

# Franklin Chronicle.

Vol. II.

WORTHINGTON, OHIO, MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1821.

No. 83.

PUBLISHED BY  
**GRISWOLD & SPENCER.**

### TERMS.

THOSE who pay CASH, shall in future receive this paper at \$1,50 per annum, if paid in advance; \$2,00, if paid within the year; or \$2,50 if not paid till after the year has closed.

When payment is made in PRODUCE, the prices will be the same as heretofore,

—viz:—

Two dollars a year, in advance; \$2,50, at the end of six months, or \$3, at the year's end. No paper will be discontinued, while arrears are due.

Failing to notify a discontinuance, at the end of an engagement, will be considered a wish to renew it.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual prices. April 16th, 1821.

### Subscribers,

TO THIS PAPER, WHO HAVE NOT paid any thing, since its commencement, are informed, that unless we can be furnished with produce when we need it, we shall, perhaps, be averse to receiving it, when it shall suit their convenience to offer it, if ever that should happen. At present, we would receive any of the following articles, at the very liberal prices stated below. Those who have any of them to part with, and intend ever to pay us, must recollect that it is quite as difficult for us to live without eating, as it is for them to select a convenient time to fetch us articles of food; and, if we are driven to the necessity of paying money for such articles of living, as every subscriber can, if he will pay, we shall be compelled to exact money from them; and, if necessary, resort to legal measures to coerce the payment of it. Those articles printed in Italics, are such as we stand in pressing need of.

Good sweet Butter,	10 cts per lb.
Wheat Flour,	2,00 per cwt.
Bacon hams,	8 cts per lb.
Pickled pork,	7
Wool,	50 to 75 cts lb.
Flax,	12 1/2
Country linen,	25 to 50 yard.
Wheat,	62 1/2 bushel.
Rye,	44
Oats,	25
Corn,	37 1/2
Barley,	1,00
Potatoes,	44
Beets,	62
Cucumbers for Pickles,	50
Chickens,	1,00 doz.
Eggs,	8 cts.
Sugar,	10 per lb.
Bees-wax,	25
Tallow,	15
Lard,	10 cts. per lb.
Molasses,	62 1/2 gallon.
Honey,	75
Whiskey,	37 1/2 to 44
Hops,	44 per lb.
Dried Sage,	75
Dressed Deer Skins,	50 to 1,50 each.

RAGS, two cents a pound, in cash; three cents, in writing paper; or three and a half cents, when received on newspaper arrears.

Leather, shoes, cooper's ware, store goods, dried fruit, &c. &c. at the customary prices. Most mechanics, within a reasonable distance, can pay us in work, in the line of their several occupations. To the foregoing list, we shall add other articles, as we find we need them.

### WOODWORTH'S LITERARY CASKET,

AND

### Ladies & Gentlemen's POCKET MAGAZINE;

Published in the city of New-York, in Monthly numbers, at three dollars per annum, or Twenty-five cents per number: embellished with elegant engravings, illustrative of descriptive scenes in popular American works commencing with Barlow's Columbiad.

BY SAMUEL WOODWORTH.

The most prominent features of this work, may be briefly delivered under the following heads:

- AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY—of historical sketches of the lives of such persons, of both sexes, as have become celebrated for their heroism, virtue, fortitude, patriotism, beauty, &c.
- ORIGINAL ESSAYS—on literature, morals, natural history, voyages, travels, American antiquities, the fine arts, &c.
- REVIEWS—of new publications, foreign and domestic.
- ORIGINAL MORAL TALES—either fictitious, or founded on events of real life, in the United States of America.
- DESULTORY SELECTIONS—with original remarks.
- THE DRAMA—comprising occasional strictures on the New-York stage.

- ORIGINAL POETRY—&c. &c.
- THE FORUM—or a brief sketch of the debates in that institution.
- PROBLEMS—in the arts and sciences.
- FEMALE CHARACTER—manners, beauty, dress and education.
- ANECDOTES—humorous, literary and historical.
- ACADEMICAL REGISTER—including strictures on education.
- \* \* \*The first number of the above work is for April 1821.

