Lieut, Conklin, of the U.S. Navy De partment, acting under instructions from the Board of Commissioners, a few days ago finished proving 103 carronades from 18 to 24 pounders, made under a contract by Messrs. M Glurg and M Knight, of this city, and it is with pleasure we state that althe the proof was uncommonly severe, not one of the number burst in the proving.

-M'C, and M'K, have also made and are now daily making cannon for the War Department, a considerable number of which have already been proven and have uniformly stood the most severe proof, and are admitted by the officers and other competent judges who have inspected, to be superior both in the beauty of the castings and smoothness of the bore, as well as in tenacity and strength of metal to any others made in the United States. Lieut. Conklin left in our possession a certificate of the proof of sixty eight of the above guns, the residue we understand were proven in the same manner and under the orders of the Naval Depart ment; in his certificate the Lieut. observes, that he has found them equal to any he ever met with.

QUEBEC, MAY 2.

The ice from Lake St. Peter is now past this city, and in a few days the navigation will be free. The weather has been favorable for the last four days; but there are still large quantities of snow in the fields. Last night there was a hard frost.

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29.

Owing to a failure in receiving a timely supply of paper we are subjected to the ne cessity of issuing half a sheet this week. The deficiency will be made up in the course

DIED, on Saturday the 25th inst. Mr. Hezekiah Bell, of this county.

On Wednesday the 22d inst. Mr. Nathaniel Buckmaster, in the 80th year of his age. people of the east of Europe. There En-On the 24th inst. Mr. Andrew Taws, in | gland will recruit her armies, if the market the 86th year of his age.

Shepherd's Town, May 22.

On Wednesday night last, between one and two o'clock, the inhabitants of this town were alarmed by the cry of fire! It was discovered to proceed from the houses of KIMES, situate on the north corner of Ger-

man and Duke streets. The fire caught from a Potter's Kiln, belonging to Mr. Wise—the buildings being of wood and owing to the extreme dryness of the weather, the fire could not be suppressed, and in a short time consumed to ashes, M Wise's elegant house and shop, and the house and shop of Mr. Kimes.

We participate of the grief which inevitably presses upon the unfortunate sufferers.

The visit of the Washington 71 gun ship to Annapolis, makes that place the seat of high attraction at presant. Many have been drawn to that place within a few days, by curiosity, business, or to visit their friends on board the ship. Among others the PRE-SIDENT, the Secretary of the Navy, and their families, are at Annapolis.

From the Washington City Gazette.

AMERICAN LEGATIONS .- Of the legations of the U. S. to foreign countries, the ministers destined for Madrid, Paris, and St. Petersburg are at present in this country They are Messrs. Erving, Gallatin, & Pink ney. These gentlemen are now, we understand from a correct source, on the eve of departure, Mr. Pinkney has a special mission to papers of reclaiming from his present ma- | about the resurrection of Greece. jesty the American property that was so perfidiously seized and confiscated by that ill-fated king, the late Joachim Murat.

When these ministers reach their several destinations, the U. States will have in Europe a very able diplomatic corps; and as a merchant might say, the best assorted for the different markets. The choice of characters, whether made by the president, or by the secretary of state, is truly excellent. Mr. Adams, who is at London, is at once

solid, penetrating, and assiduous. He possesses, in an eminent degree, that diploma-

Mr. Gallatin has all the necessary sagacity, the profound caution, the promptitude to seize on circumstances, the capacity to turn them to advantage, which the actual situati- price, colour and quality, with a general ason of the government requires. He will sortment of doubtless, as sound policy dictates, endeavor to draw closer the bonds of amity between

him admirably for the region of St. Peters. on the lowest terms possible for Cash. burg. The court of St. Petersburg is a

prudent measures of the gallant commodore | court of splender, and Mr. P. will be perfect ly at home there.

Considering the relations which subsist between the United States and Spain, Mr. Erving is a very proper minister for Madrid. He will not, it is probable, write such fine letters as the chevulier de Onis, but he will do a great deal more business. Shrewdness and perseverance are predominant traits in his character; and we will venture an eagle to a marayedi that he proves a match for Ferdinand and all his ministers, even if they are backed by the officers of the holy In-

Dr. Eustis is a man of wordly knowledge. and fof bland manners. If he must be an ambassador, he is in the right place. He is On which there is a Dwelling House and to the above machines to be well prepared too polite to quarrel with the Dotal and day of Jane, on the Premises, one other The price for carding wool into rolls eight

individuals of more shining parts, but few of a sounder intellect.

and at the same time serves our national in-

Boston .- The official returns for the current year, give 9729 rateable inhabitants in Boston, which number, by the Constitution members to their house of Representatives. | accommodating. A private Sale would be | tract contains about 500 acres adjoining the members to their house of Representatives.

The whole number elected to serve in the preferred, in which event due notice will be lands of Messrs. S. Swayne, Craghill, Downey, Hains, Tate, Dandridge, Hammond, and house of Representatives of Massachusetts | given. this year will probably be from 650 to 700. The assistant assessors of Boston have made return, that there are in that town 5453 persons liable to take the SMALL POX!!!

FROM A GERMAN PAPER.

The century which saw Venice, Genoa, Ragusa, and Poglizza, cease to be inde pendent states, has presented us for the second time with a republic of the Ionian Islands. This time, as the first, Russia comes forward as the father of the child, but now England takes upon herself the guardianship, and it will hardly slip out of her hands. Corfu is, indeed, a sterile rock, but in strength it hardly yields to the impregnable Malta; and Cephalonia and Zante vield n abundance the finest fruits of the south.

Besides this, the opposite coast, the native country of *Pyrrhus* and *Castriot*, is inhabited by the boldest and most warlike a Germany should become too limited. From this point she can act with energy, if at some future time a neighbor should have a mind to transplant into Greece the benefits of our civilization, our financial system

and our conscriptions. In a few days' sail from Corfu an English fleet may be before the Dardanelles; Messrs. George Wise and William and a co-operating army requires, at most, fourteen days to cross mount Mæmus. Considerations of this kind have probably induced Austria to recognise the new republic, for it certainly has not escaped her counsellors, that the sovereignty of the Adriatic is transferred from Venice to Corfu, and that a few armed boats suffice to min the merce of the Littorale. These seven Islands on the coast of Albania, Livadia, and the

Ithica). 6. Zante. 7. Cerigo. From the end of the 14th century to the treaty of Campo Formio (17th October, 1797) they belonged to the republic of Venice, which treated like a cruel step-mether. these countries, formerly a part of Greece In the year 1799, they were conquered by the Russians and Turks, and formed into an independent state; under the title of the Republic of the Seven Islands; but they soon fell into the hands of the French, in which they remained till the fall of Bonaparte, when the treaty of Paris has at length determined their fate. For the future happiness, for the natural and moral improvements of the islands, extraordinary advantages may be expected, and encourage their unhapp brethren, sighing under the Turkish yoke at length to raise to the dignity of men. It the court of Naples; for the purpose, as we | almost seems as if the high allies had exgather from various indications in the news. ' pressly contrived this arrangement to bring

> JOHN CARLILE & Co. Have just received and now opening, at their Store, near the Market House,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS,

Amongst which are, elegant black, brown lead, and changeable Silks, Crossbarr'd do Bandanno, Flag, and Black Silk Handk'ffs. Black, White, and Pink Crapes, Hats and tic phlegm which is situated to the atmos- | Bonnetts ditto, Cambricks, Leno and Jacophere of St. James. He will note every net Muslin, Calicoes, Curtin Calicoes, Sewthing, weigh every thing, and never be ta- ing Silk, Black, White and Lead colored Hose, Chip, Straw and Silk Bonnets, Shoes, Handk ffs, Nankeens, Cords and Velvets, Irish Linen and Sheeting, Shirting Cambricks, Cloth and Cassimere, almost every

Hardware and Groceries. And almost every other article suitable for The brilliant parts of Mr. Pinkney qualify Town and Country. They will be sold off, Charles Town, May 29.

Valuable Property for Sale.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Thursday 20th June,

THE UNION MILLS,

SITUATED on the North branch of the owned by John Lyons, on Bullskin, and will Rappahannock river, in the County of Culpeper, about 28 miles above Fredericksburg, ning two pair of 6 feet Burr stones, and a to reader general satisfaction. They are pair of Country stones, with Lyans, Ma- supplied with cards of the first quality, and

A Tract of Land containing 400 Acres, MILL, situate in Orange county, about 30 cents per pound. We must not forget Mr. Russell, a gentle- miles above Fredericksburg, on the South man of great commercial experience and of | branch of the Rappahannock, running | pair | an excellent understanding. There may be of 6 feet Burr stones, and I pair of Country stones, with Evans's Machinery, and a WOOL CARDING MACHINE, com-On the whole, by sending men of such plete; with a valuable SAW MILL on the talents abroad, on diplomatic service, our opposite side of the river. Attached to this government does honor to foreign courts, | property, are two Lots of GROUND, containing about 6 acres; on which are a Dwelling House and other buildings; and near it, 450 Acres of WOOD-LAND, heavily timbered with Pine and Oak. Both of these Mills are in fine Wheat neighborhoods, and commanding in the dryest seasons, an abun-

> JOHN ALCOCKE. Union Mills, May 29.

NOTICE.

ALL persens indebted to the estate of Thomas Smallwood, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment-and those having claims against said deceased, are desired to exhibit them properly attested, that arrangements may be made for settlement. ELIZ. SMALLWOOD, Admitrix.

House and Lot for Sale.

Charlestown, May 29.

THE subscriber intending to remove to the Western Country, offers his House and Lot for sale, in Charlestown, opposite the residence of Mr. Robert Worthington, in a fine healthy situation. The house is two stories high, and the lot contains haif an acre of ground. A great bargain will be given to any person inclined to purchase, and ession may be had on the fifteenth of September next.

GREGORY O'NEAL. May 29.

Overseers of the Poor.

A meeting of the Overseers of the Poor of the County of Jefferson will be held in Charlestown, on Monday the 3d of June. All persons concerned are desired to attend.

NOTICE.

THE suit of Benjamin Strother's admi-Morea, about 45 (German) square miles and depending in the County Court of Jefferson, 200,000 inhabitants. They are 1, Corfu, having been referred by an order of said by far the largest. 2. Foro. 3. Santa Maura. | Court to the undersigned for the purpose of Cephelonia. 5. Theali, (the ancient stating the accounts between the parties. I ney are hereby notified that he will attend second Saturday in June, for the purpose of carrying said order into effect.

CARVER WILLIS, Com'r. in Chancery for Jefferson County.

JONATHAN NIXON.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends Business, to whom he tenders his professional services. Those who may please to patronise him, may rely on having their work neatly executed without delay.

Charles Town, May 22.

NOTICE.

THOSE persons who made purchases at the sale of Jesse Stall, dec'd, will take notice that their 'obligations will become due on the 26th day of the present month, (May) when punctual payment will be required. BENJ. MELVIN, Adm'or.

Stray Marc.

