in other parts of the country, and that protection is extended to them with every care and kindness; as an evidence of which, during the last summer, an officer was arrested for striking a soldier for disorderly and insolent conduct-another brought before a general court martial, for directing a corporal to strike a soldier with a flour barrel hoop, who was fighting with his comrade-and a third was arrested for striking a soldier who had repeatedly absented himself from roll-call Of more than twenty soldiers who were

apprehended out of a much larger number that deserted from the 6th Regiment of In-fantry, whilst on its march from Plattsburg to Council Bluffs, and who have been tried and convicted before general courts martial, not one has either been mutilated, or received corporal punishment by stripes or lashes: their sentences were, generally, confinement and hard labor, for a limited time, and stoppage of pay. But even these, the commandant of the department, before his departure from Council Bluffs last fall, remitted the most of them, and the residue on his return there this spring.

Moreover, the infliction of all punishments

on the soldier, otherwise than by a sentence of court martial, has been long prohibited by department, garrison, and regimental orders, declaring that the rights of the soldier should be respected and the laws governing the army particularly observed.

The assertion, also, in the Kentucky Gasette of Sept. 21, that the punishment of cropping off both ears of a soldier at the Council Bluffs, last winter, was inflicted by Col Chambers," is notoriously incorrect in every respect. Col. Chambers was, moreover at the time mentioned, at the city of Washington.

We understand that the commandant of the department is preparing a report, to be laid before the Secretary of War, embracing all the facts relating to the arrests, trials, and punishments, that have occurred in the department, and that he will ask an investigation into the alledged abuses set forth in the Kentucky Gazette, in order that the officers on the Missouri station may be relieved from so base and unmerited a slander.—Mo. Intel.

DETROIT, NOV. 10.

A Curiosity —A person by the name of Robinson has obtained and brought from the Indian country, near Mackinac, an Indian having in each arm and leg more than dou-ble the number of joints ordinarily allowed to man by dame nature. This extraordinary being is in a measure helpless, and unable to large wooden bowl. in which he rolls himself along with considerable facility when on a smooth and level surface. This Indian, we are informed, is quite intelligent, speaking the tongues of three or four different tribes, and conversing fluently in the common

French of the country.

Mr. Robinson mentions that he saw, while in the Indian country, what he deems a far greater cariosity. This is an Indian, whose body is thickly covered with long hair. The hair on the outside of his hands and fingers, which is permitted to grow, is stated to be so long that he is enabled to tie it round his wrists. His forehead, nose, and every part of his face, is said to be covered with hair. The Indians of his tribe are stated to pay him much respect in consequence of his su perior sagacity and hardiness.

---:

RICHMOND, NOV. 24. Yesterday, the Federal Circuit court commenced in this City, Chief Justice Marshall presiding. The Grand Jury found true bills against the five seamen, brought up from Norfolk, on a charge of having violated a law of the United States, by joining the patriot armed brig Wilson, Capt. Almeida, lying in the port of Norfolk.

The General Court, which was to have met on the 15th, did not form a quorum till Tuesday last. The case of the Commonwealth vs. the late Treasurer and his securities, is now before them, and various pleas have been submitted by the defendant's Counsel. One only was argued on Wednesday, viz. whether the first bond he gave was not sufficient, and the only one binding during the whole course of his financial administration. Yesterday the Court decided that a bond ought to have been given for each year

-and that the securities for each year were bound for the transactions of that year. It s presumed the case will take up several days of the term.—Messes, Nicholas and Bouldin are associated with the Attorney General, on the side of the state -- Messre. Wickham, Leigh, Stanard and Gilmer, for

Joseph Vannini, the drawer of the famous "Virginia Seven Numbers Lottery"—who has advertised his Office as the "Virginia" Lottery Office," and has more recently signed himself as "Manager" of the "Quantico Creek Navigation Lottery"-has for the pre-sent left this city, leaving behind him several thousand dollars amount of prizes unpaid and among others are a 5000 dollar prize of the Quantico Creek Lottery. He has advertised, that, owing to the disappointments he has experienced from some of his agencies to the south, on account of the late dismiscarriage of a large packet of tickets in the 15th class of the Seven Numbers Lottery exemplarily punished.

So far from the troops on this frontier being treated with extraordinary rigor, we are assured that they have received more persontal indulgancies than are ordinarily allowed call him to New York, and that he has automatically allowed. thorized a gentleman of this city to transact business for him during his absence. This gentleman has given notice, that "so far as the funds of Mr. Vanninni come into his hands, the same will be applied to the pay-ment of his creditors." These are the principal facts that have come to our knowledge. We understand that Mr. V. has obtained his authority to draw the Seven Numbers Lottery from the President and Directors of the Literary Fund. We suspect the mode of exercising this power ought to become a matter of investigation before the next Legislature-and this case of Mr. V. in particular, Ought not the Legislature to be more guarded in granting these Lottery The Muskingum Mining Company

Have sunk their shaft to the depth contemplated, and have commenced the opera-tion of "driving" or excavating in a horizontal direction, towards the salt-well, in which

stand, yet he has discovered a contrivance by which he obtains locomotion—this is a part of the country, a great part of it being part of the country, a great part of it being bottom land, and well clothed with the best timber. A great bargain may be had, if timely application be made. A plan of the land may be seen by applying at the Printing Office in Charlestown, and the terms

Nov. 29.

Just recovering from a very severe indis-position, I feel as if I should not be sufficiently restored to attend to the sale I advertised to take place on the 4th of next month. It is therefore postponed, until the 28th of December. If the land is not sold, I shall offer for sale on that day from 6 to 12 likely negroes, on accommodating terms.

Nov. 22.

3 Dollars Reward.

WM. P. FLOOD.

DAN away from the subscriber some time in August last, a black boy named STEPTOE, (or Stepney)

about 16 years of age, jet black, has a down look when spoken to, and bad countenance, -I think he has a small scar about his face, and is a little knock-knee'd .- Whoever will deliver said negro to me, or secure him so that I get him again shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expences paid.—Said negro is the property of Rebecca Ridg. way, and is supposed to be somewhere in the neighborhood of Battletown or Snicker's

JOHN R. FLAGG.

Fresh Auction Goods.

This is your time if you want Superior Cloths and Cassimeres, and

Kancy Waistcoatings. IF you want second quality cloths and casssimeres, come. If you want quite low priced cloths and cassimeres, velvets and ords, come. If you want beautiful peliesse cloths and cassimeres, come. If you want home-made cloths, come. If you want home made linsey, come. If you want white, scarlet, yellow, red, blue and black flannels, come. If you want double mill'd flannels, come. If you want spotted peliesse flannels, come. If you want super black and colored bomba-zeens and bombazetts, come. If you want uperior black and colored Canton and Nankin crapes, come. If you want Italian crapes of all colors, come. If you want pure white and colored satins, come. If you want figured satins, and figured laventines, come. If you want black, Italian, English and India lustrings, come. If you want colored silks, come. If you want superior patinets, come. If you want superior patinets, come. If you want real India mulls, both plain and figured muslins, come. If you want Scotch mulls and fancy figured muslins, come. If you want super jaco-net cambricks, come. If you want 4.4 and 6.4 cambrick muslins, come. If you want cambrick shirtings, come. If you want the best 78 and 4.4 Irish linens, come. If you want 5.4 Irish sheetings, come. If you want twilled sheetings, come. If you want Russia sheetings, come. If you want Irish, German and Scotch dowlas, come. If you want home made linens, come. If you want strong German linens, come. If you want steam loom shirtings, come. If you want white and brown domestic shirtings and sheetings, come. If you want domestic plaids and stripes, come. If you want superior domestic bed-tickings, come. If you want superior domestic bed-tickings, come. If you want the very best and widest linen bed tick. ings, come. If you want 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, and so on up to 15-4, domestic table linens, come. If you want bird sys and Russia toweling diaper, come. If you want plain and figured leno muslins, come. If you want plain and figured book muslins, come. If you want long lawns, super linen cambrick, and linen cambrick handkerchiefs, come. If you want Madras, bandanno, flag and black twilled silk hand-kerchiefs, come, If you want merino shawls, cassimere shawls, cloth shawls, twilled and printed cotton shawls, come. If you want superb calicoes, of entirely a new style, come. If you want splendid to barr'd and striped ginghams, Leghorn and straw bonnets and hats, come. If you want lamb's wool, worsted, silk, cotton and knit woollen stockings, come. If you want women's, thirty dollars. Certified under our hands men's, girls', boys' and children's shoes and this 20th day of Nov. in the year 1820. bootees, both of Morocco and leather, come. If you want ladies' habit, and gentlemen's gloves, and Morocco skins, come. If you want Saddle blankets, Indian blankets, point (twill'd) blankets, rose blankets and Whitney blankets, come. If you want Lion-skin for great coats, come. If you want superior drab, (double and single mill'd) cloths for frock and great coats, come. If you want Olive Bath coatings—red, green, and brown baizes, and New England hog skins, come. If you want China, Queen's, glass, stone and wooden ware, come. If you want castings, steel, bar-iron, nails, spikes, sprigs and tacks, come. If you want old Madeira, Lisbon, erry, Teneriffe, Port, Vidonia, Malaga, and Marmey wines, come. If you want French brandy, spirits, gio, rum, peach bandy and whiskey—Cigars, tobacco and snuff, come. If you want Philadelphia porter and ale, and rich cheese, come. If you the court that they are not inhabitants of the court that they are not inhabitants of want clear honey, and best molasses, come. this commonwealth, It is ordered that they

If you want oil, paints, paint brushes, dye appear here on the fourth Monday in No-stuffs, fullers' boards, and fullers' brushes, amber next, and answer the bill of the comcome. If you want saddlery, cutlery, edge tools, currying knives, joiners' tools and planes, and door locks of all kinds, come. If dey away, or secret any monies by him you want fresh gun powder, imperial, hyson, young hyson and hyson-skin teas, come. If oonging to the absent defendants Hugh Wilyou want chocolate, candles, loaf, lump and liams Evans, and Prentis & Carter, until the piece sugars, come. If you want brown sugars and coffee, come. If you want splendid brass and irons, come. If you want cast did brass and irons, come. If you want cast armers' Repository, printed in Charlesmade known by the subscriber. An indisputable title will be given.

JOHN WILKINS. dog-frons, shovels and tongs, stoves and sheet iron, come. If you want fresh Muscatel raisins, prunes, almonds, and philberts, come. If you want fresh medicines, come-Sale Postponed. In a word, whatever you want, come, and get it, and that VERY CHEAP.

Bonds and Notes received in payment for goods. Jas. S. Lane & Towner. Shepherdstown, Nov. 22.

Estray Horse. PURSUANT to a warrant, to us directed, we have this day viewed an estray horse shewn to us by Geo. & Adam Eichelberger of this county; and do find the same to be

a dark bay, about 5 years old, about 15½ hands high, blind of the left eye, and the right hind foot white, nearly up to the fetlock, and do appraise the said horse to the sum of 25 dollars. Certified under our hands this cost of the sum of 25 dollars. hands this 20th day of Nov. in the year 1820. | per officer for collection without favor or HENRY HEANS,

SAMUEL HOLL.

