the secret service money, but the expenses at home must come from some other quarter.

Mr. Hume was astonished to hear it avow-

ed by the noble lord, that his majesty's ministers had dared to take the secret service money for the dirty purpose, to which it was now admitted it had been employed.

Lord Gasparagh said, the amount taken from the secret service money, for those purposes abroad, during two years, was only about nine or ten thousand pounds, and he did not know from what fund it could be more properly taken.

Mr. Maberly wished to know from which fund his majesty's ministers intended to defray the residue of the expenses.

Lord Castlereagh said, Bills were drawn by the commission abroad, and must be answered by the Foreign Office.

Mr. Maberly replied, it was a most dangerous mode of proceeding. If ministers had a right to take one thousand pounds in that way, they might by the same rule take one hundred thousand.

Sir G. Noel—if this House pay one shilling towards the support of that proceeding, it will act criminally to the country.

The motion was finally agreed to in this form: "That there be laid before this House an account of all the expenses that has been incurred on account of the proceedings carrying on against her majesty, as far as the same can be made up."

Montrose Petition.—Queen's Plate.

Mr. Hume presented a petition from the provost, magistrates, burghers, and others, of Montrose, praying the house would reject the Bill of Pains and Penalties against the queen, if it came down from the other house of Parliament. Mr. H. said a charge had been made that the plate formerly belonging to the queen, had been seen on the table of Mr. Street, the editor of the Courier newspaper; he hoped, for the honor of the country, no such thing had taken place.

Mr. Huskisson replied. He said the rumor about the plate was wholly unfounded. The plate was in the possession of the Lord Chamberlain.

The petition was laid on the table.

Some debate took place respecting the period to which the House should adjourn.—Sir Gerard Noel said, his majesty's ministers treated a pack of hounds—they turned them out, and whipped them in, as they wanted them. (A laugh.)

Sir F. Osborn took occasion to ask the noble lord, whether it was the intention of his majesty's government, as he understood, to omit the clause of Divorce in the bill of Pains and Penalties. If this clause was to be withdrawn, he wished to know if it was meant to proceed to a degradation of the queen from her rank and privileges. By the act of Edward III. the Princess of Wales and the Queen stood in the same situation with regard to adultery. He wished the noble lord to make some answer, in order that the House might be aware what sort of measure, it should be prepared to receive upon this subject.

Lord Castlereagh regretted his inability to enter into the legal construction of the statute of Edward, with the noble lord, but he thought it obvious that the Bill at present framed, had two purposes—the effecting her majesty's rights as a queen, and the other enacting a divorce. What he understood his noble friend the Earl of Liverpool to have said elsewhere was this—that there was no intention whatever of acting in opposition to any religious feelings that might be excited; and that part of the bill which went to the divorce, need not be pressed. Upon public and not personal grounds it necessarily was to be considered. In the present state of the proceedings elsewhere it was obviously quite impossible for him to give the noble lord the explanations he required.

The report of the committee appointed to search the lord's Journals was laid on the table, and the house adjourned at 8 o'clock, to meet on the 17th of October.

Minority on Mr.