

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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

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

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

THE ARCTIC REGIONS DESCRIBED.

FROM THE LONDON OBSERVER OF AUG. 30. Received at the office of the Commercial Advertiser.

[The Arctic Expedition, which has for several months attracted the attention of the public, proposes two distinct objects—to advance towards the Pole, and to explore a northwest passage to China—These are, no doubt, splendid schemes; but in order to form a right estimate of the plan, and some anticipation of the probable results, we recommend an attentive perusal of the following article.]

The rigour of the Seasons within the Arctic Circle—long winter—formation of icebergs—congelation of the Sea—various Phenomena.

After the continued action of the sun has at last melted away the great body of ice, a short and dubious interval of warmth occurs. In the space of a few weeks, only visited by slanting and enfeebled rays, frost again resumes his tremendous sway, frost again resumes his tremendous sway, frost again resumes his tremendous sway...

Such we believe to be the real origin of the icy mountains or icebergs, entirely similar in their formation to the glaciers which occur on the banks of the Alps and the Pyrennees. They consist of a clear, compact, and solid ice, which has the fine green tint verging to blue, which ice or water, then very pure and of a sufficient depth, always assumes. From the cavities of these icebergs the crews of the northern whalers are accustomed, by means of a hose, or flexible tube of canvas, to fill their casks easily with the finest and softest water.

It was long disputed among the learned, whether the waters of the ocean are capable of being congealed; and many frivolous and absurd arguments, of course, were advanced to prove the impossibility of the fact. But the question is now completely resolved, and the freezing of sea water is established both by observation and experiment. The product, however is an imperfect sort of ice, easily distinguishable from the result of a regular crystallization: it is porous, incompact, and imperfectly diaphanous. It consists of spicular shoots, or thin flakes, which detain within their interstices the stronger brine; and its granular spongy texture has, in fact, the appearance of congealed syrup, or what the confectioners call water-ice. This saline ice, can, therefore, never yield pure water; yet, if the strong brine imprisoned in it, be first suffered to drain off slowly, the loose mass that remains will melt into brackish liquid, which in some cases may be deemed potable.

To congeal sea water of the ordinary saltness, or containing nearly the 30th part of its weight of saline matter, it requires not an extreme cold; this process taking effect about the 27th degree on Fahrenheit's scale, or only 5 degrees below the freezing point of fresh water. Within the Arctic circle, therefore, the surface of the ocean being never much warmer, is, in the decline of the summer, soon cooled down to the limit at which congelation commences. About the end of July, or the beginning of August a sheet of ice in the space of a single night is formed, perhaps an inch thick. The frost now maintains ascendancy, and shoots its increasing energy in all directions, till it has covered the whole extent of those seas with a solid vault to the depth of several feet. But, on

whaler, who see their frail bark thus fatally enclosed, expecting immediate and inevitable destruction.

Before the end of June, the shoals of ice in the Arctic seas are commonly divided, scattered, and dissipated. But the atmosphere is then almost continually damp, and loaded with vapour. At this season of the year a dense fog generally covers the surface of the sea, of a milder temperature indeed than the frost smoke, yet produced by the inversion of the same. The lower stratum of air, as it successively touches the colder body of water, becomes chilled, and thence disposed to deposit its moisture, and thence disposed with mere gleams of clear weather, infesting the northern seas during the greater part of the summer, render the navigation extremely dangerous. In the course of the month of July, the superficial water is at last brought to an equilibrium of temperature with the air, and the sun now shines out with a bright and dazzling radiance. For some days before the close of the summer, such excessive heat is accumulated in the bays and sheltered spots, that the tar and pitch are sometimes melted, and run down the ship's sides.

The ice, which obstructs the navigation of the Arctic sea, consists of two very different kinds; the one produced by the congelation of fresh, and the other by that of salt water. In those inhospitable tracts, the snow which annually falls on the Islands or continents, being again dissolved by the progress of the summer's heat, pours forth numerous rills and limpid streams, which collect along the indented shores, and in the deep bays enclosed by precipitous rocks. There, this clear and gelid water soon freezes, and every successive year supplies an additional investing crust, till, after the lapse perhaps of several centuries, the icy mass rises at last to the size and aspect of a mountain, commensurate with the elevation of the adjoining cliffs. The melting of the snow, which is afterwards deposited on such enormous blocks, likewise contributes to their growth; and by filling up the accidental holes or crevices, it renders the whole structure compact and uniform. Meanwhile, the principle of destruction has already begun its operations: the ceaseless agitation of the sea gradually wears and undermines the base of the icy mountain, till, at length, by the action of its own accumulated weight, when it has perhaps attained an altitude of a thousand feet, it is torn from its frozen chains, and precipitated, with a tremendous plunge, into the abyss below.

This mighty launch now floats like a lofty island on the ocean; till driven southwards by winds and currents, it insensibly wastes and dissolves away in the wide Atlantic. Such we believe to be the real origin of the icy mountains or icebergs, entirely similar in their formation to the glaciers which occur on the banks of the Alps and the Pyrennees. They consist of a clear, compact, and solid ice, which has the fine green tint verging to blue, which ice or water, then very pure and of a sufficient depth, always assumes. From the cavities of these icebergs the crews of the northern whalers are accustomed, by means of a hose, or flexible tube of canvas, to fill their casks easily with the finest and softest water.

The fields, and other collections of floating ice, are often discovered at a great distance, by that singular appearance on the verge of the horizon, which the Dutch seamen have termed ice-blink. It is a stratum of liquid whiteness occasioned evidently by the glare of light reflected obliquely from the surface of the ice against the opposite atmosphere. This shining streak, which looks always brightest in clear weather, indicates to the experienced navigator, 20 or 30 miles beyond the limit of direct vision, not only the extent and figure but even the quality of the ice. The blink from packs of ice, appears of a pure white, while that which is occasioned by snow fields has some tinge of yellow.

The mountains of hard and perfect ice, it has been shown, are the gradual production perhaps of many centuries. Along the western coast of Greenland, prolonged into Davis's Strait, they form an immense rampart, which presents to the mariner a sublime spectacle, resembling at a distance, the fleets of churches, mantling castles, or groups under full sail. Every year, but especially in hot seasons, they are partially detached from their seats, and whirled into the deep sea. In Davis's Straights, these icebergs appear the most frequent; and about Disco Bay, where the soundings exceed 300 fathoms, masses of such enormous dimensions are met with, that the Dutch seamen compare them to cities, and often bestow on them the familiar names of Amsterdam or Haerlem. They are carried towards the Atlantic by the current, which generally flows from the north east; and after they reach the warmer water of the lower latitudes, they rapidly dissolve, and finally disappear, probably in the space of a few months.

The blocks of fresh water ice appear black, as they swim in the sea; but show a fine emerald or beryl hue, when brought upon the deck.—Though perfectly transparent, like crystal, they sometimes inclose threads, or streamlets, of air bubbles, extricated in the act of congelation. This pure ice being only a fifteenth part lighter than fresh water, must consequently project about one tenth as it swims on the sea. An ice-berg of 2000 feet in height, would therefore, after it floated, still rise 200 feet above the surface of the water.—Such perhaps may be considered as nearly the extreme dimensions. Those

the return of spring, the penetrating rays of the sun gradually melt or soften that icy floor, and render it friable and easily disrupted. The first strong wind, creating a swell in the ocean, breaks up the vast continent into large fields, which are afterwards shivered into fragments by their mutual collision. This generally happens early in the month of June; and a few weeks are commonly sufficient to disperse and dissolve the floating ice. The sea is at last open, for a short and dubious interval, to the pursuits of the adventurous mariner.

While icebergs are thus the slow growth of ages, the fields or shoals of saline ice are annually formed and destroyed. The ice generated from melted snow, is hard, pellucid, and often swells to enormous height and dimensions. But the congelation of salt water never rises to any very considerable thickness, it seldom floats during more than a part of the year, though in some cold seasons the scattered fragments may be surprised by the early frost, and preserved till the following summer.

The whale-fishers enumerate several varieties of the salt water ice. A very wide expanse of it they call a field, and one of smaller dimensions a floe. When a field is discovered by a subaqueous or ground swell, it breaks into numerous pieces, seldom exceeding forty or fifty yards in diameter, which, taken collectively, are termed a pack. This pack again when of a broad shape is called a patch, and when much elongated a stream. The packs of ice are crowded and heaped together by violent winds, but they again separate, and spread asunder in calm weather. If a ship can sail freely through the floating pieces of ice, it is called drift-ice; and the ice itself is said to be loose or open.

When, from the effect of abrasion, the larger blocks of ice are crumbled into minute fragments, this collection is called brash ice. A portion of ice rising above the common level is termed a hummock, being produced by the squeezing of one piece over another. These hummocks or protuberances break the uniform surface of the ice, and give it a most diversified and fantastic appearance. They are numerous in the heavy packs, and along the edges of ice-fields, reaching to the height of thirty feet. The term sludge is applied by the sailors to the soft and incoherent crystals which the frost forms when it first attacks the ruffled surface of the ocean. As these increase, they have some effect, like oil, to still the secondary waves; but they are prevented from coalescing into a continuous sheet, by the agitation which still prevails; and they form small discs, rounded by continual attrition, and scarcely three inches in diameter, called pancakes.—Some of these again unite into circular pieces, perhaps a foot thick, and many yards in circumference.