### CONDITIONS.

Subscribers in the city of N. York to pay 25 cents on the delivery of each number.—Distant Subscribers to pay one dollar in advance, or on the receipt of the first number—one dollar on the receipt of the sixth number, and one dollar at the end of the year.

Each number contains 72 pages 18mo. ornamented with an elegant Copperplate Engraving, by A. B. DURAND.

Six numbers will complete a volume; for which a vignette title and index will be furnished gratis.

Subscriptions received at this office.

### JUST PUBLISHED

BY WILLIAM GIBBES HUNT,

The first number of a periodical work, entitled  
*THE MASONIC MISCELLANY,*  
AND  
*LADIES' LITERARY MAGAZINE.*

AT least one half of the work is devoted to Masonry, and will contain, original Essays on the history, design, tendency, and general principles of the order; comments, so far as they may, with propriety be made, on the several degrees, with allusions to the Lectures, and explanations of the emblems; selections from approved Masonic works, with annotations and illustrations; notices of new publications on Masonry, which may, from time to time appear, with occasional extracts; applications of parts of ancient history, both sacred and profane, to the mysteries and traditions of the order; Masonic odes, hymns, songs, &c. Masonic intelligence, embracing not only an account of the officers from time to time elected, in the several Grand Lodges and Grand Chapters throughout the Union, and in the subordinate lodges, and chapters in the western country, with a notice of new lodges and chapters that may be established; but also a statement of all those facts and incidents in every part of the world, so far as an extensive correspondence can furnish them, which may be interesting to the Masonic Fraternity, and tend to throw light upon its condition and prospects.

The remainder of the work is devoted to general Literature, and particularly to the amusement of the Ladies.

This department will embrace Essays, Tales, Anecdotes, notices of interesting new works, with abstracts of their contents and quotations from them, Literary Intelligence, Poetry, &c. No exertions will be wanting to fill it with the most useful and amusing articles, both original and selected, and in making selections care will be especially taken, to insert nothing which is not at once rare and interesting.

### CONDITIONS.

The Masonic Miscellany and Ladies' Literary Magazine, is published monthly on fine paper, and with good type, in octavo pamphlets of 40 pages each, making, annually, a handsome volume of 480 pages, to which a general index and title page will be furnished.

The price to subscribers is Three Dollars a year, invariably required on the delivery of the first number.

No subscription will be received for less than a year.

Any person who will procure, and pay for, ten subscribers, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

Communications to the editor must be post paid.

Lexington, 1821.

Subscriptions received at this office.

### Prepare to pay your TAXES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I will commence the Collection of the State and County Tax, on, or about the 21st inst. and will attend at Delaware for the purpose of receiving Taxes from the twentieth of October, to the thirtieth of November next.

There is charged on each hundred acres of first rate land, one Dollar; on each hundred acres of second rate land, seventy-five cents; and on each hundred acres of third rate land, fifty cents; and, in the same proportion for a greater, or less number of acres.

ANTHONY WALKER, Co. Clk.  
Delaware, Aug. 1, 1821. 81\*3w.

### Waggon & Cart Boxes

For sale by C. HOWARD.  
Worthington, Aug. 9th, 1821. 82\*4f.

*Lithographic Printing.*—Of all the modern inventions, noticed in the foreign scientific journals, that of printing from *stone plates* seems to promise the most beneficial results.—A person of the name of Solenhofer, a German, was the first who introduced this mode of printing; but owing to the bulky and heavy nature of the material which he employed, and his keeping the manner of manufacturing the plates a profound secret, it was not likely that other nations would derive much advantage from this discovery. All this, however, has been obviated by a Mr. Senefelder, of Munich, who has lately been at Paris, where, at the annual sitting of the Society for the Encouragement of National Industry, he exhibited specimens of *stone paper*, which are light and portable, and as *the Faith,* et cetera, et cetera; a graphic drawing and painting, as the unwieldy plates of the original inventor. In a letter, published in the *London Literary Gazette*, dated "Paris, April 20, 1821," it is stated, that "when Senefelder first established himself here, he found that in France it was very difficult to procure the stone proper for lithography, which is so abundant in the neighborhood of Munich. From that moment, his attention was wholly directed to the problem of substituting some other substance for same, and he was not long in discovering a composition, which, being spread upon pasteboard, presented a smooth and polished substance, resembling stone." After repeated trials, the artist of lithography was an imperfect art, very inferior to what it may become with the assistance of his new invention. The composition is described to be as white as writing paper, and costs no more than what was usually paid for polishing the stone. Its use in printing books, and in multiplying drawings and manuscripts, is said to be incalculable. "When, for instance, (says the writer) a work of lasting merit is published, a proof sheet may be taken off on the lithographic pasteboard; and when a new impression is required, it is only necessary to print from the boards, without the labor of recomposing the work."