STRAYED from Mr. Wm. Tapscott's farm near the Sulphir Spring, on the 10th inst. a dark bay Mare, with a small star in her forehead, has the ring bone on her right act of assembly is directed, which bond is orhind foot, shod before with old shoes, one dered to be recorded. hind foot white, but which not recollected, about 8 years old, and about 14 hands high A reward of Five Dollars will be paid for bringing said mare to Mr. Tapscott's, or for information so that the owner gets her again. PHEBE DAWSON.

> Blank Attachments For Sale at this Office.

Wool Carding Machine.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his former customers and the public generally that his WOOL CARDING MACHINES at Mr. Beeler's Fulling Mill, will be removed to Mr. Daniel Kable's Mill, formerly be in operation about the 25th of this month. The above Machines will be managed by an and 1 1-2 miles below Norman's Ford, ran experienced hand, and every attention paid with, with the attention which they will have, insure as good work to customers as any other machines in this, or the adjoining counties.' It will be necessary for wool sent

JAMES WALKER. Avon Mills, May 22.

First Rate Jefferson Land FOR SALE.

AGRECABLY to the power given by the order of the superior court of Chanceri held in Winchester, Lereunto annexed, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on the first Monday-in June next, between 100 and 150 acres of that valumble tract of Land in Jefferson County, commonly called Fleetwood, being the same dance of water. The Terms will be made | land mentioned in s id order. The entire Beeler-the part thus to be sold will be laid off on the west end so as to best comply with the said order, and adjoining said Hains. Dandridge, and Hammond. For fertility of soil this land is equal to any in that flourishing county, about one and a half miles from Charlestown, the County Town-three from Keyes's Ferry, on the Shenandoah, and in the neighbourhood of several valuable mills; it is believed there is not a more desirable si-| tuation in that part of the country. About one half of the said land is cleared, well enclosed, and the other half covered with a valuable growth of timber. A more full description is not deemed necessary, but the subscriber will show the whole to any person desirous of purchasing—The sale will take place on the day aforesaid, between the hours f 12 and 5 o'clock, on the premises thus offered for sale. The terms one half cash, and the residue on a credit of six months, as the said order directs, the subscriber reserving the right of making one bid at said sale for said land. The subscriber will comply with the directions of said decree, and in all respects the sale is to be conducted and made .

BENJ. BELL, Guardian of the infant children of Levi Taylor, decd.

April 24.

At a Superior Court of Chancery holden at Winchester, the 8th April, 1816.

On the petition of Benjamin Bell, guardian of the Infant Def'ts of Levi Taylor, decd. praying that he may be authorised and empowered by this court, to make sale of so much of a tract of Land of which said Levi Taylor, died seized in the county of Jeffernistrators against George Hite, and others, charge the balance of the purchase money son, as will be sufficient to pay and dispursuant to an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, passed at the last sessionwhereupon the court after due examination of the said act of assembly, and of the petiat R. Fulton's Hotel, in Charlestown, on the is of opinion that the interests of the infants tion and evidence produced by the petitioner will be promoted by a judicious sale of a part of the said land, but what part thereof should be left to the sound discretion of the petitioner, with this general instruction, that he sells no more than is necessary to discharge the balance of the purchase money, and that the part so sold be so taken off as to injure as lit le as possible the residue of the tract, and be most conducive to the interests of the said and the public in general, that he has com- infants, such sale to be upon the following menced the House Painting and Glazing terms, one half cash, and the residue on a credit of six months, taking bond with good security from the purchaser or purchasers for the payment of the said one half of the purchase money, giving at least one month's notice of the time and place, and terms of sale, in the newspaper, printed in Charles town, Jefferson County, Virginia, stating also therein that a right is given to the said petitioner to make one bid for the land he shall so offer for sale, but no title is to be made until the said purchase money and interest, if any, be paid, possession may be given to the purshaser or purchasers at the like discretion of the petitioner, who is ELIZ. STALL, Administratrix, also hereby authorised after having made the sale agreeably to those terms, to convey a title to the said purchaser or purchasers. The petitioner is to make a particular return of his proceedings therein to the court: whereupon the said Benj. Bell entered into bond with Wm. Tapscott, his security, (who justified upon oath) in the penal sum of fourteen

> A copy-Teste, DAN. LEE, C. C. C.

CAUTION.

thousand dollars, conditioned as by the said

ALL persons are cautioned against taking an assignment of a note of hand, given by the subscriber to John Haines, of Charles town, Jefferson County, for about thirtythree dollars, as I am determined not to pay the said note, unless compelled by law. JACOB BODENHAMMER.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

Vol. IX.]

WEDNESDAY, June 5, 1816.

[No. 426.

is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers one the senate, it is even more glaring.—

without the aid of the Legislature, to effect a full and true convention of the people of this Commonwealth.

Their right to do so who will be hardy will be required to pay the whole in advance. The constitution directs, that "the different No paper will be discontinued until arrears counties shall be divided into twenty four ages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent nsertion, and when not particularly directed to the contrary, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

85 All communications to the Editor must be post paid.

To the People of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

FELLOW CITIZENS. There is no political maxim whose truth is re forcibly illustrated by experience, than one contained in the declaration of rights of Virginia, "That no free government, or the blessing of liberty, can be preserved to any people, but by a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles." The entire neglect of this invaluable maxim has produced a crisis in the internal affairs of Virginia, whose novelty and importance demand the earnest at tention and consideration of every citizen of

Forty years have elapsed since the adop-tion of a constitution, which, though liable to just animadversion in some important particulars, conferred on us the invaluable blessing of a free representative form of government. Although the right which the people undeniably possess, to be squally represented was very considerably infringed by that provision of the constitution which conferred on each of the counties, however differing size and population, the same weight in the most numerous branch of the Legislature, no evil consequences were, for a considerable time, perceived to result from the infringe-ment. There existed, then comparatively, no western population; and an identity of in-terests, in the population east of the mountains, secured each particular portion of it

from oppression.

But this original infringement of the right of the people to equal representation, aided by a course of conduct in the legislature, which has greatly increased the inequality, and still further, by the operation of natural and accidental causes, has at length produced a state of things which we are warranted in saying, is an absolute mockery of the principles of free government.

Permit us, fellow-citizens, to lay before you a brief detail of facts, which will shew

that this assertion is scrupulously correct.

In proportion as population diffused itself over the Western part of the State, large counties were from time to time established by law, which, under the provisions of the constitution, were entitled to two representatives each, and no more, in the most numerous branch of the legislature. Some of these counties, in consequence of their great extent and fertility, and the salubrity of the climate, have attained a free population five times greater than the average free population of all the counties in the state, and more than twenty times greater than the free po-pulation of the smallest county on tide was ter:-while on the other hand, the population of many of the tide water counties, from the operation of various well-known causes, has dwindled away in a very remarkable degree. If representation were equalized, and Warwick county were taken as the standard by which the number of representatives from all the other counties should be regulated, the counties of Loudoun and Frederick would be entitled to forty five delegates each !- If a still further illustration of this monstrous inequality of representation be necessary, it will be found in the fact, that twenty counties on tide water, containing only fifty three thousand four hundred and forty three white inhabitants, and twenty counties in the upper country, containing two hundred and fifteen thousand three hundred and twenty three, have the same representation in the house of delegates!

But if this inequality of representation af fected merely the relative weight of a few counties, in the government of the State, it might be considered a matter of comparativesmall importance.-Unfortunately, the evil is not thus limited in its extent. It prevails to such a degree, that the governmen of the Commonwealth is actually in the hands of a minority; and, what is still more pernicious to the general interests, in the hands of a minority inhabiting a particular section of the State. Forty nine counties, Southern sections of the State, including three of the boroughs situate in those counties, have a majority of the whole number of representatives in the most numerous branch of the legislature: and these counties and boter it is idle to hope for aid.

districts," from each of which a Senator shall be elected. By a law of 1792 the territory west of the Blue Ridge of mountains was divided into four senatorial districts; and so it remains at the present day. Without stopping to inquire whether the division of 1792 was a fair one, in relation to the then relative population of the different sections of constitution, in the abundance of their caurelative population of the different sections of tion, thought it proper to make. the State, we shall be satisfied with shewing that it is now grossly unequal. The country west of the Blue Ridge has, in fact, not half

If their right, then, to assemble in convention, either personally, or by their repre-sentatives, be indisputable, and if the expediency of doing so be manifest, the only nquiry that remains is, how this desirable bject is to be effected.

The country just mentioned, constituting about three fifths of the territory of Virginia, contains a white population of two hundred and twelve thousand and thirty six souls. The whole white population of Virginia being no more than five hundred and fifty three housand eight hundred and nine, it follows that the country west of the Blue Ridge is On the other hand, thirteen senatorial dis ricts on tide-water, which contain a white

the people can prevent the passage of the most important law, though advocated by the representatives of nearly four hundred Of the thirteen senatorial districts on tide water, eleven contain fewer white inhabitants each than the county of Frederick; and one of the eleven contains scarcely more than

one fourth of the white population of that To cap the climax of inequality, the white population of the smallest tide water district is, to that of the largest mountain district, as

one to seventeen and a half.

These results are derived from the census of 1810; and it is a matter of perfect notorie-ty, that the population of the west has, since that time, increased with greater rapidity than that of the east and south, if indeed the

inequality of representation in the senate has been suffered to exist so long—why a law has not been passed, for new-modelling the sena
We confidently hope, fellow-citizens of the East and the South, that your magnanimity and your sense of justice will induce hands of a banditti composed of the furies of torial districts—the answer is an obvious | you to co-operate heartily with us in the | hell, or of bears and panthers, if through one. The representatives of a minority of great work of regenerating our political discord you lose your common stock in the the people have the whole powers of government in their hands, and they will consent to no measure which has a tendency to transfer that power to its rightful owners, the majority. We say the rightful owners; for we of the west afforded you an aid neither tardy Astrea, and in the sincerity of your heart presume it will not, and cannot, be denied, nor reluctant. In the hour of your distress, that it is a fundamental principle of our government, that the will of the majority should govern.

the weight it is entitled to in the Senate of

entitled to nine senators instead of four.

and are therefore entitled to but seven sena-

The practical result of this inequality of representation has been, a systematic disre- ravages of the enemy, they cherished no gard, by the legislature, of the interest of the northern and western pepole, too notorious to require proof or illustration, and too your relief. The bones of hundreds are left the defence of the country, your political severely felt to be dwelt on with temper.

And is there no remedy for an evil of such alarming magnitude?-Are the majority of the people to linger on, from year to year, in a state of hopeless political bondage?