The fields, and other collections of floating ice, are often discovered at a great distance, by that singular appearance on the verge of the horizon, which the Dutch seamen have termed ice-blink. It is a stratum of liquid whiteness occasioned evidently by the glare of light reflected obliquely from the surface of the ice against the opposite atmosphere. This shining streak, which looks always brightest in clear weather, indicates to the experienced navigator, 20 or 30 miles beyond the limit of direct vision, not only the extent and figure but even the quality of the ice. The blink from packs of ice, appears of a pure white, while that which is occasioned by snow fields has some tinge of yellow.

I made a few observations some days ago on this very important, but I fear exploded subject. Could we have the philosophers of old to visit the earth and renew their remonstrances—could those philanthropists who have benefited mankind by their writings on domestic economy, once more aid us to produce the former in a simple, unostentatious and happy system, what good effects would they not produce? We mistake the road to happiness—it is not by extravagance, by wealth or pomp—but by a prudent application of our means—by activity, cheerfulness, and good sense—by rational conversation, judicious reading, sober and pious reflections, and transient amusements. I remember that my grandfather, who was a keen observer of things, used to contend, that in his time, more real happiness was enjoyed with fewer wants—pleasures never satiated, because they were prudently sought after. Our houses then, said the old gentleman, were small but commodious—our tables plentifully supplied, but with economy—our evenings passed before the cheerful fireside or in a pleasant evening walk—our income was stationary, our expenditures were reasonable—we had always something in store, and a contented and industrious—We brought them up carefully, and could give them a small outfit in life. Then the fashions, said he, how strangely they are altered—the visits, how strangely they are transformed. A friend or two would in the morning send word to my wife that they would spend the afternoon with her. At two o'clock (for we had then dined) the company would come in, neatly, nay, elegantly dressed—each had some little fine piece of work to do, some ruffle to hem or handkerchief to mark—conversation was sprightly and amusing. Towards evening

mountains of ice may even acquire more elevation at a distance from land, both from the snow which falls on them, and from the copious vapours which precipitate and congeal on their surface.

But in general, they are carried forwards by the current which sets from the south east into the Atlantic, where, bathed in a warmer fluid, they rapidly waste and dissolve. It may be shown, by experiment that if the water in which they float had only the temperature of 42 deg. the mass of ice would lose the thickness of an inch every hour, or two feet in a day. Supposing the surface of the sea to be at 52 deg. the daily diminution of thickness would be doubled, and would therefore amount to four feet. An ice berg, having 600 feet of total elevation, would hence on this probable estimate, require 150 days for its dissolution. But the melting of the ice would be greatly accelerated, if the mass was impelled through the water by the action of winds. A velocity of only a mile in an hour would triple the ordinary effect.—Hence, though large bodies of ice are often found near the banks of Newfoundland, they seldom advance farther, or pass beyond the 48th degree of latitude. Within the Arctic regions, those stupendous blocks remain by their mere inertia, so fixed on the water, as commonly to serve for the mooring of vessels employed in the whale fishery. In such cases, however, it is a necessary precaution to lengthen out the cables, and ride because the fragments of ice, which the sea- men term caves, are frequently detached from the under part of the mass, and darting upwards, acquire such a velocity in their ascent, that they would infallibly strike holet until the ship's bottom.

As heat is absorbed in the process of thawing, so it is again evolved in the act of congelation. The annual formation and destruction of ice within the Arctic Circle, is hence a beautiful provision of nature, for mitigating the excessive inequality of temperature. Had only dry land been there opposed to the sun, it would have been absolutely scorched by his incessant beams in summer, and pinched in the darkness of winter by the most intense and penetrating cold. None of the animal or vegetable tribes could at all have supported such extremes. But, in the actual arrangement, the surplus heat of summer is spent in melting away the ice; and its deficiency in winter is partly supplied by the influence of the process of congelation. As long as ice remains to thaw, or water to freeze, the temperature of the atmosphere can never vary beyond certain limits. Such is the harmony of the system; and all experience and observation forbid us to believe it to be subject to any radical change. Some years may chance to form more ice than others, or to melt more away; but it were idle to expect any thing like a general or permanent disruption of the glacial crust which binds the regions of the north.—But even were this ice once removed, a similar collection would soon succeed, since it is always the effect, and not the cause, of the disposition of the atmosphere, which it really serves to temper. We should be guilty of the most vicious reasoning, if we maintained that ice first cooled the air, and that this cold air next increased the fields of ice.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY. I made a few observations some days ago on this very important, but I fear exploded subject. Could we have the philosophers of old to visit the earth and renew their remonstrances—could those philanthropists who have benefited mankind by their writings on domestic economy, once more aid us to produce the former in a simple, unostentatious and happy system, what good effects would they not produce? We mistake the road to happiness—it is not by extravagance, by wealth or pomp—but by a prudent application of our means—by activity, cheerfulness, and good sense—by rational conversation, judicious reading, sober and pious reflections, and transient amusements. I remember that my grandfather, who was a keen observer of things, used to contend, that in his time, more real happiness was enjoyed with fewer wants—pleasures never satiated, because they were prudently sought after. Our houses then, said the old gentleman, were small but commodious—our tables plentifully supplied, but with economy—our evenings passed before the cheerful fireside or in a pleasant evening walk—our income was stationary, our expenditures were reasonable—we had always something in store, and a contented and industrious—We brought them up carefully, and could give them a small outfit in life. Then the fashions, said he, how strangely they are altered—the visits, how strangely they are transformed. A friend or two would in the morning send word to my wife that they would spend the afternoon with her. At two o'clock (for we had then dined) the company would come in, neatly, nay, elegantly dressed—each had some little fine piece of work to do, some ruffle to hem or handkerchief to mark—conversation was sprightly and amusing. Towards evening

BOOKS FOR SALE.

Immortal may their memory be / Who fought and bled for Liberty! Heroes of the Revolution.

WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN and MARION.

As to Washington, 'tis unnecessary to inform Parents what immortal service they may render their children, by putting into their hands the Life of the Father of their country.

As to FRANKLIN, his life is equally interesting and profitable—He, who, from the humble origin of a poor soap-boiler's boy, and the last boy too of sixteen children, with only eight months schooling, and a single dollar for his out-fit, could raise him to be as useful a philosopher, statesman and patriot as any the world could ever boast of, must certainly have led a life worthy of all young men to read and imitate. An American should be excited by the following eulogy of him, by Generals Greene and Lee.—'Virtuous all over—Artful as the Fox—Vigilant as the Lynx—Undaunted as the Lion—and tender-hearted as a woman, Marion has no equal in the page of history, as a Partizan Officer. And his life is admirably calculated to shew what wonders may be done, even with slender means by a brave individual whose whole soul is devoted to the good of his country.'

A few copies of the above very Entertaining Biographies may be had at this office.

N. B. the numerous subscribers to the paper in the hands of Mr. Robert Avis, are respectfully informed that their copies are lodged with that gentleman.

A New Publication.

Just Published by the Editor of the Republican Constellation, in Winchester, Virginia, and for sale at his Printing Office, A NEW AND COMPLETE TREATISE on the Prevention and Cure of all, or most of the disorders (that can be cured) incident to the

American Domestic Quadrupeds, ENTITLED THE

Domestic Animal's Friend,

OR THE COMPLETE Virginia and Maryland Farrier, BEING A COPIOUS SELECTION FROM THE BEST TREATISES ON FARRIERY NOW EXTANT IN THE UNITED STATES, In Five Parts.

I. Advice to the purchasers of Horses—observations and directions concerning horses when travelling—ordering and keeping the running horse, according to the several states of his body—a description of most disorders incident to Horses, and a great number of Receipts for the cure of such complaints, in that noble animal, as are curable; including also directions for preventing many disorders that Horses are subject to, &c. &c.

II. Directions and Receipts for the cure of most Distempers in Oxen, Cows and Calves; also, a description of many of the complaints incident to them.

III. Observations and Receipts for the cure and prevention of most distempers incident to Sheep and Lambs.

IV. Receipts and directions for the cure of most distempers in Hogs.

V. Receipts and directions to cure distempers in Dogs, to which is added

A NUMBER OF RECEIPTS, Known to be efficacious in the cure of many complaints incident to the Domestic Quadrupeds of America, that have never yet appeared in print.

THIS work is a copious and careful selection from the most approved Modern Authors, European and American; & contains a description of almost all the complaints, their causes and symptoms, with which our Domestic Animals are afflicted; together with a number of the most choice receipts, in regular succession, both for the cure and prevention of those complaints—a short, but complete description of the Anatomy of the Horse—his internal organs, the physiology of the foot, with observations and directions concerning Bleeding, Physic, Docking, Nicking, the practice of Shoeing, and the proper manner of treatment and administering in every case treated on, &c.

