NEW-HAMPSHIRE PATRIOT.

CONCORD, (*New-Hampshire*) *Printed by* ISAAC HILL, *Publisher of the Laws of the United States.*

No. 22, of Volume X. Whole Number 490.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1818.

Two Dollars per Annum Paid in Advance.

LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT to change the name of the District of Erie, in the State of Ohio.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the district of Erie, in the state of Ohio, shall be called the district of Cuyahoga.

April 11, 1818—Approved,

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT in addition to an act, entitled "An act for the relief of John Thompson."

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorized and required to review the settlement of the account of John Thompson, made under the authority of the act to which this is an addition, approved the eleventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twelve; and to allow the said John Thompson interest, at six per centum per annum, from the fourth of March, seventeen hundred and eighty-seven, to the twentieth of May, eighteen hundred and twelve, on the sum which was found due to him, and paid under the act aforesaid; and that the amount of interest, which shall be so found to be due to him, be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

April 14, 1818—Approved,

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT regulating the Pay and Emoluments of Brevet Officers.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the officers of the army, who have brevet commissions, shall be entitled to and receive the pay and emoluments of their brevet rank when on duty, and having a command according to their brevet rank, and at no other time.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That no brevet commission shall hereafter be conferred but by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

April 16, 1818—Approved,

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to establish a Port of Entry and delivery at Cape Vincent, at the Fork of Lake Ontario, and the Head of the River St. Lawrence.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to establish, when it shall appear to him to be proper, in addition to the ports of entry and delivery already established on lake Ontario, one other port of entry and delivery at the village of Cape Vincent, at the fork of lake Ontario, and at the head of the river St Lawrence, and to appoint a collector of the customs to reside and keep an office thereat.

April 18, 1818—Approved,

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of Seth Sprague and others.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the collector of the district of Plymouth, in the state of Massachusetts be, and he hereby is, directed to pay to Seth Sprague, late owner of a fishing vessel called the schooner Nine Sisters, of sixty-six tons burden, and the legal representatives of the persons composing the late crew of said vessel, the amount of the allowance to which said vessel would have been entitled, had she returned into port according to law, to be distributed in the manner prescribed in the fifth section of the act, entitled "An act laying a duty on imported salt, granting a bounty on pickled fish exported, and allowances to certain vessels employed in the fisheries," passed on the twenty-ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

April 18, 1818—Approved,

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of Madame Poidevin.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to pay to Madame Poidevin the sum of one thousand nine hundred and thirty four dollars and seventy-nine cents, the same being the amount of her claim against the consulate [illegible].

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the aforesaid sum shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

April 20, 1818—Approved,

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of the Houses of Thomas and John Clifford, Elisha Fisher and Company, Thomas Clifford and Son, and Thomas Clifford, of Philadelphia, and Charles Wirgman of Baltimore.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be refunded and paid, to the houses of Thomas and John Clifford, Elisha Fisher and Company, Thomas Clifford and Son and Thomas Clifford, of Philadelphia, the sum of six hundred and ninety dollars sixty-eight cents, and to Charles Wirgman, of Baltimore, the sum of six hundred and ninety dollars and forty-six cents; the said several sums of money having been paid by the persons above named, the collectors of Philadelphia and Baltimore, on the importation, into the United States, of sundry copper bottoms, and bolts or bars, the same not being by law subject to the payment of duties.

April 20, 1818—Approved,

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of John Hall, late a Major of Marines.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to credit John Hall late a major of marines, with the sum of two thousand four hundred dollars, in the settlement of his accounts, the same being part of a sum of money deposited in the hands of the said Hall, for the purpose of purchasing supplies for the marines under his command, and of which the said Hall was robbed in Marseilles, in France.

April 20, 1818—Approved,

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of John Seybold.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That John Seybold be permitted to withdraw his entry with the register of the land office for the District of Vincennes, for the purchase of the southwest quarter of section number twenty-five, in township number one north, of range number two west: and the receiver of public monies for the said district shall be authorized to allow the said Seybold a credit on any purchase he shall or may have made of other public lands in the same district for the money paid on the entry by him withdrawn.

April 20, 1818.—Approved,

JAMES MONROE.

RESOLUTION directing the Distribution of the Laws of the fourteenth Congress among the Members of the fifteenth Congress.

RESOLVED *by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives be directed to procure from the Secretary of State as many copies of the laws of the fourteenth Congress as shall be necessary, and to distribute one copy thereof to each Senator, representative, and delegate from the territories, of the fifteenth Congress, who have not been supplied therewith.

March 27, 1818—Approved,

JAMES MONROE.

PROPOSALS

For carrying Mails of the United States on the following Post roads, will be received at the General Post Office, in the city of Washington, until the 12th day of October next, inclusive.

IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

50. From Walpole by Alstead to Acworth once a week.

Leave Walpole every Wednesday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Acworth same day by 10, A. M.

Leave there at noon and arrive at Walpole the same day by 6, P. M.

51. From Concord by Canterbury, Northfield, Meredith, Moultonborough, Sandwich, Tamworth on the north road, Gilman's Mills, Eaton and Conway to Fryeburg, Me. once a week.

Leave Concord every Tuesday at 6, A. M; arrive at Fryeburg on Wednesday by 6 P. M.

Leave Fryeburg every Thursday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Concord on Friday by 6 P. M.

52. From Concord by Goffstown west meeting-house, Dunbarton, Hopkinton, Concord, Isle Hooksett, Piscataquog bridge and Bedford to Amherst once a week.

Leave Concord every Tuesday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Amherst on   and return to Concord the next day by 6 P. M.

53. From Fitzwilliam by Rindge and Ashby to Townsend, Ms once a week

Leave Fitzwilliam every Tuesday at 6 A. M; arrive at Townsend same day 11 A. M.

Leave there the same day by 1 P. M. and return to Fitzwilliam same day by 6 P. M.

54. From Keene by Swanzey to Richmond once a week.

Leave Keene every Tuesday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Richmond same day by 11 A. M.

Leave there at 1 P. M. and return to Keene same day by 4 P. M.

55. From Dunstable by Merrimac at Roby's ferry to Piscataquog bridge in Bedford once a week, 18 miles.

Leave Dunstable every Wednesday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Piscataquog bridge same day by 11 A. M.;

Leave there the same day by 1 P. M. and arrive at Dunstable same day by 6 P. M.

NOTES.

1. The Post-master General may expedite the mails and alter the times for arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contract, he allowing an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

2 Ten minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail, at all offices where no particular time is specified.

3. For every thirty minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, a forfeiture of double the amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip shall be incurred, unless it shall be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoidable accident; in which case the amount of pay for the trip will, in all cases, be forfeited and retained

4. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly—in the months of February, May, August and November, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

5 No other than a free white person shall be employed to convey the mail.

6. Where the proposer intends to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is desired to state it in his proposals.

7. The Post master General reserves to himself the right of declaring any contract at an end whenever one failure happens which amounts to the loss of a trip.

8 The contracts are to be in operation on the 16th day of November next; proposals to be received until October 12th. Mails in New-York, Massachusetts, Vermont, New-Hampshire & Maine will terminate on the 31st December, 1820 The rest of the mails will terminate on the 31st December, 1819.

RETURN J. MEIGS, Jun.
Post-Master General

General Post Office,
Washington City, July 15, 1818. 67

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the third day of March, 1815, entitled "an act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands, acquired by said treaty, to be offered for sale, when surveyed:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the Alabama territory, shall be held at Cahaba, in the said territory, on the first Monday in January next, and shall continue for three weeks, during which time will be offered for sale,

Townships numbered	9 to 16 inclusive	in range	5
	9 to 16	in	6
	10 to 16	in	7
	10 to 16	in	8

except such lands as have been reserved by law for the support of schools and for other purposes. The land shall be offered for sale in regular numerical order, commencing with the lowest number of section, township and range.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 17th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President
J. MEIGS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office

Printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States will publish the above once a week till the first of January next and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment. Aug 4—law

FOR SALE at Isaac Hill's Bookstore,

An assortment of post and foolscap LEDGERS, with patent backs and fount lines, ruled for double or single entry.

DEFERRED ARTICLE.

New "Continental System."

FROM THE DUBLIN EVENING POST.

The press is the terror of despots; and we cannot be surprised at their efforts to extinguish the lights it would spread over the continent. Alarmed at the progress made by "*the apostles of liberty*" throughout Germany, the governments of Austria and Prussia contemplate new measures for the destruction of the press—so much for the *deliverers!*

"*Vienna, Dec.* 13—The Prussian councillor of state, Von Jordan, who is expected this evening, will probably make a long stay here, as his mission is said to embrace very important objects. Among other things it is stated, that measures will be concerted between our court and that of Prussia, to check the abuses and licentiousness of the press, which threatens Germany with incalculable evils, unless wise and energetic measures are speedily adopted. In order to secure to the nations of Germany the enjoyment of a reasonable liberty of the press, and in general a high degree of civil and political freedom, it is necessary, before all things, to oppose a powerful barrier to the license of the press and lawless insubordination which begins to shew itself in so many places. By the apostles of liberty who now preach every where from the house-tops, Germany can only be plunged either into the most dreadful anarchy, or the most frightful despotism, either of which would stifle for many years the seeds of improvement in our country."

In Switzerland it appears, Austria has accomplished her object of extinguishing the press

"*Zurich, Dec.* 24.—The diplomatic note from the ministers of France and Austria, which has been transmitted from the council of Berne, to all the different governments of the cantons, as well as the observations of the said council, with respect to the journals and pamphlets, have been taken into consideration by the inferior councils and supreme authorities of most of the cantons The decision which has been distinctly come to, by the Swiss government, is that nothing shall be published in that country which can give the slightest offence, or be in the least degree unpleasant to the great powers."

On the 1st instant, we expressed our apprehensions that the *grand duke* of Weimar, would be obliged to yield to the remonstrances, supported, as in every case they are known to be, by the bayonets of *the holy alliance*. Unfortunately our prediction has been verified. The Paris papers of the 3d of this month contain the subjoined paragraph:

"It is asserted in an article from Berlin, dated Dec. 21, that prince Hardenburg, and the count de Zichy, have had at Weimar, *a very important explanation* with the grand duke, relative to the events at Wartberg, and the licentiousness of the works printed in the states of his royal highness."

The "very important explanation" is but too clearly *explained* by the following:—

"*Weimar, Dec.* 22—Instead of "*the opposition paper*," there appeared to day the following printed notice:

'By an order of the government of the grand duchy, dated this day, the publication of "*the opposition paper*" is prohibited till further orders.'

"Whether, and when, it will be allowed to appear again, time must show."

The Weimar paper called "*The Opposition*" was one of the most independent as well as the most eloquent, on the continent We are not to wonder then that the wrath of the despots, the *deliverers* of Europe, should be directed against the last light of liberty in the little state of Weimar; one cause of its suppression is believed to be an article on the state of Hanover, and it is said that "the Hanoverian government is one of those which has always been under the greatest terror of the press, and every thing like public discussion of its conduct." The statement in this letter must, on many accounts, have been unpalatable to that government; and perhaps it was found much more easy to make it the foundation of a complaint against the Weimar journalist, than to return a satisfactory answer to it.

The state of the press in France can be given in a few words.—The last accounts from Paris say, the law respecting the journals has been published in the official part of the *Moniteur* and the *Bulletin des Loix*, in the following words:—

"The journals and other periodical works which treat of political matters and news, cannot appear without the authority of the king, till the end of the session, 1818."

It is thus that the *legitimates* have *delivered* Europe! but if we mistake not, they are destined to be the victims of their own tyranny.

ROBERT DAVIS, JUN.

HAS on hand a few hundred bushels of *RYE, CORN and OATS* Also, a quantity of White Beans and Peas; a few bbls Pork; 200lb Tallow; a quantity of Flax; together with a good assortment of

English & W. I. Goods,

which will be sold cheap for cash or short credit

Concord, Aug. 18, 1818 38

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH AT THE OFFICE OF THE *NEW-HAMPSHIRE PATRIOT*

MISCELLANY.

LOO-CHOO ISLANDS.

O! wonder!
How many goodly creatures are there here!
How beauteous mankind is! O brave new world,
That have such people in't.

SHAKESPEARE.

The British reviews, though they often convey to us information of the most delightful as well as important nature, have never, that we can remember, brought to our shores more interesting matter than is contained in those of the first quarter of the present year in critical observations on two books then lately published in London, on the subject of some recent discoveries made on the west coast of Corea, by the ships of war which accompanied the late embassy from the court of St. James' to the emperor of China; and particularly on the subject of a vast number of islands, and among the rest, of that called the great *Loo Choo*, or, as it has been written by the author of one of the books, *Lew Chew* island.—*Alex. Gaz.*

From the Edinburgh Review for the month of February.