France and Great Britain have long been rivals in the arts and sciences, as well as in arms. It will give us real pleasure to find their rulers con-tending, in this instance, who shall be first in extending their patronage towards an improvement, affording such easy means of diffusing knowledge throughout the world, and of multiplying specimens of the fine arts. As far as we are able to judge of the lithographic art, we are inclined to regard it as a discovery which even surpasses the invention of printing.—*Nat. Advocate.*

### THE CORONATION.

Our readers by this time have had enough, in the descriptive way, of the preparations for the coronation of George the Fourth, Defender of the Faith," et cetera, et cetera; a gentleman, a little declined in the vale of years; a gay gallant dandy; fond of women and wine; above all reproof, and above all law; in short a King, not of "sirees and patches," but of splendid robes, glittering crowns, and large whiskers. We can have but a faint idea of this august ceremony of putting a golden rim, studded with jewels, and stuffed with velvet and woolen head of a far old gentleman with a nose: then to hear the trumpets and ladies on their knees, in homage to the power, the virtues, and the worth of this hereditary great man. However, we must set our imagination at work; we must fancy we see a lord chamberlain carrying the King his shirt and pair of drawers on the morning of his coronation, and receive in return 40 yards of velvet for which the poor of Manchester must pay; a most important and indispensable ceremony; for if his majesty had no drawers, he would cut but a sorry figure in Westminster Abbey. He would have to sing with King Arthur in Tom Thumb:

For when the husband once gives way  
To the wife's capricious sway,  
For his breeches the next day  
He may go whoop and hollow."

Then we see Miss Fellows, the King's herb woman, whom, for aught we know, may be a very pretty girl, strewing rosemary, rue fennel, catnip, sage, and other medical and culinary plants, before his most gracious majesty; making a savory and strong concoction to perfume the air. Anon, follows the big wigs and the little; the lords spiritual and temporal; the Chancellor, the Judges, high sheriffs, bum bailys, tipstaffs, beefeaters, together with the king's pursuivant at arms, Maids of honor, sword of state, silver sticks and gold sticks; and last, not least, comes uncle George himself under a splendid canopy, long robes, buff shoes, red roses, big belly, false calves, and painted eyebrows. Then follows the guards of honor, and of personal safety; the nobility, gentry, and canaille. Such shouting and throwing up of caps, that even the champion of England trembles with- in his iron armour. While the im- agination is afloat, let it sail into Westminster Abbey, and observe the chair of state: the gloves, the spurs, the globe and sceptre, the royal unction, purchased at his majesty's oil shop, Picadilly, No. 43; the kneeling down to be crowned; the washing of hands—the ceremony of the banquet; the golden cup,

out of which the king drinks "to the general joy of the table, and his good queen Caroline whom he misses;" then the champion of England proclaiming, by a herald and the sound of trumpet, that he is ready to maintain by force of arms, *et cetera*, the right of his most gracious majesty to the throne of England, knowing full well that no person would question that right before supper: then the king drinking the very good health of the champion; then the champion riding up to the table on his white horse, seizes the golden cup, drinks the punch, and puts the cup in his pocket; then backs his horse from the banquet *a posterio*: then the chorus from Handel, *non nobis domini*, "Molly put the kettle on," and "God save the King." Thus ends the amusements of the day, and thus are the poor of England taxed one penny more a pound for tea; with additional items on sugar, candles, coal, beer, and window glass: and the good king jogs on as usual, drinks whiskey and apple toddy, and visits the marchioness of Hertford; not an inch amended or reformed by all this costly ceremony. At all events, one thing is certain, George will go through this pantomime with infinite grace; he has rehearsed his part no doubt thoroughly; he is fit for nothing else.