To which is added an alphabetical list of most of the medicines directed to be used in the work, shewing where they may be obtained, whether in our gardens, fields, woods or at Apothecaries, with a copious Index. The Book contains 436 pages octavo, medium size, with four appropriate plates, and is printed on fine paper with a handsome Type.—The price, neatly bound and lettered is two dollars a copy.

To such as purchase 50 copies and upwards, a discount of 25 per cent will be allowed and the books delivered free of cost or 33 1/3 per cent. discount if taken from the office.

Orders for any number of copies will be thankfully received & punctually attended to. PRINTERS in the states north and east of the state of Pennsylvania, can have the privilege of reprinting the work, by paying a reasonable price for the copy right, on application to the proprietor. J. POSTER, directed to the editor of the Republican Constellation will be promptly attended to. A specimen of the above work may be seen at the office of the Farmer's Repository.

FOR SALE,

A Small Lot of Land,

NEAR this place, containing about 15 acres: It is situated on the main road leading from Charlestown to Harpers Ferry, and is an advantageous establishment as a wagon stand. The improvements are a large frame dwelling house, a good stable and barn, together with a tolerable well and cistern. The terms of sale will be made easy to the buyer, as but a small part of the purchase money will be required in hand. Enquire of the subscriber living near the premises.

ROBERT R. CONRAD, Charlestown, Sept. 9.

Wanted Immediately,

A LAD of from 14 to 16 years of age, of respectable connections and good habits, as an apprentice to the mercantile business. Apply to the printer. Sept. 16.

Charles-Town Academy.

THE Secretary to the board of trustees of the Charles-Town Academy, has the pleasure to announce to the public, that Mr. Edward Hughes, a gentleman of undoubted qualifications for the task, has been engaged by the board of trustees, as principal of the institution. Mr. Hughes has been for a long time employed as a teacher of the classics, and other branches of education taught in public schools at New-York and elsewhere throughout the United States, and in capacity principal to the Academy is considered by the board, a very great acquisition to it. A school for the education of scholars in English literature under an capable teacher, will be conducted in the Academy also. The board of trustees confidently hope from their recent exertions that the institution over which they preside, will revive from the depopulated state into which it has been suffered to fall and has languished for so many years. It is expected that Mr. Hughes will enter upon his trust, by the first of January next at the farthest. Should he join the Academy sooner, notice will be immediately given.

R. G. HITE, Secy to the board of trustees

October 7.

RELIGIOUS BOOKS.

The subscribers have received the following Religious Books, for Sale:

- Elegant quarto, oc. Hobart on Confirmation, and common Bibles.
- Common and pocket Testaments.
- Walt's Psalms and Hymns.
- Prayer books elegantly bound.
- Fiber on the Prophecies.
- Journal of the general convention, Homilies.
- Davies's Sermons, Village Sermons.
- Rise and Progress of Religion.
- Christian Institutes.
- Simon on the Liturgy.
- Bible Stories.
- Jenk's Devotion.
- Fowler's Exposition.
- Trimmer's Catechisms.
- Parochialia.
- Shirlock on Death.
- Companion for the Altar.
- Velvet Cushion.
- Life of Elvez.
- Always Happy.
- Clergyman's Office.
- Widow.
- Andrew's Devotion.
- Gibson on the Sacrament.
- Mason on Self-knowledge.
- Maternal Solicitude.
- Blacksmith's letters.
- Neinert's Meditations.
- Beauties of Holiness.
- Together with many others too numerous for insertion.

CHILDREN'S SERMONS, Mrs. Trimmer's Easy Lessons, Early Piety, Sacra Privata, Whole duty of Woman, Nelson on Confirmation, Bishop Griswold's Sermons, Letters on Education, Swords's Almanac, Presbyterian Catechisms, New England Primers.

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From the Literary Gazette, May 1818.

PITY. How lovely in the arch of Heaven, Appears yon sinking orb of light; As darting through the clouds of even, It glides the rising shades of night! Yet brighter, fairer, shines the tear That trickles o'er misfortune's bier!

Sweet is the murmur of the gale, That whispers thro' the summer's grove; Soft is the tone of friendship's tale, And softer still the voice of love; Yet sadder far the tears that flow, To mourn—to sooth another's woe!

Richer than richest diadem That glitters on the monarch's brow; Purer than ocean's purest gem, Or all that wealth or art can show— The drop that swells in Pity's eye, The pearl of sensibility!

Is there a spark in earthly mould, Fraught with one ray of heavenly fire? Does man one trait of virtue hold, That even angels must admire? That spark is Pity's radiant glow; That trait, the tear of others' woe!

Let false philosophy decry The noblest feelings of the mind; Let wretched sophists madly try To prove a pleasure more refined,— They only strive in vain to steal The tenderness they cannot feel!

To sink in nature's last decay, Without a friend to mourn the fall— To mark its embers die away— Deplo'd by none—unwept by all— This—this is sorrow's deadliest curse, Nor hate, nor hell can form a worse!

Take wealth... I know its paltry worth; Take honor... it will pass away; Take power... I scorn the bounded earth; Take pomp... its trappings soon decay; But spare me, grant me Pity's tear, To sooth my woe—and mourn my bier!

AUTUMN, A BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

"The withered frame—the ruined mind—The wreck by passion left behind—The shrivell'd scroll—the scattered leaf—Sear'd by the Autumn's blast of grief!" Every where are to be seen the preparations for winter: there is one place where we fear they are too often forgotten—in the heart. In our figurative Autumn we forget that life is soon to cease; we are indifferent about our preparations for the winter of death. We hear the blast of time howling around our heads, and quenching our glories in the dust, but we attend not to its warning voice, nor take counsel how soon this cumbrous coil of mortality is to be shuffled off.

A REQUEST.

THE Subscriber being anxious to settle his last year's business, requests all persons indebted to him to call as soon as possible, and settle the same, either by making payment or giving their notes. Country produce, such as wheat, rye, corn, and oats will be received in payment at the market prices. He returns his thanks to his puntual customers for past favors, and assures them that they shall have every thing in his line on as good terms as can be had in the state. He has now on hand a very extensive assortment of every article which may be wanted in his line of business. SAMUEL RUSSELL, Charlestown, October 14.

the gentlemen, released from their various avocations, would drop in and add to the general hilarity. At five o'clock we drew round the tea table, which was plentifully and substantially supplied; the just, the modest repartee, the jocund laugh and sprightly dialogue, went freely round, the men polite, without ostentation, the ladies delicate, without affectation. The approach of night gave an additional zest to salutary amusement—a tune on the Spinnet—a plaintive ballad—"Twas when the seas were roaring," or "Come live with me and be my love"—an anecdote—a tale without scandal—remarks on general topics—literature—the progress of industry—economy—marriages and christenings—a ball—and a thousand petty things consumed the time until eight o'clock, when the gentlemen gallantly waited upon the ladies home; and from these visits many happy events arose—many matches were made suitable and suited—many friendships contracted beneficial and durable. And their dress, continued my grandfather—the ladies with water tabby silks so stiff and lasting, laced ruffles and fardingales, a modest smacher, high heeled shoes and silver buckles, fine cotton stockings, of their own knitting; the gentlemen with superfine coats, which lasted three years, and other parts of dress to correspond.

Now, how changed is every thing. There was much truth in what my grandfather said in relation to the change in the times, and we can only decide on the picture by contrast. A modern well bred lady of fashion receives an ornamented perfume card, containing an invitation to a tea party. At dinner, on the very day, her head presents a multitudinous assemblage of white papers and pins, which contract and keep in due order a variety of ornamental curls and beau catchers. At an early hour she repairs with her *aid de chambre* to the toilet, and then commences the herculean task of corsetting, racking, braising and bending, which comprises a good sized portly woman into the appearance of a bottle used for cologne water; the capillary vessels are strained, and the blood mounts and congeals in the head; over a fine silk petticoat is thrown a dress of gauze, light as ether, thin kid shoes and gloves—"a half blown rose" in her hair—watch and chain by her side—a fine merino over her arms, she sallies forth, when the thermometer is ten degrees below zero, shivering and shuddering with naked elbows, flesh chilled, raw and red, and is thus ushered in a hot room at nine o'clock at night, to the infinite prejudice of her health, where the fashionable world is assembled. Then commences what is called the pleasures of tea. The ladies ranged in rows stiff as buckram, so tightly dressed that they cannot move, sit, talk or eat, with comfort, sipping a dish of cold drawn tea and eating a morsel of cake; the gentlemen padded and corseted also, standing at an awful distance with tea in hand; gazing upon the constellation of beauties which they dare not approach. The tea is removed and a solemn pause ensues; some young lady after infinite solicitation, draws off her reluctant glove, and seats herself at the piano forte, then conversation ensues, and the poor girl bails herself horse with the "Soldier's Bride" or "Robin Adair," without making any impression on the ears or sensibility of the audience. Between eating and talking, a confusion of voices, a song, and, probably, a dance, if people who are trussed can dance, *midnight ensues*; and when the wife has been in bed two hours, and all her house in "blest forgetfulness," she comes home, cold, hungry, vapid and inert—ill the next day, nay probably, has laid the foundation for a fit of sickness, which terminates fatally. No—I am convinced that the road to happiness, as now pursued, is a wrong one, and that our ancestors, without half our means, enjoyed more real pleasure than we do. But enough of this subject for the present—I shall resume it.