JACOB HEATWHOL.

Nov. 22.

Charlestown, Nov. 15.

Rock Powder. JEFFERSON & BROWN. HAVE on hand Rock Powder, which they offer by the keg or smaller quantity.

been trespassing on my farm for about a year past, which would have been advertised sooner but I supposed he belonged to some of the neighbors. RICHD, M'SHERRY.

Digitized by Harpers Ferry National Historical Park under grant from Harpers Ferry Historical Assoc.

FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

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

VOL. XIII.]

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1820.

[No. 662.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this State; and Tuesday the 26th day of December next is appointed for hearing me and my creditors at the court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

Nov. 28 mencement, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance-no paper will be discontinued, except at the option of the Editor, until arrearages A Negro Man for Sale.

Bank of the Valley in Virginia

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders, for the election of Directors, will be

held at the Bank, on Monday the 1st day of

To my Creditors.

A young man, 24 years of age, a good ploughman and a good wagoner, strictly honest—not sold for any fault. Apply, to the

Apprentices Wanted.

TWO or THREE smart lads, between

12 and 16 years of age, would be taken as apprentices to the chairmaking and house painting business. Apply to the subscriber, in Charlestown.

The Subscribers

for CASH.

Have on hand and are now selling off low

Ground and Race Ginger-Mustard,

Brown and Loaf Sugars,

Pepper-Alspice.

Tea-Coffee and Chocolate.

Cheese-Indigo and Fig Blue.

Spanish and Common Cigare,

New England Rum and Molasses.

ALSO.

Ageneral supply of DYE STUFFS.

ESTRAY HORSE.

DURSUANT to a warrant, to us directed,

we have this day viewed an estray horse shewn to us by Wm. Vestal of this county;

and do find the same to be of a bay colour, a

star on his forehead, a small spot on his nose, both hind feet white up to the fetlock, about

14 hands high, and four years old next spring, and do appraise the said horse to the sum of

Hugh Williams Evans, John W Prentis, and

Robert E Carter, merchants and Co part-

ners in trade under the name and firm of

The defendants Hugh Williams Evans, &

Prentis and Carter, not having entered their

pefendant, James S. Lane, do not pay, con-dey away, or secret any monies by him

Farmers' Repository, printed in Charles-town, for two months successively, and post-ed at the front door of the court house of the

Take Notice

WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

at the cross roads, on Saturday the 9th of

December next, to wait on those who pur-

chased property at his sale last March, that

they may take up their Notes or Bonds; and on the 11th in Charlestown, at H. Haines'

Tavern, for the above stated purpose, from

the hours of eight in the morning until four in the evening. All those that fail to comply with this notice may rely that their Notes will be given into the hands of a pro-

Stray Boar.

A BLACK and white spotted boar has

HENRY GARNHART.

THE subscriber will attend at his house,

A Copy.—Teste, R. G. HITE, c. J. C.

said county of Jefferson.

Oct. 11.

respect of persons.

Nov. 15.

Prentis & Carter, & Jas S Lane, Defts.

IN CHANCERY.

this 20th day of Nov. in the year 1820.

Nov. 22.

Thomas Marshall, Plaintiff,

JEFFERSON & BROWN.

SAMUEL YOUNG.

September Court, being the 25th

day of the month.

WM. COYLE.

FRANCIS M'KINNEY.

Wines-Jamaica Spirits.

Charlestown, Nov. 15.

LEONARD SADLER.

LEWIS HOFF, Cashier.

January next.

Nov. 29.

November 24, 1820.

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 charg-

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

Extract of a letter from Brigadier General

Atkinson, to the Secretary of War. FRANKLIN, OCT. 18, 1820. Sin: I have the honor to acknowledge the

receipt of your communications of the 17th and 21st of June. Your instructions respecting the occupancy of Fort Osage, and in relation to the complaints made by the Osage deputation, at Washington, shall be particularly attended to.

I left Council Bluffs on the 1st inst. and came down the wagon road that lieutenant Fields has opened, with his command. We overtook him on Grand River, about forty miles above its mouth, on the 10th inst. with his wagon, team, and party, in good condition. As soon as I get his report on opening the road, it shall be forwarded to you, as shall the report and topographical sketch of

lieutenant Talcott, of the route across to St. Peter's. The road is measured from the Bluffs, to Chariton; the distance is about two hundred and fifty miles; the distance across to St. Peter's, is estimated at three hundred miles. From a belief that the Sac Indians are secretly hostile to the whites, I have deferred having the country across to Rock Island, and Prairie du Chien, explored for the present.

The agus and fever has been prevalent at the post above, for the last two months, but there is every reason to believe that it will soon disappear. Only one death has occurred among the troops, from the 15th April, to the 1st inst. and that from a case of the

The new barracks were in a state of forwardness on the 1st instant; indeed, most of | tion of a green switch, in the hands of a giftthe troops were quartered. The rooms were | ed man, towards water running under put up with round logs, and hewn down ground. I am at a loss, however, to deterwithout and within, the whole of the infantry, and one block of the rifle barracks, are | ject, which you have occasionally published, covered with shingles. Good brick chim- whether the quality of thus inclining, is in nevs were made to most of the rooms, and the switch or in the man Were it in the the residue, no doubt, completed by this time. The barracks are dry and comforta- in the hands of any individual, which is al-

es, shall be forwarded to you on my ar rival at St. Louis. Our crop surpasses my expectation; of pears to be the opinion of your "southern corn we shall no doubt gather more than correspondent." That fluids, and vapors, 10,000 bushels. From the quantity gathered and measured, from an acre, which, I believe, yielded not more than an average, we | but I must declare my utter incredulity as to should count on more than 13,000. The acre alluded to produced 1021 bushels of in consequence of a person walking over a shelled corn, but, as it was not yet quite dry, an allowance for shrinking of 221 per cent. the surface of the earth." If it be supposed would still give us more than the latter quantity. Our potatoe crop will not be as abun- position will not, sustain the opinion of those dant as anticipated, nor will the product of who insist upon the phenomenon; as, in turnips; of the former we shall probably ga- that case, the water would necessarily at ther four thousand bushels, and four to five thousand of the latter. Grasshoppers appeared in myriads the last week in August. and stripped the turnips of their leaves; they were so well grown, however, as to resuscitate measurably, and will give half a crop. If these destructive visitants had made their appearance six weeks sooner, we should not have made one bushel of corn -They stripped it, even at that late period, of half its leaves. The Pawnee Indians lost their whole crop by their ravages, and I understand that at the Earl of Selkirk's establishment, on Red River, the two last crops

have been entirely destroyed by them. If we are not again visited by those insects, there is no doubt but we shall be able, after gathering the next crop, to subsist ourselves in plentiful abundance by our own labors. We have cut and preserved two hundred and fifty tons of hay, which will be sufficient for our horses and cattle.

The Indian tribes on the Missouri continue friendly towards us. Our opportunity mer period. In September, there was assembled, at one time, at the Bluffs, the chiefs and head men of three bands of Pawnees, of the Kansas, of the Mahas, of the Puncas; of the three bands of Yanketon Sioux, of the Teton Sioux, and of the Sione Sioux, residing above the Great Bend; all of whom professed to be, and are, no doubt, as friendly as could be wished. It is said that the Ara-

could be desired; and which I must hope lous twig than the one in question. will be authorised early in the spring .-There certainly is not the least difficulty, with proper management, of carrying the views of government into full effect, in regard to opening a friendly intercourse with

the upper tribes. Whilst the representatives of the above mentioned tribes were at the Bluffs, the brigade was paraded for review, with two the troops were reviewed in line, and in passing in common and quick time, they were carried through various evolutions, and the artillery made to pass over the plain at full speed of the horses. The display had the effect on the minds of the Indians, that it was intended to inspire, which was most favorable, as to the appearance and efficiency of the troops, and of the practicability of using cannon with ease and effect. The steam boat "Expedition" was also put in motion, to their great astonishment and ad-

Major O'Fallon has been zealous and indefatigable in the discharge of his duties as Indian agent. His impartial and dignified conduct towards the Indians, has made a very favorable impression on them; and it requires nothing but a similar course of conduct, on the part of the agent of government, to perpetuate their friendship.

With the highest respect, Sir, I have the honor to be, Your most obedient servant. H. ATKINSON, Brigadier General, Commanding 9th Military Dept.

The hon. J C CALHOUN, Secretary of War.

THE DIVINING ROD.

From the National Intelligencer. MESSES. GALES & SEATON:

I have read, with considerable interest, in your paper of the 22d and 24th instant, the observations of "your southern correspondent." Scrutator, on the singular inclinamine, from his and other essays on the subswitch, it should seem that it would bend ble and will probably last some fifteen years; | leged not to be the fact; and if it be in the | Pagan derivation, and the virgula Divina, a plan of their construction, and of their de man, the switch can be nothing more than a proverbially magnified of old; the ground from a particular human body; which apof divers kinds do pass, imperceptibly from the bodies of men, will not be denied any thing of that kind taking place merely that the attraction is in the water, that suptract the switch, by whomsoever it might be held, which is wholly contradicted by the writers on this topic. It will hardly be said that the concealed water attracts the man; for although some men are notoriously attracted to fluids, without any switch at all, I believe such fluids are of a stronger sort, and do not lie quite so deep.

To speak my mind freely to you on this occasion, gentlemen, I must own that I conceive this imputed property of green crotched twigs in the hands of particular individuals, to be nothing more than the effect of an excessive nervous excitability, which is the foundation of the far famed animal magnetism of Mesmer, and the source of the effects attributed to the celebrated metallic tractors. A man whose nerves are morbidly excitable cannot hold a forked stick, or a stick of any kind, in his hands perfectly steady, for any great length of time; and if the stick or switch is in the first instance, held in a perpendicular position, and moves in any direction, it must move downwards. of judging of their dispositions has been Indeed, a person with nerves of this descrip-greater the present season than at any for-tion cannot sit still for many minutes together, being generally given to what are vulgarly called the fidgets, and in polite phraseology, the velocity of sensation. On the whole, therefore, I conclude, that the difference which is so confidently said to exist in different men, in the application of the water-switch, is nothing more than the difference between nerves highly excitable and nerves not easily excited. As to the caras, who inhabit the country 150 miles be- finding of water wherever the switch inlow the Mandans, speak lightly of the com-ing of the troops; and the friendly disposi-is generally made where the water is first of the island on this account; the imagina-

tion of the Mandans is also questioned. In conjectured to exist so that whenever the | tion of every body was completely disorder-THE price of the Farmers' Repositions is Two these reports but little confidence should be switch is bent it cannot be very wide of the ed. Whole families, among the most sensible placed. For my own part, I have not the mark. Dig low enough, and water may be ble, abandoned their houses at night, and DOLLARS a year, one dollar to be paid at the com- placed. For my own part, I have not the mark. Dig low enough, and water may be least doubt but the presence of 400 troops found almost any where; and a switch that would be quite sufficient to overawe them, and make as favorable an impression as at any depth, would be a still more marvel-

> But, gentlemen, if there is, in truth so great an affinity between a man with a switch or a switch with a man, and water running twenty eight feet under the ground, that affinity, I should think, would be infinitely greater between the former and water running over the ground. If I am right in this thought, nothing can be easier than to bring this phenomenon at once to a fair and pieces of cannon on the right, supplied with final test. Here is the Potomac—a fine large horses and mounted with artillerists. After river; and surely there must be some gifted man-(I have not heard that the ladies possess this precious faculty); within the limits of these ten miles square to make the experiment. Let it be tried; and if a small stream, twenty eight feet below the face of the earth, will, " by the force of attraction, break the switch nearly off." what may we not expect from the vast and visible volume of the Potomac? Undoubtedly the switch will fly towards it, with a speed and force only to be equalled by that of the hurricane which, we are told, blew so vehemently that it took nine men to hold a sailor's hair upon

> > NO WIZARD. Nov. 29th, 1820.