To a reflecting mind, how powerful are the considerations which this ceremony awakens. Here we have and instance of the entailed curses of hereditary power. A legitimate successor to the throne orders himself to be crowned, with a pomp and ceremony which costs the people not less than five millions of dollars!—The "round and top of sovereignty" is placed on a head which never conceived a useful or glorious project; the golden scepter is grasped by a hand that never wielded a sword or struck a blow for liberty and law; never "set a squadron in the field," nor exposed himself for the benefit of his fellow men. Are the people to be envied or commiserated in their vassalage?

How provoking it must be to George the Fourth, in all his pageantry and glory, to see grim death making a snap at him in the shape of gout or apoplexy, and actually carrying him off in spite of the champion of England, the gold stick, silver stick, and Miss Fellows the herb woman, into the bargain.—*Nat. Adv.*

London, June 30.

Private accounts from Spain, dated the middle of the present month, lead us to believe, that as the kingdom remained in a very agitated state, Ferdinand will either continue the sittings of the Cortes some time longer, or an extraordinary Cortes will be convened in the middle of the summer. The Spanish army is taking an active part in politics, and has presented a petition to the King in favour of the prolongation of the sitting of the Cortes.

The French mail of the 26th inst. arrived yesterday in due course.—We find a paragraph from Genoa in the *Journal des Debats*, stating that the combined forces of Austria and Naples, had landed at Palermo on the 31st May. Their presence, it was hoped, would put an end to the anarchy which reigned throughout Sicily, where every commune governed itself, and all higher authority was disregarded.

Letters from Vienna of the 16th, communicate intelligence from Bucharest the 3d instant, with further details of the state of the Greek insurrection in that quarter. It seems probable, from these letters, that the horrible cruelties committed by the Turks on entering Bucharest; when

all the Greeks they could succeed in capturing were impaled alive, have awakened a spirit in the adjacent provinces of Bosnia and Servia, which may still find full employment for the Turkish army in the northern provinces, and even raise the sinking fortunes of Ypsilanti.

She Servians are said to have attacked and destroyed, on the Danube between Perowitz and Cladora, a Turkish battalion of 800 men who were on their march to join the main army. Ypsilanti, it is now stated, has entrenched himself at Tergowishi, where he was daily joined by large numbers of recruits irritated by the barbarities and depredations of the Turks. Near Bucharest, which is the head quarters of the Turkish army, a force of 22,000 men, of whom one half are cavalry, is encamped.

They only waited for the arrival of Jessuf, Pacha of Ibrail, from Jasse, to attack the main body of the Greeks. Letters received by a Greek house at Vienna, represented the state of affairs in a much more favorable light for their countrymen; augmenting the extent of the insurrection in that part of Turkey, and describing the Turkish army as without discipline, and in danger of being cut off from its resources. We believe, however, from a comparison of statements, that north of the Danube, the chances of war are, in its present stage, against the Greeks, though the imposing Turkish force employed against them, proves that their strength even there, is greater than had been imagined.

A corps of about 300 Moldavians flying from Jasse, went to take refuge at Skoleni, within the Russian territory, but the entrance was rigidly denied them. These unhappy men then turned their steps, in straggling parties, towards the river Pruth, in order to escape the fury of their Ottoman pursuers. An article from the *Opinion* daily declares itself more strongly in favor of the Greeks.—The massacres at Constantinople, and particularly the execution of the Greek Patriarch, had excited an universal feeling of indignation against the Turks. The Hamburg papers contain an account of a dispute between the Russian Ambassador and the Porte, which if it be true in all its circumstances, may lead to serious consequences.

Advices from Constantinople to the 3d June, were received yesterday, at which date the embargo on foreign vessels, laden with corn, still continued. The treasury, however, purchased with prompt payment, all that was offered. The armaments were proceeding with great activity, particularly in the arsenal, and new fortifications were erecting on the Bosphorus. From this it would appear that a visit from the Greek fleet is held by the Divan to be a possible contingency. No fresh intelligence from the Morea had been received in Constantinople. Information had arrived of the proceedings at Smyrna, which led to an immediate order from the Turkish government to the Pacha of Casarea, to take the city under his protection; and, above all, the foreigners residing there. A similar injunction was transmitted to the civil authorities of Smyrna.