DREADFUL PANATICISM.

An article in the foreign Journals, from Bamberg, contains some curious accounts of the effects of fanaticism. It mentions, that circumstantial details had been received concerning the new sect lately formed in Saxony, and which has led to a horrid assassination. The sect is established chiefly in the circles of Leipzig and Misnia. It professes the most rigorous observation of the doctrines of the Old Testament, but they reject the New; they would destroy all who do not follow their system, and they proclaim the regeneration of mankind. They teach and practise a mass of superstitious doctrines, and think it a service acceptable to God to torment men, and lower an mals. Their chief leader is a tailor, named Kloss, who has been for some time constantly travelling about the country between Leipzig and the Elbe, promulgating his dangerous doctrines. He has collected numerous meetings in the open air and afterwards preached in the villages, and made converts of great numbers to his fanaticism.

This sect, perhaps, would not have so greatly fixed the public attention, if one of its partisans, Fischer de Beyerndorf (a miller) and his wife, had not, through the influence of fanaticism, committed a murder, accompanied by the most horrible circumstances. Kloss, the leader, had been instructing them for several days. These people themselves were comfortable, and bore a very good character. After having passed some days in the open air, in prayer to God upon their knees, and partaking of no nutriment except a few roots, they thought themselves called upon to make a sacrifice. They had, as they said, a call to bury some young children alive, but fortunately they were unable to execute this dreadful project. A man of the name of Flor came to the mill just at the time when Fischer and his wife were in the height of their superstitious delirium. They looked upon him as a victim whose death would be acceptable to the Almighty. They, therefore, assassinated him in the most horrible manner. They cut off his hands and his feet, and immediately afterwards fell to singing and praying. A miller-boy, for whom they had reserved the same fate, found his safety in flight; he made a declaration of what had occurred, and the miller and his wife were apprehended. They boasted, on their examination before the Magistrate, of what they had done, and alleged, that God had prescribed to them the extermination of all those who did not profess their doctrines, because such persons ought to be regarded as the children of the devil. Their doctrines appear to resemble considerably those of the famous Poeschel, which were promulgated during the last year in Austria. Information has been communicated that other fanatics of the same sort are projecting new assassinations. As soon as this dreadful business was known at Dresden, the Government took measures suited to the circumstances. Troops were detached to take military occupation of all the communes in which the fanatics had established themselves. Methods were taken to learn who had excited Kloss, the leader of them; for it is said that they receive instructions from persons of a more elevated rank in society. When Kloss learned that it was intended to apprehend him, he absconded, but he was discovered in the town

NATCHEZ.

Natchez, which for many years past we have heard of as a trading and military post somewhere in the "western wilds," is now a place of note and importance; nature has lavished her bounties upon its soil, and agriculture and commerce are drawing forth its riches: it is now one of the reservoirs of that vast tide of population which is continually rolling westward, and into whose current a number of young gentlemen from this town have just entered, destined to that rising seat of business and wealth. The following description of the place is taken from Brown's "Western Gazetteer, or Emigrant's Directory," and presents many allures to those who are seeking fortunes in distant lands.

Salem Gaz.

Natchez is situated on the east bank of the Mississippi, about 300 miles above New Orleans, in lat. 31, 33. The greater part of the town stands on a bluff, upwards of 150 feet above the surface of the river: the intercourse between the hill and the bottom is carried on over a dug way, rendered tolerably easy by its length. The houses have an air of neatness though few are distinguished for elegance or size. To enable the inhabitants to enjoy the evening air, almost every house has a piazza or balcony. There is a considerable inequality in the surface of the hill, which prevents handsome streets, and extensive views through the surrounding country. The soil is rich, and vegetation of most kinds attains to uncommon luxuriance; the gardens are ornamented with orange trees, figs, plums, peaches, and grape vines. The number of houses is about 300; the in-

habitants are distinguished for their wealth, luxury and hospitality; this remark is only applicable to the merchants and rich planters; for there are great numbers of poor dissipated wretches, of all nations, of all colors. The greater part of the business is transacted on the bottom, where there is a large eddy which enables the boats to land with safety and convenience. Two weekly newspapers are published, and learning begins to receive attention. Cotton is the grand staple of the Natchez settlement; the income of the first planters is princely, from 5000 to 30,000 dollars per annum; some have as many as 500 acres in a single field, solely devoted to cotton; they commence planting it about the middle of February; corn is planted from March to July, according to the convenience of the cultivator.

The sugar cane is sometimes planted as high up as Natchez; but not with the same success as is experienced at Baton Rouge. There is no doubt, however, but that it will eventually succeed; at least to a degree equal to the demand for home consumption. Labor is almost exclusively performed by slaves. A good negro from 80 to 1200 dollars, will command from 200 to 2000 dollars. A prime slave will attend about three acres of cotton, which will yield an annual net profit of from 250 to 260 dollars; the clear profit of the full grown male slaves will average 200 dollars, after deducting the expense of food and clothing. Sea vessels come up the Mississippi as far as Natchez, but the voyage is tedious, and of late years not often attempted. The market of the Natchez is well supplied with fish, most of the flour and grain is purchased from the Kentucky boats. The country for the space of 20 miles in the rear of this town is settled; but not thickly, by reason of the extensive nature of the plantations, which generally contain from 400 to 1000 and upwards of acres. Natchez is much resorted to by the Choctaw Indians, whose possessions are within less than one day's ride to the east. Great numbers of squaws, boys and girls, are employed by the planters to assist in gathering the cotton crop. Land is very high in the settlements along the Mississippi from Yazoo river to the line of demarcation, say from 40 to 50 dollars for whole farms."

ACCIDENT TO THE MACEDONIAN.

Extract of a letter from a young man on board the U. S. frigate Macedonian, to a friend in this town, dated
Norfolk, October 10.
"It has pleased Divine Providence, the Disposer of all human events, to afflict us with a heavy misfortune. The particulars, as far as my limited time will allow, I have given below. The scene has left an impression that will never be effaced—and only to Him, who suffers not a sparrow to fall to the ground without his knowledge, and the nautical skill of our commander and officers, is to be attributed that we outlived the storm.

"As you know, we sailed from Boston on Sunday the 20th Sept. We enjoyed a fine breeze from the N. W. until Friday the 25th, when the appearance of the weather indicated a blow. The wind veering round to the S. and E. We were under single reefed topsails all night, and at 8 next morning, (Saturday) we double reefed them and handed the mainsail. At meridian, on observation, we were in lat. 36 17, lon. 65—Blowing fresh, at 3, P. M. close reefed the topsails, handed the mizen topsail, and housed the topgallant masts. At 4, landed fore-topsail and foresail—set the fore and main storm stay sails. At 5, blowing very heavy, handed main top sail and hove to. Wind S. E. and a cross, troublesome sea. At 7, P. M. lost a main overboard—every effort was made to save him, but without effect—at 9, the main storm sail stay gave way, and the sail went to ribbons.

"At this time the sea was making a complete breach over us—all hands at the pumps, hatches battened down. Midnight, no case for the poor Macedonian, which groans and seems to beg for mercy of Old Betsy. The wind roaring of the sea; the whistling of the wind—the shrill pipes—the orders and counter-orders, and the necessary vociferation of the officers, rendered it a scene calculated to depress the firmest mind.

"At half past 1, A. M. the word was passed, that the mainmast was badly sprung, and the ship making a great deal of water. All the carpenters were employed in fishing and securing the mainmast, which we expected every instant, to see going by the board. At half past 3, the fore storm stay sail split to pieces, and were unable to hew a rag of canvas. The ship labouring very much we were compelled to cut away the mizen mast. We cleared the wreck with dispatch, and longed most anxiously for day-light, which at last made its appearance. But what a prospect! The sea ran mountain high, and seemed to beg for mercy of Old Betsy. Our remaining mast tottered, and appeared at every roll about to fall!

"At this period, word was brought that the seams of the ship were opening ast, and the birth deck covered with water. A consultation was held, whether it was best to heave the fore-castle guns overboard, or cut the masts by the board. The last was concluded on; when at half past 5, the axe was put to the main mast, and four incisions made, but a second thought of our worthy commander, stopped any more, and he gave orders to have the topmasts cut away. Volunteers were called for, who cut them away at the imminent hazard of their lives. They carried with them the topgallant masts, yards, sails, rigging, and every thing else attached to them. We then cut away our lower yards, and nothing remained but the bare stumps of our sprung lower masts and bowsprit—the ship lying a mere hull on the water, and the sea covering us to every surge. What a change from our gallant ship that day week! The wrecks of our pride floating around us, and we ourselves expecting every instant to perish and float with them!

"At 2, P. M. the gale abated, and we were suffered to get some refreshment, after standing on the deck near 20 hours. We afterwards turned to, cleared the wreck, and proceeded to get up jury masts. On Tuesday we were able to make sail, stood to the westward, bore away for Norfolk, made the land on the 9th instant, and got into port this day.

of Measeon, and had been, for several days past confined in prison.