There is, fellow-citizens, but one remedy

-it is pointed out by the declaration rights-"a recurrence to fundamental principles."—From a change of circumstances, operating on original defects, the constitution of the state is no longer efficient to protect the rights of the people. Its practical results are at war with its elementary principles. Professing to guarantee equal rights to all the importance of recovering your political the citizens, it leaves the majority of them rights, and transmitting them unimpaired to subject to the minority, and in a state of virtual disfranchisement.

the people, as will bring it back to its original principles. But how to effect a convention of the people is the great difficulty. The legislature could afford great facilities for attack that you aided in producing the convention like that of wild beasts, and repeat on you in a second converts what the people is the great difficulty. taining the object; but it pertinaciously refuses to do so, because a majority of both its branches, representing a lean minority of the people, are interested in perpetuating a state of things which secure to them all the powers of government, with all its honors and emoluments. It turns a deaf ear to the petitions of the people praying it to aid in assembling a convention. It has rejected petitions of this sort without number. A bill providing for this object was rejected at the last session, although it was actually voted for by the representatives of a large majority of the people of the state. From this quar-

roughs contain only two hundred and four thousand seven hundred and sixty six white the alternative, of submitting to an indefi-

TERMS OF THIS PAPER. inhabitants, which is less than one half of nite continuance of this monstrous and untraction of the Farmer's Reposition of the State by seventy two natural state of things, or of endeavouring, without the aid of the Legislature, to effect

enough to dispute?-Their right to assemble in convention is not derived from the Legis lature, but from a higher source. It is derived from the almighty governor of the universe, who created them free, and has given them the will and the power to assert their rights. It is moreover guaranteed, if

The task is admitted to be an arduous one; but resolution and perseverance are capable of vanquishing difficulties which, to the timid and irresolute, appear insurmountable. To effect the object, some sort of able. To effect the object, some sort of triot proceeds: organization and concert is absolutely indispensable. A meeting at some central point, of respectable individuals, deputed, from various parts of the State, by those who population of only one hundred and sixty two thousand seven hundred and seventeen, and are therefore entitled to but seven sena-

tors, have actually thirteen-that is to say, a fully submit to their fellow citizens throughmajority of one branch of the legislature, out the state, of both political parties, (for this is no party question, and the framers of this address are of both political parties) the which possesses a negative on all bills passed by the other. And thus, the representatives of one hundred and sixty two thousand of

following proposition.

Let the people of the different Counties who are friendly to the objects of this address, assemble in county meetings, on the fourth of July next; or as soon thereafter as practicable, and depute from each county two respectable and intelligent individuals, two respectable and intelligent individuals, to meet at Staunton in Augusta county, on Monday the nineteenth day of August next, for the purpose of devising and adopting measures for effecting a convention of the people of this Commonwealth. Let the ap-

pointment of these deputies he authenticated in such mannner as to the meetings, respectively, shall seem best.

A meeting of this sort, composed of intelligent men from various parts of the promises, inhumanly beheaded the third state, will have the means of producing part of the innocent people of Caraccas—An that organization and concert of action in than that of the east and south, if indeed the latter have increased at all. The inequality of representation is therefore at the present day even greater than has been here stated.

If it be asked why so gross and flagrant an inequality of representation in the content of action in the majority of the people, which alone are wanting. Without concert and organization subject of the king of Spain. What more could be perpetrated by a mameluke of Abysmake to attain their proper weight in the government, will inevitably be defeated.

Outrage, and how shocking and abominable! Slaughter unworthy a christian general and subject of the king of Spain. What more could be perpetrated by a mameluke of Abysmina, a Troglodite of Nubia, a cannibal of Guyana, a Carib of the Antilles, a man-eat-

institutions .- Recollect, we entreat you, that when your coasts were ravaged by a culate. Be instructed, be advised, be pruforeign foe, and your populous cities were dent, be considerate, be vigilant to an ex-threatened with destruction, your brethren treme. Take in your hand the balance of they recollected only that we were all Virginians-they thought not, they spoke not, of their political rights so long withheld. preponderates. Secured by their remote situation from the in the camps of Norfolk, a pledge of the faith and the loyalty of the North and the you, in conscience, by virtue of the social West. All that we ask of you, now, is, to do us barely justice—to make a noble sacrifice of that undue political preponderance which a coincidence of circumstances has given you, and which you know to be incompatible with those principles, which have been consecrated by the best blood of Virginia poured out in their defence.

To you, fellow citizens of the North and

West, we will only say, that we are persuaded you are too deeply impressed with your children, to consider the time and laour which must necessarily be devoted to The obvious remedy is, such an amend-ment of the Constitution, by a convention of fice worth a moment's consideration.—When which effected the glorious work.

Elisha Boyd,
Philip C. Pendleton, Of Berkeley John R. Cook, Alfred H. Powell, Robert B. White, ? Of Frederick James Pindall, ? Of Harrison Jonathan Jackson, Jacob Beeson,

Of Fairfax Humph. Peake, George Rust, James Moore, Of Hampshire County. Wm. Naylor, John McDowell, John Griggs, R. Worthington Robert C. Lee. County. George Fettre, John Rogers, County

SOUTH AMERICAN INDEPEN-

TRANSLATED FOR THE COLUMBIAN. From the Argentine Press of Buenos Ayres, of February 6.

[After a high wrought invocation of some great names of antiquity, and a quotation from Demosthenes' well-known oration to the Athenians: "Will you still go about intriot proceeds :]

Argentines! Do you desire liberty from your heart? Then allow me to apply to you the nervous harangue of the inimitable Demosthenes. How long will you prefer personal feuds to the grand object of your freedom? Free citizens whose names are spread from beyond the columns of Hercules, will you now eclipse your glory, submitting by your discord to the crew of slaves who open-ly prepare to link you to the car of their tri-umph? Will you consent that this clan shall re enslave your wives, sons, relations and parents, renewing their unheard of despotism and execrable hatred towards them? Is it possible, that having tasted the sweets of liberty, you should return to bend your necks to the yoke? Would it not be ignorance in-supportable if the noble Argentines should

be the victims of peninsular rage?
It is your disunion that weakens and wastes the forces of your native country, exposing her to be reconquered by an enraged nation which burns with lust to destroy you. Take warning of the detestable Morillo, of that monster in human shape, of that modern Attila of the peninsula, who, after deceitful part of the innocent people of Caraccas—An outrage, ah! how shocking and abominable!

country? Portenians, reflect, unite and calmake a contrast between the weight of offences received and the vital interest of liberty, and you will see with a glance, which

Religion commands the forgiveness of injuries, christian morality inculcates it, poliselfish feeling of security—they sympathiz- oy persuades it, reason dictates it, the inteunited and simultaneous, and by consequence not expose to desolation the natal soil for any other consideration. You love your native home, your consorts, children and parents give speedy proof then of this general predi-lection. Can it be, that after having made Berresford and Whitlock, with 11,000 infantry, sing a palinody, you should return, by dissention, to an ignominious ferula? What would say the nations beyond the Alps, when they shall hear it told, that some pusillanimous citizens, for personal purposes, had sold their country and their families

> I positively declare without fear of contraliction, that your cordial union is absolutely necessary to maintain your honor and being in a second conquest, what was perpetrated in the first by the Cortoses, Pizarros, Valdivias, Mendozas and Cabreras, with your innocent ancestors. Although it is necessary to make you acquainted with their rash and barbarous intents, upon no account let selfish interests kindle discord, nor, severed, one from another, introduce the atrocious convul-sions and cruelties, which the enemy's foroci-ty has already planned against you in the transports of his delirious folly. Don't you believe it? Extend your view through the provinces of Iberia, and you will see that Spain has been subject to the barbarous na-tions of the north, &c. through the characterstic strife and discordancy of her sons. Cæsar, Pompey, and Scipio, could not

the assassination of Viratus and Sertorius, those invincible props of the Spanish nation.
The children of Ishmael and Hagar should not have shamefully domineered for eight centuries over the peninsula provinces, if the resentments of count Don Julian, governor of Cueta, had not opened the gates through Gibraltar and Algeziras to a Moorish inundation. The unfortunate Rodrigo, last king of the Goths, would not have been deprived of the Saracen cymetar, if his own subjects, quarrelling among themselves, had not taken up arms against him, in favor of his almost marmed adversaries. Do you require examples more striking for warning, or more miserable consequences of the spirit of discord?

On the contrary, pagan Rome became the mistress of nations, by the strict union

and concord of the descendants of Romulus. Great Britain, says the sage Granganelli, preserves herself inexpungable in the face of Purope by the inviolable union of the Britons. The Ottoman porte remains impenetrable to the rapine of strangers, by the extraordinary adhesion of the Mahometans to one another. Behold the important effects of union! recollect however, the fable of the four bulls and the lion, who, although a ferocipus animal, and monarch of the beasts of prey, nevertheless did not dare to attack at one time, the four bulls united, but when separated, he devoured them one by one .-Forget not the adage of the philosopher, virtue and union are invincible. Nor reckon of little value that sentence of divine writ, that the triple cord can hardly be broken; and that of the evangelist, every kingdom di-vided within itself, shall be desolated.

From which be assured, that the Rio de la Plata shall perpetuate her independence, if the citizens united among themselves have the same heart and design, the same common interests, the same mode of thinking and the same spirit, &c. In such a circumstance, the tyrants' forces shall vanish like smoke. The nation that butchered two-and-thirty Columbian kings will repass the Atlantic ocean with chagrin, bearing amazement and confusion in their train; while Buenos Ayres reposes with joy in the lap of her indepen-dence, and the growing fame of her sons shall fly to the farthest confines of the globe.

Matrons of la Plata, I proceed to conclude my remonstrance with you: for when the country's defence is agitated, for which you exist, and under whose protection you breathe, you ought not to be indifferent, you are strongly obliged to influence the common prosperity on your part. If this be so, because nature inspires and social duty demands it, open your eloquent lips; consider that this is the chief resort which will give tone to that felicity for which we pant; inspire your sons with energy, your husbands with union, concord, the identity of projects; with the sweetness of your melody you can win an ascendancy over their heart and will. you can easily gain assent to your ideas.—
Herein you will imitate the Carthagenian heroines, who, in order to co-operate in the swords and pistols—cuirassiers with long defence of Carthage, cut the beautiful locks swords. Prussian officers have strong iron from their heads to make strings for the stays of cuirasses, hussars very elegant, bows that were managed by their sons and have large gray fur caps, all the soldiers spouses in the battle of Hannibal with Sci- wear brass medals, having their time of serpio, &c. &c. &c.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

POLITICAL.

Among the manuscripts of Bonaparte, which he left behind him at Eiba, was the following. Every thinking reader will make his remarks on this interesting fragment of the political and philosophical views of a man, who, for a series of years, agitated Europe, and even Africa, Asia, and America:-

PHILOSOPHICAL THOUGHTS OF A CI-DEVANT SOVEREIGN.