It was stated in the British House of Commons in July last, while the subject of burning of widows in India was under discussion, that in one Presidency alone, (Fort Williams,) 2366 females had been seen to ascend and perish upon the funeral piles of their deceased husbands.

A musical instrument of an entire novel description, has lately arrived in London.—The instrument has excited a high degree of interest on the continent; and the inventor, Mr. Buschmann, has obtained the most flattering testimonials of approbation from many celebrated musical characters in Germany. It is represented by those who have heard it, as being a very delightful instrument, combining the sweetness of the flute and clarinet with the energy of the horn and bassoon, and yielding a full and rich harmony, resembling an orchestra of wind instruments. This surprising effect is said to be produced by the most simple combination of a range of simple staves. A poor blind man of the name of James Watson, of Edinburg, has invented and brought to perfection, a musical instrument, which unites the powers of two violincellos; in his range of sixty four semi-tones, and more could be added if necessary.—Upon this instrument he displays a very remarkable degree of practical dexterity.

A camp meeting of the Primitive Methodists lately took place on Melbrough Common, in Yorkshire, which consisted of between twenty and thirty thousand persons. It is said that seven Brahmins accompanied on their voyage to England in the ship "Good Intent," with a plan for converting the English Bishops to Brahminism.

The decree of the Cortes of Spain against sending money to Rome for Bulls, matrimonial dispensations, indulgences, &c. has been officially promulgated.—It enacts that, in lieu thereof, 9000 dollars shall be annually paid to his holiness, as a gift, over and above all sums stipulated by the Concordats.

A decree has passed the Cortes, unanimously, to appropriate to the service of the state all the rents and landed property of the church establishment.

It has been observed, that after the late eruption of mount Vesuvius the crater of that volcano was entirely covered with crystals of sea salt.

The *Constitutionnel*, a Paris journal, states that the King's Attorney General at London, at the instance of the Ministers of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, is about to prosecute the editor of a paper, who compared the alliance of Alexander I. Francis II. and Frederick William III to the triumvirate of Octavius, Lepidus, and Marc Anthony.

This is very probable.—When Bonaparte was first Consul, and at peace with Great Britain, the publisher of a French paper in London was prosecuted, and subjected in damages, for a libel against the ruler of France.

Mr. Barth of Stratsburgh, has just published, in the *Gazette of May*, his discovery of a New Barometer, which will announce every change of the weather thirty hours before it happens. This instrument will, it is asserted, give notice of thunder storms twelve hours before they occur.

A manufactory of paper from straw has been established at Okaniam, near Warsaw, the success of which is expected to reduce the price of paper. The proprietor intends to prepare a kind of paper fit for roofs, which is to be water and fire proof.

In a Bremen paper of the 9th of May, a new work is announced, under the title of a "History of the British Parliament, since its institution in the year 1234, until 1798, together with Magna Charta, and observations by the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte, in his own hand writing: by Louis Bonaparte, late King of Holland."

A short time ago, while working a piece of converted timber in the dock yard, for a first futtock rider of his Majesty's ship Kent, of 74 guns, the workmen had to take off about 3 inches from one of the ends, in which

a small hole was discovered, and on cutting it out with a mallet and chisel, a bird, called the willow-wren, was found in a perfect state of preservation. There was not the least appearance of defect in the wood, until the three-inch piece was cut off.