From the Boston Palladium, Oct. 20.

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"I have delineated to you some of the particulars of this tremendous storm, but only a witness can feel the impression it made."

* Wm. Wilkins, captain of the mizen top.

NORFOLK, OCT. 21.

CASE OF JOHN GIROND.

It will be recollected by our readers that this man was not long since apprehended and committed to jail in Portsmouth upon suspicion of having robbed the supercargo of the French schooner La Florestine (of which he was the mate), of 2000 dollars in silver. Yesterday he was brought before the court of Norfolk county and his case submitted to the examination of that tribunal, with whom it remained to acquit, or remand him to the Superior Court. The evidence on the part of the Commonwealth having been given in, (there was none for the prisoner) the court proceeded to try the case; the attorney for the state recapitulated the fact, stated in evidence, and the strong corroborative circumstances of his guilt—the simultaneous disappearance of the prisoner and the money from the vessel, on the night of her arrival—his concealing himself as a fugitive from justice until her departure—his being afterwards

discovered skulking under cover of night and traced to his hiding place in a cranny of a filthy cellar—the considerable sum in silver and gold found about his person, and a number of other indications of his guilt, all of which were satisfactorily proven, and which we stated at length on a former occasion, from all of which there remained not the shadow of a doubt in the mind of any one present at the trial, of the prisoner's guilt. Strong, however, as was the evidence, and satisfied as the court itself must have been that he was guilty—the voice of the law pronounced him innocent. There was a failure of the evidence to establish the fact that the money alleged to have been stolen, was actually on board the vessel when she entered our port. The agent, who was the principal witness in the case, was not on board the vessel previous to the robbery, and the fact could only be proved by the crew or supercargo, both of whom were absent. Therefore it was decided that the prisoner could not be found guilty of the robbery until it was proved that the robbery had been committed; and the court accordingly discharged him, at the same time entering an order that he as well as the persons committed as accomplices with him, should give security in a heavy sum for their good behaviour. The money found upon the prisoner, and in the possession of Antoine, one of his associates, which has been held subject to the order of the court, will, we presume, be restored to them.

"This is truly a curious case. The acquittal of a guilty person, through a deficiency of evidence, is aggravating enough; but to restore to him all the trophies of his guilt, the treasure which it is satisfactorily ascertained he has despoiled his neighbor of, is a trial beyond the greatest effort of patience. Yet such is the law—and such of course must be the decree of those who administer it."

HERALD.

WASHINGTON, OCT. 28.

Copy of a letter from Mr. John McNeill, to the War Department.

River Black Warrior, Tuscaloosa County, Alabama Ter Sept. 22, 1818.

HONORED SIR—I hasten to lay before your department some statements relative to the late battle fought with a band of Indians, consisting of 70 warriors, and their women and children. From the best information that I have received, they are a remnant of the hostile Creeks, who on finding they could no longer be protected in Florida, lately applied to the Chickasaw tribe for land to settle on; but, being denied, they formed a resolution to fight their way through our settlements, over the Mississippi, where, they were told by the Chickasaws, they could get land. In order to execute their design, they crossed the rivers Alabama and Cahaba, and on their way to the Warrior they killed two white men and three Choctaws. On reaching this river, at a place called Corne's Settlement, they committed several outrages on our citizens, and murdered some of the family of a Mr. Hall. They then steered their course for this place. Having received intelligence of their approach, on the 16th inst. sixteen of our most enterprising men armed themselves, and chose Major S. Taylor and myself to command them. We were joined by Captain Bacon and fourteen men. Being thus united we went in pursuit, and, having met with their trail, we followed it through swamps and cane brakes, heretofore thought to be impenetrable, until we found where they had crossed the Warrior, 8 miles below the falls. After crossing, and marching four miles, thro' the most horrid swamps and cane brakes, and being separated from Capt. Bacon's command, we discovered the enemy encamped in a beaver dam, well fortified by nature, there being a thick cane-brake on the right, and a high bluff on the left. They no sooner saw us than they raised the war whoop, and prepared for action. We then gave orders to charge on them, which was done with the spirit of Americans, and 8 or 10 of their warriors were laid dead on the ground. We then retreated and loaded our guns; and, having formed again on the entrance of the encampment, we were reinforced by Capt. Bacon and part of his men. A smart skirmish was kept up for 30 minutes, during which time we killed 6 or 8 more of the enemy; but finding they were endeavoring to outflank us, a retreat was ordered, which was effected without any molestation. We lost two brave men, in the contest, and one badly wounded; the loss of the enemy was not less than 15 killed, and several wounded. On the 17th, eighteen of us went to the battle ground to bury our dead; but, on finding that the enemy had not left their strong hold, we withdrew. On the 19th, with a more formidable force, we again proceeded in quest of our enemy, and after patrolling the swamps and cane brakes it was discovered they had fled towards the Sipsy river. We then buried our dead, and returned to our respective abodes. On the same day Col. Hunter, with 110 mounted men, set off in pursuit of them, and coming up with their rear, killed one of their warriors. They have taken their flight towards the borders of the Choctaws, who are apprised of their approach, and will, I trust, soon give a good account of them.

My reasons for making this communication to your department, is in consequence of our having acted without any kind of orders, but solely from self preservation. Should it meet the approbation of government, I shall feel happy in rendering my country the smallest service; if not, I hope it will be attributed to my want of skill, and not to the

lack of good will, to be of service to my fellow citizens in general.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,
JOHN M. NEILL,
Formerly a Lieutenant of the 13d Reg't U. S. Infantry.

The Secretary of War.

AUGUSTA, (Geo) Oct. 17.

A novel occurrence attracted the attention of our city on Wednesday last. An emigrant from South Carolina to the Alabama Territory, attended the Clerk's Office in conformity with a law of our state, and registered a number of slaves he was carrying with him to his place of destination. Upon examination it was discovered that a white child, about three years of age, was included in his return of slaves to the Clerk's office. This circumstance excited considerable interest, and the cavalcade of the emigrant was immediately surrounded by a crowd of eager and enquiring citizens; the child was exhibited to them—the confirmation of its system—the "pure and eloquent blood which spoke" through its fine complexion—left no doubt of its origin, and involuntarily created a fellow sympathy in its behalf. The man was taken before a magistrate, where he entered a recognizance for his appearance at our next Superior Court. The child was committed to the care of a gentleman in this place, with whom it will remain until the result of a judicial investigation.—Chronicle.

NORFOLK, OCTOBER 26.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Our correspondent writes from Gibraltar, under date of September 12, that the news of the decision of our government, with respect to Pensacola, had excited the most extravagant symptoms of joy among the Spaniards. The merchants at Cadiz, on the receipt of the news ran about the streets, embracing and felicitating one another on the event, and joining in mutual congratulations on the pacific temper displayed by the American government. "Be assured," says our correspondent, "that unadvised and uncalculated Ferdinand will be the last enemy that will present the brazen front of grim-visaged war to the United States."

"General O'Donnell has arrived express at Cadiz, from Madrid, to embark 17,000 men, (some say more) for South America, which is presumed to be adequate to look down all opposition. The regiments are even named that are to compose this army! What ridiculous gasconade! Grinding the nation to death with the most cruel exactions, levying contributions every day in the most capricious manner, to support the pomp and pageantry of the court—unable by their own declarations officially made to the world, to discharge even the petty debts of the crown—talk of putting to sea a fleet purchased at great expense, and of raising and equipping a military force of 17,000 men for foreign service!

"The Franklin 74, is here, but bound aloft the first wind—the rest of the squadron is cruising, I believe, in the Mediterranean."

NEW YORK, OCT. 23.

The allusion in the Gazette yesterday, respecting the escape of a prisoner, at Flat bush, just as the learned Judge was about to pronounce sentence, is a novel circumstance; and as some of our Brooklyn friends are anxious to see a more full account of the felon, we are desired to state, that a man who calls himself John L. Schuyler, was, in June last, imprisoned for passing counterfeit money, and when apprehended, was in possession of several hundred dollars of spurious bank bills. During his trial at Flatbush, before Judge Furman, Schuyler acted the part of a maniac. In the presence of the Court, and while the Judge was on the bench, he amused that honorable body with all kinds of grimaces, and every now and then threw a somerset. At intervals he would try on the hats of those nearest him, and grin at the court. At times, he would dance a hornpipe, and at others "cut a pigeon wing." But the finest caper of all was that which he cut just as the Judge began to pronounce his sentence. He made a splendid somerset over the top of the railing of the Court House cage, and repeated them several times down the stairs over the heads of bystanders; and, with a hat on his head which did not belong to him, made his final escape to the woods back of the Court House.

N. Y. Gazette.

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THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

CASUALTY.

Died, on Thursday last, Sally, daughter of Mary Shope, of this place, aged nine years. The fate of the deceased was truly awful and calamitous—whilst carelessly engaged in doing something before a brisk fire, a spark communicated to her coat, which was made enveloped in flame, she at first made an effort to disengage her burning clothes—finding, however, that the flames spread, she ran to a neighboring house, where she received the prompt aid; it came, however, too late to save her—the injury was so extensive that she died in great agony, in the course of 48 hours after the accident.