"The foundations of our Society are so defective, that it threatens ruin; its ing one side, around magnificent green fall will be terrible, and all the nations of marquees. The review of both days was on our Continent will be involved in it; no human force is capable of stopping the course of events; as the pear drops when it becomes heights, filled with spectators. The whole ripe, so states become putrescent at the end of their autumn. All civilized Europe is now at the same point as Italy was under the Cæsars. The tempest of the Revolution, of which some clouds extended themselves over the whole surface of France, will soon cover all the inhabited parts of the globs with a horrible night, and until nature shall have exhausted all her combustible materials, the thunder will not cease to roll, nor a more serene day appear. The whole cannot be saved, but by shedding rivers of blood, and nothing but a terrible storm can purify the infected atmosphere, which envelopes all Europe. If we give ourselves up to the course of events, then we shall have

had not the Romans been degenerate. I alone—I could save the world, and no other. I should have given it a cup of bitterness to lington was in plain military dress, without lington was in plain military dress, without Gen. Renovales, who was implicated, heard for the discovery of the conspiracy in time to empty at a single draught, instead of its being at present compelled to drink it drop by drop. They think themselves delivered by banishing me from the scene of the world, but no man who knows the spirit that governs the nations and the cabinets of Europe, will be of that opinion; he will rather be persuaded to the contrary.—Among the actors who at present figure on the stage of the world, there is not one who can conform to the times and circumstances, or who can

have subdued the peninsula, if the disagree- the old footing every thing that ought to ment of the inhabitants had not occasioned perish, or to be buried in the night of oblivion, as entirely unsuitable to the lights of the age, and still more so to our actual position? What is fermenting at present in Spain and at Rome will soon cause a general conflagration over the whole surface of Europe "They are pompously calling up from the depth of the tombs, in which repose those who have been dead for ages, after having endured the miseries and follies of their time, a phantom which they regard as a saving spirit that must bring them wisdom and

"I foresee that nature, as often happens in the diseases of individuals, will seek a remedy for these evils, whatever the physicans may say of it; when the crisis will be terrible. I know men and my age. I should have hastened the return of happiness, if those with whom I had to act had The emperor of Austria was in elegant uninot been such villains.

"They accuse me now of having despised and enslaved them. It was their own base souls, their thirst of gold and of destruction, that placed them at my feet. Could I move a step without treading on them? In truth, I had no occasion to lay snares for catching them; it was sufficient for me to present to them the cup of riches and rapine, full of empoisoned honey, and they with avidity drunk to satiety. The slaves were in want of a master; I was not in want of slaves. This is saying every thing. Forty millions of men complain bitterly of oppression on my part; of me, a single individual, one of those powerful and dangerous geniuses, whom force destroys and aggrandizement throws headlong.

AN AMERICAN IN FRANCE.

FROM A BOSTON PAPER.

IWe have been allowed the perusal of the manuscript notes of an intelligent traveller, lately returned from Europe, and have been permitted to make extracts from them. They contain a fund of useful information relative to the countries which he visited, accompanied with remarks which his attentive observation and extensive information have rendered highly valuable. We are obliged to confine our extracts to the following passages relative to the allied troops in

Extracts from the memoranda of a traveller in Europe, in 1815 & 1816.

4 . ALENCON, SEPT. 1, 1815. The roads are full of Prussian trooops, 50,000 having been sent to Bretagna.-Heavy contributions are levied for their support. Soldiers are well dressed and disciplined-blue frock coats and linen pantaloons, shoes strongly nailed like French shoes in Bretagne, though most of the peasants wear wooden ones-guns excellent, locks well covered with leather, buttoned over them-bayonets rather short, cavalry of various descriptions—light, with pikes, having red and white fancons or little flags, vice marked on them, are generally very

September 8 .- Go to Vertus, 30 leagues from Paris, to attend the review of the Russian army. Was detained for passports and arrived at the middle of the first day's review. Have a view of the emperors, &c. Cossack artillery, line of 160,000 Russians, fine young athletic men, in elegant and neat uniform. The cossacks are now generally enrolled in regular cavalry, well armed and well mounted, in uniform, with spears and without fancons like the Prussians and

Poles. The troops wheel in the English mode, but employ markers.

On the second day, the whole army formed seven divisions in hollow squares, wantarmy went through a religious seremony, the mass of the Greek church. The priests were in long silk gowns, generally black, but some russet, with very long thick beards. The whole army partock of the ceremony with hats off, and with great solemnity.—The emperor Alexander resembles the pictures we see of him, smiling and bowing to every group of strangers, and the course of events, then we shall have their-officers, except Alexander, by a blue the same fate that the Romans had to endure from the inundation of the barbarians of the north.

"The latter would have made vain efforts, had not the Romans been degenerate. I was in a plain dress, mounted on an uncom-

view at St. Denis, sixty-thousand men, including a few Belgians and Brunswickers. The cavalry were very splendid and perfect.

The artillery apparently perfect, but their caissons said not to be so convenient in manœuvring as the Prussians, which are on two wheels. The English caissons are di-vided into two boxes on each axletree, the

markably nice in the smaller tractics, but | circulation of the intelligence." generally correct. Each platoon officer was covered by a sergeant with a long pike. Lord Wellington was on a small grey horse, kicking and headstrong—rides rapidly, but carelessly, easing himself aukwardly by resting on the stirrups; his dress was very plain, without plume or epaulettes; is 5 feet 8 in-He made no preparations for manœuvres, but showed the principal movements of the battle of Salamanea. Schwartzenburg was present; is about 50 years old, large, 5 feet 10 inches high, with a lively dark eye, manly, heroic expression, and an openness of countenance little resembling Commodore Hull. Lord Cathant alin was present; he is about 50, has very knotty features, dark complexion, hard face, is small and thin. form, white coat and scarlet pantaloons; is about 50, rather thin, has a long face, grave, thoughtful and intelligent, though not strik-

Oct. 6.—Departed for Dijon to see the Austrian army, with a French major, and a Swiss officer of the king of Prussia's guards. The first was in the campaign of Moscow, says that not near all the French army were engaged in the battle of Moscow; three bridges were thrown over the Berezina in 10 hours, the river 300 toises wide. He was wounded badly at Waterloo; French cavalry charged often thro' the English cavalry and infantry. The French used no rifles, a few lancers. He says the Cossacks are good against cavalry only, that they will not stand fire, nor the Russian tiralleurs in the open spaces; in square fire do not load for the second, both manœuvre by guides.

The Austrian park of artillery is immense : many licorns and a great number of French pieces. The carriages are too slight, and have good axletrees. All the caissons and baggage wagons are of wicker work. The troops seem inferior to the other allied troops, though generally stouter men. The head quarters are the most beautiful encampments that can be imagined, formed of green boughs, and immense quantities of twigs arranged in all shapes, forming arches, columns, national coats of arms of the allies, lions, eagles, stags, &c. in high taste. The Austrian picked troops, guards of infantry, and cavalry, are the finest looking troops I

have seen in Europe. October 12 .- In the Diligence met three French captains about 40 years old, returning home, one after an absence of 7 years, one of 11, and the other of 12-also a nun, who was smart, talkative, intelligent, and inquisitive-rather handsome, in full dress. with beads, hears, crosses, white cap, or kind of cape bonnet. She reads her prayer book two or three times a day and crossed herself at every crucifix, they being frequent on the road. She had not taken vows for life. The sisterhood are employed generally in school-keeping, or as nurses in the hospitals. Two of the officers who had been in the army of Spain, complained that Bona-parte was prejudiced against the army, and gave them no promotion, decorations nor pay. The third had served under Murat of Naples; he called Murat hot headed, but said that Caroline was able, popular, and the teemed a dissolute character Their son, 11 years old is a fine horseman and can manœu- tish government vre a regiment well.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

A morning paper states, that "the last | American Consul; but who would not be reletters from Spain announce an interesting piece of information—the detection of a conspiray against the life of Ferdinand VII.

The city of Madrid, says our correspondent,

The city of Madrid, says our correspondent, had been for some time past more than usually resorted to by discharged Guerilia officers without pay, who were known not to be well affected to the king and government. From this circumstance alone government suspected that some plan was in agitation dangerous to the peace of the city, and set about an inquiry for the means of its detection, when it was found that a conspiracy had been formed for the effecting of some great object, but which, at the time, did not | Newbern some weeks since. appear. The government, by pursuing their enquiries further, ascertained the names of the conspirators, and immediately and flour, particularly, would not bring had them arrested. But the matter did not more than prime cost. Prices of island prostop there: for many of the perons arrested | duce-White sugar \$11; brown do 9; cofhad the torture inflicted upon them according to the former custom of Spain, in order to extort from them the object of the conspiracy. From the declaration of some of the sufferers, it was ascertained that the conspiracy had in view the extinction of the present king of Spain, and their royal highnesses his brothers, &c. Mr. Rechart was the first who underwent the torture. He confessed the object of the conspiracy, and implicated many persons of distinction hitherto not suspected.

of the discovery of the conspiracy in time to escape: and the brother of Calatrava was equally fortunate. Many officers of rank, and subalterns, are implicated, and have been arrested. A few hours more and the conspiracy would have succeeded. The letter which communicates these particulars was forwarded by an indirect channel to England; and intimates that no positive information on the subject could be subject to the subject apply a remedy to them.—Were not this the expected by a pole with a joint in on the subject could be expected by any dictional attempts be made to restore on the middle, and surpass the French much in rect channels, as all letters for France and

manœuvring. The infantry were not re- | England were intercepted, to prevent the

NEW-YORK, May 28

By the arrival this forenoon of the brie Henry Clay, capt. Allen, from Dublin, we have received the Dublin Evening Post, of the 11th of April, from which we have made ches high, not large, face not very striking. some extracts. Captain Allen informs us that the income tax in England is abolished

Dublin, April 11. We have London papers of Monday the 8th, by this day's mail, and Paris papers and letters to the 6th inst.

Princess Charlotte. - In a letter from Pa ris, dated the 4th instant, inserted in a lead. ing ministerial paper of Monday, we observe the following passage:

"M. Bonald, the author of Political Legis. lation, and Member of the Chamber of Deputies, sent to the Journal des Debats which the censeur very prudently suppressed—the purport of it was against the right of success. sion in the female branch of the regal family of Great Britain. The author affirmed that an adherence to such a system would create an inevitable convulsion in Europe. It is perhaps to be regretted, that the absurd speculation of this man was not permitted to see

We forbear entering into any comment on this very strange piece of intelligence, but it will, we conceive occasion much speculation. The following from a London paper, also seems somewhat unaccountable:

'The prince of Coburg has ordered 50 grey horses to be purchased for his stables: and the establishment of the royal couple are to wear the Coburg livery, instead of that of the royal house of England.

Bonaparte, The Zenobia sloop of war arrived in Plymouth Sound, on Monday the 1st inst. from St. Helena. after a passage of 6 weeks. Some of the Zenobia's people had been employed in fitting up the house at Longwood for the ex-emperor. The stories about sentinels threatening and firing at him, of captain Poplewell, &c. &c. turn out to be the rankest gossip. Bonaparte suffers no complaint to escape his lips; submits to his confinement (which he believes to be temporary) with philosophy, and appears to have infused the same spirit into his followers. Bonaparte was on the best footing with the officers of the 53d, but declined idle visits of curiosity.

Public Expenditure—Amongst the many curious items of charges laid upon the table of the House of Commons, is one which has attracted the attention of the opposition, viz: 6000 pounds for her majesty's travel-ling expences to and fro to Brighton.

CHARLESTON, May 22. FROM HAVANNA.