> > > FROM THE RICHMOND COMPILER. " VULGAR ERRORS."

In a recent National Intelligencer the old subject of discovering subterranean water by means of the hazel twig, is discussed at length. We know many sagacious men who are converts to its efficacy; but the opinion seems to have undergone some transformation within some hundreds of years. The work of Sir Thomas Brown, "Enquiries into Vulgar and Common Errors," was written about 200 years ago-it is a very rare as well as curious work, consisting of a refutation of the most remarkable errors both in common life, natural history, and other departments of science. From this work, we extract the following upon the hazel twig. It shows how ancient the opinion is as to the discovery of metals by the twig. We do not pretend to determine positively against the virtues of the twig; but the following is a somewhat curious passage upon the matter:

" A strange kind of exploration and peculiar way of Rhabdomancy is that which is used in minerall discoveries, that is, with a forked hazell, commonly called Moses his rod, which freely held forth, will stirre and play if any mine be under it: and though many there are who have attempted to make it good, yet until better information, we are of opinion with Agricola, that in itselfe it is a fruitlesse exploration, strongly scenting of re the magicall rods in Poets: that of Pallas in Homer, that of Mercury that charmed Argus, and that of Circe which transformed the followers of Ulysses: too holdly usurping the name of Moses rod: from which notwithstanding, and that of Aaron were probably occasioned the fables of all the rest; for that of Moses must needs be famous unto the Egyptians, and that of Aaron unto many other nations; as being preserved in the Arke, until the destruction of the Temple built by Solomon."

VAMPYRISM.

FROM A LATE FRENCH JOURNAL. Vampyres have been, of late, brought into fashion, by romances and plays. Vampy-rism is worth attention, as one of the wildest superstitions of the human mind. No great time has elapsed since it prevailed in a deplorable manner among some European

The idea is common among the Hunga some return at night to torment the living, particularly their near relatives, to suck their blood and continue thus a sort of terrestrial existence at the expense of their victims.

Trial existence at the expense of their victims.

Trial existence at the expense or less general existence at the expense of their victims. rians and the Moravians, that of the dead nerally, among the Poles, the Silesians, the Servians, the modern Greeks, &c. It is reduced almost to a system among the Hungarians. They pretend to recognise, by infallible symptoms, in particular dead bodies, the property of returning to suck the blood of those who survive; they think they have a method for destroying this property and rendering themselves inaccessible, and it is they who have given the denomination of Vampyres, which means Blood Suckers, to the dead bodies which they endow with the property in question. Tournefort, in his travels in Greece, giving a long and lively history of a Vampyre that infested, in 1701, the inhabitants of the Island of Mico. A poor peasant, killed in a quarrel, was accused of returning to the earth every night, beating people, breaking open doors, &c. "I had never," says Tournefort, "seen any

slept in the open square of the city. fled into the country." Tournefort passed for an idiot or an infidel when he appeared incredulous. The body of the peasant was exhumed two or three times each day; religious processions and fasts took place. At length, in a fit of despair the inhabitants determined to burn the body; which being done, the panic soon disappeared, from the suppositions that the Devil was thus deprived of his nest.

It is not a century since this superstition of Vampyrism wore, in Hungary and Moravia, a much more appalling and serious character. It was believed that dead bodies in which the blood remained at all fluid. were subject to Vampyrism; the point was determined by judicial inquest; the bodies suspected of the evil were disinterred, the heads of them cut off, and their hearts pierced with a lance, to destroy the dreaded attribute. Those who believed that they had been sucked by a vampyre rubbed their persons over with earth taken from the grave of the deceased enemy, they drank his blood, not to become vampyres themselves; for vampyrism was thought to be communicable like a disease, and whoever was sucked was held to be condemned to suck others, after his death. The year 1732 was the one in which vampyrism made most noise in the Austrian dominions. Many bodies were dug up; magistrates and military commissioners were employed to superintend the process mentioned above, which usually extended to burning and throwing the ashes in the river. Regular records, or Process Verbaux, of these proceedings were transmitted in all the forms to Vienna: the German scholars published dissertations upon vampyres, and after their example, the celebrated Dom Calmet compiled his "Treatise upon the Apparition of Spirits, and upon Vampyres of Hungaria, Moravia, &c."

INFIDELITY.

A Gentleman having written an irrellgious work, submitted it to Dr. Franklin, previous to publication, requesting his opinion upon it. The Doctor wrote to him the following Answer: [Lon. Chron.]

'I have read your Manuscript with some attention. By the argument it contains against a particular Providence, though you allow a general providence, you strike at the foundation of all Religion. For, without the belief of a Providence that takes cognizance of, guards and guides, and may favor particular Persons, there is no motive to worship the DEITY, to fear his displeasure, or to pray for protection.

I will not enter into any discussion of your Principles, though you seem to desire it. At present, I shall not only give you my opinion, that though your reasonings are subtile, and may prevail with some Readers, you will not succeed so as to change the general sentiments of mankind, on that subject; and the consequence of printing this Piece will be, a great deal of odium drawn upon yourself, mischief to you, and no benefit to others. He that spits against the wind, spits

in his own face. But, were you to succeed, do you imagine any good would be done by it? You yourself may find it easy to live a virtuous life, without the assistance afforded by Religion: you have a clear perception of the advan-tages of virtue, and the disadvantages of vice, and possessing a resolution sufficient to enable you to resist common temptations. But think how great a portion of Mankind consists of weak and ignorant Men and Women, and inexperienced inconsiderate Youth of both Sexes, who have need of the metives of Religion, to restrain them from Vice, to support their Virtue, and retain them in the practice of it till it becomes habitual, which

is the great point for its security.

'And perhaps you are indebted to her originally, that is, to your religious Education,

us it is not necessary, as among the Hotten-tots, that a Youth, to be raised into the company of Men, should prove his manhood by beating his mother.

'I would advise you, therefore, not to attempt unchaining the Tiger; but to burn this Piece, before it is seen by any other Person; whereby you will save yourself a great deal of mortification from the Enemies it deal of mortification from the Enemies it may raise against you, and perhaps a good deal of regret and repentance. If Men are so wicked with Religion, what would they be without it? I intend this Letter itself as a proof of my friendship; and therefore add no professions to it; but subscribe simply

In the Scriptures, the ignorant may learn all requisite knowledge, and the most knowing may learn to discern their ignorance. It is no wonder that wicked men find fault with a book that finds so much

FRIDAY, DEC. 1

Mr. Jones, of Ten. from the select com mittee to whom was referred the claim of

which was twice read and committed. MISSOURI EXPEDITION. Mr. Cocke, of Tennessee, rose to present a proposition to the House. When looking into the expenditures of last year, he said he found the account of Col. James Johnson for transportation furnished the expedition ordered up the Missouri River. The gross *mount of it, said Mr. C. is \$256,818 15 .-Several items in this account require at least explanation. I find the sum of \$333 37 per day, for forty days, charged for the detention of the steam boat Expedition, amounting in the whole to \$13,333 33 1-3. In addition to this, \$200 per day, for thirty-six days, is claimed for the detention of steam poat Johnson, amounting to the sum of 7,000 some other items in this account. It appeared, he said, that three hundred officers and soldiers procured a passage, on board Col. Johnson's boats, from Belle Fontaine to Council Bluffs, about four hundred miles, at 50 dollars each, making the sum of 15,000 dollars for passage alone. The sum de-manded by Col. Johnson for detention of ritime powers of Eur boats and passage of three hundred men African slave trade. employed on this expedition, is \$35,533 33. Mr. By what means the residue of the Missouri lution:

detachment found its way to Council Bluffs, said Mr C. I am at a loss to determine, but amount paid Knox, Haldiman, & Co. for he shall be entitled.

This resolution was read, and ordered to charges have been allowed, and the account lie on the table. liquidated and paid. I trust the information is erroneous. Permit me to ask, was not Col. Johnson, contractor, to furnish supplies as well as transportation? Why then the delay? Why pay a large amount for deten-tion? This, Mr. C. said, is the expedition take great responsibility to ensure it. This | Members of the House of Representatives. is the expedition that was to protect the frontier and for trade, acquire for the United States lasting influence over the savages of Missouri, raise corn in summer, improve government, in four years, the sum of \$ 42,485 84. The estimated cost for trans-

offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to this House what sums of money have been actually paid to Colonel James Johnson, on account of transportation furnished the expedition ordered up the Missouri river; and also what sums have been paid him for detention of Steamboats or other incidental charges; whether any difference of opinion existed between the department of Warand said Col. J. Johnson, relative to the value of transportation or other charges exhibited by him against the United States; if any differences existed, how were they adjusted; if by reference, who were the referees; what was their award, and what evidence was submitted to them, on which they formed their award.

Mr. Trimble of Kentucky, said he did not profess to know any thing on the subject of

162,994 dolls. The sum claimed by Col.

Johnson, and, he was told, actually paid, is

\$ 256,818 15. To ascertain with certainty

profess to know any thing on the subject of this resolve but what he was about to state. The account first preferred by Col. James Johnson, he had understood, had been tho't too high. Some discussion on that point took place between him and the Secretary of War, and he authorized his friend and brother to assent to a reference of the points in dispute to assent to a reterence of the points in dispute to arbitrators, to be chosen, one by each party, the third by those two. Three a bitrators, were accordingly chosen—gentlemen of the first standing and of the highest respectability, who passed upon the accounts. They reduced very considerably the amount claimed by Mr. Johnson, and the amount paid to him was the amount the amount paid to him was the amount warded in his favor by the referees. Thus such he had heard, and, as an impression adverse to him might be drawn from the gentleman's remarks, though not intended by him, Mr. T. said he had thought it pro-per to say thus much in behalf of Col. Johnson, who had ever been believed to be an ho-

On motion of Mr. Rich, with the consent of Mr. Cocke, the resolution was amended so as to require an account also of the causes of the detention of the Steam Boats.

The question was then taken on the adop-tion of the resolve, and agreed to, without a

discenting voice.

Mr. Loundes gave notice that he should on Wednesday next, move for the consideration of the resolution declaring the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union. VACCINE INSTITUTION.