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On Saturday Francis Day and John Rutter, of Brandywine, who were gunning together on or near Cherry Island Marsh, had a quarrel on some account, and Rutter discharged even the petty debts of the crown—talk of putting to sea a fleet purchased at great expense, and of raising and equipping a military force of 17,000 men for foreign service!

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VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

UNDER the authority of a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Winchester, the subscribers will proceed to sell at Public Auction, on Monday the 28th of Dec. next, to the highest bidder, the balance of the real estate of John Clark, dec'd, consisting of about Three Hundred Acres of land, situate on both sides of Opequon Creek, 35 acres of which are bottom, a considerable part of which bottom is well adapted to clover and plaiater, and well calculated for a grazing farm. The improvements are one stone dwelling, one log dwelling, barn, corn, cyder and sundry out-houses, and an orchard containing a variety of fruit trees.—The above property is about six miles from Winchester

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. XI.]

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1818.

[No. 553.]

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

The price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the commencement, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the option of the Editor, until arrears are paid.

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

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

From the National Advocate.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

I have laboured in my last communication to draw a picture of the present and past customs, and to decide upon the ratio of happiness enjoyed by the past and present generations.—There is one principle in economy which does not always strike with force, yet is not the less forcible in effect: a strict and rational economy, when possessed of fortune, will lead to a cheerful submission to all its vicissitudes; thus, an extravagant wife, who floats down the stream of fashion, unconscious of the rocks on which her hopes may be wrecked, feels more keenly a reverse of fortune than the industrious woman who lives without luxury and can bear up against the frowns of fate. A cheerful and happy temper is of great moment in our pursuit of happiness, and should be as sedulously cultivated, and is of equal weight as a strict and judicious economy in all our relations of life.

We have, in our country, many examples of what an easy and submissive temper can effect. When the revolution broke out at St. Domingo, many thousand persons were driven to this country; the rich planter and accomplished gentleman were compelled to fly with their families; from the height of fortune and grandeur they fell in an instant to the extremes of poverty and wretchedness. Many hundred families made their escape from the flames and at the dead of night, hungry and naked, sought a refuge on board vessels in their ports; and, in this destitute condition, they set sail for a land of freedom and strangers. For the first day or two tears and sighs were caused by painful recollections: on the third day they shook off their griefs and began to cheer up as the means to procure a living, they taught the languages, music, drawing and dancing in this country, which softened the habits and improved the condition of the people; they accumulated fortunes, for they could bear reverses—they presented a noble spectacle to the world of a refined people, submissively bending to the frowns of fate, and labouring for their daily bread. Nothing could be more engaging than to see an accomplished and beautiful woman employed with cheerfulness, even in menial offices, and never forgetting the lady amidst her occupations. Independent, therefore, of seeing an elegant people, from the extremes of poverty, rising by their fortitude and industry to comfort and plenty, we had the satisfaction of knowing, that in a political point of view, these emigrants were unassuming in their deportment; they conducted themselves tranquilly, and never interfered in national concerns. Hence, the favorable results of a good temper, fortified by a good mind. In reference, however, to domestic economy, there are a thousand points which minutely may not be of consequence, but which, in the aggregate, are of deep importance. Dr. Franklin delighted to talk and write on this subject; and no man wrote better and with more simplicity. It was a long time after he could afford it that he accented himself to use silver. I saw a lady, a few days ago, giving orders for plate to the amount of \$1000. Are you not very extravagant, said I? By no means, said she; I cannot possibly make out with less. But, my dear friend, said I, pray, excuse me if I ask you whether a tea set complete, with snuff spoons, castors and saltcellars would not be sufficient for a young house keeper? If they are all you require, \$500 will purchase them; and let me advise you to take the other \$500—you have already one child—purchase a share in the bank—purchase four shares more for four succeeding children, if you should have them—and at the age of 21, whatever may be your situation, a handsome sum will be the product of this accumulation for them.

The idea pleased, because it was rational. If a father can afford it, instead of purchasing a new shawl, or dress, or ornaments for \$100, for his wife, on the birth of a child, he had better buy that child a bank share, or

invest it in some sure or profitable fund, and at the age of 21 the sum will be sufficient to begin the world with, in a moderate way.

I observed a friend a few days ago, purchase in market \$3 worth of various articles, for himself, wife and servant, when half that sum could have been saved, which, at the end of the year, would pay the year's rent. I have seen \$600 per ann. paid for a house, when one sufficiently accommodating could have been had for \$350. I have seen a man wear four coats a year, when two would last with care. Why this extravagance? The man of fortune has no occasion to throw away his money, and the poor man ought not to be seduced into extravagance by the folly of the rich one.—HOWARD.

AGRICULTURAL.

Extract of the address of M. J. Le Ray De Claumont, a distinguished Emigrant from France, to the Agricultural Society of Jefferson County, New York, of which Society he is President.

"Independently of the advantages, which, in this country, the beech tree is known to possess, in France they draw two more from that precious tree. They cut its low branches in the month of August, and stack them like hay. It is an excellent food for sheep, and a good substitute for hay. With the beech nut they make an oil next in goodness to olive. A great quantity of this oil is made at Compeigne, near Paris. A farmer, who has a large family of young children, might, with their labor alone, in the year when the beech nut is abundant, make a considerable quantity of oil for his own use, if in the vicinity of an oil mill. The grass will, in process of time, grow beautifully under these lofty trees, which will admit the free circulation of the air.

Luzerne is the best defender of a rich soil against noxious weeds: but you must first deliver it free from them, and in a good state of cultivation; after which you may leave the Luzerne to work for its maintenance. It is the first to come to the sustenance of your cattle in the spring, and the last to abandon them in the fall. You may safely calculate upon three or four crops during that time. Those who wish to give themselves to the clearing of new lands, without abandoning the old, must cherish this plant, which can remain twelve or fifteen years in the ground, and give you abundant crops without any cultivation whatever.—Much more—the Luzerne will, during that time, conquer for you a new soil, and offer you the yearly tribute it will draw from the depth of 3, 4, and 5 feet, and sometimes more. If at any time it is convenient, during the last six or eight years of its duration, to turn the field into grain, you will find the soil at least as productive as when first cleared, and without the help of manure. If you have allowed sufficient time for the stumps to rot, no field can offer more advantages to the farmer for many years to come.

As the Luzerne is a native of more southern countries, I thought proper, before recommending it, to make the trial of its growth. I planted it, eight years ago, in a place rather unfavorable to its growth. On the 26th of May last, I brought to one of our committees of agriculture, several stalks which averaged fourteen inches. Fifteen days after, the stalk of the same root measuring twenty inches. One stalk of the same root, which had not been cut, measured thirty two inches.

I would recommend the yellow beet for the use of the table, in preference to all others. It is better tasted and sweeter, and cattle of every kind are extremely fond of it. I have cultivated this plant, with great success, on my farm in France, where I make from it annually from twenty to twenty five thousand pounds of very good sugar. I am very far, however, from recommending it for that purpose, as the attempt, upon a large scale, would be ruinous here. The objection prevails, with greater force, against cultivating the vine. It requires too much of the labor of man.

I have observed, in the wilderness of this country, a species of the vine growing luxuriantly, and producing, in this wild state, very abundantly. On mentioning the fact, I was surprised to learn that this particular species was very common; and I was further informed, that a species of grape, much larger and better flavored, had been brought from a considerable distance from the south, and found to flourish admirably well in this country. Though I am led to believe, from this circumstance, that the grape may be cultivated to advantage, I would not recommend it, except as a raisin, for the table. For wine we have a substitute in the currant, which grows here to great perfection, and little expense of cultivation.

The fertility of our new lands is the principal cause of our inattention to manure.—You will agree with me that it would be better to use none at all than to carry it on the soil in such a state as to introduce and nourish weeds. I would strongly recommend

the mixture of lime with your stable manure, by which means the seeds, and other noxious substances are destroyed, and the quality of the manure improved. Plaster has not yet been sufficiently tried in this country. I have used it with great success in sandy loam, from which I had this year three crops of clover. If you do not choose to go to the expense of plaster, you may use lime, which has been employed with equal success, and which may be procured, in great abundance, in this country."

[FROM THE ST. LOUIS ENQUIRER.]

NEW STATES.

The Illinois State is going into operation under the constitution which it has just formed. The election is held this week for the members of the first legislature under the state government. A representative to congress will be elected at the same time. The legislature will meet in October, in time to appoint two senators to sit in the next congress.

The Illinois will be the twenty first in the numerical order of the states; the second in territorial extent; and the first in richness of soil and capacity for supporting a dense population.

The Missouri territory will be formed into a state this winter. She will be number 22 in the union, and will be a star of the first magnitude, if justice is done her in the next congress.

The Alabama territory will probably become a state also this winter. Her inhabitants are getting up petitions to that effect; and taking her population to be upwards of 60,000, the success of the application will be a matter of course. The thirteen United States of America will then be twenty three in number. Such is the march of liberty when science directs her steps.

The following winter will likewise probably see the erection of three new territorial governments.