By the arrival at this port yesterday of the schr. Caroline, Captain Johntson, in 7 days from Havanna, we learn that all foreign vessels were shortly to be excluded from entering or trading there; that this event was to take place immediately on the arrival of the new governor, who was daily expected. We have not heard the reason for this extraordinary measure-probably the same "adored" Ferdinand is desirous of favorite of Napoleon-she is generally es adopting the same liberal course of police followed by his magnanimous ally the Bri-

The U. S. brig Boxer sailed from Havan. na on a cruise about 8 days before the Caroline. The Boxer carried out from New-Orleans a person to officiate at Havanna as ployment, and no person to whom they can look for protection. The American Mercantile interest also suffers for the same

The Carthagenian privateer schr. La Popa was cruizing in the vicinity of Havanna, for Spanish vessels, and occasionally looked into port. Several cruizers had been despatched after her, but without success. This is the same privateer that went into

The Havanna markets for American produce continued very low-the articles of rice fee 13; molasses 8 bits per keg; honey 4 bits per gallon. Fruit was very scarce and dear.—City Gazette.

Letters from Havanna up to the 13th make no mention of the rumour that the port of Havanna was likely to be shut against Foreign vessels .- Courier.

ST. JOHN'S ANTIGUA, APRIL 20.

The ship Saint Vincent, Herbert, bound from the Island of St. Johns, and by means of a pilot boat communicated to his honor the President, the following official notification, issued by his excellency Sir Charles Brisbane, at St. Vincent.

> GOVERNMENT HOUSE. St. Vincents, 29th April. 5

The Governor has great pleasure in acquainting the public, that the insurgents of Barbadoes have been subdued, and tranquillity restored to the estates; that the ringleaders have been taken and executed; that many have been killed during the operations, with the loss of only two or three lives on the part of the inhabitants; and that trials and punishments in the most exemplary style, were still going on against the offenINUNDATION.

On Monday morning about 3 o'clock the levee in front of the upper part of Ma-carty's plantation, two leagues above the city, was undermined by the water and broke through; the breach has since rapidly percased and is now (Wednesday evening) ally an acre in width. An immense torrent water is rushing thro' inundating the country several miles above. But its principal course is through the cypress swamp and into the Bayou St. John, which is swellad to an alarming height, its banks and the | been this day taken as genuine at one of our adjacent country being completely overflow-ed. During Tuesday night, rapid & dangerous encroachments were made upon the rear of the Fauxbourg St. Mary and that tract of ground lying between the city and the the cashier's name which is not to be found wamp. The burying ground is covered to on the genuine note. The whole of the writhe height of several feet-indeed the back | ting ink on the counterfeit is of a darker copart of the city itself is overflowed, and pro- lor than that on the genuine note. The enhably before the expiration of 12 hours the graving, paper, &c. is in our eye as good as whole of Dauphin and Burgogne streets will

be filled with water. Amid the awful scene that surrounds us, it is some consolation to learn that-measures have been adopted effectually and speedily to put a stop to the calamity. The governor as employed, at the expense of the state, an able engineer, who has pledged himself to close the mouth of the crevice in a very few days. As he has an abundance of materials and more than a sufficiency of hands at his disposal, we see no reason to believe him too sanguine in his calculation, or why, with the blessing of Heaven, he will not be successful.

MILLEDGEVILLE, MAY 15. The following letter from Col. Hawkins to

yesterday by express. CREEK AGENCY, MAY 10, 1816. I have received two communications from lieut, col. Clinch, who commands at Fort Gaines, on Chattahoche, (about 65 miles below Fort Mitchell) of the 3d and 7th. The first to inform me "the Indians surprized and took two soldiers who had charge of 30 head of cattle near the Fort, and drove off the cattle. They were pursued 25 miles on the trail which leads to St. Marks. I have demanded the soldiers, their horses, cattle and party of Indians, of their chief." On the 7th, "the spy I sent after the party reported they had crossed the Flint rivers near Burgess' old place, they had not killed the two men, but understood they intended to do so, if they become too much fatigued to travel. That the Simenoles, and all the towns near the confluence of Flint and Chattohoche, were preparing for war: they had been drinking their war physic and dancing for several days. It was understood they were to divide themselves into two

parties, one to go against Hartford, the other to attack Fort Gaines." "This report is confirmed by an Indian arrived last evening direct from the hostiles; three white men you will know, came this morning to inform me "they were of opinion the Simenoles and adherents were preparing to strike a blow somewhere: and that all the towns who wish to remain friendly, are preparing to remove above the line." That the Sime- this happy event cannot be immediately exwar I have not the smallest doubt. "I feel it my duty to communicate to you and through you to my fellow citizens on

part may save the lives of many helpless women and children." I deem it my duty to make this communi eation to you, to give it the publicity its im-portance requires in conformity with the desire of the colonel; and am very respect-fully your excellency's obedient servant,

A detachment of three hundred men of the U. States' army under the immediate.

WRITTEN in England, 6th January, to be continued weekly, as nearly as possible, and to consist, partly, of Mr. Cobunderstand this movement to be in consequence of an express received from colonel M Donald of the 7th infantry, from the Creek agency, stating that the Upper | Creeks and Seminoles had formed a junction

We see no remedy for these evils and the security of the defenceless inhabitants of the west, but the utter extermination of these misled and savage marauders.

NEW-YORK, MAY 24.

the Paris date of April 3.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 9. conferred upon him by his majesty, as minister to the United States.—His request larly, every Saturday, if the arrivals from was granted." was granted."

> PHILADELPHIA, MAY 24. COUNTERFEITS.

A HUNDRED DOLLAR note of the MECHA-NICS BANK of Philadelphia, is now before us, so executed, as to be even on a close comparison with a genuine note of the same Bank, and same amount, and same emission, scarcely distinguishable. Indeed so faithful is it in every particular, that one of them has

that of the genuine note. The signatures appear to be traced .- [Press. .

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5.

Married, on Thursday the 30th ult. by the Rev. J. Matthews, Mr. Ephraim S. Bellar, to Miss Sally Reid, both of this place.

From the Gleaner.

We give our readers this week what details we have of Foreign News. To be sure they , are not of much importance, in the usual ac-The following letter from Col. Hawkins to the executive of this state was received importance, in the opinion of every philanthropist, as they show that Europe, so lately convulsed and torn by the most sanguinary contests, at length reposes in the arms of for Mr. Cobbett. We request, that all let-peace Instead of battles—we have now acters containing orders for books to be imcounts of balls; in place of fighting-we have statements of feats; and in the room of the melancholy murder of millions-we read of magnificent marriages. The Duke of Berri to a Princess of Naples; Prince Geo. Leopold to the Princess Charlotte;—The King of the Netherlands to a Russian Princess, &c. &c. That little rascal, Cupid, it seems has kicked his father Mars, out of doors, and assumed the reins of empire himself.

Love rules the court, the camp, the grove, All Earth below, and Heaven above, For Love is Heaven and Heaven is Love-

At least Walter Scott says so: In short the great folks of Europe, who have been doing all they could to depopulate Europe, for the last twenty-five years, are now seriously setting about the most effectual means to restore its numbers. But pleasant as all this may be to us as men, it cannot be concealed that to us as printers, it is the very devil. No man cares a fig for the papers .- The very sight of a Gazette, now-adays gives a man a fit of the gapes. In good truth, Bonaparte, with all our abuse of him was worth fifty pounds a year in every prin-ter's pocket. He was a rare workman at forging news. We have been devising a olan, the week past to rescue him from St. Helena, and send him back to Frejus; but as selves with such plain, simple fare as peace in the world will afford: seasoned occasionally with a rasher of domestic politics. If the frontiers of Georgia, the rumors that are in circulation, as a little vigilance on their means, why, as old friend says—they must break up business and endeavor to get to some honest employment.

Cobbett's Political Register.

On Tuesday the 21st inst. will be published at No. 19, Wall street, New York, Agent for I. A. COBBETT'S POLITICAL REGISTER,

the U. States' army, under the immediate bett's essays, which have been published in command of captain Cumming (attached to the regiment of colonel King) began a forced march this morning for Fort Hawkins. We matter from the same pen, wholly new, sent out from England in manuscript. The form of the publication is large octave, the paper is of the best quality, and the printing executed in the best manner. The series of numbers will form a volume at the end of and had already commenced hostilities.

Their purpose was to attack colonel Clinch, on the Chatachochie—and to murder and depredate along the frontiers of Georgia.

Indinders will form a visualization of the purpose, with a title page and index furnished. The retail price is 25 cents each number, with an allewance of 8 cents out of number, with an allewance of 8 cents out of the 25 to booksellers and others, it being an instruction to us, not to sell by retail ourselves, except at our office in New-York. Such gentlemen, therefore, as may think the work worthy of their attention, will please to apply to their own booksellers in LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the arrival this morning of the brig Kentucky, Bille, in 40 days from Bordeaux, we have received Bordeaux papers to the 9th of April, inclusive, containing Paris dates to the 4th. They are filled with their legislative proceedings, which are of a local nature. We find the following articles under the Paris date of April 3 he Paris date of April 3.

"Mrs. Patterson, the daughter of Mr. bursement of his expenses, to say nothing of Patterson, a rich American, is now in this any remuneration for the time and labor incity. She comes to establish her claim as dispensibly requisite to the prosecution of so the legitimate heir of an ex-king, to the very arduous an undertaking. The subscribers large estates that he has left in this country. have brought out with them some copies of It is expected the trial will come on imme- the Register, vol. 29, which closes the last "M. Hyde de Neuville this day asked the chamber to grant him permission to be absent a sufficient time to attend to the mission booksellers."

"M. Hyde de Neuville this day asked the ing each 13 numbers, is 2 dollars 25 cents, with an allowance of 72 cents per volume to booksellers.

hardly to be supposed, that will be the case. We shall, therefore, be obliged sometimes to miss a week, and to publish two Registers in one week, in order to publish fifty two numbers in the course of the year. We have brought out with us the seven first numbers, and we shall publish two numbers in a week, for the first three weeks; after which, we shall publish only once a week, except in the cases before described. For the present, we shall publish every Tuesday, and ever Saturday, and have the numbers ready for delivery at 8 o'clock in the morning of those days. HENRY COBBETT,

G. S. OLDFIELD. No. 19, Wall street, New York. We respectfully acquaint the public, that we will receive written orders from any bookseller, or other gentleman, for books to be imported from England; that the order may be for old books or new; for any particular book; for all new books generally; for all new books of a particular description, or branch of science, or literature, or for a collection of new books, not exceeding a fixed sum. These orders we will transmit to England, where they will be executed, under the direction of Mr. Cobbett, with all possible speed, it being intended that there shall be no delay beyond the first day, when the

execution can take place.

The rate at which books thus imported, are to be charged, is, 25 per centum above the retail price in England, exclusive of

We have, at our office, ample catalogues of English books, and will be happy to submit them to the inspection of any gentleman who may wish to see them.

We will also receive, and carefully forward, any letters or any communication, that may be sent to us, or delivered to us, ported, or containing communications for Mr. Cobbett, may be forwarded to us free of postage. HENRY COBBETT, G. S. OLDFIELD.