The engrossed bill to incorporate the Managers of the National Vaccine Institution, was read the third time; and, on the question

of its passage -- Mr. Livermore of N. H. moved to recommit the bill, so as to allow of its being amended in one particular, and thus obvisting

After some debate, Mr. Cook suggested a modification of the Daniel McDuff, reported a bill for his relief; Columbia, with instructions to report the which was twice read and committed. specific amendment suggested by Mr. Liver-

Mr. Livermore having assented to putting he question in this shape --It was so put and negatived.

And the bill was past, and sent to the Se nate for concurrence,

Mr. Smith, of N. C. gave notice that he should, on Monday, move the consideration noble and learned lord would answer in the of the resolution introduced by him to amend negative, he would then put it to their lordthe Constitution of the United States. And the house adjourned to Monday.

MONDAY, DEC. 4. Mr. M'Lean, of Ky. from a select committee, made a report in the case of Matthew

Lyon, who was imprisoned in the adminisdollars. The sum charged for detention tration of President Adams, for sedition, acmonth and a half, is \$20,533 33 1 3. He the fine, then paid by him, &c. which was called the attention of the House, also, to also twice read and committed. On motion of Mr. Mercer, it was

Resolved; That President of the United States, be requested to lay before this house, any correspondence, that he does not deem it inexpedient to disclose which may have existed between the executive of the United States and the government of any of the maritime powers of Europe, in relation to the

Mr. Eustis, submitted the following reso-

and revolutionary claims, be instructed to re. their lordships could entertain the question port a bill, providing, that, from and after of the noble lord. no doubt on terms equally advantageous to port a bill, providing, that, from and after the public. Knox, Haldiman, & Co. contracted and furnished transportation to the seamen, or other persons whatsoever, shall Council Bluffs for the sum of \$5 50 per be placed on the pension list of the United hundred pound. Col. Johnson charges, for States, except by virtue of a law, in which transportation to the same place, \$16 25 the name of the pensioner shall be inserted, per hundred pounds, almost three times the | together with the amount of pension to which

TUESDAY, DEC. 5. AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION. The house on motion of Mr. Smith, of N C. resumed the consideration of the resolution proposing an amendment to the Constithe President himself takes very great in-terest in the success of, and is willing to of Vice President of the United States, and

Mr. Reid, of Geo. rose in opposition to the resolution, and, in a speech of near an hour, submitted his views of the impolicy of amending the Constitution in the feature connavigation in winter, and result in saving to templated, especially by submitting the mode

proposed by the resolution.

Mr. Smith, of N. C. replied to Mr. R. portation of this favorite project, as reported to Congress at the last session, was and went into a defence, considerably at large, of the expediency of the amendment Mr. Barbour, of Virginia, followed, and

went into a general argument against the the amount actually paid for transportation and detention of boats on the Missouri expeproposed amendment of the Constitution. Mr. Lowndes, of S. C. advocated the resolution, and replied, at some length, to the ar-

dition, and the reasons why it was paid, he time against the resolution. The question was then taken on ordering

the resolution to be engrosed and read a third time, and was decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays, as follows: For the resolution,

The Speaker announced that the question was decided in the affirmative, and, demanding when it was the pleasure of the house to have the resolution read a third time.

Some discussion arose on the question whether, as the constitution required that such a proposition should be supported by two thirds of both houses to enable it to pass, a less number than two thirds could order the resolution to a third reading. Two thirds of the House not having voted for the third reading of the resolution, Mr. Cobb made the point of order, and Messrs. Culpepper, Loundes, Smith, of Maryland, Rhea, and Livermore,

The Speaker decided that the rules and practice of the house recognized the princi-ple that two thirds of the votes were required on the final passage of a resolution pro-posing to amend the constitution; but that any intermediate question might be carried by a majority of the house. No appeal being taken from the decision of the speaker:

The resolution was ordered to be read a third time to morrow. To obtain a full vote on the passage of this

resolution, which Mr. Simkins deemed of high importance, being no less than a prosi-tion to amend the constitution, he gave notice that at one o'clock tomorrow he should move a call of the house.

> SAVANNAH, NOV. 29. LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the Ship Meridian, Capt. Staples, in 42 days from Liverpool, we have received a Liverpool paper of the evening of 12th of Oct. which contains London dates

The revolution in Portugal is said to have been completed by the accession of Lisbon to the cause of Freedom. Cotton was still on the decline, especially inferior qualities, which it was expected

would fall to 6d per lb. The paper before us contains very little

circumstances stated by the witnesses on the part of the prosecution. Respectability of character is so decidedly preponderant on the side of her Majesty's testimony, that Burmudez and Zaraza threatening Caracter. question, so as to propose a recommitment where conflicting statements present themof the bill to the committee on the District of selves little doubt can be entertained, to try at the river Tuy. The Governor has which party credence ought to be given .- | gone from Angostura to Cueuta." The following incidental observations were made in the house of Lords.

OCTOBER 10-Earl Grosvenor begged to ask the noble and learned lord on the Woolsack, whether he would state his decided opinion that the witnesses on the present case ships whether it would not be right to put the question at rest altogether, by passing a short act of Parliament creating the liability.

The Lord Chancellor observed, that this

was not a proper stage of the proceedings for proposing such a question, and he should therefore beg to decline giving any answer. Earl Grosvenor said, that under the peculiar circumstances of the case, it might be desirable that a Bill like that he had suggested should pass, in addition to the determination to which they had already come, not to in terpose their powers to screen any indivi duals from punishment.

The Lord Chancellor remarked, their lordships could not but see the mighty difference between laying down a rule for the purpose of obtaining true evidence, before any witnesses had been examined, and that of adopting a particular measure with respect to certain individuals after their testimony had been given. The Earl of Liverpool could Resolved, That the committee on pensions not see how in this stage of the proceedings

BALTIMORE, DEC. 9.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND. By the brig Chatsworth, captain Rogers, arrived last evening from London, we have received London papers to the 23d Oct. Capt. R.brought no later loose papers. The Chatsworth had a passage of 36 days from Gravesend, and 34 from the Downs. It was reported, the day Capt. R. sailed, that the bill of pains and penalties, against the Queen, had been rejected in the house of lords.—
The examination of witnesses, in favor of the Queen, is continued in these papers, to a great length, and tended to do away the slanders against her character. Addresses were still continued, from all parts, to the Queen. One of the London papers state, that Spain had ceded the Floridas to the United States.

In the house of Lords as late as Oct. 22d, Mr. Brougham produced an Austrian, Gazette, as evidence of the estimation in which the Queen's character was held abroadthis testimony was rejected. A document was then exhibited signed by the Queen, when Princess of Wales, creating Bergami knight of the holy Sepulchre, and Wm. Austain was raised to the same dignity. With regard to the present appearance of the trial, we can only say, that the testimony touches on collateral and incidental points, inculpat-ing the character of her Majesty. To enter into a detail of such matters, would only perguments of Messrs. Reid and Barbour. into a detail of such matters, would only per-plex our readers and ourselves, without ad-

her Majesty is guilty or innocent Accounts from Naples state that the Sicilian insurgents, from a total incapacity of fur-ther struggle, had yielded to the propositions

of their sovereign. According to the French Journals, but one sentiment of enthusiastic joy pervades the nation, on account of the birth of the young

Bourbon Prince. Sir Francis Burdett is suffering under a

severe attack of the gout.

The Emperor of Russia has ordered a new levy of four men from every 500 amounting to 96,000.

According to the accounts from Vienna the interview of the sovereigns was to take place on the 28th Oct.

The accounts of the revolutionary pro ceedings in Portugal, had excited extraordi nary sensations in Vienna. The archduchess Leopoldina having married the crown prince of Portugal, is destined, perhaps, to become queen of that kingdom.

> CHARLESTON, Nov. 28. FROM THE PATRIOTS.

By the brig Paragon, arrived yesterdny, we have received from our Correspondent at St. Thomas, a letter to the 15th inst. Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated,

"ST. THOMAS, NOV. 15, 1820. 'I hasten to enclose you a St. Thomas Gazette, and a Copy of an interesting Letter, which I have just received from Margarita, of the 10th inst. which will give you a comprehensive view of the operations of the Independent Armies, now on their march for the Capital of Caraccas."

"St. JUAN, (Margarita) Nov. 10. " Dear Sir-I have just time before the Cora sails, to say, that official advice has been received, that Monagas occupies Barcelona, and that the Royalists occupy in the Provinces of Barcelona and Cumana, only

the latter city, Cacupano and Carisco. "We had on the 8th, an arrival from Curracoa, of the 28th October. On the last of Sept. Carthagena was invested by 2000 Patriots. St. Martha by 2500-9 vessels of war and 36 gun boats. General Bolivar had been to Savanilla; sent a reinforcement more than the examination of the Queen's against St. Martha, had returned to Cucuta, the ferocity of a barbarous population.

the only objection which he had to its pas-sage. His object was to incorporate in the bill the words within the District of Colum-circumstances stated by the witnesses on the

SALEM, (N. Y.) NOV. 23. A very offlicting occurrence, On Mon. day last about noon, a small dwelling house belonging to Mr. Job Cleveland, situated in were liable to a prosecution for perjury, if they had given false testimony? and if the Hebron, on the turnpike, about five miles noble and learned lord would answer in the from this village, and occupied by Mr. Thos Whipple, was discovered to be in a blaze .-The fire had made such progress before any person could reach the house, that none of its contents could be secured; and, dreadful to relate, three of Mr. Whipple's little children, the eldest about six years old perished in the flames. Mr. Whipple was at work at. a distance from home, and his wife had, for the purpose of visiting a neighbor, more than half an hour before, left the children alone in the house, a fire burning on the hearth, and the outer door shut and fastened. It is conjectured that the disaster was occasioned by some hog's lard left hanging over the fire .-No person heard the shrieks of the children. they had crept under the bed, and were not

only lifeless, but almost entirely consumed

From the Hartford (Con.) Times. St. Domingo.—While the American peo-ple are feeling for the misfortunes of the British queen, and the American newspapers are filled with an account of her trial, there is another subject of much greater im-portance to the country, if not to mankind in general, passed over almost without notice. It is a fact very familiar to almost every individual here, that the island of Hisaniola was wrested not many years ago from the whites by their slaves; and that its colored inhabitants were divided into two separate governments, the one elective under the late president Petion, and the other imperial, under Christophe. It appears by recent news, that Gen. Boyer, the successor of Petion, is now overrunning the whole of this rich extensive island, (Christophe being dead) and attempting the establishment of republican institutions upon the ruin of the cruel tyranny which existed under the imperial government. Should his plans succeed. and his measures be pursued with moderation, we shall soon be presented with a new era in the progress of Liberty and independence: the second republic of this hemisphere will be a republic of negroes; located in that part of the world where the moans of the enslaved African are most frequently heard, and heard with the least sympathy, At such a time, any thing which serves to il lustrate the character of Boyer, may not be uninteresting to our readers, as he will probably give a tone to the new government. About fifteen or twenty years ago, for some cause that may never have been thoroughly vancing one inch in the discussion, whether U. S. captured, and it is said, most sh explained, one of the armed vessels of the fully plundered, one of the cruisers of president Petion. The crew of the captured vessel were brought in prisoners, landed at New London, in this state, and afterwards conveyed to Norwich, where they were confined several months in the county goal. Among this number was a lieutenant, who belonged to a high order of masons, and who on that account partly, but perhaps, more from his external appearance and talent of insinuation, gained the friendship of his masonic brethren in that vicinity, was freed from the tediousness of confinement by their interference, and boarded at their expence in a respectable white family. This lieutenant is the same man who now presides over the free blacks of St. Domingo. When any black, situated as he was, charged we believe with the crime of piracy, and the tenant of a dungeon, can obtain so much attention in this state, can find friends in a land of strangers, and brothers among white men, he must possess some native superiority. Thus much of the mind-for the heart we can tell a better tale, and produce a more distinct outline of a great man's portrait. Since the completion of his success, different from most other men in prosperity, he for-gets not those who had befriended him in his adversity. Very recently enquiries have been made by him whether the family in which he had formerly boarded, were in need of pecuniary assistance. And although his offer of aiding them has not yet been accepted, this singular instance of his liberality and gratitude, after the lapse of so many years, and to a family residing in a distant country, is no less worthy of being remembered to his honor. We have not room for all the reflections the situation of affairs in the island might suggest-the effect it may have upon the slave trade, the West Indies, &c; but if our ideas of General Boyer are correct, where can the free people of color in the U. States be transported with more propriety than to St. Domingo? Would it not be more feasible and more philanthropic for the American Colonization Society to send them there than to the desert coast of Africa? At the former place they may expect to be received with open arms of friendship upon a fertile soil; at the latter they must be exposed to the fatality of disease and