1. The Red river, and the country which lies south of it towards the gulf of Mexico. The proximity of this district to New Mexico, the settlements forming on the Trinity and Galveston, and the tide of emigration which is now flowing up the Red river, may require the presence of a vigorous local government to prevent the irregularities which might otherwise happen on a territory so exposed and so remote from the seat of the national power.

3. The North West territory.—This name formerly given to all that country which lies in the forks of the Mississippi and Ohio; but since the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois have been carved out of it, the name is confined to that district which lies towards the head of the Mississippi, and is bounded by Lake Superior to the north, and by Lake Michigan to the east. It is still a great territory, though reduced by the formation of such considerable states. It is still more than twice as large as the state of Virginia, and comprises the ancient French settlement of Prairie du Chien and Green Bay. It also comprises the rich copper mines on Copper Mine river, which have been so long and so unaccountably neglected by the American government.—Another interesting feature in this territory is the near approach to each other of the Oniscasin and the Fox rivers, which form the channel of communication between the Mississippi and Lake Michigan, and was the route followed by the French when they discovered the Mississippi in the year 1673.

Prairie du Chien at the mouth of the Oniscasin is a thoroughfare of Indians and of Indian traders, and would be a suitable place for the residence of a governor and superintendent of Indian affairs.

ANCIENT ART.

It appears from the foreign prints (says the Columbian) that arrangements are now making at Rome for the construction of an apparatus to fish in the river Tiber, in the hope of regaining some of the sculptural and other vestiges of ancient art, which once adorned that celebrated and beautiful city. It is truly astonishing that this speculative process has remained so long unattended to, though so often pressed on the attention of the Papal government. When the celebrated Mr. Addison was in Rome, nearly a century ago, he made the following remarks on this subject:—

"But the great magazine for all kind of treasure is supposed to be the bed of the Tiber. We may be sure that when the Romans lay under apprehension of seeing their city sacked by a barbarous enemy, as they have done more than once, that they would take care to bestow such of their riches this way, as could best bear the water, besides what the insolence of a brutish conqueror may be supposed to have contributed, who had an ambition to waste and destroy all the beauties of so celebrated a city. I need not mention the old common sewer of Rome, which ran from all parts of the town with the current and violence of an ordinary ri-

ver; nor the frequent inundations of the Tiber, which may have swept away many of the ornaments of its banks; nor the several statues that the Romans themselves flung into it, when they would revenge themselves on the memory of an ill citizen, a dead tyrant, or a discarded favorite. At Rome they have a general opinion of the richness of this river, that the Jews had formerly proffered the Pope to cleanse it, so they might have, for their pains, what they found in the bosom of it. I have seen the valley near Ponte-Molle, which they proposed to fence into a new channel for it, till they cleared the old for its reception. The Pope, however, would not comply with the proposal, as fearing the heats might advance too far before they had finished their work, and produce a pestilence among his people, though I don't see why such a design might not be executed now with as little danger as in Augustus's time, were there as many hands employed upon it. The city of Rome would derive great advantages from the undertaking, as it would raise the banks and deepen the bed of the Tiber, and by consequence free them from those frequent inundations to which they are so subject at present; for the channel of the river is observed to be narrower within the walls than either below or above them."

Extract of a letter from Rome, dated 6th August:

"A machine has recently been invented to drag the Tiber, from the bridge Mollo as far as San Paolo, to recover the precious objects which it is generally thought are buried in its bed. Many people are persuaded that the golden candlesticks of Jerusalem will be found; however, should the project of finding those objects (which, perhaps, have not been thrown into the river) fail, great hopes are entertained of obtaining some valuable antiquities, although in a bad state. The design cannot be carried into effect this year, on account of the increase of its waters, which takes place annually in autumn."

ORIGIN OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

America, Europe, the whole feeling and civilized world, have been in arms against the slave trade. The complaint has been just, and the remedy is in a course of operation. Virginia was the first to forbid it by her laws. The United States have solemnly interdicted it by their constitution. England has roused herself in the cause of humanity; and treaties are regularly and earnestly drafted for limiting the range and the duration of this abominable traffic.

But, it is known to all our readers, that an evil so affecting in the eye of humanity, had its principal origin in the bosom of one of the most humane enthusiasts that ever lit upon the globe? that it was Las Casas, the friend of the Indian, who organized the servitude of the African into regular trade? Those who sow the wind, know not always how to perceive the whirlwind that is to be reaped. Las Casas, in the spirit of a false enthusiasm, sowed a seed, which has vegetated in an Upar tree of the most frightful dimensions, and the most poisonous qualities.

The history of the slave trade is briefly this. Within a few years after the discovery of America, the native Indians were reduced to a most humiliating and intolerable sense of servitude by their Spanish conquerors. Humanity shudders at the picture which history presents to her. We are told that, when Columbus discovered Hispaniola in 1492, the number of its inhabitants was computed at a million. In the space of fifteen years they were reduced to sixty thousand. Their constitution was too feeble to support the labor they were doomed to by their Spanish task masters. Their food, too, was scanty, and supplied but little nourishment. Many (says Dr. Robertson) sunk under the fatigue, and ended their wretched days. Others, prompted by impatience and despair, cut short their lives with a violent hand. Famine, brought on by compelling such numbers to abandon the culture of their lands, in order to labor in the mines, proved fatal to many. Diseases of various kinds, some occasioned by the hardships to which they were exposed, and others by their intercourse with the Europeans, completed the desolation of the island. For a short time a miserable substitute was found for this decreasing population in the transportation of the natives of the Lucayo islands to Hispaniola, under the pretence of civilizing and converting them with more facility. This is the sacred name of God eternally proscribed to the vile purposes of man. Forty thousand of these simple Lucayans were conveyed into the island, only "to mingle their groans and tears" with those of the oppressed residents of the island.

By degrees, all the indulgences originally granted to the Indians were done away.—"The small gratuity paid to them as the price of their labor was withdrawn, and at the same time the tasks imposed upon them were increased. Ovando, (a Spanish governor) without any restraint, distributed in-

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to the subscriber on the 13th day of June, 1815, by Thomas Hill and Sarah his wife, to secure the payments of a debt therein mentioned, due to Martha Worthington, now Martha Hill. He will proceed to sell for ready money to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 7th day of November next, at the house of said Hill in Charlestown, the following property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to discharge the above debt, viz:

ONE HOUSE AND LOT, situate in Charlestown, opposite to the Methodist Meeting House, with a good stable and smoke house, one cow, six chairs, two spinning wheels, one reel, one chest, one bed and bedding, some books, one looking glass, one table, one cutting knife and box. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock.

R. WORTHINGTON.

October 19.

FULLING AND DYING.

THE subscribers inform the public and their customers in particular, that they will commence the FULLING AND DYING BUSINESS at

MILL'S GROVE,

the first week in October next, where cloth will be filled, dyed and dressed in the neatest manner, and on the shortest notice. Those who may favor them with their custom, may rest assured that every exertion on their part will be made use of to give general satisfaction. They will keep constantly on hand dye stuffs of a superior quality, and will dye any colour that may be required. Having substituted a Copper Dye Kettle instead of an iron one, they will be able to colour far superior to what was done last season. The current price will be given for hard and soft soap, which will be taken in payment for fulling, or cash paid.

BEELER & RATRIE.

Mill's Grove, Aug. 19.

Fulling and Dying.

THE subscriber informs the public and his customers in particular, that he will commence the fulling and dying business at his new fulling mill, near Charlestown, the first week in October next, where cloth will be filled, dyed and dressed in the neatest and best manner, and on the shortest notice.—Those who may favor him with their custom may be assured of having their work well done, as his fulling mill is now in good order, and having engaged an experienced fuller, he will be able to render full satisfaction.

JOHN HELLER.

September 7.

Houses and Lots for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, the house and lot now occupied by Mr. Robert C. Lee, at the East end of Charlestown. Also, the house and lot occupied by the Rev. Seely Bunn, near the Methodist meeting house. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms. For further particulars apply to the subscriber in Charlestown.

WILLIAM SHIRLEY.

October 21.

TWENTY DOLLARS

REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Centreville, Fairfax County, Va. on the 16th of April last,

TWO NEGRO WOMEN,

named Charlotte and Franky—Charlotte is 25 years old, spare made, black complexion and has a child about three months old. Franky is 40 years old, and yellow complexion. It is supposed that they have changed their names to Betsy Lucas and Caroline Lucas, and will endeavor to pass for free persons. Betsy passes for Caroline's mother, and delivering them to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, or 10 dollars for either.

JAMES FERGUSON.

3m.

Journeyman Tailors Wanted.

Four or five Journeyman Tailors will meet with employment and good wages, by applying to the subscriber in Charlestown.

DANIEL W. GRIFFITH.

N. B. One or two smart boys, about the age of 14 years will be taken apprentices to the tailoring business, on accommodating terms.

Sept. 23, 1818.

Wanted Immediately,

A LAD of from 14 to 16 years of age, of respectable connections and good habits, as an apprentice to the mercantile business. Apply to the printer.

Sept. 16.

Family Bibles

FOR sale at our store, next door to Fulton's Hotel.

CARLILE & DAVIS.

Sept. 9.