No. 19, Wall street, New York.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber intending to remove to the Western Country, offers his House and Lot for sale, in Charlestown, opposite the residence of Mr. Robert Worthington, in a fine healthy situation. The house is two stories high, and the lot contains half an acre of ground. A great bargain will be given to any person inclined to purchase, and ssession may be had on the fifteenth of

eptember next. GREGORY O'NEAL.

May 29.

Thomas S. Bennett & Co. HAVE commenced the Mercantile business in Shepherd's-Town, opposite Messrs. Sel-by & Swearingen's. They have a very general and extensive assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS. selected from the latest importations, which they offer for sale on very accommodating

THEY HAVE Irish Linens and Sheetings Elegant diaper and damask table Linens Linen Cambricks, Kentings Cambrick, Jaconet, Leno, Book and Mull Muslins, unusually cheap India Muslins

Elegant plain and satin striped Muslins Fancy Muslins of various descriptions Ginghams, and Seersuckers Ladies and gentlemen's silk and cotton

Ladies and gentlemen's white and black kid Gloves, Silk Gloves.

Superb laventine Shawls and Handkers hiefs, richly figured and plain Love Handkerchiefs Italian and Canton Crapes of various coa

Laventines, Satins, and Double Florences, black and other colours Thread, Silk and Cotton Laces Superfine Cloths and Kersimers Second quality Cloths and Kersimers Florentine and Marseilles Vestings White Counterpanes Russia Sheetings Twill'd Bagging Ticklenburg Home-made Linen

Plated Bridle Bits and Stirrip Irons A large assortment of Saddlery China, Glass and Queen's Ware A few elegant sets of plated Castors Cheap Groceries and Liquors

Hardware and Cutlery Waldron's double prime Cradling and Grass Scythes Long's Sickles, &c. &c. &c. May 30.

Runaway Negro.

COMMITTED to the jail of Jefferson County, as a Runaway, a Mulatto Man who calls himself John, and says he is the property of John Hughes, of Fauquier county, Va. Had on a light coloured homemade coat, coarse shirt, light coloured cassimere pantaloons, all much worn, an old wool hat and coarse shoes about half worn—about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, flat nose and both legged. The owner is desired to release him, otherwise he wilt be disposed of as the law directs. JOHN SPANGLER, Jailer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT, agreeably to acts passed during the last session of Congress-The duties on licenses to retailers will, from the 31st of December, 1816, be reduced to those payable according to the act of August 2, 1813. These licences will be granted for a year, except in case of an application for a license to retail between the 30th day of June and the 1st of January next, which will be granted for a period that will expire on the 31st of December next, on paying a sum which shall bear the same proportion to the duty for a year, according to the existing rates, as the time for which the license may be granted. shall bear to a year.

noles and lower Indians are determined on pected, we must for the present content our 2. That the duties on spirits distilled within the United States, will cease after the 30th of June, 1816, to which period returns must be made of the spirits that may be distilled on or

That after the 30th day of June, 1816, new rates of duties on licenses, for stills and boilers will take effect, which are as follows, in cents, for each gallon of their capacity.

	DOMESTIC MATERIALS.		ROOTS.		FOREIGN MATERIALS	
	Stills.	Boilers.	Stills.	Boilers.	Stills.	Boilers.
1 week,	41/2	9	21	41/2		
2 weeks,	9	18	44	9		
1 month,	18	36 .	9	18	23	46
2 months,	36	72	18	36	46	92
3 months,	54	108	27	54	68	136
4 months,	72	144	36	72	90	180
5 months,	90	180	45	90		
6 months,	108	216	54	108	135	270
8 months,		it style			180	360
l year,	216	432	108	216	270	540

The provisions applicable to the duties on licenses to distillers, are, in general, the same with those laid by the act of July 24, 1813. The most important of the new provisions are that the duty is invariably to be paid in money, when that payable upon the still or stills, or boilers, licensed at any one time, does not exceed twenty dollars; that a deduction of eight per centum is, in all cases, to be made for prompt payment; that in cases where the duties are bonded, they are to be given with two sureties at the least (instead of one as heretofore) and are to be paid at the end of twelve menths, from the expiration of the license; that all stills are to be licensed, that are used, or kept in a situation for use; that a penalty lies against any person who shall keep in or about his distillery, any beer, or other liquor, prepared from grain, for the purpose of distillation, for more than eight days, without having a license; that a collector is authorised to enter a distillery at any time, whether between the rising and seting of the sun, or at any other time.

In cases in which a license for distilling, shall have been granted, according to the present rates of duty, for a period extending beyond the 30th day of June, 1816, it is required, under a penalty for neglect, that the person to whom the same may have been granted or transferred, shall, on or before the said day, apply to the collector, and pay, or secure the payment of, the additional duty, according to the new rates, for the unexpired period of the license from the

New forms for bonds, will be prepared by the collector and furnished to distillers on ap-

WILLIAM DAVISON, Collector.

Winchester, May 29, 1816.

ODE TO VANITY.

BY SELECK OSBORN, ESQ. Thou spirit gay and volatile That prompts the self-complacent smile,
And sports thy Proteant shape around me,
More comfort do I find in thee, Than in demure philosophy,. When sharp vexations wound me.

Thou cloak of fur, that keep'st me warm, Admidst adversity's rude storm, And shield'st me from the wordling's frown Thou canopy, that spread'st thy shade, When malice kindles o'er my head, And pour'st its hottest fury down.

In vain may critics underrate, And deem my talents short of weight, When thou, with partial scales, art nigh When fill'd with thy persuading spirit,

I cannot fail to FEEL my merit,

Though all the world deny!

This true thou send at me castle-building, And mock'st me oft with tinsel gilding, And lead'st me oft to false conclusions; Yet when fatigu'd with sober fact, And when with cold reflections rack'd, I love to court thy sweet illusions.

Thy last fond DREAM, was, (to be frank)
A mischievous, bewitching prank,
As sportive fairy ever play'd—
Thou didst persuade that MARY's eye, To my fond gaze made soft reply, And more than friendship's warmth be

Fool! was't a thought of me the while, That lighted up that angel smile,
Upon her lovely face?
"Twas but the mingled glow of sense, That gave the inimitable grace.

Transient, as joyous, was that DREAM—But O! its raptures were supreme.

Like those of saints of immortality! There was such bliss in that short HOUR, Of FANCY's visionary power—
"Twas worth an AGE of DULL REALITY!

TO-MORROW.

How sweet to the heart is the thought of When hope's fairy pictures bright colors dis-

How sweet when we can from futurity bor-A BALM for the griefs that afflict us To-DAY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

In a letter dated June 20th, we have the following account of the newly discovered country in New South Wales, behind the Blue Mountains, which before the year 1811, was a complete Terra incognita:

"The new country is but thinly peopled, and its natives resemble much those about

Sydney, though their language is very dif-ferent: they differ also in being well covered with kangaroo skins, sewed together very apper or flesh side they had picked very in-geniously and regularly, ornamental devices; mong which were crosses. They seemed to be a laughing good-natured people, with-out the savage warlike spirit, or fury of the Sydney natives. They had with them tamed native dogs, with which I fancy they On which there is a Dwelling House and

one hundred and fifteen miles from Bathurst. He reports all the tract of country he passed river, running to the westward, abounds

"The river is nearly the size of the Hawkesbury, and as far as he can judge, may be easily explored with a boat, or travelling along its banks, through a beautiful plain, fertile country. He has brought with him hither a large quantity of the finest with him hither a large quantity of the finest manna I have ever seen, which he collected among the grass and in burnt fields, which he described to be clustered with it in small places. I conclude it to be the produce of our locust insect (Tetigonia,) either what those insects have deposited in the grass, or what they contained when they were destroyed by the grass taking fire. The natives were very shy, and alarmed at his appearance. He found whole mountains of fine blue lime-stone, and profusion of the common nova mina pebbles, topazes, and crystals, usually found on the coast of Bass Straits. The country is well wooded, and Straits. The country is well wooded, and among the trees are numerous pines, 40 feet high without a branch. The soil and pasturage is rich in the extreme."

London Paper.

FASHION!

What could exhibit, says Dr. Henry, "a more fantastical appearance than an English beau of the 14th century? He wore long

pointed shoes, fastened to his knee by gold or silver chains; hose of one colour on one leg, and of another colour on the other; short breeches, which did but meet to the middle of his thighs—a coat, the one half white, the other half black or blue; a long beard, a silk hood buttoned under his chin, embroidered with grotesque figures of animals, dancin, men, &c. and sometimes ornamented with gold and precious stones." This dress was the height of the mode in the reign of King

AN ACT,

Regulating the Currency within the United States, of the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain, and the crowns of France, and five franc pieces.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from the passage of this act, and for three years thereafter, and no longer, the following gold and silver coin shall pass current as money within the United States, and be a legal tendor Teas, Rice, Cheese, Molasses, Almonds, for the payment of all debts and demands, at Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Filberts, and many the several and respective rates following, other articles in the Grocery line. Also, and not otherwise, videlicet: the gold coins of Madeira, Port and Lisbon Wine, Claret and Great Britain and Portugal, of their present | Cogniac and French Brandy, Jamaica Spistandard, at the rate of one hundred cents for | rits, and Antigua Rum, Gin and Whiskey, every twenty seven grains, or eighty eight | Waldron's Cradling and Grass Scythes, cents and eight ninths per pennyweight: the gold coins of France, of their present standard, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty seven and a half grains, or eighty seven and a quarter cents per pennyweight: the gold coins of Spain, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty eight and a half grains, or eighty four cents per pennyweight: the crowns of France, at the rate of the hundred and seventeen cents and six-tenths per ounce, or one hundred and ten cents for each crown weighing eighteen pennyweights and seventeen grains: the five franc pieces, at the rate of one hundred and sixteen cents per ounce, or ninety-three cents and three mills for each five franc piece weighing sixteen pennyweights and two

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause essays of the foregoing gold and silver coins made current by this act, to be had at the mint of the U. States, at least once in every year; and to make report of the result thereof to Con-

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro-tempore. April 29, 1816-APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

Valuable Property for Sale.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Thursday 20th June,

THE UNION MILLS. SITUATED on the North branch of the Rappahannock river, in the County of Culwith kangaroo skins, sewed together very neatly with sinews of the emus; they wore and 1 1-2 miles below Norman's Ford, runthe fur side next to their skins, and on the pair of 6 feet Burr stones, and a pair of Country stones, with Evans' Ma-

> A Tract of Land containing 400 ACRES.

caught kangaroos. Their spears are heavy other buildings .- And on Saturday, the 22d and clumsy, and they throw them only a day of June, on the Premises, one other short distance out of their hands, like the MILL, situate in Orange county, about SO miles above Fredericksburg, on the South "The day we left Bathurst Plains, the | branch of the Rappahannock, running | pair Governor dispatched Mr. Evans, Deputy of 6 feet Burr stones, and 1 pair of Country Land Surveyor, with two men and horses, to proceed as far as he could to the west- WOOL-CARDING MACHINE, comward. He returned a few days ago, after | plete; with a valuable SAW-MILL on the opposite side of the river. Attached to this property, are two Lots of GROUND, con-taining about 6 acres; on which are a Dwellover to be even superior to that we explored, | ing House and other buildings; and near it, and much more thickly peopled, which he | 450 Acres of WOOD-LAND, heavily timattributes to the astonishing herds he con- bered with Pine and Oak. Both of these stantly saw of kangaroos and emus, on | Mills are in fine Wheat neighborhoods, and which the natives subsisted, together with | commanding in the dryest seasons, an abunabundance of fish, which a considerable sized | dance of water. The Terms will be made accommodating. A private Sale would be preferred, in which event due notice will be

> JOHN ALCOCKE. Union-Mills, May 29.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Smallwood, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those hav-ing claims against said deceased, are desired to exhibit them properly attested, that ar-rangements may be made for settlement. ELIZ. SMALLWOOD, Adm'trix. Charlestown, May 29.