"Account of a voyage of discovery to the west coast of Corea, and the great Loo Choo island; with an appendix containing charts, and various hydrographical and scientific notices; by Capt Basil Hall, royal navy, F. R. S. Lond and Edin Member of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta of the Literary Society of Bombay, and of the Society of Arts and Sciences at Batavia, And a vocabulary of the Loo Choo language by H. J. Clifford Esq Lieutenant royal navy." London, 1818.

[The Reviewers, after some introductory observations, proceed to give a history of the manners and customs of the inhabitants of the Corean islands, which were visited by the ships of war that accompanied the British embassy to China: this history is very interesting; but we pass over it to give place to the more interesting account of the inhabitants of the Loo-Choo Island—a people before unknown to the civilized world, but whose manners and habits, altho' the manners and habits of savages, may well recommend them as patterns for our imitation. The quotations are extracts from the works under review. It may be proper to remark that these islands are located to the south and east of the Yellow or Chinese sea—and that, after landing the ambassador, the expedition was undertaken for the purpose of making discoveries in that unfrequented ocean.]

"We threaded our way for upwards of a hundred miles amongst islands which lie in immense clusters in every direction. At first we thought of counting them, and even attempted to note their places on the charts which we were making of this coast; but their great number completely baffled these endeavours They vary in size, from a few hundred yards in length to five or six miles, and are of all shapes. From the mast head other groupes were perceived lying one behind the other to the east and south, as far as the eye could reach. *Frequently above an hundred islands were in sight from deck at one moment.* The sea being quite smooth, the weather fine, and many of the islands wooded and cultivated in the valleys, the scene was at all times lively, and was rendered still more interesting by our rapid passage along the coast, by which the appearances about us were perpetually changing Of this coast we had no charts possessing the slightest pretensions to accuracy, none of the places at which we touched being laid down within sixty miles of their proper places. Only a few islands are noticed in any map, whereas the coast for near two hundred miles, is completely studded with them, to the distance of fifteen or twenty leagues from the main land. These inaccuracies in the charts naturally gave a very high degree of interest to this part of the voyage; yet the navigation being at all times uncertain and often dangerous, considerable anxiety mingled itself with the satisfaction produced by so new and splendid a scene We always anchored during the night or when the tides, which were very rapid, prevented our proceeding in the deliberate manner absolutely required by the nature of the circumstances An instance of the necessity of these precautions occurred on the 7th September, at four o'clock in the afternoon, when, it being quite calm, we were drifting along with the tide, which suddenly shifted and carried us rapidly towards a reef of rocks, which was invisible till the strong rippling of the water showed us our danger: we let go the anchor immediately, but the jerk was so great as to break the Lyra's cable. A second anchor however, brought her up at a sufficient distance from the reef"

They landed on several of those islands, all of which swarm with inhabitants; and found pretty uniformly the same impatience on the part of the natives to get rid of them; the same aversion to enter into any traffic; the same jealous seclusion of their women; and the same pacific, tho' repulsive deportment that had struck them on their first approach; with the same general appearance of comfort and good order. It is curious to think of this living fringe of cultivated islands—peopled, to all appearance, from the earliest ages, by millions of polished and instructed human beings, who have never till now been known to the active searchers of this little globe, nor at all aware of their existence; and to whom all our learning, our traditions, our histories and occupations, are as insignificant, as the theories of the Meonites are to us. This archipelago is not the work of insects; and the islands are not surrounded with coral reefs. Whether they are the relics and skeleton of a disintegrated continent, or the buds and germs of a new one, we leave to geologists to determine—or at least to dispute. Our adventurers saw bullocks and poultry in abundance—but could obtain no supplies. They also observed numbers of crows, apparently of the same species as in Europe.

On the 15th of September, they turned away from this garland of islands, without having, by any means, got to the end of it; and, entering the Japan sea, stood to the south for the Great Loo Choo They passed a remarkable volcano, called Sulpher Island, but could not land on account of the surf; and came in sight of the shore they were in search of in the close of the following day. The first interview with the inhabitants was promising, and not delusive.

"While the boats were away, several natives came off to the Lyra. No people that we have yet met with have been so friendly; for the moment they came along side, one handed a jar of water up to us, and another a basket of boiled sweet potatoes, without asking or seeming to wish any recompense. Their manners were gentle and respectful; they uncovered their heads when in our presence, bowed whenever they spoke to us; and when we gave them some rum they did not drink it till they had bowed to every person round. Another canoe went near the Alceste; and a rope being thrown to them they tied a fish to it, and then paddled away. All this seemed to promise well, and was particularly grateful, after the cold repulsive manners of the Coreans."

After the ships were anchored, they came aboard in great numbers. Captain Hall gives this lively and distinct account of the deportment and appearance of the higher classes.

"Their manners are remarkably gentle and unassuming. They are observant, and not without curiosity; but they require encouragement to induce them to come forward, being restrained, it would seem, by a genteel self denial, from gratifying curiosity, lest it might be thought obtrusive. Their dress is singularly graceful; it consists of a loose flowing robe, with very wide sleeves, tied round the middle by a broad rich belt or girdle of wrought silk, a yellow cylindrical cap, and a neat straw sandal over a short cotton boot or stocking. Two of the chiefs wore light yellow robes, the other dark blue, streaked with white, all of cotton. The cap is flat at top. They all carry fans, which they stick in their girdles when not in use; and each person has a short tobacco pipe in a small bag, hanging along with the pouch, at the girdle."

The following description applies to the whole population:—

"The variety of color and pattern in the dresses of the people to day, is remarkable. Many wear printed cottons, others have cotton dresses, with the pattern drawn upon it by hand, instead of being stamped; but blue, in all its shades, is the prevalent color, though there were many dresses resembling, in every respect, Highland tartans The children, in general, wear more showy dresses than the men; and of the dress of the women we can say nothing, as none have yet been seen. Every person has one of the girdles before described, which is always of a different color from the dress, and is in general richly ornamented with flowers, in embossed silk, and sometimes with gold and silver threads. This dress is naturally so graceful, that even the lowest boatmen have a picturesque appearance. Their hair, which is of a glossy black, is shaved off the crown; but the bare place is concealed by their mode of dressing the hair in a close knot over it. Their beards and Mustachios are allowed to grow, and are kept neat and smooth. They are rather low in stature, but are well formed, and have an easy graceful carriage, which suits well with their flowing dress. Their colour is not good, some being very dark, and others nearly white; but in most instances they are of a deep copper. This is fully compensated for by the sweetness and intelligence of their countenance. Their eyes, which are black, have a placid expression, and their teeth are regular, and beautifully white. In deportment they are modest, polite, timid, and respectful; and, in short, appear to be a most interesting and amiable people."

There were considerable difficulties about their being permitted to land; but these were at last over come, and the sick were accommodated in the gardens of a temple or place of worship, of which the natives appeared to make very little use, and where they were treated with the kindest and most unwearied attention by all classes of the inhabitants

"Milk, eggs, meat and vegetables were bro't to them every day, and whenever they felt disposed to walk, they were accompanied by one or two of the natives, who took their arms on coming to rough ground, and often helped them up the steep side of the hill behind the hospital, to a pleasant grassy spot on the summit, where the natives lighted pipes for them; in short, I suppose sailors were never so caressed before."

The rest of the crew, however, and even the officers, were a good deal restricted in their communications with their interior, being specially interdicted from entering the town or large village near the landing place, and generally confined, indeed, either to a walk along the beach, or to the top of a small eminence in the neighborhood.—The Lyra, however, circumnavigated the island, which was found to be about 60 miles in length, and examined several other harbors; and such was the familiarity and cordiality of the intercourse maintained with the natives, that many intimacies and friendships were formed with individuals and a pretty correct notion obtained of the general character and habits of the population. From the account which is here given, it is impossible to imagine a more amiable or a happier race. Their manners appear to be formed upon the very highest standard of true, and therefore universal politeness; and a disciple of Chesterfield, it would appear, might have something to learn, but would certainly find nothing to teach among those simple and remote people In addition to the testimonies we have already quoted, we may give the following pleasing and characteristic anecdotes:—The first time the chiefs dined on board, it was observed, that—

"When the covers were removed, they

became silent, and looked on either hand for directions how to proceed. On being helped to soup, they did not stir until they saw us take spoons, in the management of which they showed but little awkwardness. The knife and fork gave them more trouble; but they set seriously about acquiring a knowledge of their use, and, in a short time, found no difficulty. Their grave propriety on this occasion is the more worthy of remark, from its standing in some measure opposed to our own behaviour under similar circumstances; for instance, when we first tried to eat with their chopsticks: on that occasion there was a sort of giggling embarrassment shewn by some of us, a contempt, as it were, of ourselves, for condescending to employ an effort to acquire the use of a thing apparently so unimportant. Their diminutive cups, and odd dishes, too, sometimes excited mirth among us. Our Loo Choo friends, however, never committed themselves in this way. A difference of manners, which may arise from their looking upon us as their superiors, and vice versa; but even admitting this, which we were sufficiently disposed to do, it is certainly no excuse for us."

On another occasion of the same kind—

"They were all in great spirits, and ate and drank freely, and though they complained of the size of the glasses, and of the strength of the wine, tasted every thing, from punch to champaigne; the briskness of the last, indeed, surprised them not a little, and effectually muddled two of them for some time. Cheese was the only thing they all objected too, probably on account of its being made of milk, which they never taste. The interpreter not being present, the conversation was carried on through Mr Clifford and Madera, and partly by signs.—Whether intelligibly or not, every body was talking—Madera has dined often on board our ship, and is quite perfect in our customs. On this occasion he took great charge of the chiefs at his end of the table, speaking sometimes in one language, and sometimes in the other. Observing Jeema eating ham without mustard, he called to captain Maxwell's servant, and pointing to Jeema, said, "Tom, take mustard to him."

"After sitting about an hour and a half after dinner, and drinking with tolerable spirit, they rose to depart; but this they were not allowed to do, and they were informed it was the English custom to sit a much longer time. They represented that the sun had set, and they would never be able to find the way on shore, but would all be drowned in attempting it. This alarming difficulty was easily overruled by a promise of the barge, and they sat down again. Three or four bumpers made the party very merry, and it now was intimated to them, that as all the usual formalities had been observed, they might drink just as much as they liked, or pass the bottle altogether. A permission of which few of them took advantage. They lighted their pipes, laughed, joked and seemed so happy, that it was agreed on all hands that conviviality is no where better understood than at Loo-Choo. After a time, at our request, they played some games, of which we had heard them speak. Before leaving the cabin they showed us a Loo-Choo dance round the table; Madera placed himself at the head before Ookooma, whilst the others ranged themselves in a line behind him; he began by a song, the air of which was very pretty, and nearly at the same time commenced the dance, which consisted principally in throwing the body into a variety of postures, and twisting the hands about. Sometimes the hands were placed flat together, at others separate, but generally the former; the movements both of the body and hands were regular, and of a waving description; in this way they went several times round the table. Madera had a graceful carriage, and his dancing, though fantastic, was really elegant; his singing too was in good taste. The others danced clumsily, though in perfect good time, and joined with some spirit in the chorus.

"The ship was illuminated, and the sailors were dancing on the upper deck. The chiefs were much pleased with this scene, which was lively enough. After watching the dance of the sailors for a few minutes, Madera, who, to use a common phrase, "was up to every thing," ran among the sailors, and seized one of them by the shoulders, put him out of the dance, took his place, and kept up the reel with the same spirit, and exactly in the same style and step, as the sailors. The other dances were left off, and the whole ship's company, assembled round Madera, cheered and clapped him till the dance was done. The chiefs joined in the applause, seeming no less surprised than ourselves at Madera's skill; for his imitation of the sailors' odd steps and gestures was as exact as if he had lived among seamen all his life.—The officers then danced a country dance, after which the chiefs, unasked, and with a sort of intuitive politeness, which rendered every thing they did appropriate, instantly stepped forward and danced several times round the quarter deck, to the infinite gratification of the sailors."

The following is, perhaps, a still more decisive proof of the native delicacy of their character.

"A young man belonging to the Alceste had died during our absence. When the natives were informed of this circumstance, they requested permission to make the grave, and begged Capt. Maxwell to point out a place for this purpose. Captain Maxwell said that no situation could be more appropriate than under the grove of trees near the temple, a spot already rendered sacred by many Loo-choo tombs. Next day the body was carried to the grave with all the formalities usual on such occasions, captain Maxwell, according to custom, walked last, with the officers and crew before him. The ready politeness of the natives was never more strikingly displayed than now; for, perceiving that those who were of the highest rank walked in the rear, they considered that their station must of course be in front, and they accordingly placed themselves at the head of the procession, and preserved, throughout the ceremony, the most profound silence.—They were all dressed in white robes, which we have reason to believe is their mourning."

As a further proof of their social and familiar habits, we may mention a singular and most laudable custom they have, of always carrying with them, nicely packed in a box, the materials for a comfortable dinner, which they eat when and whenever they find most agreeable, and with such companions as they may pick up in their rambles.