THE CATECHISM

OF THE

Protestant Episcopal Church

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

BOOKS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THE FOLLOWING BOOKS FOR SALE.

Family Bibles, Domestic Encyclopedia, Davies' Sermons, Modern Europe, Blair's Ditto, Sampson's Memoirs, Morehead's Ditto, British Spy, Allison's Ditto, Rassall's Prince of Villagedo, 1st & 2d vol, Ditto do, 3d vol, Zollikoff's ditto, Military Tutor, Traull's thirteen do, Christian researches in Asia, Brackenridge's History of the late War, Flowers of Modern Travels, Christians Great Interest, Lancaester's Epitome, Christian Morals, Confession of Faith, Common Prayer, Oaten on the Spirit, Simon on the Liturgy, Pangle's Evidences, Blair's Lectures, Fletcher's Works, Wood's Dictionary of the Bible, Jamieson's Sacred History, Milner's Martyrs, Harmony of the Gospel, Taylor's Holy Dying, Harcey's Meditations, Village Dialogues, Evangelical History, Elements of Morality, Scott's Essays, Wilson's Meditations, Pilgrim's Progress, Rise and Progress, Life of God, Holy War, Percy's Key, Economy of Life, Experience of Preachers, Parental Affection, Frey's Narrative, Bible News, Ancient Israelites, Faber on the Prophecies, Jerusalem Sinner Saved, Fuller's Gospel, Solitude Sweetened, Saint's Rest, Blount's Morality, Glad Tidings, Fendler's Pious Reflections, Flavel's Navigation, Spiritualized, Sincere Christian, Young's Night Tho'ts, Family Instructor, Extracts in Prose & Poetry, by a Lady of Maryland, American Lady, Belisarius, Life of Mrs. Graham, Spencer, Hester Ann Rogers, Mrs. Cooper, Charlotte Temple, Social Monitor, Bloomfield's Poems, Burns' Ditto, Scott's Ditto, Original Ditto, Essays and Poems, Pleasures of the Imagination, Thompson's Seasons, Junius' Letters, Jesuit's Ditto, Fall of Adam, Death of Abdallah, School Bibles, Ditto Testaments, Watt's Psalms and Hymns, Wesley's Ditto, Song of Zion, Questions on the Bible, Life of Washington, Ditto Lee, Ditto Col. Gardiner, Burwell's Life of Dr. Johnson, Pursuits of Literature and Translations, Riley's Narrative, Park's Travels, History of Ireland, Stranger in Ireland, Roscoe's Life of Lorenzo Medecini, Stephens's Wars, Leo the Tenth, Forsyth's Treatise, Do on Fruit Trees, Parents Friend, Diversions of Purley, Bell's bankrupt Laws, Barton's Cullen, Williamson on Climate, Baxhaw on Fevers, Johnson on Cancer, Modern Philosopher,

A Sermon preached at the ordination of Wells Andrews, An eulogium in memory of Dr. Benj. Rankin, Memoirs of Mrs. Billington, Weems's God's revenge against gambling, do, Murder, do, A short method with the Deists, by the Rev. Chas. Leslie, The American Aca Red & Black Ink demy of Compliments, The whole of the above we offer for sale on the most reasonable terms. JOHN MARSHALL, & Co. August 26.

Fall and Winter Goods.

I HAVE received and am now opening at my well known store house, corner of West and Washington streets,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

which will be sold unusually cheap. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call. DAVID HUMPHREYS. Charlestown, Oct. 21, 1818.

2000 Gallons of Whiskey

FOR Sale by the Barrel or Gallon. Call on CARLILE & DAVIS. October 14.

A New Publication.

Just Published by the Editor of the Republican Constellation, in Winchester, Virginia, and for sale at his Printing Office, A NEW AND COMPLETE TREATISE on the Prevention and Cure of all, or most of the disorders (that can be cured) incident to the

American Domestic Quadrupeds,

ENTITLED THE

Domestic Animal's Friend,

OR THE COMPLETE

Virginia and Maryland Farrier,

BEING A COPIOUS SELECTION FROM THE BEST TREATISES ON FARBERY NOW EXTANT IN THE UNITED STATES, In Five Parts.

I. Advice to the purchasers of Horses—observations and directions concerning horses when travelling—ordering and keeping the running horse, according to the several states of his body—a description of most disorders incident to Horses, and a great number of Receipts for the cure of such complaints, in that noble animal, as are curable; including also directions for preventing many disorders that Horses are subject to, &c. &c.

II. Directions and Receipts for the cure of most Distempers in Oxen, Cows and Calves; also, a description of many of the complaints incident to them.

III. Observations and Receipts for the cure and prevention of most distempers incident to Sleep and Lambs.

IV. Receipts and directions for the cure of most distempers in Hogs.

A NUMBER OF RECEIPTS,

Known to be efficacious in the cure of many complaints incident to the Domestic Quadrupeds of America, that have never yet appeared in print.

THIS work is a copious and careful selection from the most approved Modern Authors, European and American; and contains a description of almost all the complaints, their causes and symptoms, with which our Domestic Animals are afflicted; together with a number of the most choice receipts, in regular succession, both for the cure and prevention of those complaints—also, a short, but complete description of the Anatomy of the Horse—his internal organs, the physiology of the foot, with observations and directions concerning Bleeding, Phlebotomy, Docking, Nicking, the practice of shoeing, and the proper manner of treatment and administering in every case treated on, &c. To which is added an alphabetical list of most of the medicines directed to be used in the work, shewing where they may be obtained, whether in our gardens, fields, woods or at Apothecaries, with a copious Index.

The Book contains 436 pages octavo, medium size, with four appropriate plates, and is printed on fine paper with a handsome Type.—The price, neatly bound and lettered is two dollars a copy.

To such a purchase 50 copies and upwards, a discount of 25 per cent will be allowed and the books delivered free of cost or 33-1/3 per cent. discount if taken from the office.

Orders for any number of copies will be thankfully received & punctually attended to. PRINTERS in the states north and east of the state of Pennsylvania, can have the privilege of reprinting the work, by paying a reasonable price for the copy right, on application to the proprietor.

J. FOSTER.

Letters on the subject, post paid, directed to the editor of the Republican Constellation will be promptly attended to.

A specimen of the above work may be seen at the office of the Farmer's Repository.

A Valuable Tavern Stand,

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber offers for sale, that very advantageous stand for a Tavern, in Charles Town, Jefferson County, Va. nearly adjoining the public buildings, occupied at present and for some time past as such, by Mr. Fulton. If not sold before the first of February next, he will rent it for a term of years, to a person capable of keeping up the character of the house. From its being on a road the most travelled and in a Town much resorted to, particularly on public occasions, he deems it an object to those who wish to engage in such business.

JOHN KENNEDY.

Oct. 21.

JOHN KENNEDY

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he is carrying on the

CABINET BUSINESS

in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va. in his old Store House, adjoining Mr. Fulton's Tavern, in its various branches; and takes this method to return his thanks for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since he commenced, and hopes from his attention and desire to execute his work to the best of his abilities, to meet with their favours in future.

Oct. 21.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS my wife Milly has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation: this is therefore to forewarn all persons from crediting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from this date.

HENRY PARKER.

October 28, 1818.

A REQUEST.

THE subscriber being anxious to settle his last year's business, requests all persons indebted to him to call as soon as possible, and settle the same, either by making payment or giving their notes. Country produce, such as wheat, rye, corn, and oats will be received in payment at the market prices. He returns his thanks to his punctual customers for past favors, and assures them that they shall have every thing in his line on as good terms as can be had in the state.—He has now on hand a very extensive assortment of every article which may be wanted in his line of business.

SAMUEL RUSSELL.

Charlestown, October 14.

An Overseer Wanted.

A MAN who can come well recommended, for his industry, sobriety, and knowledge in farming and managing of Negroes, will find employment as an Overseer by applying to the Printer.

October 14, 1818.

NOTICE.

A petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, for an alteration of the law appointing trustees in Charles town, Jefferson County, Virginia.

October 14, 1818.

FOR SALE,

A Small Lot of Land,

NEAR this place, containing about 15 acres: it is situated on the main road leading from Charlestown to Harper's Ferry, and is an advantageous establishment as a wagon stand. The improvements are a large frame dwelling house, a good stable and barn, together with a tolerable well and cistern. The terms of sale will be made easy to the buyer, as but a small part of the purchase money will be required in hand. Enquire of the subscriber living near the premises.

ROBERT R. CONRAD.

Charlestown, Sept. 9.

Charles-Town Academy.

THE Secretary to the board of trustees of the Charles-Town Academy, has the pleasure to announce to the public, that Mr. Edward Hughes, a gentleman of undoubted qualifications for the task, has been engaged by the board of trustees, as principal of the institution.—Mr. Hughes has been for a long time employed as a teacher of the classics, and other branches of education taught in public schools at New York and elsewhere throughout the United States, and in capacity of principal to the Academy is considered by the board, a very great acquisition to it. A school for the education of scholars in English literature under a capable teacher, will be conducted in the Academy also. The board of trustees confidently hope from their recent exertions that the institution over which they preside, will revive from the