NOTICE.

THE suit of Benjamin Strother's administrators against George Hite, and others, depending in the County Court of Jefferson, having been referred by an order of said Court to the undersigned for the purpose of stating the accounts between the parties. They are hereby notified that he will attend at R. Fulton's Hotel, in Charlestown, on the second Saturday in June, for the purpose of carrying said order into effect.

CARVER WILLIS, Com'r. in Chancery for Jefferson County,

SPRING GOODS

The subscriber has just received a great va-

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING

Marseilles Vesting Irish Linens Mul Mul Muslins India Muslins Shirting Cambrics Cambries ----Silk Shawls Jaconett —— Kid Gloves Coloured _____ Bonnetts Ginghams -Fancy Ribbons,

Also, a general assortment of Saddlery and Hardware, China, Glass, Queens and Tin Ware.

The subscriber is receiving goods constant, ly, and solicits all who may wish to purchase goods to give him a call, as he is induced to believe that it will be to their interest, as he is determined no pains shall be spared to give satisfaction to his customers, to whom he tenders his thanks for past favors. R. WORTHINGTON.

.CAUTION.

an assignment of a note of hand, given by the subscriber to John Haines, of Charlestown, Jefferson County, for about thirty- | ing county, about one and a half miles from three dollars, as I am determined not to pay the said note, unless compelled by law.

JACOB BODENHAMMER.

JONATHAN NIXON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has com-menced the House Painting and Glazing Business, to whom he tenders his professional services. Those who may please to patronise him, may rely on having their work neatly executed without delay. Charles Town, May 22.

NOTICE.

THOSE persons who made purchases at the sale of Jesse Stall, dec'd, will take notice that their obligations will become due on the 26th day of the present month, (May) when punctual payment will be required.

ELIZ. STALL, Administratria, BENJ. MELVIN; Adm'or.

Stray Mare.

STRAYED from Mr. Wm. Tapscott's farm near the Sulphur Spring, on the 10th inst. a dark bay Mare, with a small star in her forehead, has the ring bone on her right hind foot, shod before with old shoes, one hind foot white, but which not recollected, about 8 years old, and about 14 hands high. A reward of Five Dollars will be paid for son, as will be sufficient to pay and disbringing said mare to Mr. Tapscott's, or for charge the balance of the purchase money information so that the owner gets her again.

PHEBE DAWSON.

Wool Carding Machine. ed to Mr. Daniel Kable's Mill, formerly owned by John Lyons, on Bullskin, and will be in operation about the 25th of this month. The above Machines will be managed by an any other machines in this or the adjoiring as it will be an advantage to the carding. The price for carding wool into rolls eight cents per pound.

JAMES WALKER. Avon Mills, May 22.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received a very handsome assortment of SPRING GOODS,

which they now offer for sale at their store in sortment consists of almost every description of DRY GOODS, also a very complete assortment of Pen Knives, Knives and Forks, Sheep Shears, and House Trimmings, Nails of almost every size, Flax Hackles, Grass and Cradling Scythes, German, Crowley, and Blistered Steel, Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Teas, Walnuts, Almonds, Filberts and Raisins, Brandy, Wines and Spirits of an excellent quality, Queens Ware, &c.

BLANK DEEDS

W. & J. LANE.

JOHN CARLILE & Co.

Have just received and now opening, at their Store, near the Market House, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS.

Amongst which are, elegant black, brown, lead, and changeable Silks, Crossbarr'd do. Bandanno, Flag, and Black Silk Handk fis, Black, White, and Pink Crapes, Hat and Bonnet ditto, Cambricks, Leno and Jaconet Muslin, Calicoes, Curtin Calicoes, Sew. ing. Silk, Black, White and Lead colored Hose, Chip, Strawand Silk Bonnets, Shawls, Handk'ffs, Nankcens, Cords and Velvets, Irish Linen and Sheeting, Shirting Cambricks, Cloth and Cassimere, almost every price, colour and quality, with a general as-

Hardware and Groceries. And almost every other article suitable for Town and Country. They will be sold off, on the lowest terms possible for Cash. Charles Town, May 29.

First Rate Jefferson Land FOR SALE.

AGREEABLY to the power given by the order of the superior court of Chancery, held in Winchester, hereunto annexed, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on the first Monday in June next, between 100 and 150 acres of that vahiable tract of Land in Jefferson County, commonly called Fleetwood, being the same land mentioned in said order. The entire tract contains about 500 acres adjoining the lands of Messrs. S. Swayne, Craghill, Dow. ney, Hains, Tate, Dandridge, Hammond, and Beeler—the part thus to be sold will be laid ALL persons are cautioned against taking in assignment of a note of hand, given by Dandridge, and Hammond. For fertility of soil this land is equal to any in that flourish-Charlestown, the County Town-three from Keyes's Ferry, on the Shenandoah, and in the neighbourhood of several valuable mills, it is believed there is not a more desirable situation in that part of the country. About one half of the said land is cleared, well enclosed, and the other half covered with a valuable growth of timber. A more full description is not deemed necessary, but the subscriber will show the whole to any person desirous of purchasing—The sale will take place on the day aforesaid, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, on the premises thus offered for sale. The terms one half cash, and the residue on a credit of six months, as the said order directs, the subscriber reserving the right of making one bid at said sale for said land. The subscriber will comply with the directions of said decree, and in all repects the sale is to be conducted and made ccording to it. BENJ. BELL, Guardian

of the infant children of Levi Taylor, dec'd.

At a Superior Court of Chancery holden at

Winchester, the 8th April, 1816.

On the petition of Benjamin Bell, guardian of the Infant Def ts of Levi Taylor, ded. praying that he may be authorised and empowered by this court, to make sale of se much of a tract of Land of which said Levi Taylor, died seized in the county of Jefferpursuant to an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, passed at the last sessionwhereupon the court after due examination of the said act of assembly, and of the petition and evidence produced by the petitioner is of opinion that the interests of the infants THE subscriber respectfully informs his will be promoted by a judicious sale of a part former customers and the public generally, of the said land, but what part thereof should that his WOOL CARDING MACHINES be left to the sound discretion of the petitionat Mr. Beeler's Fulling Mill, will be remov- er, with this general instruction, that he sells no more than is necessary to discharge the balance of the purchase money, and that the part so sold be so taken off as to injure as little as possible the residue of the tract, and experienced hand, and every attention paid be most conducive to the interests of the said to render general satisfaction. They are infants, such sale to be upon the following supplied with cards of the first quality, and terms, one half cash, and the residue on will, with the attention which they will a credit of six months, taking bond with have, insure as good work to customers as good security from the purchaser or purchasers for the payment of the said one half of counties. It will be necessary for wool sent the purchase money, giving at least one to the above machines to be well prepared, month's notice of the time and place, and terms of sale, in the newspaper, printed in Charles-town, Jefferson County, Virginia, stating also therein that a right is given to the said petitioner to make one bid for the land he shall so offer for sale, but no title is to be made until the said purchase money and interest, if any, be paid; possession may be given to the purshaser or purchasers at the like discretion of the petitioner, who is also hereby authorised after having made the sale agreeably to those terms, to convey a title to the said purchaser or purchasers. Charles Town, at very reduced prices for . The petitioner is to make a particular return cash, or to punctual customers. Their as-sortment consists of almost every description upon the said Benj. Bell entered into bond

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

Vol. IX.

WEDNESDAY, June 12, 1816.

No. 427.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid st the time of subscribing, and one at the expiraton' of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-nive cents for every subsequent insertion, and when not particularly direct ed to the contrary, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

33 All communications to the Editor must be post paid.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT HERALD. Highly Important to the Agricultural and Economical improvement of the Commu-

Mr. Steete-At the commencement of the season of vegetation, it is expedient to reprint in the newspapers, the questions concerning our farming business, which were proposed to the public in the first number of the Connecticut Agricultural and Economi- to keep these substances in some measure se- their literati to the use of an Alphabet, has

Should one valuable fact or observation be elicited by these enquiries, and communi- plants; cated for publication, an interesting object 31st. What kinds of manure are the best book of ordinary size, may probably contain

The prospect of public benefit, which may result from an attempt to produce such an | tual method of restoring land that is impoverexcitement, in conformity to the wishes of | ished by bad husbandry? the Society for the promotion of Agriculture in this State, will, I trast, induce you and | that a farm should be fenced? some of your typographical brethren, to insert these questions in your papers.

D. HUMPHREYS. Humphreysville, March 13, 1816.

1st. Has the Moon any influence on the growth of vegetables; or in other words, does the sowing and planting of vegetables at any particular times of the moon, make any difference in the increase? If the moon has any influence on the growth of vegetables. is this the same on all vegetables; or should the seed of some be committed to the ground . at one time of the moon and others at another, to improve a good crop?
2d. At what time of the year should vege-

tables be cut, which we intend to destroy or 3d. At what time of the year should vege-

tables be cut, which we wish to have grow non to its strength; or is any particular kind of manure better adapted to the growth of

annually succeed to each other on the same

6th. How should the seed for planting | ing and ambitious priests, a system of reliand sowing be selected? 7th. What is the most eligible method of

vermin and insects? 8th. What is the best method of feeding horses that are to be worked; taking into account the expense of keeping; and the labor the horse can perform, under different modes

of feeding? 9th. What is the best method of feeding. fat cattle?

for fattening swine? 41th. From what animal can be produced the greatest quantity of human sustenance with the least expense?