"Every person of rank (says captain Hall) is attended by a lad, generally his son, whose business is to carry a little square box, in which there are several small draws divided into compartments, filled with rice, sliced eggs, small squares of smoked pork, cakes and fish; and in one corner a small metal pot of sackee, besides cups and chopsticks. By having this always with them, they can dine when and where they choose. They frequently invite us to dine with them, and if we agree to the proposal, they generally ask any other of the chiefs whom they meet to be of the party, and join dinners. The place selected for these pic nics is commonly under the trees, in a cool spot, where a mat is spread on the grass; and every thing being laid out in great order, the party lie down in a circle, and seldom break up till the sackee pot is empty."

But it is not only their manners and tempers that are thus singularly agreeable; their dispositions seem to be thoroughly amiable and gentle, and their honesty and integrity without blemish. During six week's continual intimacy, our adventurers never saw any thing approaching to a quarrel or affray, nor any punishment inflicted, beyond an angry look, or the tap of a fan; and not an article of any kind was stolen, or suspected to be stolen, though every thing was exposed in a way that might have tempted persons in whose eyes most of them must have been less rare and precious. To complete this picture of the golden age, it is stated, that the chiefs never once appeared to treat the inferior people with harshness or severity; that there was nothing like poverty or distress of any kind to be seen: no deformed persons; and very little appearance of disease; and finally, that they have no arms of any sort, for offence or defence, and positively denied having any knowledge of war, either by experience or tradition. It is at least equally certain that they have no knowledge of or regard for money; as they appeared to set no value whatever on the dollars or gold pieces that were offered them by the navigators. And it was understood, that any little simple traffic they carry on is managed in the way of barter.

As to their knowledge and attainments, they manufacture salt, build stone arches, cultivate their fields, both for rice, millet, sugar and other crops, with great neatness, weave and stain their cotton cloths with singular taste, and embroider their girdles and pouches with a great deal of fancy and elegance. Their silks and woollens are said to be brought from China: and the latter Capt. Hall conceives, from their appearance, to have come originally from England. Their hair and dress is always arranged with the utmost regard to cleanliness and neatness. They all carry fans of a pretty and light construction. The most remarkable person that appeared was a chief of the name of Madera, who, for several weeks, dissembled his high rank, and in the habit of the lower orders, attracted the notice of every one by his singular curiosity and intelligence, and ingratiated himself with every one by his extreme good humor, kindness, and habits of accommodation. In less than a month he had acquired so much English, as to be able to converse very intelligibly, and on many occasions to perform the part of an interpreter; and in a far shorter time, he had so perfectly familiarized himself with our usages, as to have no appearance whatever of awkwardness or embarrassment in the society of the travellers.

"The great interest," says captain Hall, "which Madera took in the English, and the curiosity he always expressed about our customs at home, suggested the idea of taking him with us, to England, where he would have been an interesting specimen of a people so little known; and he also might have carried back knowledge of the greatest use to his country. When it was proposed to him, he paused for some minutes, and then, shaking his head, said, "I go Ingeree, father, mother, childs, wife, house, all cry! not go; no, no, all cry."

The parting scene between these amiable people and their affectionate visitors shows this distinguished character in a still more engaging light, and is altogether exceedingly touching and pleasing. It does one's heart good to read such passages as the following—though it is a little painful to think how seldom they can be written with truth, and how rare it is to find a brave and hardy seaman like Capt. Hall, able or willing to do them such justice in the expression.

"Sunday, 27th October.—At day break we unmoored; and the natives on seeing us take up one of our anchors, thought we were going to get under weigh immediately, and give them the slip, which was not at all intended. This alarm however, brought the chiefs off in a great hurry not in a body, in their usual formal way, but one by one, in separate canoes. Old Jeema called on board the Lyra on his way to the frigate; he was a good deal agitated, and the tears came into his eyes, when I put a ring on his finger. He gave me in return, his knife.

"The other chiefs called along side on their way to the frigate, but went on when I told them that I was just going to the Alceste myself. In the mean time Madera came on board, with the sextant in his hand; he was in such distress that he scarcely knew what he was about. In this distracted state, he sat down to breakfast with us, during which he continued lighting his pipe and smoking as fast as he could; drinking and eating whatever was placed before him. After he had a little recovered himself, he asked what books it would be necessary to read to enable him to to make use of the sextant; I gave him a nautical almanac, and told him he must understand that in the first instance; he opened it, and looking at the figures, held up his hands in despair, and was at last forced to confess, that it was a hopeless business. He, therefore, put the sextant up, and bade us farewell. Before he left the Lyra, he gave Mr. Clifford his pipe, tobacco pouch and a crystal ornament, saying, as he held out the last, "you go Ingeree, you give this to your childs." Mr. Clifford gave him a few presents in return, and expressed his anxiety to be considered his friend. Madera, with the tears streaming down his cheeks, placed his hands several times upon his heart, and cried, "Eedooshee, eedooshee!" my friend, my friend! To me he gave a fan and a picture of an old man looking at the sun, drawn he said, by himself: he probably meant in his picture some allusion to my usual occupation at the observatory. After he had put off in his boat, he called out, "Ingeree noo choo sibittee yootoosa"—"I shall ever remember the English people. When he went to the Alceste, one of the chiefs remarked that he had neither his hatchet matchee on, nor his robes, and told him, that it was not respectful to wait upon captain Maxwell for the last time in his ordinary dress; particularly as all the others were in full array. Madera, who, poor fellow, had been too much concerned about other matters to think of dress, was shocked at this apparent want of politeness, and went immediately to apologize to captain Maxwell, who took him by the hand, and gave him a present, telling him at the same time, that he was always too happy to see him to notice what dress he had on. In the mean time, the anchor was hove up, and every thing being ready for making sail, the chiefs rose to take leave. Ookoomo wished, to say something, but was too much affected to speak, and before they reached their boats, they were all in tears. Madera cried bitterly as he shook hands with his numerous friends, who were loading him with presents. The chiefs, as well as the people in the numerous canoes which had assembled round the ships, stood up, and continued waving their fans and handkerchiefs till we were beyond the reefs, and could see them no longer."

INTELLIGENCE.

BOSTON, AUG. 25.

From the East Indies.

By the ship Tartar, Capt. Rogers, which arrived yesterday in 110 days from Bombay, we were favored with papers to the 25th of April.

Very strict orders had been issued not to permit the ingress of Europeans into the interior more than five miles from Bombay.

The fort of Talner had been stormed & taken by Sir T. Hislop. The contest was very severe, and the garrison were put to the sword.

A very active war was going on in the interior, in the neighborhood of Poonah, about 80 miles from Bombay. The Peishwah had a very large body of Cavalry under his command, and was harrassing the English by every means in his power. Bajee Row, another famous Mahrattah Chief, had 30,000 Cavalry. Whenever, however, they meet the English, they are invariably beaten—but would soon rally at some other post, and commence their depredations in every village or settlement supposed friendly to the English. They have fought at times with desperation, but want of discipline and able leaders, renders their cause hopeless. They had boasted of 360 Fortresses and Hill Forts, of these 52 have been taken by the English—and it was generally thought the reduction of the remainder would soon follow.

Gen. Sir T. Hislop, of the Madras Presidency, had greatly distinguished herself in several engagements. As a proof of the success of the English, Gen. Sir T. Kier, with his command of the Bombay Presidency, had been dismissed, their active service being no longer necessary. Gen. Keir was at Bombay. The entire subjection and submission of the Mahrattah Powers was daily expected. It was said that the English had appointed a Superintendant of Affairs of the Interior.

At Ceylon, great disturbances had arisen from the claims of a native Chief to the kingdom of Kandi. The consequences were much feared by the English, as the insurrection was general and very threatening.

EXECUTION of FUALDES' MURDERERS.

PARIS, June 12. At half past 10 o'clock on the night of the 2d inst. the king's Attorney General of the Tribunal of the First Instance at Paris, received by express the Decree of the court of Cassation, rejecting the appeal of the prisoners. On the morning of the 3d, the military posts in and about the prison were doubled; and an officer announced the fate that awaited them. Jausion showed much calmness and resignation. Bastide appeared cast down, all his audacity and courage which he showed on his trial having forsaken him; whilst Colard wept bitterly, protested his innocence, and still spoke of his dear Anne Benoit. A magistrate attended them in the prison, to receive their last declaration, but he received nothing from them but protestations of their innocence. The Chaplains of the prison then joined them, and conjured them to repent and confess; but all the way to the place of execution and whilst there, they continued to the last to persist that they were guiltless. About half past 4 o'clock, they were brought to the place of execution which occupied but a few minutes; and though the crowd was immense, the utmost order prevailed, and not an exclamation was heard. Next day, at 10 o'clock, Anne Benoit was put in the pillory, and branded with the letters T. P.—She shed tears during the whole time of her punishment, and appeared to regret Colard very much. Bax, as before stated, has been reprieved; but the woman Bancal, who was respited in expectation of her making important discoveries, had relapsed into a fit of obstinacy, and declared she would reveal nothing but to her confessor. It was thought that if she persisted in this determination, she would be executed on Saturday last.

CAPTAIN OBED WRIGHT.

He that KILLS and runs away,
May live to HANG another day.

It is currently reported that Capt. OBED WRIGHT, the Hero of the Chehaw, has sans ceremonie taken French leave of his PAROLE of HONOR. In plain English, it is said Obed has run RUN AWAY from the impending danger of a judicial investigation, leaving his Excellency to offer again, if he thinks proper, "the best apology" circumstances will allow!

Augusta Chronicle.

Capt. Obed Wright, the murderer of the Chehaw Indians, who on the 20th of May last, was arrested and confined by the instructions of the Executive of this state, in order that the determination of the President of the United States with regard to the manner in which he should be tried, should be known, decamped on the night of the 27th ult. Gov. Rabun has offered a reward of five hundred dollars for his apprehension. He is supposed to be about thirty years of age, five feet eleven inches high, slender built, said to be very active, fair complexion, light blue eyes, and light brown hair.

Milledgeville Reflector.

THE SEA SERPENT.

Authentic accounts have reached us of an attack upon this famous monster of the deep. A large boat and two whale boats, well manned, and commanded by Capt. Rich, have been in pursuit of him for several days and on Thursday last, off Squam, encountered the Serpent. Capt. Rich "threw a harpoon into him about two feet," which hit him as fairly as ever a whale was struck. Capt. R closes his letter thus. "He took from us about twenty fathom of warp before we could wind the boat, with as much swiftness as a whale could.—We had but a short ride, when we were all loose from him, to our sore mortification. Now I suppose you will like to know my opinion of him.—Be assured it is what is called the Serpent.—In that opinion all my Cape Ann men agree.—It is the same that was in Cape Ann harbor.—Be assured that all has been done, and we shall continue to do, all in our power; but he is a difficult thing to strike with a harpoon, as he can lay down as long as he pleases, and seldom shows himself, except in a calm."

The Serpent is represented as having no scales on him, nor no bunches on his back; that his skin is smooth and looks similar to an eel.

Of one thing we are now certain. His terrific appearance, magnified by those who have heretofore seen him, have no doubt, deterred an attempt being made on him before—but he clearly avoids an attack and "runs away when wounded," therefore no fears need be apprehended of a combat with him. We hope to hear further from his *snakeship* before long, and that he will finally be compelled to quit his *watery element*, and take up his abode on the *land* of New England, for the *edification* of our *Southern* brethren, who appear *displeased* that he should not *condescend* to pay them a *short visit*.—*Boston Gaz.*

"Darby did you ever see a Whale?"

In the last Gazette, an advertisement was inserted by Capt Cook, of the Cordelia, to undertake an expedition against the Sea Serpent, but not meeting with sufficient encouragement, set sail on Friday, and captured in Boston harbor, a Whale of the hump back species, between 40 and 50 feet long which he has exhibited at the north part of the town; and public curiosity has been so much excited, that the Captain will make several hundred dollars by this fortunate circumstance. Many other Whales have been seen within a day or two in Boston harbor.

INTERESTING SUMMARY.

The salubrity of the air in Chester county is evinced by the number, healthiness and activity, of its aged inhabitants. "At the last harvest there were reaping in my field a man of 84 years old, and a woman of 96.—The present season the woman, it being her choice to do so, was assisting in the harvest field, although 97 year old.—*Village Record.*

It is but little known, but it is nevertheless a fact, that a little tar rubbed on the necks of young lambs, or geese will prevent the depredation of Foxes upon them, these animals having an unconquerable aversion to the smell of tar.—*Greenock Adv.*

A Patriotic Poem, by the Princess of Canino, wife of Lucian Buonaparte, is shortly to be issued from the press in France. It was composed during the period of her exile and captivity.—She is said to be celebrated for wit and poetic talent.—*Bost Pat.*

There has been published in France, according to the *Bibliographie de la France*, during the year 1817, 4237 works—eleven hundred and seventy nine engravings—and four hundred and seventy pieces of music. The three first weeks of the present year have produced two hundred and eighty publications, sixty three engravings, and twenty-six new tunes.—*Ibid.*

Four lads of the Cherokee & Choctaw nations of Indians arrived in this city a few days since in charge of a Missionary on their way to Connecticut to be educated under the direction of the Missionary Society in that state. Some of these it is understood are to be prepared for the work of the ministry. Their appearance was rendered very interesting by the novelty of the object they have in view, and the correctness of their deportment. It may in truth be said that this is emphatically "a work of mercy and love."—*N. Y. Col*

A letter from Savannah, dated on the 3d inst states, that a duel took place that morning, between a Mr. Mendez, formerly of Charleston, and another gentleman, in which the former was wounded in the stomach—supposed mortally.