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13. From the National Intelligencer of the 5th inst. The Annual Report of the Secretary

the Treasury was yesterday transmitted to both Houses of Congress. It is of greater length than usual; and, as it will be the ground work of the fiscal arrangements of the present session, has been looked for with Not being able to publish it to day, we

have endeavored to ascertain the general nature of its contents, for the information of our readers We cannot, from a hasty glance, be expected to be very precise in our account of it, but we have from the surface of the Report gathered the following facts:

The receipts into the Treasury for the present year (including monies received from loans) are stated at 16,819,637 dollars. The payments into the Treasury during the fourth quarter from the same sources are es-timated at 3,430,000 dollars, making the total estimated revenue of the present year 20,249,637 dollars; which, added to the balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of January last, amounting to 2.076,607, makes the aggregate amount of 22,326,244 dollars. The Expenditures for the same period are estimated at 24.964,413 dollars.

There will therefore, according to this estimate, be a balance against the Treasury, on the 1st day of next month, of 2,638,169 dollars-the receipts from the customs having fallen greatly short of the amount at which they were estimated in the last annual

Of the expenditures of this year, it is estimated that there has been and will be paid, of the principal and interest of the Public Debt. 10,740,000 dollars, being more than | have been committed by the prisoner. Upon two fifths of the whole current expense of the | the second point, it was contended that the

The Revenue for 1821 is estimated at 16.550,000 dollars, and the certain and con- bank suffers itself to be duped into repaytingent expenditures at 21,363.417 dollars; ment, (unless the drawer, by re issuing it, which, added to the balance against the gives it value,) the bank must sustain the Treasury on the 1st of January next, will loss—the drawer is not liable —The paper make the sum of 24,001,586, and will consequently leave "a balance of 7,451,586 dollars beyond the estimated means, for which pro- of it cannot be felony. The counsel for the

vision is to be made." We are free to confess that this is not as favorable a view of the state of the Treasury as we had anticipated; but it is such an one as leaves no room for despondency, and consequently chargeable with felony. The involves no perplexing considerations. The court decided that the prosecution must involves no perplexing considerations. The public debt has been lessened, during the past year, by redemptions and purchases, more than it has been increased by loans and by the anticipated balance against the Treasury on the lat of Jan. next. The same may be said of the calculations for the next year; that the sum to be borrowed for the use of that year will be less than the amount of prin-cipal of the public debt which will be paid for their value. If the officers of the bank

off within the same time. For future years, the prospects are encou- | from the drawer, they do so to their own loss, raging, the calculation being that the annual | the thing paid being not of the value ascribrevenue will, for several years after 1821, | ed to it. The prisoner must be acquitted.

exceed the annual expenditure.

Mr. Secretary Crawford, therefore suggests that it is not necessary at present to resort to additional objects of taxation with a view to revenue. He suggests however, in case Congress should deem such a resort necessary to meet the present or any future deficiency, that the importation of foreign spirits be prohibited, and that the amount which may be required be raised by a tax upon the sale of domestic spirits. Loans for occasional wants he considers as preferable. But, should Congress propose a system of taxation, a loan for the service of the next | her crew, lining her shrouds, all well dressed year, to the amount of the estimated deficien- cheered the Constellation, which ceremony cy of the Revenue, will yet be indispensable was returned from our ship. The effect

Snow commenced falling at Richmond on the morning of the 30th Nov. and continued without intermission until the next day, at gratulation, filled all hearts with a lively half a mile from Charlestown, all the perwhich time it was about 12 inches deep. In | sensibility." Charlottesville it fell to a greater depth, and in Norfolk to the depth of ten inches.

and may be obtained on eligible terms.

A gentleman arrived from Britain at Montreal, gives information, that the rage | puzzled to find men-sufficiently acquainted with bufor emigration, is very prevalent throughout Scotland. But few farmers whose leases had expired would renew them; that they purposed converting their property into cash, and settling in Canada the ensuing

Horrid-We learn that a small black boy tures, agriculture, foreign or naval, or military afwas a few days since torn in pieces and par tially devoured by a bear, at Williamsburgh. The bear had been chained in a cellar, and was in a starving state, for the purpose of hunting or baiting. He had broken loose in the cellar, and the poor boy, unconscious of the fact, fell a prey to the voracious animal. N. Y. Col.

The Spanish ship Castilla, from Guayaquil for Cadiz, with a cargo of cocoa, copper and specie, valued at from 2 to 250,000 dollars, was captured about two months since, 15 degrees north of the equator, by the privateer brig Rio La Plata. Some of the prize crew have arrived here via Bermuda and New London.-They state not one of the privateer's crew could speak Spanish.

The Castilla spoke, about 3 months since, near Cape Horn, ship Mentor, Gardner, of this port, from Cadiz to Lima, having a fine turers, more mechanics, and fewer lawyers; and wind to double the Cape.

done, and about one third of the time. So that the A singular trial for felony took place a short time since, at the November Oyer and Terminer, at Montreal. The prisoner a clerk in the employ of M'Tavish, M'Gilli-vrays & Co. was indicted for stealing sunsaving of the United States would be millions every year. I will ask one question, with which I shall conclude this letter, viz. What would be the language of any member of Congress, to a person whom he should hire to do him a day's work, (even lry checks upon the Montreal Bank, drawn should he not sgree to give him eight dollars) proby his employers. That he had embezzled property in different ways, was clearly proved — He had made fraudulent entries in the vided he should commence at high tweive, and quit at three; would he pay him for more than a quarter of a day's work? books of the concern, pro. and con. and in many instances, to cover his embezzlements

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

had charged persons with monies, which they

had never received. The cash business of

the firm was all transacted through the bank.

Every month, the checks issued by the firm,

on the settlement of the bank account, were

taken back; but the book-keeper of the bank

had neglected to cancel the checks by cross-

ing or punching a hole through them, for

twelve months and upwards. This remiss-

ness afforded the prisoner an opportunity of

presenting the cheeks for payment a second

time; and he did so in many instances, and

succeeded without suspicion: The check's

found upon him, and for stealing which he was indicted, had been once paid. It was

proved, however, that these checks were de-

livered to the prisoner by another clerk.

the property so stolen, must have a legal va-

Upon the first point the counsel for the de-

fence argued, that neither real nor construc-

tive possession on the part of the master,

was established, because the delivery was

not by the master, but by one servant to ano-

ther.-This being the fact, no felony could-

paper alledged to have been stolen, having

been once paid, was of no value, If the

in the eye of reason and of law, the taking

prosecution contended that what gives value

money. The prisoner had in his possession

what was liable to be so converted, and was

fall. Possession derived from one servant to

another, is not possession derived from the

master. The checks having been once paid,

the purpose for which they were issued has

been answered. They then become waste,

paper, except, as in the case of bank notes in

England, they may be again issued by the

pay paper a second time, without authority

Extract of a letter from a passenger on

board the frigate Constellation, to his

friend in the town of Providence, (R. I.)

"We are all well on board, cheerful and

dated August 12, 1820, at Sea, in lat

was grand-two ships of war, of the same

nation, meeting unexpectedly on the wide ocean, where nothing but sea and sky meet

the sight, the officers all much acquainted,

EXTRACT OF A LETTER, DATED

I believe the Speaker of the house is as much

siness to put on committees, as any was ever puz-

zled to find out a riddle or conundrum. Nearly two

thirds of the members of the house are lawyers who

have never been taught any thing but to read law,

white appear black, or black white. They are for

the most part, as ignorant of committee, manufac-

qualified for members of Congress. They general-

ly possess the gift of the gab, and they take up a

great deal of unnecessary time in trying to display

this only gift which many of them only possess .-

Twenty merchants, twenty farmers, ten manufac-

turers, ten mechanics, and five able lawyers, would

do more business in one month, and do it better,

than the whole host of lawyers which now compose

rely upon it, that the business would be batter

the age of from 12 to 15 years.

From the Philadelphia Centinel.

Washington, Nov. 28, 1820.

north, long, 35 west.

Com. Advertiser.

to paper, is its liability to be converted into

THE HALCYONS. A traveller informs us that a new set of religious enthusiasts, has arisen in Marietta. who distinguish themselves from other christians by the denomination of Halcyons."-They believe that Aaron's breast plate, called by the Jews, Urim and Thummim, and which has long since been lost or melted at the mint of avarice, must be retrieved before the resurrection of the dead -Illinois pap.

To make Pickle or Brine for Beef. To 8 gallons of water, add half a pound of salt Petre, one pound of Brown Sugar, and one quart of Molasses, with as much fine salt as will make it float an egg light, tak-The counsel for the defence argued two ing care that the salt dissolves least it be too

points—1st. That to constitute a felony as strong—skim it well and it is fit for use-committed by a servant, real or constructive Your Beef or tongues, should be put in possession of the property must be proved in | cold water and remain 24 hours, then drainthe person of the master. And, 2dly That ed for an hour or two, previous to being put in the pickle.

lue; if paper, that paper must be the repre-sentative of, and liable to be converted into Beef tongues, veal, or mutton for smoaking, should not remain longer in the pickle money, to render the stealing of it felony.

The pickle need not be boiled, (which operation tends to harden the -meat) but will remain perfectly sweet till spring, when, after your heef is used or taken out, it will be found the very best in which to cure shad, giving them a delicious flavor and fine red

This receipt is offered with confidence to the Editor of the Farmer, as one of the best ever adopted. And, it is the opinion of the writer, will answer fully as well for pork, with the exception that the latter should not be soaked in water .- Am. Far.