**Extraordinary Occurrence.**—The steam boat Independence left New Orleans on the— for St. Louis. On her passage up the Mississippi, she struck on a sand bar, near the Petit Gulph, on the night of the— There was no chance of getting her off, as the water was falling. She remained there 11 days, (which left her dry) during which time preparation was made, by getting ways &c. for launching her. On the— inst. at 11 o'clock P. M. while all hands were below amusing themselves, a sudden storm of thunder and lightning arose—and the vessel appeared to rock. The impression was that it was occasioned by a severe gust of wind; but to ascertain that all was well on deck, some of the hands went up, where they found that the vessel was riding afloat! Lights were procured, the lead was thrown, and to the astonishment of all on board, they found the vessel was in thirty six feet water!—no vestige of the ways and other preparations for launching being left. Daylight at length appeared; all was calm and serene; the vessel riding in perfect safety. The anchor (which had been thrown out on the vessel's grounding) was attempted to be taken in, but it could not be moved—the cable was accordingly cut, and the vessel proceeded on her voyage. Before departing the master and other persons examined the shores and river, and found there had not been the least rise of water—but it had continued falling. This statement is corroborated by several of the passengers who came up in the Mars.—*Spy & Cadet.*

**Noble Act.**—On Sunday the 22d ult. the team boat which plies between Murray street and Hoboken, being very full of passengers, many at the same time, were leaning against the confining rail across the stern, which broke, and five passengers, including one female, fell into the river. A noble tar who happened to be on board, siezed a bench, threw it overboard, and plunged in after it, and actually succeeded in placing the whole of those in the water on the bench. When a small boat came to their relief, he was the first one who was attempted to be taken on board. "Never mind me," said he, "save the others—I can take care of myself"—and actually remained in the water, supporting the bench, until the whole was saved. We regret that the name of this worthy tar had not been ascertained, to the end it might have been recorded on the frontlet of gratitude. Such an act of disinterested benevolence, is an earnest of the highest attainment of human excellence.

*L. I. Patriot.*

**Melancholy Accident.**—A young lady who resided in the neighborhood of this office, was accidentally shot on Saturday morning, by a young man who fired a pistol at her, not knowing that it was loaded.—The ball struck her on the forehead just above the corner of her right eye, fractured the bone, glanced off, and fell on the floor. The brain is not, we understand, injured, and there is every prospect that the young lady will recover. We sincerely hope that the accident will operate as a caution against the careless use of fire arms.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

Portsmouth, O. July 21.

On Saturday last, the body of a

man was found, lying across a snag in the Scioto river, about three miles from its mouth. On examination it appeared to have lain in the water but a short time, was about six feet in height, red haired with white whiskers, had on a white domestic flannel coat, striped waistcoat and grey pantaloons, with a red bandanna handkerchief on his neck; a small penknife was the only article found in his possession. His skull was fractured on the left side, several of his ribs were broken, and his breast and left side of his head severely bruised; his coat was also bloody on the left arm. Verdict of the jury, that he came to his death by violence, committed by a person or persons unknown. We forbear to give publicity to any of the reports which are in circulation respecting the above circumstance—suffice it to say that several of our citizens are actively employed in endeavouring to elucidate the mystery.—*Tel.*

The town of St. Louis, which has in a few years sprung up from the wilderness is acquiring great commercial importance. It is said that a bustle constantly prevails in the arrivals and departures of steam-boats; one of which was about to leave that place for New-Orleans, with a cargo of furs and peltries, valued at \$50,000, besides 100,000 lbs. of lead.—The Missouri Fur Company are now fitting out an expedition for the Missouri mountains, and the head waters of the river Colorado. There are it is said ninety steam-boats on the Mississippi.—*Adv.*

**Misrepresentation.**—An account (taken from an eastern print) was given in last week's paper of a family being poisoned near St. Clairsville, O. by means of arsenic. The editor of the St. Clairsville paper knows of no such occurrence in that part of the state. A Dr. Wilson, of Catiz Ohio, believes the report originated from a family by the name of Porter, in Tuscarawas county. This family it was supposed were poisoned, several of the members of which having died. Dr. Wilson was called in to see the family, and from what he could discover, he believes the disease was a malignant fever, as it yielded to such a course of medical treatment as is usually resorted to in such cases.—*Mess.*

**MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.**  
**Domestic Cotton factories** appear to be reviving to the eastward in a very rapid manner. Sixteen cotton factories in Patterson, N. J. are nearly all said to be now in vigorous operation; and their fabrics meet with a ready sale at a fair price. In Philadelphia, 4000 looms, owned principally by persons of limited means have been put into operation within the last six months. They find an increasing demand for all the cotton goods they can make. Such accounts are highly gratifying to the friends of American prosperity.—We hope soon to see the time when this business will be more generally extended to the western country.