A duel was fought at St. Louis, (Upper Louisania,) on the morning of the 11th April, between Capt. Ramsay and Capt. Martin—The former was shot through the body, and his life is despared of.

Two great characters are now in Canada, Joseph Bonaparte and Lord Selkirk.

Impostor—A Philadelphia paper cautions the public against an impostor who calls himself Clark, and pretends to be a Baptist minister, travelling through the country, and soliciting donations for a society in Kentucky, whose object is to civilize the Indians.

Robbery—John Laidlaw, an old man, lately arrived at Philadelphia, was robbed of his pocket-book, containing 800 dollars, near Lancaster. He had stopped to rest himself, and laid his coat on the fence when a rogue on horseback snatched the coat, and after rifling its pockets, threw it in the road.

The Treasurer of the American Bible Society acknowledges the receipt of the sum of $4203 during the month of July, from subscribers, auxiliary societies, &c.

The ladies of the Rev Mr. Milton's Society in Newburyport, have contributed $30 to constitute him a life-member of the American Bible Society.

A dreadful hurricane has been experienced near Washington city. Several vessels were sunk, and one vessel carrying passengers from the Navy Yard, foundered, and the following persons perished, Mrs. Mary Smith and two children—Mrs. Brian and child, and Miss Alvy. The men on board with difficulty saved themselves, and it was presumed the violence of the storm was such, as to render it impossible to afford any aid to the women and children.

A duel has been fought at Lexington, Ken, by Drs. Dudley and Richardson—the latter received a slight wound in the thigh. Both gentlemen are professors in the Transylvania University.

Mr. Hoffman's Paper Mill, house, and several other small houses, situated near Baltimore, were destroyed by fire on the 12th inst. Loss estimated at upwards of $20,000.

The Slave Trade appears to be prosecuted with spirit between New-Orleans and some of the states. A N. Orleans paper of July 14, states the arrival in six vessels from the [illegible] of 317 blacks, and of 153 from [illegible]. A great portion of these unfortunate [illegible] have been taken from the state of [illegible] Jersey. It would probably be putting an effectual stop to this traffic, if those found engaged in it were sentenced to a few years servitude upon the plantations.

The New Orleans Chronicle gives a list of *twenty steam boats*, carrying [illegible] 4000 tons, which trade to that port from the upper and adjacent country.

Capt. Thompson, arrived at N. Y. from Gibraltar, informs that the States' ship Franklin, Captain Ball[illegible] the sloop of war Peacock, Captain [illegible] were at that port the 29th June, to sail shortly for Leghorn.

Owing to the Banks at Philadelphia restricting their discounts, there is great complaint of a scarcity of money in that city.

It is said, that at a Bank in New-Salem, Ohio, in the course of a quarrel between the Cashier, and a man who demanded payment for some notes, the former mortally wounded the latter with a dirk! The deceased is said to have been a Mr. Redick.

There are said to be upwards of 6000 applications pending at the Pension office, Washington. The delay is complained of.

A New-Orleans paper of the 25th ult. says—"There is reason to believe the report respecting the capture of a Spanish frigate by Aury, and his subsequent death, is unfounded."

Three negroes, who had been in the New-York State Prison, have committed a murder in Louisiana. One has been convicted and condemned, and the others are on trial.

THE PATRIOT.

CONCORD, SEPTEMBER 1, 1818.

Agriculture & Manufactures

We are pleased to see the increased attention of the people of New-England to the subjects of Agriculture and Manufactures—they deeply concern all classes of our citizens. With whatever contempt those who call themselves "gentlemen" may look upon the occupations of the farmer and the mechanic, it is a fact which must be universally acknowledged that these gentry are dependant on the tiller of the soil for their daily bread, and on the hand of the manufacturer for the cover to their nakedness. The order of nature in respect to the professions has been reversed by custom—it is the farmer, the laborer, not the merchant, the lawyer, the clergyman, who is the real gentleman—the former are independent, the latter are dependant—the former are *useful*, the latter in a manner *useless* members of society. Hitherto it has not been very fashionable for those who are called "gentlemen of the *liberal* professions" to encourage the farmer and the manufacturer—they have found the means of obtaining a livelihood and waxing rich so much more easy in their *own line*, than by the sweat of the brow, that they would neither labor themselves nor undergo the expense of cultivating the soil. But the professions have become crowded to overflowing; and in our part of the country some of the "gentlemen" must resort to labor, or starve.

Much zeal is discovered among certain people to collect and embody funds—we will not say for a *party* and *political* purpose, but we do say a portion of them goes to support men who can no longer obtain a support by honorably pursuing their callings—Societies are multiplied, and charity is claimed in all shapes and by every method: the passions are addressed, and prejudice and bigotry are enlisted; the lesser charities, the wants of the poor in our own neighborhoods, are neglected—every thing must be made to yield to the interests and spirit of proselytism, which prevails principally among a sect whose darling object is to "control the civil government." Charity for religious objects is in a high degree commendable; but when this charity, *asked and received from all*, is devoted exclusively to sectarian and party purposes, it is humbly conceived that a portion of it may be better applied; and if we have more to spare than is necessary for the divine purpose of feeding, clothing and instructing our own poor, let us apply it to a purpose which will increase the ability of the people to do good hereafter—to the improvement of the soil, and the protection of our infant manufactures.

Agricultural Societies have been established in five of six counties of New-Hampshire. The Legislature has evinced a disposition to do as much for the furtherance of the objects of these Societies as the limited funds of the State will allow—the sum of three hundred dollars to each society in Rockingham and Cheshire, and two hundred dollars to Strafford, and a like sum each to Hillsborough and Grafton, have been granted from the Treasury. The benefits resulting from the combined exertions of individuals in these Societies, it is hoped, are already apparent to the great body of our farmers; and donations cannot be better made than in aid of them. Each society, possessed of an accumulating fund, will be able to offer in the several counties, pre-

...niums for the best productions in agriculture and manufactures—for producing the best cattle, the most grain, upon any given quantity of land, the best pieces of cloth, &c.—competition will increase exertions; and the effects of these premiums will soon be seen operating on our fields and in our houses. The experiment has been tried in other States, and the good effects of agricultural associations are no illusion. The county of Berkshire in Massachusetts has long had her agricultural society; and it may safely be averred that the soil of that county produces annually, at least one third more in consequence of the well-applied exertions of their society; of course, the real value of property in the soil of that county has been increased one third. Let this example in a sister State, stimulate the farmers of New-Hampshire to new exertions; let each individual contribute his aid towards the funds of the association in his county. The effects of these societies, if pursued with a proper energy and spirit, will soon be apparent.

The annual meeting of the *Rockingham Agricultural Society* will be holden at Chester in October next. Premiums are offered for the best productions.

The *Cheshire Agricultural Society* meets at Charlestown on the first Wednesday of October at 10 A. M. Premiums are here to be awarded: each article offered for premium must be entered on the Secretary's record by or before eleven o'clock on the day of exhibition.

The *Hillsborough Agricultural Society* meets for organization and the acceptance of its charter at the house of William Whittle, Esq. in Weare, on the first Monday in October at 10, A. M.

The *Grafton Agricultural Society*, as will be seen by an advertisement in the Patriot, meets at Orford on the eighth day of October for organization and transacting other necessary business.

COMMENCEMENT AT DARTMOUTH UNIVERSITY.

The anniversary Commencement in Dartmouth University was held on Wednesday the 26th of August. The following was the order of Exercises on the occasion:

SACRED MUSIC.

PRAYER.

1. An Oration in Latin "on the decline of Roman Eloquence," with the Salutatory Addresses—by James White.
2. An English Oration "on the Literary Character of Dugald Stewart"—by Samuel Whiting.
3. An English Poem, entitled "Harum [illegible]shaw"—by Thomas C. Upham.

MUSIC.

4. A Philosophical Oration in English on the Hypotheses of Meteors"—by James White.
5. An English Oration "on American Literature"—by Mr. David Steele.
6. An English Oration—by Mr. Richard Bartlett.

MUSIC.

7. An English Oration "on the Inefficacy of the Common Law in promoting the public good"—by Joseph Russell Jarvis.
8. An Oration, in English "on Condorcet's Theory of the Indefinite Improvement of the Mind," with the Valedictory Addresses—by Thomas C. Upham.

DEGREES CONFERRED.

PRAYER.

SACRED MUSIC.

The usual exercises being performed, there was pronounced

An Eulogy on the Hon. William H. Woodward, Esq late Secretary, Treasurer, and Trustee of Dartmouth University—by Cyrus Perkins, M. D. Professor of Anatomy.

SACRED MUSIC.

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on James White, Samuel Whiting and Thomas C. Upham; and the Degree of Master of Arts on Luther Clarke, Esq.; the same degree, *in course*, on Richard Bartlett, John Davis, John Fletcher and David Steele; *out of course*, on Joseph Russell Jarvis, Daniel Breck and Alexander Ralston Chase.

The Degree of Doctor in Medicine was conferred on the following gentlemen, who read dissertations on the several subjects affixed to their names.

Caleb Buswell—on *Hypochondriasis*.
John Campbell—on *Hepatitis*.
Hall Chase—on *White Swellings of the Joints*.
Charles Fox—on *Animal Organization and Economy*.
James A. Gregg—on *Acute Rheumatism*.
John Parkhurst—on *the medicinal properties of Apocynum*.
Nathaniel Smith—on *Burns*.
Jacob Straw—on *Rheumatism*.
Charles White—on *Chorea Sancti Viti, or St Vitus' Dance*.

Also, on Joshua B Bartlett, M. B 1800.

The degree of Doctor in Divinity was conferred on the Rev. William Hill of Winchester, Virginia.

The Rev. Doct. Parish took his seat at the Board. Rev. James W. Woodward and Josiah Dunham, Esq were elected Trustees; and Thomas C. Upham appointed Tutor.

The Annual Commencement at the University in Cambridge, was celebrated Aug. 26th in the usual manner. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the eighty young gentlemen following, viz.

Samuel J. Adams, John R. Adams, Wm. T. Apthorp, John H. Ashmun, James Barbour, Samuel Barrett, John Barrett, Sidney Bartlett, Joseph Bennett, Wm. Bliss, Francis Bradley, Samuel Burrill, Wm. P. Cabot, Samuel Caldwell, Wm. A. Carson, Philander Chase, George Chase, Jesse Chickering, George Chipman, George Choate, Nathaniel Curtis, Charles W. Cutter, Ezekiel H. Derby, Edward Dickinson, Ebenezer Dorr, Peter S. Eaton, Ralph [illegible] Elliott, Francis Ellis, Charles O. Emerson, [illegible] Emerson, John Everett, Frederick A. Farley, Jonathan Farr, James D. Farnsworth, John Fessenden, Robert J. P. Fiske, Thomas Gadsden, Joseph [illegible]ilman, Warren Goddard, Nathaniel Green, Joshua Green, Nathaniel Hathaway, Joshua H. Hayward, Abel F. Hildreth, Daniel Ingalls, John H [illegible], John F. Jenkins, Cleland Kinlock, Wm. Lamb, Joseph Long, Samuel F. Lyman, Grenville Mellen, Wm. H. Miller, Ebenezer Newhall, George R. Noyes, George Osborn, Timothy Osgood, George W. Otis, William Parsons, Henry A. Peirce, Charles D. M. Pigeon, Sylvanus Plympton, John Prentiss, Sampson Reed, Charles Robinson, Bradford Russell, Winslow W. Sever, James W. Sivret, James Swan, George A. Tufts, Robert Wright, John M. Waldo, Charles Walker, Richard Wheatland, Simon Whitney, Thos. C. Whittredge, John H. Wilkins, Robert B. G. Williams, Abraham Winchell, Thomas Worcester.

Of the above, the following are members of the *Phi Beta Kappa*, viz.

James Barbour, Samuel Barrett, George Chase, Philander Chase, John Everett, John Fessenden, Warren Goddard, Joshua H. Hayward, Abel F. Hildreth, John F. Jenkins, Cleland Kinlock, Geo. R. Noyes, Sampson Reed, Charles Robinson, Charles Walker, and John H. Wilkins.

The following gentlemen received the degree of Master of Arts, *in course*, viz.