MARRIED. At Shepherdstown, Va. on Tuesday the 5th-inst. by the Rev. John Matthews, Mr. John McFarlane, attorney at law, of Charlestown, to Miss MARTHA Todd Baylon, of the former place.

On Saturday the 9th inst. Miss MARGARET LIT-TLE, of this county.

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL sell, at the house of Cavalier Martin, on Saturday the 16th instant, sundry Household Furniture-a stack of hay-three cows-hogs-and all said Martin's property, to satisfy sundry executions which issued from the county court of Jefferson against said Martin, &c.

S. W. LACKLAND, Dep. Shiff. for D. Morgan.

Iron & Castings.

We congratulate our customers, farmers, ings have fallen in price, and that we now have a complete assortment of superior Iron and Castings - Stoves, (warranted free from happy, the weather fine, though rather warm; cracks) Sheet Iron-Cast Iron Plough yesterday we overtook the John Adams- Mouldings, (of the most approved kind signals having been exchanged, she bore Cast Iron mill Gudgeons, &c. &c. Al

down for us and came under our stern, when which we are selling cheap.
her crew, lining her shrouds, all well dressed JAS. S. LANE & TOWNER. Shepherd's Town, Dec. 13.

Public Sale.

WILL be offered at public auction on Thursday the 21st instant, at the late resiand shouting a general burst of joyous con- dence of Jacob Hartman, deceased, about sonal property of said dec'd, consisting of one good work horse, saddle and bridle, one good carryall and geers, two cows, several hogs, beds and bedding, two ten plate stoves, one wheel barrow, household and kitchen furniture, and many other articles too numerous to mention. A credit of nine months will be given on all purchases above five dollars, by giving bond and approved securimend an early selection. ty. For all purchases under five dollars the cash will be required. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and draw writs, quibble upon words, and try to make due attendance given by

ELIZABETH HARTMAN, Adm'trix.

Negroes to Hire.

fairs, public lands, roads, canals, pensions, finance, Indian affairs, imports, tonnage, &c. as children at WILL be hired for the ensuing year, on I am astonished that so many of this description Thursday the 28th inst. at the subscriber's of men are selected for members of Congress, farm, about five miles from Charlestown, They are men, the least acquainted with business, eighteen or twenty likely negroes, consisting men, women, boys and girls.

MARY MANNING. of all others in the world, and of course, the least

Sale Postponed.

Just recovering from a very severe indis-osition, I feel as if I should not be sufficient. restored to attend to the sale I advertised to take place on the 4th of next month. It the house of Representatives, would do in a whole year. I hope our country will learn wisdom, and, cember. If the land is not sold, I shall offer for sale on that day from 6 to 12 likely negroes, on accommodating terms.
WM. P. FLOOD.

NOTICE.

AN examination of the students of the Charles-town Academy, will take place, on Thursday the 21st inst. at 9 o'clock A. M. The Trustees are hereby notified, and others interested in the pros-perity of the institution, are respectfully request-

EDWARD HUGHES, Principal. Dec. 13.

Medical Notice.

Dr. C. F. WILSTACH

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Harper's Ferry and its vicinity, and will be thankful of their encouragement.

FOR SALE,

The lease whereon I now live, containing

One Hundred and Thirty Acres of excellent Land;

One Hundred cleared. Two of the lives named in the lease were living when last heard from. Possession will be given the ELIZABETH KERCHEVAL.

Negroes to Hire. A number of negroes of different descrip-

tions to hire for the ensuing year .- For terms apply to the subscriber. THOMAS BRISCOE.

Bank of the Valley, in Virginia,

November 24, 1820. THE annual meeting of the Stockholders, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Bank, on Monday the lat day of January next.

LEWIS HOFF, Cashier.

Conway Sloan Has just received a fresh supply of Drugs & Medicines,

Which he will sell on reasonable terms. He has likewise received the following sundries: Muscadel Raisins-Soft shell Almonds. Fresh Prunes-Pacand Nuts, Filberts-Citron, Prime Chewing Tobacco, Cut and Dry Ditto, Macabau Snuff-Rappee do .- Scotch do .-

Best Spanish Cigars—Country do. Black oil varnish for Suddlers and Shoemakers. Fancy Shaving Soap—Castile do. Black and red Sealing Wax—Wafers,

Silver wired Tooth Brushes, Common ditto With a variety of articles too numerous to

Charlestown, Nov. 15.

Land at Auction. THE subscriber will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 23d instant,

on the premises, at 12 o'clock, 130 Acres

of excellent land, within three quarters of a mile of Charlestown. Upwards of forty acres of it are in timber. The improvements are a neat log house and kitchen. A great bargain may be had in this land.

SAMUEL RUSSELL.

NEW GOODS.

December 6.

We have received our fall and winter sup-

GOODS,

And knowing the price of produce to be low, and consequently money scarce, we are determined to sell them off cheap for Cash. Our punctual customers will be supplied on

WM. F. LOCK. & Co.

Estray Colt.

STRAYED from the commons of this town, on Wednesday the 8th inst. a bay stud colt, just turned three years old, about 14 hands and one inch high, black mane and

switch tail, broke to the saddle, trots natu-

rally, and is shod all round. Any person

taking up said colt and giving me informa-

munerated therefor by WM. HICKMAN. tion, or sending him home, shall be duly re-Charlestown, Nov. 15.

Jefferson & Brown, Have just received their Supply of

SEASONABLE GOODS; which they are selling off very low for Cash, or to punctual customers, as usual. Those who have not been punctual in discharging their accounts are solicited to de

Charlestown, Nov. 15.

Abridgement of Burnet's History of the Re-formation of the Church of England: Together with sketches of the lives of Luther, Cal-vin, and Zuinglius, the three celebrated Reformers of the Continent.

THE WHOLE PREPARED BY THE REV. BENJ. ALLEN, RECTOR OF THE PARISH OF ST. ANDREWS, VA.

The sufferings of the first Reformers from Popery are almost incredible. Many were Burnt at the stake for the sake of their religion; some for reading their Bible, some for going to meeting, some for learning their children the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments in English. A view of these things is calculated to make us, of the present day, more grateful for the privilege we possess of worshipping God ac-

cording to our consciences.

The noble constancy of the martyrs, proves too, the power of religion in supporting the soul under the severest trials.

Burnet's History is, in itself, a curious and interesting account of those great events that happened during the reigns of king Henry, king Edward, queen Mary, and queen Elizabeth, but it is so large that very few persons can possess it. This work contains all that is important on the subject of the Reformation, showing its first rise and its progress on to its final settlement; and giving the lives and deaths of those distin-guished men who sealed their belief in their

RECOMMENDATION. Having been favoured with the perusal of An Abridgement of the History of the Reformation, prepared for publication by the Rev. Benjamin Allen, I, with pleasure, comply with his request, in giving it my humble recommendation. It contains the history of all the important facts as narrated by Burnet; and, to those who have not the time or the means for consulting that writer, must prove interesting and valuable. There being a considerable class of persons under these circumstances, such a work has been wanted, and I think the present one will be highly acceptable, as serving to meet the existing exigency.

WILLIAM H. WILMER. Alexandria, October 30th, 1820. I. The work will contain about two hundred and fifty pages 12mo. and be well print-

ed on good paper, and well bound. II. The price to subscribers will be One Dollar, payable on delivery of the volume.

Subscriptions received at this office.

Negroes for Hire.

sisting of men, women, boys and girls, at Fulton's Hotel, in Charlestown, on Monday the 25th inst. All persons who hired ne-groes belonging to the estate of Matthew Whiting, are requested to deliver them on that day with the hire. SMITH SLAUGHTER.

Negroes for Hire.

WILL be hired for the ensuing year, on Saturday the 30th instant, (December,) at Adam Moudy's Tavern in Smithfield, Jefferson county, 25 or 30 negroes, men, young women, boys and girls, under good characters, and as healthy and valuable as any in the state.

Dec. 6.

Negroes for Hire.

WM. P. FLOOD.

WILL be exposed for hire on Tuesday the 26th inst. at Mr. Joseph Engle's Tavern, between forty and fifty likely stout negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls — The hiring to commence at 10 o'clock, when due attendance will be given by RICHARD G. BAYLOR. Shepherdstown, Dec. 6.

Negroes to Hire.

WILL be offered for hire on the 29th inst. at the tavern of Adam Moudy in Smithfield. if not previously disposed of by private con-

BACON BURWELL. N. B. The subscriber solicits all those who have hired negroes from him the present year, to come prepared on the next hiring day to discharge their respective notes.

NOTICE.

THE notes of the purchasers at William McCaughtry's sale will be due on the 24th inst. They are put in the hands of Thomas Griggs, Esq. for collection. Those failing to pay when they are due, may expect suits to be brought without discrimination. IOHN RICHARDSON.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. A Negro Man for Sale.

A young man, 24 years of age, a good ploughman and a good wagoner, strictly honest—not sold for any fauit. Apply to the IT having been reported for some time past that I have, under the will of my Great Uncle, Geo. Wm. Fairfax, a claim to all the estates my late father either sold or held in Virginia, and that I am about to commence a Virginia, and that I am about to commence a legal course for the recovery of the same; I take this mode of declaring, that to my knowledge I have no claim of any nature whatever on the property held or sold by my father in. Virginia, except such claim as he himself gave me by Deed or otherwise—I frequently heard this report and always contradicted it in the most positive manner, but never until lately, when it seems to be reviving, have I deemed it of sufficient consequence to notice it publicly; now I believe it may probably be intended by some designing persons to affect the sale of my father's real estate and the final settlement of his af-

The Subscribers Have on hand and are now selling off low

for CASH, Brown and Loaf Sugars, Tea-Coffee and Chocolate. Pepper-Alspice, Ground and Race Ginger-Mustard, Cheese-Indigo and Fig Blue, Spanish and Common Cigars, Wines—Jamaica Spirits, New England Rum and Molasses.

ALSO, Ageneral supply of DYE STUFFS. JEFFERSON & BROWN. Charlestown, Nov. 15.

Fresh Auction Goods.

This is your time if you want Superior Cloths and Cassimeres, and

Fancy Waistcoatings.

IF you want second quality cloths and

casssimeres, come. If you want quite low

priced cloths and cassimeres, velvets and

cords, come. If you want beautiful peliesse eloths and cassimeres, come. If you want home-made cloths, come. If you want home

made linsey, come. If you want white, scar-let, yellow, red, blue and black flannels, come.

If you want double mill'd flannels, come. If

you want spotted peliesse flannels, come. If you want super black and colored bombazeens and bombazetts, come. If you want superior black and colored Canton and Nan-

kin crapes, come. If you want Italian crapes of all colors, come. If you want pure

white and colored satins, come. If you

want figured satins, and figured laventines, come. If you want black, Italian, English and India lustrings, come. If you want co-

lored silks, come. If you want superior patinets, come. If you want real India mults, both plain and figured muslins, come. If you want Scotch mulls and fancy figured muslins, come. If you want super jaconet cambricks, come. If you want 44 and

6-4 cambrick muslins, come. If you want cambrick shirtings, come. If you want the best 7-8 and 4-4 Irish linens, come. If you

want 54 Irish sheetings, come. If you

want twilled sheetings, come. If you want Russia sheetings, come. If you want Irish, German and Scotch dowlas, come. If you

want home made linens, come. If you want

strong German linens, come. If you want

bandanno, flag and black twilled silk hand

kerchiefs, come. If you want merino shawls,

wool, worsted, silk, cotton and knit woollen

stockings, come. If you want women's,

men's, girls', hoys' and children's shoes and bootees, both of Morocco and leather, come.