12th. What animal can be made the greatest improver of soils? 13th. What breed of horses, neat cattle,

15th. In what months is it preferable that sheep should year or cast their lambs? ed, when their dams have not a supply of good milk?

during the seasons of gestation and suckling | have heard of them or their "Chinese Testa-

19th. Is it best to let swine run at large in a pasture, or confine them in a close pen? 20th. To what age should swine be kept, to make the best pork, and yield the great-

21st. Is any root or other green food, equally good with Indian corn, or some dry | idea. food, for growing and fattening swine? 22d. How much are oats, beans, peas, idea.

carrots or potatoes worth by the bushel, calling Indian corn \$1 per bushel? 23d. What vegetable can be made to af- metaphor. ford the greatest quantity of sustenance for animals, from an acre, or any other quanti-

ty of land? 21th. What plants are the greatest rob-

25th. What plants get their nourishment 26th. Are culmiferous plants, as a certain author observes, generally greater robbers of

or rather kinds of soil with it?

different animals, yard dung, various kinds of vegetable and other substances in the dung hill to form one compound, or is it best | this ignorance, or rather this aversion of parate, and form different kinds of manure, | been, that the Chinese use as many "figures" to be applied to different soils, and different or characters, as there are objects in nature

will be accomplished. It is hoped at least, | suited to the several different kinds of soil, they may have a tendency to invite investiga- and also to the several different species of

32d. What is the cheapest and most effec-

33d. In how small divisions is it desirable

34th. What kind of fence is the most effectual, and durable, and cheapest, where there is plenty of stone and timber for rails? 35th. What are the several farming instruments necessary to furnish a farmer with

36th. How ought the several parts of a plough to be proportioned, to render it per-

FROM THE SOUTHERN PATRIOT.

CHINESE MISSIONARIES.

Of all the modes for converting men to the belief and practice of revealed religion this of sending missionaries among the infidels is certainly the most laudable, as well as the most innocent. True it is, it has never been attended with as much effect as the policy recommended by MAHOMED, whose appeal to arms had infinitely more success in converting men to Mahomedanism, that all 4th. Does every kind of manure contri- the Portuguese and Jesuits have done in the bute to the growth of vegetables in propor- east, by the appeal to reason, in converting,

Since the bloody excesses of the Spaniards certain vegetables than others; and if so, in South America, the world has been somewhat are the kinds of manure best adapted | what released from the atrocities committed under the name of religion. Her pure gar-5th. Will all vegetables grow equally ments, we trust, will never again be polluted well on the same ground after each other; if | with blood. The work of faith and the sugnot, what are the vegetables which should | gestions of pious enthusiasm, are concerns only between man and his Maker. When by force of arms and the intrigues of designgion is forced upon any people, the rights of mankind are violated, and Heaven itself is destroying canker worms, and other hurtful offended. But no reasonable mind can object to the mode of persuasion. If, among the ignorant and Heathen nations scattered over the globe, the morality and benignity of Christianity can be disseminated, no inconsiderable advance will be made toward the happiness of mankind. Let the MYSTERIES and disputed points be left out of the quest cattle? tion—and let the missionary only inculcate those great truths which bear upon the best interests of the converted.

We have been led to the above reflections by observing "an extract from a late report of the Bristol Auxiliary Missionary Socie-

ty," in which it is stated, that "In China, the indefatigable Mr. Morrison, and his excellent co-adjutor, Mr. Milne, sheep or swine, will yield the greatest profit? | are labouring for the salvation of that im-14th. Is it not best at all times to feed all | mense empire. Mr. Morrison has printed animals to their full, to keep them fat; those | two thousand copies of his Chinese Testakept for labor, and perhaps a few others ex-cepted? ment, in a language which may be read by hundreds of millions of the human race."

We were immediately struck with these two first sentences-" Laboring for the sal-16th. How ought young lambs to be treat- vation of the Chinese Empire."-Assuredly, every virtuous man in China has as good a chance for "salvation" as either Mr. Mor-17th. What is the best feed for sheep, rison or Mr. Milne, though he may never ment." And, with regard to the distribu-18th. What are the several diseases of | tion of five hundred copies of this work sheep, and what are the most effectual remedies for them? it unfortunately happens that the Chinese are not a reading people. In their own books, the characters of the Chinese lany works of the Augustan age, which had been guage are arranged under the following

> object, or sign of the idea. 2. Tche che, indication of the object or

4. Kal in, explanation of the sound. 5. Kia-tsie, conversion of the thought by

6. Tchuan-cou, extension of the original

In the above classification, we find no reference whatsoever to simple sounds. The vast improvement in the communication of our thoughts, (attributed to Memnon, the most from the air, and what most from the | Egyptian,) by the invention of eighteen simple and original sounds-which we have now extended into the twenty four letter's of the alphabet-is totally unknown to the Chinese. They have no word beginning 27th. Which of the several kinds of soil with the sound A, nor does B enter into are best situated to the several different spe- their language! Hence according to Sir William Jones, that indefatigable linguist and 28th. Does the difference between a bar- true philosopher, though the acquisition of ren and fertile soil, consist in the different | the Chinese language may be mastered in the ingredients which compose the soils, or in ordinary time by intercourse with those who the same ingredients which being mixed in speak it—the understanding of their MSS. different proportions? and the art of writing their characters is the ren be made fertite, by mixing another kind, the expression of simple sounds, whose combinations make words the signs of ideas; but 30th. Is it best to mix the excrements of different animals, yard dung, various kinds of vegetable and other substances in the jects and ideas." Now the consequence of

or thoughts in the mind of man. A Chinese

thirty thousand letters (or words)-while our mproved and invaluable mode gives to the reader the whole universe of science in the combination of only four and twenty letters! The mention of these facts is by no means a digression from the subject with which we first set out. They tend to shew that there are insurmountable obstacles in China to the propagation of moral and religious truth, by the means of books ; -without taking into consideration the political institutions of the emperor. The "five hundred copies of the Chinese Testament" may be regarded as a the liberal part of them, must be viewed with reverence. The learning, and the piety, and the diligence of Mr. Morrison, are subjects of admiration and respect subjects of admiration and respect-and if those Chinese who can read, will study his frequent and oftentimes so fatal to the oftranslation of the Testament, they will find | ficers commanding, that the generals, who the morality of Confucius more refined, and | were successively in command, determined his precepts for human happiness better il. to check that useless ardor, and resolved on

Christianity. Regarding it, in its genuine acceptation, and in the full intent of its author. It must, wherever it is truly practised, impart humility to the proud, and hope to dulgence granted to others, as being justly of humanity. It constitutes an unanswerable | 100 men from his own command, dashed appeal for the liberty of conscience. "He | into the woods which skirted our intrenchs not a Christian himself."

tudes in the populous empire of China, innu- | woods concealing all their movement from merable Tartar dialects are spoken-Will | the views of our lines. the Missionaries write books for upwards of | Col. Brooke, taking with him two distwo hundred millions of people-and teach attempted to convert China to Christianity,

The Dutch were more politic:-perfectly a thriving commerce.

the monarchs of Europe are so anxious to convert the Heathens, that they had better | in the air; nor then could form any conjecset them a good example. All the wars that | ture, by what daring hand, it had been have latterly desolated the earth, have originated among the kings of Christendom, fight ing against each other, or violently wresting the soil from the inhabitants of the East .-Humanity would have gained much more had all this blood been saved—and the incalculable treasures wasted in the struggles of amtion, been employed to educate and enlighter the oppressed and ignorant subjects of their EUPEITHO.

LITERARY

A discovery has lately been made in the Ambrosian Library of Milan, of some of Cicero's Orations, and fragments of celebrated. thought to be irrecoverably lost .- Already copies of these works have been sent to Eng-1. Slung shing, the simple figure of the land; they will soon be published, and must be considered as valuable acquisitions by the literary world.

viz. a correct copy of St: Mathew's Gospel | out, intending to deter these midnight as-

in the original Hebrew, and the hitherto undiscovered books of Livy and Tacitus. The unknown author of Waverly and Guy Mannering is employed in another work— We have not yet seen his Antiquary—Since

the days of Fielding, Smollett, and Moore, no author has obtained such general approbation as this justly admired (Scotch) writer.

Anacreon Moore is engaged on a poetical work of consideral magnitude. The poetical world look with eagerness for this production- The present age is distinguished by three Poets of three different nations-Buron of England, Scott of Scotland, and

Moore of Ireland-What a noble competiti-Southey is writing a Poem on the battle of Waterloo-Have we no Genius in America capable of perpetuating, with sufficient on the Lakes, at Chippewa, at Baltimore, at New-Orleans, and many other places both by sea and land? Balt. Amer.

AMERICAN BRAVERY.

It is to be regretted, that many individual acts of gallantry do not find their way into the annals of the recent war. Impar tial history will, however, do justice to all; and many officers, who considered them-selves neglected, will find their deeds em-

Among the many acts of braving danger, performed by the gallant officers of the campaign on the Niagara, we record the following as highly honorable to the ingenuity and daring spirit of col. George M. Brooke, of Virginia. During the siege of Fort Erie, our little army displayed more obstinate de-votion to the character it had won on the plains of Chippewa, the heights of Bridge-water, and the entrenchments of Fort Erie, than can be found in the military history of any other country. It was customary for the officers commanding regiments, battalions, or companies, to volunteer for what

in this kind of partizan warfare became so lustrated—Of all the religions that have ever prevailed on the earth—none breathes a At that time colonel (then major) Brooke, purer or more exalted spirit than that of | being officer of the day, after visiting our the oppressed; it lifts the humble from the | due to him, and the general commanding fi dust, and brings down monarchs to the level | nally assented. Brooke then selecting about who hates another for not being a Christian, | ments, met and drove the enemy with great slaughter, and discovered a new battery at Missionaries, therefore, in their pious | an important point, which they were erecttrouble to disseminate such principles-must | ing under cover of the night. It became mingle with the vulgar, and by their lives | then an object of importance to annoy the and conduct, afford the best testimony in fa- fatigue parties employed on this new work, vor of their religion. Among the vast multi- but very difficult to effect, from the thick

mounted dragoons, and carrying in his hand them how to read? Rather let them shew | a lantern covered with a watch coat, passed, the divinity of their faith, by the virtue of | during the night, their line of centinels, their conduct. The Portuguese, while they | ascended a tree which stood about six paces in front of the enemy's new battery, and offended the religion they professed, by their | fixed it there. A cord was attached to the intolerance-and were expelled, they and | watch-coat, with which, when he had detheir tenets, on account of their commercial | scended and reached the length of it, he drew the coat from the lantern, and creeping round the line of centinels, returned phlegmatic on the score of religious conver- | sale into camp. The American batteries, sion, they bowed to the prepossessions of the | directed by the light of the lantern in the people, and finally established themselves in tree, opened their fire upon the unsuspecting workmen, who could not divine what secret We cannot but think, however, that while | spirit had betrayed the position of their labors, until they observed the light swinging there suspended.

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Mediterranean Squadron, to his friend in Boston, dated

PORT MAHON, March 7, 1816. "On the 25th of February, some men

from the squadron had permission to go on shore; while among themselves they became noisy and quarrelsome, but with no one except their ship-mates-Their noise soon attracted the attention of the guard, who came in, and attempted to carry them to the guard house, which the independence of an American tar justly resented; but resistance was useless against the bayonets of a savage guard-Some of the men who were wounded, retreated to the hotel, the officers resorted; immediately upon seeing them, and hearing of the disturbance, Midshipmen We yet want three works of infinite im- Sharp, Moore, and Mr. Terry. (Master of Hoei-ye, combination of the object or portance to Religion and political Science, the Ontario.) with some of our officers, went