John P. Bigelow, Daniel N. Bradford, Charles Briggs, Lyman Buckminster, Joseph S. Cabot, George L. Chandler, John Dall, John B. Davis, Andrew C. Dawson, William H. Eliot, George Eustis, Stevens Everett, Robert P. Farris, Henry Felt, John M. Fiske, Convers Francis, Elisha Fuller, Wm. Goddard, Thaddeus W. Harris, Richard M. Hodges, Wm. Hooper, Appleton Howe, Ezra Hunt, George G. Ingersoll, John Jeffries, Levi W. Leonard, John A. Lovell, Joseph H. Mackay, Joseph Orne, Gayton P. Osgood, George Otis, Wm Page, John G. Palfrey, Theophilus Parsons, Thomas Pratt, James Prentiss, Samuel R. Putnam, Edmund Q. Sewall, Jared Sparks, Wm. Swetser, David Tenney, Wm. A. Warner, Pelham W. Warren, John L. Watson, Samuel Webber, Danforth P. Wright, George Wilson.

Out of course—Joseph Lovell, John Gallison, John G. King, Henry A. Middleton, Peter Osgood, Elijah Paine, Julius H. Walker, James Bowdoin, Samuel Hale.

The honorary degree of *Doctor of Laws* was conferred on the Hon. Henry Brockholst Livingston and the Hon. William Johnson Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States; and the degree of *Doctor in Divinity* on the Rev. William Wells, Rev. Noah Worcester, and Rev. Hezekiah Packard.

The whole number of persons who have received degrees at Harvard College since its establishment is 4757, of whom 4442 were educated at the college. Of the whole number, 2734 are dead, and 1708 are supposed to be living. The number of clergymen graduates of the college, is 1291, of whom 323 only are living.

The oldest graduate of the college is of the class of 1744, and there is one survivor only of each of the classes of 1745, 1740, 1747, 1746 and 1749; and none of 1750 or 1751.—*Boston D. Adv.*

THE EXHIBITION

At Miss White's School on Tuesday last, it is understood, is preparatory to a general examination at the close of the fall term. The present number of young ladies from different parts of the State is about 40. The specimens of needle-work, drawing, penmanship, &c. were numerous, and indicated much application, improvement and taste, equally honorable to the *Instructress* and *Pupils*. It was pleasing to observe that Chemistry is included in the course of instruction of the higher classes. The examination in this science was interesting and novel. Where all were so deserving, it would be invidious, to particularize the merits of individuals or classes. It is hoped, for the interest and honor of the town, that the inhabitants will not withhold the patronage and support that this institution so richly deserves.

A SPECTATOR.

Election of Representatives—The election of members of Congress in this state has usually been holden in the month of August every other year. By the law of 1792, it is left with the Executive to direct when precepts shall be issued at each new election. We understand that precepts for the next election of members of Congress will be issued for the second Tuesday of March next, at the time of the choice of state officers. The choice of members in Congress in several States takes place after this time; and we can see no good reason why the State should incur the expence of an additional election in a busy season of the year, merely for the purpose of choosing new members, before the old ones shall have served out half their time It is believed the electors generally will prefer the second Tuesday of March to any other time for the choice of members to Congress.

[COMMUNICATION.]

I have noticed of late, with serious regret, sundry communications in the Boston newspapers,—defaming in a high degree the character of the people called Shakers, and justifying, or crediting the conduct and reports of an individual—*Mary Dyer*.

Not that I wish to plead for the faith of said society, neither do I wish to condemn them—to their own Master they must stand or fall. It must be confessed by all real religious people, that the judgment of a noted doctor of the law, in the persecuting times of the apostles, was judicious, and breathed forth a spirit of liberality, if not religion, much to his praise. In discussing the subject of compulsive measures with the apostles and their followers, he says—"Let them alone, for if they be of men they will come to nought, but if of God, ye cannot overthrow them, lest haply ye be found fighting against God"

If the people of Boston would come to this wise conclusion, instead of persecuting people for their religion, it might be better for them. But in looking back no further than the year 1649 we may learn that their hands were then stained, on Boston Neck, with the blood of the innocent, for religious sentiments only —It was then that they put to an ignominious death on a gallows, a *Mary Dyer*, with two others, with persecuting hands, for no other crimes than that of divulging the religious faith of the people called, in derision, Quakers—as may be seen by Sewel's History of their sufferings. And although it might have been hoped that they had learned, by experience, better things, yet to our regret it is apparent, that in some, the same spirit of persecution yet lives.

I have noticed in a late Boston Gazette a communication on the subject of the Shakers and Mary Dyer, with the same bitter invective against the Shakers that has been apparent in some others on the same subject, signed "*A Quaker*." It is to be hoped for the credit of the Society known by that name, that this is a fictitious signature,—for our Society have ever supported a character for liberality in religious matters. It has been a custom with some to discriminate those who are known to be as fathers and mothers in Israel, in our society, by the name of *Friends*, a title which we claim, and those who are known to be only nominal members, by the title of *Quakers* Perhaps this *Boston Quaker* is one of the latter description

It is to be hoped that the whimsical will not imagine this late *Mary Dyer* to be the same that was executed on Boston Neck, come back in a second appearance,—as the one that was executed was of a high religious character—but those who have been acquainted with the *Mary Dyer*, who of late years has made her appearance at Concord, could not expect that her best friends had any serious *hopes* of her being justly entitled to a religious name.

You, who have taken so active a part in publishing "*the sufferings of Mary Dyer*," and exciting the feelings, and sympathy of the public on her account at the expense of a society, who stand not inferior to any, in point of sobriety and morality,—which is as far as Government has to do with men in point of compulsion,—for what is further, lies solely between man & his Maker—can do no less, in justice to yourselves and your readers, than to publish as extensively "*the Shaker's Remonstrance, with affidavits and certificates, showing the falsity of her statements*," published by them,—the *Report of the Legislature's Committee*, and the two certificates of Dr. Green and Dr. Chadbourne, inserted in the N. H. Patriot,—all which may be had at the Franklin Bookstore in Concord; if you would show to the world that you are not disposed to persecute for religion.

A FRIEND.

FRIEND HILL,

I observe in thy paper proposals for publishing a new paper in Concord, to be called the "New-Hampshire Intelligencer." It is stated in the address that the objects of this new paper are, exclusively religious—that "in POLITICS, no parties will be known"—that "political events are comparatively unimportant." This sounds so much like the words of an address of one of thy great men in Concord when Friend James Monroe arrived last summer, that I cannot forbear quoting them:—"*A new era is commencing: on this occasion party spirit is buried, and buried, we would hope, forever.*" Certain men feel very anxious to impress the belief that party spirit is all done with: I wish they would discover this as well in *action* as *profession*. There never was more party spirit in matters of a religious nature than is now prevalent. The address does not tell us that the new paper will know no party in religion; but I would ask all who know the people of Concord, if the men who have engaged to furnish matter for the new paper, ever undertook a business, *purely for the good of the public*, without some *party* object either in religion or politics?

W.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The statement from the Havana, via Charleston, respecting the achievements of the forces under Don Pablo Morillo,—on the authority of letters received at Kingston, (Jam.) by an arrival from the Spanish Main, are probably incorrect. The despatch of Morillo, is dated May 18. When the vessel left Porto Cabello, Bolivar in conjunction with general Paez and another patriot general, had advanced on general Morales, and driven him from Calaboza. This must have been early in June—and yet we find Morillo giving an account of the death of general Bolivar, on the authority of a despatch from Morales, dated Calaboza, May 13.—*Boston Gaz.*

DIED]—In Chatham, Asa Eastman, Esq aged 48, eldest son of Jonathan Eastman, Esq of this town, and late a representative in the Legislature of this State. While a youth, he commenced a settlement in the town of Chatham, and by his personal labor and attention, with a resolution that overcame all obstacles, a diligence that never tired, and a perseverance that yielded to no discouragement, he gradually advanced, till the forest became a fruitful field.—In these latter years of scarcity, he was a Joseph in the land; his stalls were fill'd with herds, and his storehouses with plenty—in *him* the poor found relief—In Exeter, Mrs. Anna Giddings, wife of Col. Eliphalet Giddings, aged 72. —In Portsmouth, Mrs. Ann M'Lean, wife of Geo. M'Lean, aged 31.—In Amherst, Stephen H[illegible], aged 18.—In Keene, Capt John Houghton, aged 72.—In Swanzey. Wid. Hannah Wilson, aged 89, relict of Mr. Joseph Wilson, who was killed in Bennington battle.—In Sullivan, Mrs. Esther White wife of Col. Solomon White, aged 60: her disorder was a cancer, which *commenced on her upper* lip about seventeen years ago: ulceration began about ten years since—it progressed and destroyed the whole face, skin, muscles and bones, excepting about half of the lower jaw—she was "a moving spectacle of horror," her bodily health being perfectly good, but totally blind, deaf and speechless the cancer finally made its way into the brain, and she died without pain or a struggle, perfectly resigned to the will of her heavenly Father.—In Boston, Franklin Tukey, belonging to a Portland packet, killed by a lad aged about 15, named Joshua Wyman. Tukey, by direction, drove Wyman and other boys from some molasses casks just landed, when W. threw a stone which hitting T. on the back of his head, occasioned his death in a few minutes—In Salem, N. H. Mr. Jesse Jones, aged 47.—In Hamptonfalls, Mrs Mary, relict of the late Deac Jeremiah Lane, aged 82; Mr. Joseph Tilton, aged 35.—In Woburn Mass 6th instant, Mrs. Esther, wife of Samuel Thompson, Esq. in the 81st year of her age—"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord, for their works will follow them" —In Sturbridge, Ms. Mrs Thankful Watson, wife of Col. John Watson, aged 75.—In Boston, Mr. Ebenezer Rhoades, aged 43. late editor of the Independent Chronicle.—At Warner, Aug. 17. Miss Sarah Jones daughter of Mr. Caleb Jones, in the 29th year of her age—In Francestown, Aug 6, Mrs. Joanna Huntington, wife of Mr. Joshua Huntington, aged 50; Aug. 11, Sally Todd, daughter of James Todd, aged 5 years—In Londonderry, Mrs. Polly March, aged 33, wife of Mr Henry March, and daughter of Lt. John Dwinel of Manchester —In this town, two children of Mr. Nath'l Farnum; an infant child of Mr. James Buzzell.—At Plattsburgh, N. Y. Mr. John Robie, formerly a resident in this town —In Candia, Jona. Rowe, jr.; and a child of Josiah Varnum.

☞ The Fire-Wards in this town are requested to meet at the Town-House on Monday next, at six o'clock, P. M.

HILLSBOROUGH ss

JOHN HARRIS, Esquire, Judge of the Probate of Wills, &c. for said county,

To RUTH BEVERLY, the administratrix of the estate of SAMUEL BEVERLY, late of Boscawen, in said county, deceased, intestate, and to all the heirs of said deceased, and all concerned in said estate, represented insolvent,

GREETING.

THE said administratrix is hereby cited to appear at the probate court to be holden at Hopkinton, in said county, on the twenty seventh day of October next, to render an account of her administration on said deceased's estate; and the said heirs and others concerned are likewise cited to appear at the time and place above mentioned, to hear the account that may then be exhibited, and to offer what they have to object against the allowance thereof. And the said administratrix is ordered to give notice by causing this citation to be published three weeks successively in the New Hampshire Patriot, printed at Concord, the last publication whereof to be at least three weeks before said court.

Given at Hopkinton in said county, on the 18th day of August, anno domini, 1818

30 JOHN HARRIS

HILLSBOROUGH, ss.

JOHN HARRIS, Esquire, Judge of the Probate of Wills &c for said county,

To STEPHEN SIBLEY, as he is administrator de bonis non of the estate of MARGARET McHARD MOLINEUX, late of Hopkinton, in said county, deceased, intestate, and to all the Heirs of said deceased, and all concerned,

GREETING.

THE said Administrator is hereby cited to appear at the Probate Court, to be holden at Hopkinton, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of October next, to render an account of administration on said deceased's estate; and the said heirs and others concerned are likewise cited to appear at the time and place above mentioned, to hear the account that may then be exhibited, and to offer what they have to object against the allowance thereof. And the said Administrator is ordered to give notice by causing this citation to be published three weeks successively in the New-Hampshire Patriot, printed at Concord, the last publication whereof to be at least three weeks before said court.

Given at Hopkinton, in said county, on the 24th day of August, anno domini, 1818.

30 JOHN HARRIS.

HILLSBOROUGH, ss

JOHN HARRIS, Esquire, Judge of the Probate of Wills, &c. for said county,

To the heirs at law of the estate of DANIEL WHITTIER, late of Sutton, in said county, deceased, intestate, and their guardians, and all concerned in said estate,

GREETING

YOU are hereby notified that JOHN HARVEY, junior, administrator of the estate of said deceased, has made application for license to sell the real estate of said deceased, for the payment of the demands against the estate, and that you may appear at the Probate Court, next to be holden at Hopkinton in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of October next, to object thereto, if you see cause. And the said Administrator is ordered to give notice, by causing this citation to be published three weeks successively in the New Hampshire Patriot, printed at Concord, the last publication whereof to be at least three weeks before said court.