It is stated in the Boston Patriot, that a Grass Bonnet made by Miss Burnap, of Merrimac, N. H. is now to be seen at a store in Boston, which is said to be superior to any thing of the kind heretofore made in this country. The manufacture of this article is extending itself in every quarter around us. The liberal disposition that is manifested to patronize that branch of industry, bids fair to diminish the transfer of no inconsiderable portion of our commercial capital "to a returnless distance." Every successful effort of the kind

brought to be noticed. It is only by correcting public opinion and rendering our domestic productions popular, that our fashionables will be induced to adopt them.

A man has lately been most worthily condemned to 5 years imprisonment in the Penitentiary of the state of Maryland, for kidnaping a free black man, and selling him as a slave. *Lancaster (Pa.) Intel.*

**Voyage Round the World.**—A vessel is getting in order at New-York to make a voyage round the world—to be commanded by Capt. O. Sullivan.

**Alabama.**—The Indians in the neighborhood of Montgomery, chiefly supply the market with beef, poultry, eggs, bacon and game, &c. which is regarded as a strong evidence of their progress in civilization.

**PROPHECY.**—In the 16th century an astrologer predicted that the year 1822 would be fatal to the Turkish empire; that it would suffer grievous calamities, perhaps be even destroyed.

**A Steam Paper Mill,** belonging to Messrs. Philips & Spear, is now in operation in Cincinnati. There is also at that place a Type Foundry, and Printing Ink manufactory.

**Indianapolis.**—On the second Monday in October next the lots in this town will be offered at public sale.—Indianapolis is to be the permanent seat of government of Indiana. It is situated on the east bank of the west fork of White River, in the centre of the state.

The last Columbus Gazette, contains a list of the newspapers printed in the state of Ohio, by which it appears that the number amounts to forty two. A formidable phalanx if they were to act in concert, and with a spirit which becomes their vocation, what measure would be to great for them to undertake? What measures of internal improvement might not be expected to result from the impetus given by their united exertion?—*Olive Branch.*

*Circleville, July 31.*  
 A heifer, only one year and three months old, owned by a farmer near this place, recently brought forth a calf of a size and appearance which evidently manifests that the production was not premature.—*Com.*

**Latest from Napoleon.**—Private letters from St. Helena, to the 25th of April, have reached London.

The ex-Emperor had not entirely recovered from the serious indisposition under which he had laboured for some time past, and scarcely ever left his new house.

We learn that John Spear Smith Esq. has presented to the University of Maryland, a rich and valuable cabinet of Swedish and Russian minerals—and Jeremiah Sullivan, Esq. had also presented to the same, a complete set of the American edition of Dr. Renss Cyclopaedia, in 41 vols. *Balt. Chron.*

**A Young Teamster.**—Job V. R. Benjamin, aged three years, son of Mr. J. Benjamin, of Penfield on the 12th inst. drove a three horse team to plough three times round a ten acre lot without stopping, and without making any mistake! He ought to be exhibited at the cattle show.—*Monroe Republican.*

**Rats and Mice.**—A plant which grows in every field, called the dog's Tongue, or the Cynoglossum officinate of Linæus, has been found to possess a very valuable quality. If gathered at the period when the sap is in full vigour, bruised with a hammer, and laid in a house, barn, or granary, or any place infested by rats and mice, those destructive vermin will shift their quarters immediately.—The success of this method is speedy and effectual, and

worth the attention of every person. *N. H. Sentinel.*  
 An eclipse of the sun, visible in this country, will take place on Monday morning, the 27th instant.—Commencement, at 6h. 45m.; end, at 9h. 21m. Digits eclipse, 9¼ on the sun's lower limb.

The southern papers inform us that the crops in the lower parts of Virginia and North Carolina, have been considerably injured by the late rains.