If you want ladies' habit, and gentlemen's

gloves, and Morocco skins, come. If you

want Saddle blankets, Indian blankets, point

(twill'd) blankets, rose blankets and Whit-

ney blankets, come. If you want Lion-skin

for great coats, come. If you want superior

drab, (double and single mill'd) cloths for

frock and great coats, come. If you want

Olive Bath coatings—red, green, and brown baizes, and New England hog skins, come.

If you want China, Queen's, glass, stone and

wooden ware, come. If you want castings,

NEGRO MAN For Sale. Apply to the

Land for Sale.

real estate and the final settlement of his af

GEO. WM. FAIRFAX.

fars. I therefore contradict it once for all.

A valuable

To all whem it may concern.

THE subscriber offers for sale about five hundred acres of unimproved land, lying on the waters of the Little Kenawha and Hughes' River, in the county of Wood, and about three fourths of a mile from the Ohio River. This land is inferior to none in that part of the country, a great part of it being bottom land, and well clothed with the best timber. A great bargain may be had, if timely application be made. A plan of the land may be seen by applying at the Printing Office in Charlestown, and the terms made known by the subscriber. An indisputable title will be given.

JOHN WILKINS.

For sale or hire,

FOURTEEN or fifteen likely young Ne-groes, men and women. Persons dis-posed to purchase or hire, will find the owner disposed to sell or hire on fair and reasonable terms. Enquire of the Printer.

3 Dollars Reward.

DAN away from the subscriber some time in August last, a black boy named

STEPTOE, (or Stepney) about 16 years of age, jet black, has a down look when spoken to, and bad countenance, -I think he has a small scar about his face, and is a little knock knee'd .- Whoever will deliver said negro to me, or secure him so that I get him again shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expences paid.— Said negro is the property of Rebecca Ridgway, and is supposed to be somewhere in the neighborhood of Battletown or Snicker's Ferry.

domestic table linens, come. If you want bird eye and Russia toweling diaper, come. If you want plain and figured leno muslins,

To my Creditors.

JOHN R. FLAGG.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this State; and Tuesday the 26th day of December next is appointed for hearing me and my creditors at the court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

JOHN FISHER.

Apprentices Wanted. TWO or THREE smart lads, between

12 and 16 years of age, would be taken as apprentices to the chairmaking and house painting business. Apply to the subscriber, in Charlestown. LEONARD SADLER.

Jefferson County, To wit.

September Court, being the 25th day of the month. Thomas Marshall, Plaintiff,

Hugh Williams Evans, John W. Prentis, and come. If you want old Madeira, Lisbon, Robert E. Carter, merchants and Co-part | Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, Vidonia, Malaga, ners in trade under the name and firm of Prentis & Carter, & Jas. S. Lane, Defts.

IN CHANCERY.

The defendants Hugh Williams Evans, & snuff, come. If you want Philadelphia por-

tract, about twenty five likely negroes, men, Prentis and Carter, not having entered their | ter and ale, and rich cheese, come. If you appearance and given security pursuant to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfation of stuffs, fullers' boards, and fullers' brushes, the court that they are not inhabitants of come. If you want saddlery, cutlery, edge this commonwealth, It is ordered that they tools, currying knives, joiners' tools and appear here on the fourth Monday in No- planes, and door locks of all kinds, come. If vember next, and answer the bill of the com- | you want fresh gun powder, imperial, hyson, plainant, and it is further ordered that the young hyson and hyson skin teas, come. If defendant, James S. Lane, do not pay, con- you want chocolate, candles, loaf, lump and vey away, or secret any monies by him piece sugars, come. If you want brown su-owing to, or goods or effects in his hands belonging to the absent defendants Hugh Wil- did brass and irons, come. If you want cast liams Evans, and Prentis & Carter, until the dog-irons, shovels and tongs, stoves and further order of this court: And that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the tel raisins, prunes, almonds, and philberts, Farmers' Repository, printed in Charles town, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court house of the said county of Jefferson.

A Copy.—Teste, R. G. HITE, c. J. c.

Jas. S. Lane & Towner. Shepherdstown, Nov. 22.

Family Medicines.

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

LEE'S famous Antibilious Pills.

Messrs. Mich. Lee & Co.

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

THESE mush esteemed Pills have been for many years prepared in Baltimere by the present proprietor, as many of our mose respectable citizens can testify, and a num-ber of them have readily and gladly given certificates of their great value as a family

LEE'S ELIXIR. A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate

Conghs, Catarrhs, Asthmas, sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions. Cheraw Court House, S. Carolina.

Mr. Noah Ridgely, Sin-Being afflicted with an obstinate cough for more than seven years, which has never yielded to any remedies, though numhever yielded to any remedies, though numbers have been applied, until I procured a few phials of your LEE'S ELIXIN, for the cure of colds, obstinate coughs, &c. which gave me considerable relief, and which, could I procure immediately a sufficient quantity will, I feel confident, by being sufficiently used, remove the most distressing complaint that I or the human race have ever here were that I or the human race have ever been subject to. I have not a doubt but that I shall be the means of your disposing of a great quantity of the Elixir in this part of the country. I am, sir, &c.

CHAS. A. SPARKS.

Lee's Worm Lozenges. THE proprietor has now the pleasure of stating that the following case came under his immediate observation: His little daughter, about 5 years old, appeared very visibly to lose her flesh: no particular cause could be given for her thus pining away; she was at sength taken with fevers, which, with other symptoms led him to believe she had worms; he gave her a dose of Lee's Lozenges, which brought away, incredible as it may appear, two worms, the one fifteen and the other thirteen inches in length, each three fourths of an inch round; he has given the Lozenges an inch round; he has given the Lozenges to another of his children, which brought away a vast quantity of very small worms. Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the

steam-loom shirtings, come. If you want white and brown domestic shirtings and sheetings, come. If you want domestic plaids and stripes, come. If you want superior domestic bed-tickings, come. If you want the very best and widest linen bed tickings, come. ITCH. Warranted to cure by one application, free from Mercury or any pernicious ingre-dient. This vegetable remedy is so mild, yet efficacious, that it may be used with the utmost safety, on the most delicate pregnant lady, or on a child of a week old.

ings, come. If you want 34, 78, 44, 54, 64, 74, 84, 94, 104, and so on up to 154, Lee's genuine Persian Lotion. The Persian Lotion operates mildly, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth—improving the complexion.

come. If you want plain and figured book muslins, come. If you want long lawns, Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, super linen cambrick, and linen cambrick warranted to cure if taken according to the handkerchiefs, come. If you want Madras, | directions.

Lee's Grand Restorative and Nervous Cordial.

cassimere shawls, cloth shawls, twilled and A most valuable medicine for great and general debility, nervous disorders, loss of appetite. &c. &c. printed cotton shawls, come. If you want superb calicoes, of entirely a new style, come. If you want splendid barr'd and striped ginghams, Leghorn and straw bonnets and hats, come. If you want lamb's Mustard.

Mustard, An infalible remedy for sprains, bruises rheumatism, numbness, chilblains. &c. Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific,

A certain and effectual cure for the Vene-real and Gonorrhaa. Lee's Tooth Ach Drops, which give immediate relief. Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes. Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns.
Sold on most pleasing terms wholesale, by
the Proprietor, at his Family Medicins Ware House, No. 68, Hanover street, Balti-more, and retail in almost all the principal cities and towns in the union.

83-Please to abserve that none can be Lee's Genuine Family Medicines without the signature of Proprietor,

NOAH RIDGELY, Late Michael Lee, & Co.

Charles Button,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has established himself at Harper's Ferry, where he will carry on the SADDLE, HARNESS, & TRUNK making business, in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and at such prices as are suitable to the times. He flatters himself from his experience in the above line that he will be enabled to give general satisfaction, so as to merit a share of patronage. Specimens of his workmanship can be seen at his shop, where all orders in the above line 85- Bonds and Notes received in payment of business will be punctually attended to.

FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. XIII.]

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1820.

[No. 663.

RICHMOND, DEC. 5.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

Yesterday being the day appointed by law for the meeting of the Legislature of Virgin-ia, the members assembled in the capitol, and a quorum of both houses being present, they proceeded to organize their respective bodies.
In the house of delegates all the officers of last session were re-elected, viz:—

Speaker—Linn Banks.

Clerk—William Munford.

Sergeant at arms—John Jordan.

Duor keepers-Henry H. Southall, John Stubblefield, Thomas Davis, and John

In the Senate, Edward Watts was re elected speaker, and Theodosius Hansford, clerk.

GOVERNOR'S COMMUNICATION. Council Chamber, Dec. 4, 1820.

Sin: I have the honor to enclose an address to the Legislature, which custom requires to be made by the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth, at this time. I request you to lay it before them, and I trust that it will be received with the indulgence due to the sincerity of heart, and zeal for the public interest, by which it has been dictated, I have the henor to be

Your very humble servant.

Fellow Citizens of the

TH: M. RANDOLPH. The Hon, the Speaker of the House of Delegatess. House of Delegates, I am conscious that it is proper to use spar-ingly, the privilege annually allowed, by cus-tom, to the Chief Magistrate of the State, at this period, to make general nemarks, upon the most important concerns of the Common-wealth, because I am fully convinced, that an transportation, that all parts of the territory susceptible of cultivation may receive it, and that no part of the fruits of the earth may be unprofitably consumed where they grow, certainly none could be pleased at a change which would again leave so many promising accurate knowledge of the actual condition of all the main general interests, can only be obtained by well digesting the great mass of local information, brought together upon this occasion, by the representatives of the people. And that, it cannot be doubted, will be germs of capable intellect, even as abundant in the cottage of the poor as in the mansions of the wealthy, to remain undeveloped and to perish unknown. Perhaps a more simple plan might be devised which would go into operation of itself, and not require so much ably and faithfully performed by yourselves, when you have been sufficiently long together, and have received all the various documents gratuitous labour; not likely to be long cheerfully bestowed. The teachers of county schools might be authorised to receive from the Literary Fund, a moderate tuition relating to the business of the past year cannot refrain, however, from communicat ing some of those general and particular certificate, signed by two magistrates, attesting the fact that the child had been taught, views, which can scarcely fail to be taken, from such a station, by a zealous and deeply for so many months, and that the parents interested fellow citizen -The happy effects were unable to pay the teacher themselves. of unlimited freedom of sentiment, upon all the points of religious obligation, which was long ago so wisely declared, and has been since so faithfully maintained, by your mag-As the amount of the certificates might possibly be greater than the sum allotted for the nanimous and enlightened predecessors, of-fers itself first, as the most dignified and most gratifying subject of remark. Contrary to the endorsement by the clerk upon such as were a good proportion of the privates of every interest to future physiological research, the expectation, and predictions of foreign preferred, would make them good paper to volunteer company attached to it, to attend from the diversity of our climate and elevapoliticians, and of too ardent zealots in our from the directors of the Literary Fund, own country, it has been attended by an increase of religious fervor in all minds, and a satisfactory stability of public morals, under some increase of the old, and the addition of some increase of the old, and the addition of new sources of demoralizing influence. And this is not the only ground for congratulation this is not the only ground for congratulation. this is not the only ground for congratulation which the subject affords. The rising taste tainty of a resource, in the case of the failure of their own efforts to discharge it. The risk for that unassuming and silent system of reliof so many remittances would be saved, and gious doctrine, which manifests itself in an the trouble of securing the responsibility of enthusiastic and persevering study of the atso many individuals. The number of schools tributes of the author and sovereign of nawould of course increase with the number of ture, perpetually displayed in the endless variety of visible works, and in the admirable expellence of their internal structure and properties, as they are unfolded to man, by the still more wonderful power and ingenuity of his own mind, is also a worthy cause of general satisfaction. Few indeed can now be found among us, anatical enough to atigma would very soon be experienced. If the tise as atheists, their blameless fellow creafew scholars every year, in a given proportures, who conscientiously substitute patient tion to the population of the county, and to resignation for prayer, and silent admiration for labored praise or ceremonious wor-ship. From religious zeal of that character, may be most confidently expected an increase of the knowledge of those immutable laws, provide, in the annual levy, for their education at the University, upon the condition of their becoming teachers afterwards, the va lue of the public Bounty would be vastly en-hanced to the children of the poor. The ad-dition of some technological information to ordinary elementary education would afford by which all nature is governed, through the agency of means, deemed incomprehensible, and inexplicable, only by superficial observers.