Given at Hopkinton, in said county, the 18th day of August, anno domini, 1818.

30 JOHN HARRIS.

Coos, ss. *At a Probate Court holden at Lancaster in said county on the eighth day of July*, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given to the heirs at law to the estate of DENNIS STANDLY, late of Lancaster in said county, esquire, deceased, and to all concerned, that the administrators on said estate have presented their final account of administration to this Court for approbation and allowance; and I have assigned the first Tuesday in October next, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, at Lancaster aforesaid to take the same into consideration, at which time and place the heirs aforesaid and all concerned may appear and object if any objections they have to the same; and the administrators are hereby ordered to publish this notice in the New-Hampshire Patriot printed at Concord three weeks successively, the last publication to be at least three weeks prior to said day of hearing.

EBENEZER L. HALL, Judge.

Copy examined,

Attest, John M. Tillotson, Reg. Prob. 30

To JOHN HARRIS, Esquire, Judge of the Probate of Wills, &c. for the county of Hillsborough.

RESPECTFULLY shews JOHN RAYMOND of Bradford, in said county, gentleman, that James Wallace, late of Henniker, in said county, gentleman, deceased, in his lifetime to wit, on the tenth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, by his certain bond under his hand and seal, of that date, entered into a contract with him the said John Raymond, to convey to him, the said John Raymond, within two years from the date of said bond, a certain tract of land in Bradford aforesaid, to wit, one sixth part of the lot numbered five in the first range, but was prevented from making said conveyance by death; and that he, the said John Raymond, has, on his part, performed the conditions of said contract: Wherefore, he, the said John Raymond, prays, that Robert M. Wallace of Henniker, in said county, esquire, the administrator of the estate of the said James Wallace, deceased, may be licensed, authorized and empowered to make and execute such conveyance to him, the said John Raymond, of the said land, as the said James Wallace, deceased, if living, would be obliged to make and execute. Dated the eleventh day of August, Anno Domini, 1818.

JOHN RAYMOND.

State of New Hampshire—Hillsborough, ss.

Probate Court at Hopkinton, in said county, on the eleventh day of August, Anno Domini 1818.

UPON the foregoing petition, It is ordered, that the same be taken into consideration at a Court of Probate to be holden at Hopkinton, in said county, on the twenty seventh day of October next; and that the petitioner cause the said petition and this order thereon to be published three weeks successively in the New-Hampshire Patriot, printed at Concord, the last publication whereof to be at least thirty days before said court; that any person or persons, may then and there appear and object, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

JOHN HARRIS, *Judge of Probate.*

Copy examined by

30 JOHN HARRIS, *Judge of Probate.*

State of New-Hampshire,

County of Hillsborough.

WE the subscribers, having been appointed by JOHN HARRIS, Esquire, Judge of the Probate of Wills, &c. for said County, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of MOODY HASKELL, late of Weare, in said county, deceased, represented insolvent; and twelve months from the eighth day of last July being allowed for the purposes aforesaid; do hereby give notice, that we will attend to said business at the late dwelling-house of said deceased, on the first Thursday of October, and on the first Thursday of July next ensuing the date hereof from ten o'clock in the forenoon to five o'clock in the afternoon on each of said days.

JOSEPH PHILBRICK,
THOMAS RAYMOND.

Weare, August 20, 1818. 30

NOTICE.

THE *Hillsborough County Bible & Charitable Society* will hold their annual meeting in Hopkinton, on Wednesday the second day of September next, at ten o'clock, A. M.; when a sermon will be preached before the society by the Rev E. P. Bradford of New-Boston

The objects of the Society are the diffusion of the Scriptures; the education of pious youth for the ministry; the support of foreign and of domestic missions Those who are disposed to favor any or all of these objects are earnestly requested to give their patronage to the Society.

A general attendance of the members is desired.

N. LORD, Secretary,

Aug. 1818. 1

FOR SALE,

A GOOD farm situated in Sutton, on the main road leading from said Sutton to New-London meeting house, and one mile from the meeting-house Said farm contains about one hundred and sixty acres, with a convenient house and barn—about sixty acres of wood land, and a fine sugar lot; the remainder good tillage, mowing and pasture, well watered, including an excellent piece of meadow and intervale land. Said farm will be sold at a reduced price, and a liberal credit given for a part of the purchase money. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises

Also, another farm of 100 acres, situated near the above farm.

JOHN KEZAR

Sutton, Aug 22, 1818 30

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY LAND

SOLDIERS who wish to dispose of their LAND PATENTS, may receive cash and the highest price for them, by applying at the Post Office, Concord, N. H or at the store of Joseph C. West, at the head of the street

JOHN D ABBOT.

Aug. 11, 1818. eptf

Abner Kimball's estate.

State of New-Hampshire.

Strafford ss.

WE the subscribers, being appointed Commissioners by the Honorable JOHN MOONEY, Esq Judge of the Probate of Wills, &c. for said county, to receive, examine and adjust the claims of the several creditors to the estate of ABNER KIMBALL, gentleman, late of Sandbornton deceased, represented insolvent; six months from the 15th day of June, A. D. 1818, being allowed for that purpose, we do hereby give notice, that we will attend to the business of our appointment on the third Monday of September and October next, at the dwelling house of Moses Kimball in Sandbornton, from ten of the clock in the forenoon till five in the afternoon on each of said days.

WILLIAM WEEKS, THOMAS EASTMAN, jr. } *Commissioners*

August 17, 1818 30

Haverhill Academy.

THE Trustees hereby give notice, that the Haverhill Academy will for the year ensuing be under the care of Mr. CYRUS PITT GROSVENOR, a Graduate of Dartmouth College, whose Fall term will commence on Monday the 24th instant

From the acknowledged talents and qualifications of the Preceptor, the favourable terms of tuition and board, and the excellent accommodations in the Academy itself, the Trustees flatter themselves that the public patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed on the Institution will neither be withheld nor disappointed.

Instruction in the Female Department of the Academy will be continued by Miss SMITH.

By order of the Trustees.

EPH'M KINGSBURY.

August 15, 1818. 30

☞ Mill Owners—*Attend!*

TO be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thursday the seventeenth day of September next, at ten o'clock, A. M upon the premises, an excellent MILL PRIVILEGE, for a saw-Mill, Grist Mill, or any kind of Machinery usually propelled by water, with five acres of LAND appurtenant to the same—situated in the town of Gilford upon the Winnipisiogee river, a short distance from the Lake at Folsom's falls, so called, and about one mile and an half from the large and flourishing Village at Meredith Bridge.

☞ Gentlemen who have a desire to avail themselves of one of the best privileges in this vicinity for a Saw-Mill, Grist Mill, Oil-Mill and Trip hammer, are requested to call and see this privilege. There is water at all times in the year sufficient for all the above purposes—there is abundance of fine timber near it, and its situation is central for business of almost any kind.

Terms of payment will be made easy and accommodating, and more particularly made known at said time and place of sale:

JOHN EVANS,
THOS. SALTMARSH,
BARNARD MORRILL,
PHILBRICK RAND,
BENJAMIN SANBORN,
} Committee in behalf of the town of Gilford for said purpose.

Gilford, Aug 24, 1818. 30

FOR SALE,

THE Clothing Shop formerly occupied by JOHN & PHILIP C. JOHNSON, situated in the Village on the east side of Merrimac River, will be sold or let on very reasonable terms, together with the tools; all of which are very convenient and in good repair. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises, PHILIP C. JOHNSON, at West Parish Village, or BEN JOHNSON of Boscawen.

JOHN JOHNSON, jr.

Concord, August 31, 1818.

Escape from Justice.

A TRANSIENT person, calling himself *Luman Walter*, for several days past has been imposing upon the credulity of people in this vicinity by pretended knowledge of magic palmistry, conjuration, &c. and corresponding conduct, was yesterday apprehended by civil authority, brought to trial before Benjamin Little, Esq convicted of the charges in the complaint and sentenced as the law provides to the house of correction, but breaking from his keepers has made his escape. This is therefore to caution the public of such a character and to offer to any person five dollars as a reward who will secure the said Luman Walter in the gaol in Hopkinton in the county of Hillsborough, or return him to me the subscriber in Boscawen, within fourteen days from this date.

JAMES GIDDINGS, D. Sheriff.

Boscawen, Aug. 21, 1818. 30

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOSEPH KNOWLES, late of Gilmanton, husbandman, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having demands against said estate are requested to present them well vouched for settlement.

JOHN KNOWLES, jun. *Adm'r.*

Gilmanton, 25th Aug. 1818. 30

Take Notice.

STRAYED from the pasture of the subscriber about the 30th of July, a light red COW, about ten years old, branded on one of her horns F. S. and one of her horns partly sawed off, near the end. Whoever will give information where the said Cow may be found shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble by

JAMES JONES, jun

Hillsborough, Aug 22, 1818 30

ITCH OINTMENT.

THAT valuable Itch Ointment prepared by J. WHEATON in Dedham; an ointment too well known to require any recommendation is for sale by Concord by I HILL, Dr. R. Russell, Dr. H[illegible] at the Post Office and S. Ambrose in Hopkinton; by T W. Colby; in Epsom by Dr. S. M[illegible]; at Merrimack by Cauly and More; in Haverhill by Dr. N. Hill and Mr. Osgood.

Likewise—Wheaton's highly esteemed JAUNDICE BITTERS for sale as above

Sept 1, 1818. 6m

Shaker Trusses.

FOR sale at ISAAC HILL'S Bookstore, Concord *SPRING TRUSSES*, adapted to all ages and sizes and of a construction combining all the late improvements in this highly necessary and useful article. The superior workmanship and durability of all manufactures of the Shakers will be the best recommendation of these Trusses.

Sept 1, 1818. tf

MEDICAL LECTURES at Dartmouth University.

THE Medical Lectures will commence at Hanover on the Monday next following the first Wednesday in October next.

Anatomy and Surgery, by CYRUS PERKINS, M. D Theory and Practice of Physic and Obstetricks, by R D MUSSEY, M. D Chemistry, by J. F. DANA, M. D.

D University, August 12, 1818 40

THE RECESS,

FOR THE N H PATRIOT.

SIR PETER PICK-AXE.

HOW long will rage the bloodless battle,
Where *quills*, instead of fire locks, rattle—
Where *ink*, instead of blood is shed,
'Mong living warriors, for the dead!

O how delightsome 'tis to see
People dispute and disagree,
And hear them contradict and try
To prove each other in the lie.
How pleasing too to hear them swear
To what their *betters* may prepare
To help their cause, to gain the point,
And mend *assertions* out of joint;
Patch up bad stories, badly told—
Nor truth regard, nor fibs withhold.

Th' above alludes to what's been said,
Written and printed, heard and read;
From goodly men of stubborn will,
About the fight on Bunker Hill.

The cause of truth now to defend,
And bring the contest to an end,
Sir *Peter Pick Axe* doth appear
With testimony—hark and hear!
Nor doubt his word, for he's a scull
Hard, comprehensive and as full
Of brains, good common sense and wit,
As many others that have writ-
Ten before him, with so much zeal,
To rectify the public weal
He too can show a thousand "scars"
Receiv'd in fight in diff'rent wars,
To prove that he a soldier's been,
And fought with other fighting men!
But hark I hear Peter's evidence,
And then decide, ye men of sense!

"I Peter Pick-axe hereby say,
I saw bold PUT. as plain as day,
On Bunker Hill, in battle fray,
And heard him cry—
"My boys, your valor now display,
"Fight, fight or die."

"I saw him there, with sword in hand,
He led, or *drove*, a sturdy band
Of warriors bold, to fight the foe,
That threaten'd from the plains below.
I heard, or thought I heard him cry—
"God curse 'em, boys, fight, fight or die,"
I think 'twas he—*you may rely*
Upon't 'twas he!
Just then the ballets 'gan to fly,
And deal on me!

"I thought no more of *Put.* or devil—
Such play, so harsh, so rough, uncivil,
And pregnant too, with so much evil,
Rous'd up my temper.
I swore I'd shoot, and cock'd my swivel.
They 'gan to scamper,
Just, just as I had got prepar'd,
And whether they were hurt or scar'd,
I never knew nor ever car'd—
But this I say,
Put there or not—'tis *now* declar'd
Put. got the day!!"

"My testimony now you've got"—
Further deponent sayeth not;
But Justice Quantum went before,
And to his story *almost* swore!

Ah! then, my friends, can you dispute
That *Put.* was *there* and *fought to boot*?
If so, you're full of nought but evil,
And fit for nothing but the ******

A SOLDIER.

Cheshire County, 1818.

Division Order.

THE Officers and Soldiers composing the several regiments in the fourth and fifth Brigades in the third division of the New Hampshire Militia will meet on the parade ground in the several towns hereinafter mentioned, for inspection and review, on the following days, viz:

Brigadier General GAY will call out the 30th & 21st Reg'ts. on Monday the 14th September next, in Salisbury.
26th & 9th, on Wednesday the 16th, in Weare.
22d & 5th, on Friday the 18th, in Milford.
Brig Gen. QUIMBY will call out the 31st & 15th regiments on Friday the 11th September, in Newport.
16th, on Monday the 28th, at Charlestown.
20th, on Tuesday the 29th, at Marlow.
6th and 20th, on Wednesday the 30th, at Keene.
12th, on Thursday, October 1 at Jaffrey.

By order of Maj. Gen. OLIVER HASTINGS,
HENRY H. SYLVESTER,
Aid de-Camp,

Charlestown, N. H. Aug. 20, 1818. 39

WHEREAS by an act of the Legislature passed in June last, the undersigned and other persons therein named & all those who should join the corporation or society, were constituted & made a body corporate and politic by the name of the *Grafton Agricultural Society*, and the act directs the first meeting of the corporation to be holden at Orford in the county of Grafton and be notified by the undersigned—

NOTICE is therefore hereby given that the first meeting of said corporation will be holden at the dwelling house of Phinehas Bailey, in said Orford, on Thursday the eighth day of October next at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of organizing the said corporation and transacting any business calculated to promote the objects of the same.

The members of said corporation and all persons desirous of becoming such are requested to attend.

JEDUTHUN WILCOX,
DAN YOUNG.

Orford, Aug. 17, 1818. 39

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends exhibiting his account of administration of the estate of SAMUEL PIPER, late of London, esquire, deceased, to the Probate Court to be holden at Epsom, on the third Wednesday of September next, for examination and allowance.

JONATHAN PIPER, Adm'r

Aug. 12, 1818 39

For sale at vendue,

ON Thursday the 8th day of October next at 1 o'clock, P. M. an excellent stand for a tavern situate near the east meeting house, in Unity, on the second New-Hampshire turnpike road, within a few rods of the school house in the middle of the town, and at the distance of five or six miles from a tavern on said road, and from eight to twelve any other way. Said premises consist of an elegant upright house, a large barn a shed and horse barn, a good orchard and one hundred acres of excellent land consisting of mowing, tillage, pasture and woodland, properly divided and most beautifully situated for a farm. All which will be sold (if not previously disposed of) to the highest bidder, with a small advance and good security. A liberal credit will be given. For further particulars enquire of the owner living on the premises.

POLLY CLOUGH.

Unity, Aug. 20, 1818. 39

DYE-STUFFS, &c.

JOHN WEST, jr. has received for sale a large quantity Dye-Stuffs, Press Paper, Oil Vitriol and Spermaceti Oil, which will be sold cheap. Also, Copal Varnish of the first quality

Aug 25, 1818 39

AGRICULTURAL.

PLASTER OF PARIS.

The idea is prevalent among the New England farmers, that Plaster of Paris operates merely as a stimulant to the soil, producing large crops for a few years, and that repeated applications of it will exhaust and impoverish land. It is often said, that "it makes rich parents, but poor sons." Experience has convinced the farmers of Pennsylvania, that this is incorrect. By a constant use of it for *twenty-five years they have procured* immense crops, and increased the strength of the soil at least twenty fold.

It is highly important to attend to the rotation or change of crops; and land that is poor should be strengthened by sowing plaster with oats buckwheat or clover, and then turning in the green crop.

Questions.—How large a proportion of their support do vegetables receive from the air, through the medium of the leaves and stalks?

Does not Plaster operate as a stimulant to vegetables, imparting to them the power of taking up a greater supply of nourishment from the air than usual?

MANURE.

Every farm contains waste corners, and borders of fields, banks of brooks or ponds, &c. at this season of the year are covered with a luxuriant growth of weeds. When the hay and grain are secured let the farmer mow them down and cast them into the barn yard or hog stye. By the next spring he will have on hand a supply of good manure, which would otherwise have been seeding his land with noxious weeds.

LIMA AND FROST BEANS.

It often happens that early frosts destroy the vines of these beans before they are sufficiently ripe for seed. When a good number of pods are set on each hill, cut off the ends of all the vines with a sharp knife. This operation must be repeated several times during the season. The whole nourishment will then go to the pods that are set, and they will ripen early.—*Col. Register.*

Notice.

THE vendue of the personal property of Lieut. WILLIAM DUSTIN, late of Weare, deceased, stands adjourned to the 10th day of September next at the house of said deceased, to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. There will be sold, oxen, cows, sheep, pork, beds and bedding, and a large number of other articles too numerous to mention

ELIHU LUCE, } Executors.
ISAAC J. CALDWELL, }

August 10, 1818. 39

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Lieut. WILLIAM DUSTIN, late of Weare, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those who have demands against the same, are requested to present them for settlement. N. B The subscribers will attend at the house of the deceased on the 11th September next, to settle demands

ELIHU LUCE, } Executors.
ISAAC J CALDWELL, }

Weare, Aug. 17. 1818 39

☞ For Sale,

A GOOD FARM, situated in Newport, in the county of Cheshire about two miles from the village, containing about one hundred acres of excellent land, consisting of mowing, pasturing, tillage and woodland. There is on said farm an orchard capable of making ten or fifteen barrels of cider; an excellent orchard of sugar maples; a comfortable house; a capacious barn and shed.—Thirty tons of hay have been cut on said farm this season. Said farm will be sold cheap for cash or a credit given if required. For particulars enquire of

HUBBARD NEWTON,
of said Newport.

August 12, 1818. 69

WILL be sold at public auction on the 21st day of September next at one o'clock, P. M. fifty acres of land, a new house and barn and a new clothing mill, with a good new set of tools. The above situation lies on the main road leading from the academy in said town to Rochester, and is within two miles of the Congregational and Baptist meeting houses in said town. Conditions liberal, and will be made known at time of sale.

Also—a number of articles of personal property too numerous to mention. Those who wish to make a bargain will do well to attend.

RICHARD CILLEY.

Gilmanton, Aug. 17, 1818 39

Valuable property at Auction.

WILL be sold at public auction on Tuesday the 22d day of September next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, that well known situation occupied by the subscriber, being an excellent stand for a trader or mechanic, with suitable buildings for either or both, viz. a large and completely finished dwelling house, painted outside and inside and papered, and has a commodious cellar. A convenient store—a building two stories high and about 50 feet long, suitable for a factory or mechanic workshop, being calculated for that purpose, with a dam ready built to turn plenty of water under the building at all seasons of the year. One other small dwelling-house newly finished and a small stable—all of which are within twenty rods of each other. Also, about two acres of Land, comprising one of the finest gardens in the country. Also, at the same time and place, a number of articles of household furniture, such as beds, bedding; one eight day brass Clock—tables, chairs, &c &c.

For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

JAMES GRIFFIN.

Manchester, July 22, 1818 ts

For Sale—A valuable Farm.

SITUATED in the town of Bow, state of New Hampshire, on the western bank of the river Merrimac, extending two hundred and nine rods on said river, containing about one hundred and twenty acres of intervale tillage land; produces as much as any land in the State with a dwelling house, three barns, granary and other outhouses; with one half the stock and produce of the present year—carts, waggons, ploughs, harrows, tools of every description necessary for cultivation. Likewise about one hundred and forty acres of woodland within one mile and a half of the said river and farm. The Merrimack boats are constantly plying from Boston to Concord in sight of the door. Apply to Hon Richard H. Ayer, at Hookset, Caleb Stark, Esq at Pembroke, or the owner,

GEORGE CONNELL

Bow, Aug. 15, 1818. tf

VENDUE.

TO be sold at public vendue on the 12th day of September next, at one o'clock, P. M. in Canterbury, one hundred acres of good land, about seventy acres under improvement with good buildings and orchard; one good well of water at the house another at the barn, and well watered otherwise. Said farm lies on the main road leading from Concord to Sandbornton, about six miles from Concord meeting house—it is well accommodated for meeting, school and mills. Conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale.

EZEKIEL MOORE.

Canterbury, Aug. 15, 1818 38

Notice.

ALL persons who receive payments of their pensions from the United States at Portsmouth, by leaving a power of attorney with JOSEPH LOW, Esq Post Master, Concord, may have their business faithfully transacted by the subscriber, and receive their money in a week after their application

PETER SMART

Concord, Aug. 19, 1818 tf

The *Analectic Magazine*, for June last, in reviewing the "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Benjamin Franklin," observes, that a most striking fact is contained in a letter from Mr Benjamin Vaughan to Dr. Franklin—one that exemplifies the early moral and intellectual superiority of the mechanical classes of the English colonies over those of any other part of the world, is that the most extensive of the present scientific and literary institutions of Philadelphia, originated with young tradesmen, in greater part, the club of which Franklin discourses with so much satisfaction, and of which he says, that it was the best school of philosophy, morality and politics which existed in the province. The fifty persons who composed the whole list of subscribers to the Philadelphia Library, were mostly, as he relates, of the same vocation—and the library, he adds, was the mother of all the North-American libraries; which, making the common tradesmen and farmers as intelligent as some gentlemen from other countries, contributed in some degree to the stand generally made throughout the colonies in defence of their privileges.

NOTICE.

UNTIL very recently the subscriber had *no idea* of publishing an account of his late Tour. But for several considerations, among which the most weighty is his desire to gratify the interest which his friends have been pleased to express respecting it, he is induced to offer to the public the following

Prospectus:

Will be published as soon as there shall be a sufficient number of copies engaged,

A Pedestrious Tour,

Of 4000 miles through the Western States and Territories, during the Winter and Spring of 1818; interspersed with brief reflections upon a great variety of topics;—religious, moral, political sentimental, &c. &c.

The work will be published in one volume, of a duodecimo form, and on good paper. It will also be well bound and will contain a likeness of the author in his hunting dress, &c. The price will not be more than one dollar, and as much less as can be afforded.

Subscription papers will in a few days be left at the Bookstores in this town.

E. EVANS.

Concord, Aug. 18, 1818. tt

To the heirs at law to the estate of JOHN HAINES, late of Loudon, in the county of Rockingham, gentleman, deceased, and all interested in said estate.

YOU are hereby notified that the subscriber, administratrix of said estate, will present her account of administration to the Probate Court to be holden at the house of Simon A. Heath of Epsom, in said county, on the third Wednesday of September next, at ten o'clock, A. M. at which time and place all interested in said estate may appear if they see cause

LYDIA HAINES, Adm'x.

Loudon, July 31 1818. 38

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed Executor to the last will and testament of SAMUEL PRESCOTT, late of Pittsfield in the county of Rockingham, gentleman, deceased, and having taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs—hereby requests all persons having demands against said estate to exhibit the same for settlement; and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to

SAM'L W. PRESCOTT, Executor.

Pittsfield, Aug 10, 1818 38

NOTICE. All persons indebted to the estate of LEVI HAYWARD, late of Acworth, deceased, are requested to make payment by the first day of January next. A strict compliance with this notice will prevent further trouble.

ESTHER HAYWARD, }
JACOB HAYWARD, } Executors.
HIBIEL SILSBY, }

Acworth, Aug 5 1818 53

HILLSB R'OR SS

JOHN HARRIS, Esquire, Judge of the Probate of Wills, &c. for said county,

To the heirs at law of the estate of MOSES WHITAKER, late of Henniker, in said county, deceased, intestate, and their guardians and all concerned in said estate,

GREETING

YOU are hereby notified that NATHANIEL NOYES, administrator of the estate of said deceased has made application for license to sell the real estate of said deceased, inclusive of the reversion of the widow's dower, for the payment of the demands against the estate, and that you may appear at the Probate Court, next to be holden at Hopkinton in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of October next, to object thereto, if you see cause. And the said Administrator is ordered to give notice, by causing this citation to be published three weeks successively in the N Hampshire Patriot, printed at Concord, the last publication whereof to be at least three weeks before said court.

Given at Hopkinton, in said county, the 14th day of August, anno domini, 1818.

38 JOHN HARRIS.

MEDICAL LECTURES at Dartmouth College.

THE Medical Lectures will commence at Hanover on the Monday next following the first Wednesday in October next.

Anatomy and Surgery, by CYRUS PERKINS, M D Theory and Practice of Physic and Obstetricks, by R D MUSSEY, M. D Chemistry, by J. F DANA, M D

D. College, August 12 1818. 48

Sheep-skins and Sumac.

WANTED, at the Morocco dresser's, in Concord, 10,000 well saved SHEEP SKINS, at a fair price, for which the subscriber will pay in morocco or goods at a fair price. Wanted also, at the same place, a few tons of good Sumac, free from berries and well thrashed, by the first of December next, *for which a fair price will be given.*

JOSIAH FERNAL

Concord, Aug. 14, 1818 39

To whom it may concern.