Man is every day taught, by the accidents and sufferings of life, to rely upon the knowledge he can acquire of those laws, for his incalculable benefit in life to that class of citizens. Daily intercourse with a benevolent and affable teacher, highly instructed in lisafety, health, and comfort, for the extension of his limitted power over nature, and the means of diminishing his humiliating imbecility. It is the glorious distinction of Virgi-The established manner of procuring junia, to have first fully removed the main ries is so objectionable particularly in the cause of that frightful disorder of the public thinly peopled part of the state, as to deserve imagination, which has appeared at intervals your notice. Already it begins to be thought, by numbers, that all civil causes had better in all ages, in other countries, and even in be left to the decision of the courts alone, some of these States, during the short period

make free choice of religious instructors, or to fulfil that important duty, unaided, according to conscience, and the light of indivi-

dual reason, is the only security against the recurrence of that dreadful calamity. To guard well against surreptitious endeavors to give a partial and interested direction to publicate the persons who compose jurios should always be chosen annually by the people. Were that idea ever carried into

nion upon that subject, by the means of | effect, a ticket containing the requisite num-

indirect legislative sanction, is alone requisite in our state.

The provision made by a former Legislature, for the education of a part of the children of the poor throughout the state, has the counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be recommended to the people, lest first militia draughts called into the field, might well be the end of the calendar year, the counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be required by the pratizant of standing must be recommended to the people, lest private engagements should produce the counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be recommended to the people, lest private engagements and counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be recommended to the people, lest private engagements and counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be required by law, to make the counties might be required by law, to make the counties might not answered the intended purpose, even to the moderate extent contemplated. The gratuitous contribution, of time and industry, required for the application of the funds, according to the plan proposed, is for the most part, far out of proportion to any benefits, which can be conferred by the small sums allotted. The annuity granted, is greatly in-sufficient for the general establishment of motion, the influence necessary on the occaschools, to which parents in slender circumstances might have the opportunity of sending their children every day, with the certainof cource be required by law, under a conty of their returning home at night. To se-lect fit objects of that charity as it is now dissiderable penalty, to attend at the opening of every court, there to abide orders from the bench, and be impannelled by lot, as they might be wanted. Surely it is as much the pensed, an enquiry must necessarily be insti-tuted, which has not unfrequently proved highly offensive to small cultivators, who feel duty of the citizens of a free state, to make a just pride of independence from the cera willing sacrifice for the certain attainment tainty of being always able to furnish abundant food and raiment for their families, by of justice to every degree as for the common defence. But even if such a deplorable deficiency of public spirit could be suspected, their own industry; although wholly unable to provide for the education of their children. their own industry; although wholly unable to provide for the education of their children. Many of them feel an unwillingness to have their names placed in a list of paupers, even for that important advantage. The task of the commissioners for schools is rendered more disagreeable, often, by that circumstances of the people and the extensive distress prevailing at this time, may perhaps justify the suggestion of a prompt and little expensive arbitration, upon sums not exceeding one hundred dollars, with 12 months replevy on the award, as a remedy, withdrawn. While all minds rejoice at the liberality of the provision made to facilitate transportation, that all parts of the territory most unquestionably beneficial and legitical. most unquestionably beneficial and legiti-mate. Decisions made before two magis-trates by two friendly referees selected by the parties, with an umpire, if not agreed upon by themselves, chosen by the magis-trates, or taken by lot out of four names, would come much cheaper, and give as much satisfaction as in any other way. A separate tribunal for every cause must of course promote dispatch in litigation, and the greater certainty of svidence arising from prompt investigation while occurrences are still re-

cent, is an important advantage afforded by arbitration. Plain judgments, under such circumstances, may as often come as near to from the Literary Fund, a moderate tuition incontrovertible opinion, as learning might fee, by the month, upon the exhibition of a possibly do with the disadvantage of long delay and growing oblivion. The growing disuse of military exercises among the militia is much to be regretted, as it must soon produce awkwardness in practice, and perhaps in the end, ignorance of an art, without which society could the sheriffs, who would receive in exchange | the regular annual trainings of the commissioned officers already prescribed, and pro draughts on the Auditor as far as the vided for by an act of Assembly. To such amount due each year to the county .- | a body of men as would be formed by conveniregiments, called out by this regulation, field evolutions might be taught with some advantage. A small allotment of camp equipage, to be kept in store, at some place convenient to several rendezvous, and to be transported, under charge of a quartermaster, from one assemblage to another, would greatly lessen the expense to the men required to perform this duty, by enabling them allowed to receive fees from the public, but to encamp in the field, instead of lodging cause has had a general tendency to stimusuch as had previously undergone an examination in taverns; and would at the same time, add late industry, where employment could be nation, and received a license from the Uni- some knowledge of camp discipline, to what had. Although the system of punishment they would otherwise acquire. As a com- by confinement and labor is now too general plete staff would be present at every meeting, some experience in staff duties might county courts were authorized to select a also be acquired; and that is the true axis of all military movements. The volunteer companies, it is to be hoped, will not lessen the frequency of their musters; but they have rearly an opportunity, unless in cities, to perform battalion manœuvres. The regulations suggested, would qualify all their men, in turn, to act as guides to manœuver-ing corps; and with their aid, under a complete body of well trained officers, of eve ry grade, a disciplined army of militia draughts, might be constituted upon an em ergency, in a very short time: As the strong tendency to give elevation to their to any change, however useful and necessary it may be worth an enquiry, whether this period of general peace does not afford a favorable occasion for lengthening the time of service of militia draughts, from six months to one year. To most of the men | rather than contribute a trifling sum to have who are draughted, an absence from home | him placed out of the way to do farther induring the six menths of summer causes the jury to him or to others? Great criminals of our own history; which confounds piety with cruelty, and makes religion give sanction to the most attrocious outrages against humanity. The unrestrained right, not only by law, but in fact, and with general assent, to be insisted on by men, unaccustomed to war, and sighing for their peaceful homes, might prove a cause of serious disaster. A militia racterises them and the lenity of juries. Beforce is rendered inefficient for a combined fore the just forfeiture is exacted of them, plan of military operations, by the shortness; they have had time to mislead, and render of the period for which it is bound to serve, criminal also, many who without the influmore than by want of discipline, which can be remedied, or want of spirit, which is undangerous by the frequency of acquittal,

out one or two such tickets, as they could | which they were embodied .- But after the agree, & transmitthem to the different sheriffs, first year, a term of thirteen months, from six months before the spring elections. Ac- the first day of December of one year, to quainted, as they must be, with the the res- the last day of the same month in the next, pectable part of the people in person, pos-sessing the confidence of the county, by the most authentic proof possible, and deriving no separate interest from their temporary prothe enemy The time consumed in travelling would fail upon the season when it could best be spared, and the change in camp would be made, when the enemy would be very little likely to be active.

> As the state is now abundantly supplied with excellent arms for the militia, it may perhaps be made a question in the Legislare whether the Armory should continue in operation any longer. The loss of machinery, and a more rapid decay of buildings must infallibly attend a suspension. Without a certain market for the arms made, there can be no hope of finding tenants to occupy the works. If a market can be found, no obvious reason appears, why the state should not make that profit, which individuals of capital might realize. The states south and west of Virginia, being, as is understood, entirely without such establishments at market than the states. ments at present, there is considerable pro-bability that the Executive might procure advantageous contracts to supply them.— Perhaps the fabrication and distribution of arms, under circumstances of disturbed, or suspended commerce, might become inseparable-It is, at least, an attribute of sovereignty, which deserves to be cherished the more, as so many others have been abandon-

The mode now in force, for accertaining the strength of militia, is found to answer very imperfectly and irregularly .. That interesting object is worthy of some surer provision-annual returns, made directly to he Adjutant General by commandants of companies, would be more effectual than the present course pursued, through several degrees of military rank, so certain and speedy in camp, or in the field, but so tedious and uncertain in a bridgade district. If all the captains of the line, of flank companies, of calvary, and artillery, were required, under penalty, to forward authentic muster rolls of their companies to the Adjutant General, every year, by the deputy sheriffs, when they bring in the revenue, it is highly probable that this defect would be completely remedied. A column for stature in those rolls, county, a provision would be requisite for not be long preserved. It might perhaps afthe courts to determine what persons should have the benefit of the public donation. An commissioned officer in each regiment, and (not useless now,) in time of war, and of great The increase of convicts in the Penitentia-

y, however inconsiderable in itself, or short

of the proportion of other states, after deduction of their culprits of colour, is still a subject of painful reflection.-The great incomes enjoyed, and liberal wages for labor given during the long period of the general war in Europe, had introduced the taste and habit of a variety of luxuries, among the people who subsists by daily labor. Sudden privation has prompted many of the weaker in mind, who were before innocent, to the commission of petty crimes. But the same to have its advantages questioned among us again in a short time, the principles of morality and expediency open which it is founded cannot be too often noticed. The worst criminal that exists, may be rendered useful to society by judicious management. To inhume the body, with the view to save the trouble and expense requisite for detention and reformation, is unworthy of civilzed society. The efficacy of terrifying examples has always been very questionable, and the motive of revenge is altogether repuguant to the more refined humanity of nodern times. The irreparable injury done to society, by murder, designedly and deliberately committed, is the only case in which that influence can be acknowledged without exciting horror. Where can the man now be found who would calmly consign a fellow creature to the grave, whose conduct had been obnoxious to his peace, or his interests,