WHEREAS my son JOHN TENNANT, now a minor, is desirous of leaving me—I hereby certify that I consent to his so doing, and that he should receive the benefit of his labour after this time. I therefore forbid all persons trusting him on my account, for I will pay no debts of *his contracting after this date*

THOMAS TENNANT.

Warren, August 15, 1818. 39

☞ 100,000 Acres of Land.

TO be sold at public auction, without reserve, on the 14th day of January, 1819, at Edward Towle's inn in Haverhill, 100,000 Acres of Land, situated on Connecticut River, north of the College Lands (so called) in the county of Coos, being a tract of twelve miles square, to be sold in lots of six miles square, or larger, as may suit the purchasers—for cash and neat stock—one quarter on delivery of a deed giving an undisputed title; the other three fourths in three annual payments, with approved security. For information relative to the title or quality of said land, apply to Gen. MOODY BEDEL of said Haverhill.

ZALMON DUNNING, } Agents.
THOMAS WARD, }

Haverhill, Feb. 15, 1818. 25

AN INDEPENDENT QUAKER.

The election of four persons to serve in Parliament for the city of London commenced Tuesday June 16.

On Friday, one of the Society of Friends appeared before the Hustings, to give his vote, and spoke as follows:

Friend Alderman Wood, I have come to vote for thee, because thou hast been a good magistrate, a friend to the poor, and hast kept thy word with the people in Parliament. Thou art not like the *large* candidate who stands beside thee, for he hath deceived the people, and even hath no mercy upon females. He hath in his magisterial capacity called a woman an *Amazon*.

Sir W. Curtis.—Friend, dost thou mean me?

Friend.—Yea, verily, that I do.

Sir W. Curtis.—Then, Friend, I tell thee thou liest, and art a wicked one; and the information thou hast derived is false—it is from a newspaper.

Friend.—Friend William, I do not like thee.

[Here the worthy Baronet was treated with little ceremony by the Livery.]

Friend.—Friend Waithman, I give thee my vote, trusting that thou wilt perform one half of what thou hast so long promised. Friend Thorp, I do the same for thee, though thou hast promised less—but I have known the most virtuous and patriotic of thy name. Friend Wilson I know thee not, but thou hast been recommended, and I trust thou wilt merit the future support of thy fellow-citizens.

The public spirited elector then retired amidst the most uproarious applause.—*London paper.*

New-Hampshire Intelligencer.

PROSPECTUS.

SINCE those wars, which but lately agitated the world, have ceased, and almost all the nations are composed to peace, a new order of things claims the attention of men. Political events are comparatively unimportant; and political publications, however ably conducted, cease to satisfy that spirit of inquiry and research which seems to pervade society. The human mind is engaging in new enterprises, and putting forth new and extraordinary exertions. The moral condition of man engages the attention of individuals and societies—of States and Empires. Multitudes are seen employing their resources to extend the influence of humanity and of pure religion.

We trust that the time is fully arrived, when Truth is becoming the object of inquiry—when "erring reason" is seeking, in the Volume of inspiration, that sure and perfect guide, which alone can direct to endless peace.

Already do we hear, from various parts of our State and Country, the voice of earnest solicitude after a *periodical publication, which shall be conducted upon the plain and decisive principles of Christian morality*; and which shall contain a faithful history of the progress and effects of the Gospel. Religious events are multiplying, and religious publications must increase to record and communicate the knowledge of those events—And we may say, that such publications are important means to bring about such events.

Most, if not all of the United States, except New-Hampshire, have their periodical religious publications. And it is thought to be highly important, by many of our citizens, that there should be one publication in this State, devoted principally to the diffusion of religious intelligence. It is believed, that the present state of things requires such a measure; and that as the spirit of political parties has generally abated, and with many is become extinct, the people are prepared to turn their attention to moral and religious information.

It is proposed, therefore, to issue, once a week, at Concord, a paper on the plan above suggested, under the title of the NEW-HAMPSHIRE INTELLIGENCER. This paper will be principally, though not exclusively, devoted to the cause of religion and morality. It will contain the earliest and best accounts of Missionary efforts and successes, both foreign and domestick—of Missionary and Bible Societies—of Religious Associations, and Moral Societies in general, but more especially of our own State—of the Ecclesiastical Convention and General Association of this State—of revivals of religion—and, in short, to give the reader a view of the moral and religious events of the present time, and if possible to increase the spirit and knowledge of religion. And although it will absolutely exclude the zealous controversies of polemicks, yet it will admit candid expositions of the essential doctrines and duties of Christianity.

In POLITICKS, no parties will be known, nor any political discussions or speculations admitted; but a concise account of any interesting acts and proceedings of the National and State Governments—of important political events, foreign and domestick—and all interesting articles of news that are usually communicated through the publick papers—will be given.

Literature and Science will find a place in this paper; and indeed, every thing, which may fairly be reckoned among the means of promoting the great cause of enlightening the understanding, of correcting the heart, and of reforming the lives of men.

ADVERTISEMENTS, relative to the various concerns and business of men—commercial, agricultural, and occasional—will be inserted on the usual terms.

CONDITIONS.

1. The NEW-HAMPSHIRE INTELLIGENCER will be printed on paper of medium size, of a quality better than that of common newspapers, and with a fair and legible type suitable for such a work.

2. The price will be *Two Dollars* a year, delivered at the office of publication, to be paid at the expiration of six months from its commencement, and afterwards at the end of each year from that time.—If any are disposed to pay in advance at the commencement of the publication, \$1:75 will be received for a year.

3. Gentlemen who are willing to become Agents, and will take from ten to seventeen papers weekly, and make payment agreeable to the foregoing article, shall be allowed a discount of 10 per cent, or one-tenth deduction—from seventeen to twenty-six papers, 12 1-2 per cent, or one-eighth deduction—from twenty-six to thirty-nine papers, 20 per cent, or one-fifth deduction—if more than thirty-nine papers, 25 per cent, or one-fourth deduction. The papers in each case to be delivered in one bundle at the office of publication, directed to the agent. ☞ *These terms will afford ample encouragement to those who are disposed to procure subscribers, in the neighbouring towns or villages, and become responsible for the payment; for if they pay* IN ADVANCE, *the papers will be charged at only \$1:75 per annum, and the deduction made according to the above proportion.*

4. Postriders will be supplied by the hundred, on reasonable terms.

☞ As it is intended that the first number of the INTELLIGENCER shall be issued as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers appear to defray the expense of publication, those who take charge of subscription papers, or procure subscribers, are requested to return them, or a list of names and residence, to the publisher, as soon as possible, that it may be known what number will be sufficient to supply Subscribers at the commencement of the publication

GEORGE HOUGH.

Concord, August 15, 1818.

THE subscribers, having contracted with the State for the labor of a portion of the convicts at the State Prison, will furnish at short notice mill-stones, underpinning, steps, hearth-stones, sills and caps and stone work of any and every kind, at said Prison, at a price lower than can be furnished in the vicinity, of the same quality.

Most kinds of country produce at cash price, will be received in payment.—All orders will be punctually attended to, and every favor gratefully acknowledged.

JOHN P. GASS,
DEARBORN JOHNSON.

Concord, July 20, 1818 tf

INEFFICACY OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—The enclosed narrative was transmitted by a resident at Clonmel, and may be perfectly relied on as authentic.

"Some years since, three men, of the name of M'Grath a father and his two sons, were executed at the village of Bansha, in the county of Tipperary, under the following extraordinary circumstances, for robberies committed in that neighborhood:—One of the sons was convicted at the Clonmel Assizes, and at his execution his father and brother attended, and received his corpse, in their arms from the gallows!

"Soon after, the second son was convicted for a fresh offence, and his execution was likewise attended by his father, who also received his body in like manner!!

"It might be reasonably supposed that two such awful examples would have made such an impression on the mind of the old man as should have induced him to avoid a similar fate; but strange as it may appear, the effect was otherwise, as the deluded man was, within the next six months, convicted for a new crime, and executed on the spot where his two sons had so recently suffered.

"Such is the inefficacy of capital punishment!"

To Farmers and Emigrants to NEW COUNTRIES.

I OFFER for sale, on advantageous terms to actual settlers,

7,000 *Acres of first rate* UPLAND FOR FARMING,

Situated in Venango county, Pennsylvania, from one to seven miles east of the Allegany river. These lands were lately purchased of the H. P. company—the title, only second hand from the company's warrantee, is unincumbered, and unquestionable.

The *surface* is moderately uneven, no where quite level, nor too steep to plough. It is well watered by numerous springs of soft water and brook runs. The *timber is chesnut, oak, walnut,* &c. some *yellow-pine* along the creeks, and *black-cherry* on their alluvians, with a variety of other trees. The *stones*, the free grit or grind stone sand stone. The soil principally a yellow gritty loam. That of the chesnut ridges, is from 1 to 2 and 3 feet deep; of the oak and hickory lands, from six and eight to twenty-four inches; of the pine lands, a sharp coarse sand, very deep and rather gravelly. The timber is tall, straight and free-grained; the woods open and handsome.

I have lately settled on these lands and examined them with care. There are several mill seats with stone-coal, iron-ore, free-stone, white pipe and common brick clay, in abundance, and some licks or weak salt springs. The country is new, nearly all wild; but it is settling pretty fast. I would give good bargains to settlers who would immediately erect a saw mill and grain mill, both which are much wanted, and would have full employ. The state road from Franklin to Bellefont, and across the mountains, lies across these lands, on which I have built, 15 1-2 miles east of Franklin, 115 1-2 west of Bellefont. This road is soon to be turnpiked, \$300,000 having been granted by the state towards effecting it.

Price of land till next 6 month, \$3 an acre, with 6 per cent. allowance for roads. The lots nearly square, contain 165 acres and 6 per cent allowance, being actually 174 acres.

Payments to accommodate the purchaser, if one third be paid down.

The latitude, about 41 deg. 20 min. longitude 2 deg. 25 min. west from Philadelphia—the climate, that of the country west of the Allegheny mountains, mild and temperate. Further particulars may be known by application to the subscriber, who will remain constantly on the lands—letters if post free will be promptly attended to.—Address to Franklin, Venango county, Pa. From Albany, via. Cherry Valley, to Geneva, Bath and Angalion, to Olean, by land, 293 1-4 miles—by water to Franklin 130 miles—15 1-2 to my cabin, in all 437 3-4. This is the route I took and I recommend it to others. The road by Northumberland, to Bellefont and throughout, is a good deal travelled in winter by sleighing.

From New-York, via. Easton to Bellefont 187 miles—from Bellefont 115 1-2, in all 302 1 2 miles. I surveyed in this country twenty years ago, and having long known it and admired its climate with the soil and its local advantages, can confidently recommend it to others

There is no portion of the United States more healthy—all that is wanting is inhabitants and industry.

HORATIO GATES SPAFFORD.

Spafford's Settlement, }
1st mo 28, 1818 }

☞ Persons in this vicinity may learn some additional particulars, on application to JOSEPH LOW, Esq Post Master, Concord, N. H.

June 23, 1818. tf

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the pasture of the subscriber on the night of the 31st of July last, a bay HORSE, eight years old, about 15 hands high, with a star in his forehead, a small strip on his nose 4 or 6 inches long, some white hairs on his back, square dock, mane cropt 4 or 6 inches back of his ears and the off forward foot white. The thief is undoubtedly one John Page, formerly of Dorchester, N. H. an old rogue, though but 23 or 24 years of age—was about five years since a resident in Vermont State Prison—has now no stated place of residence, but goes to and fro in the world in company with another, probably his accomplice, seeking to defraud whom he may, and is said to pass by different names in different places. Said Page is stout, well built, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches in height, dark complexion, black eyes, easy manners and address—had on at the time of taking said horse a black coat, bottle green vest, light snuff colored pantaloons with shoes, all somewhat worn. Whoever will secure the thief so that he may be brought to justice, and return the horse, shall receive the above reward, or twenty five dollars for the horse.

STEPHEN GOODHUE.

Hebron, N. H. Aug 7. 1818.

☞ Printers in the different States, particularly in New England, will do a favor to the public by inserting the above.

New-Hampshire Register.

THOSE persons who have communications to make for the N Hampshire Register for 1819, are requested to do it previous to the middle of September next, when the work will be put to press.

☞ Clerks of the several Courts, Sheriffs of the several Counties, Cashiers of Banks, and clerks of the several Societies, Academies, &c. &c. in this State who wish to have their institutions noticed in the N H. Register, are respectfully solicited to send their communications to the subscriber. And information from any gentleman who may have opportunities of ascertaining corrections to the Register will be thankfully received by

ISAAC HILL.

Concord, Aug 11, 1818.

☞ Printers of newspapers in this State are requested to insert the above for the benefit of the public

Just published and for sale at ISAAC HILL's Bookstore—price 25 cents—

The Public Laws of New-Hampshire, passed at the June Session of the Legislature, 1818

☞ All the previous Laws may be had as above. Aug. 25, 1818

BLANKS of all kinds constantly for sale by I. HILL.