Since our last publication, we have received some additional intelligence from Europe, the principal part of which will be found in our columns. The progress of war on the frontiers of Turkey, is still very uncertain: though it would appear that the advantages obtained by the Greeks were not so considerable as had been at first represented.—In Spain everything remains as per former advices; considerable ferment still agitating the public mind.—In France and the remainder of the continent, with the exception of Naples, where disturbances occasionally took place, all was quiet.—In the British dominions, the approaching coronation of the king, and his intended visit to Ireland, Scotland, and Hanover, exclusively engross the public attention. Nothing is said about the illness and death of Bonaparte, in our late papers.—*Sup. & Gaz.*

**THE CHRONICLE;**

WORTHINGTON, AUGUST 20, 1821.

**Appraisement Law.**—This law is now very generally condemned throughout the state. The editor of the Supporter & Scioto Gazette has stated one instance, in which it has been oppressive to the debtor; A carding machine, in complete operation, known to be worth more than \$30 dollars, was appraised, by Dr. Ridgeway, George Eagle, and Philip Wolfbarger, of Raccoon township, Gallia County, upon oath, at \$25! It is seldom that we hear complaints of this sort. The more general complaint has been, that it has completely placed the creditor at the mercy of the debtor. A case has been mentioned to us, wherein property worth \$8,000 was appraised, in this town, by three men upon oath (one of whom at last was acquainted with the value of the property, and it is said, has since declared it to be worth 8,000,) at \$3,200; and it was sacrificed for about half the latter sum!

We have ever considered that it was bad policy, which dictated the enactment of both the stay of execution, and the appraisement laws; and are fully satisfied, that the people of the state have been taxed to the amount of millions, in the shape of costs, which they never would have been but for the existence of those laws, and the condition of the debtor has very seldom been rendered less irksome, by their provisions. They have afforded an inducement to many, very many, to contract debts, which they would never have done had laws been in force that would compel them to make payment according to contract, and have only enabled them to put off the evil day; which when it arrives finds them no better prepared to pay, than at the time promised; and then, in many cases, the costs amount to two or three times the principal! If these laws had never had existence in our

statute book, we verily believe there would have been a much greater share of honesty among our citizens, our confidence in each other would have been less wavering; and there would have been a much less number of "Penitentiary-looking characters" strolling about with counterfeit money and practicing their knaveries upon the credulous and unsuspecting.

**October Election.**—The number of candidates for the several offices to be filled this fall, will soon become respectable, if every week adds as many as the last. Several new candidates are talked of for representative, but have not yet "authorized" the announcement of their names. Col. M'Elvain and Capt. Brotherton are candidates for Sheriff:—Robert Armstrong, Doct. Jameson, & Wm. Long, Esq. for commissioner; and Joseph Grate, for County auditor.

A mechanic of New-Castle, Eng. has discovered a new and simple power which he conceives to be a perpetual motion.

A man by the name of Cullen, was murdered by one Sutton Fowler in Richland county on the 18th ult.—A reward of \$100 is offered for the apprehension of Fowler, who is supposed to have descended the Ohio river.

The new Regiment lately set off is numbered the 5th. Its boundaries are as follows:—"beginning on the east boundary of the line of Franklin County at the center of the first tier of townships of the United States Military bounty lands; thence south to the centre of the third tier of townships, of said U. S. Military lands; thence due west, to the western boundary of Delaware County, thence south along said line, to the north west corner of Franklin county, thence with said county line to a point from which a due east course will strike the east bank of the Scioto River, at the center of the first tier of townships in the U. S. Military lands, thence east to the place of beginning. All that part of Captain Ebey's Company, lying west of the dividing swamp between Scioto and Whetstone Rivers, is however still attached to the 2nd-Regiment; and that part which lies east of said swamp, is attached to the Worthington Regiment."

An election for a Colonel, a lieutenant and a Major, is ordered to be holden on the 25th inst. at G. H. Griswold's inn in this place.

We are requested to state that the first regimental muster of the above described Regiment, will be at Worthington, on the 19th of Sept. next. Of which, all concerned will please take particular notice.

The Farmers, Mechanics, and other citizens of Sharon Township, and its vicinity are requested to meet at the Hotel in Worthington, on Monday the 28th inst. at 6 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the county of Franklin, in the 20th general assembly of the State of Ohio.  
 August 13th, 1821.

**Whisky.**  
 I HAVE a quantity of Whisky, which I will retail at 31 cts. a gallon.—*Cash.*  
 BENJ. GRAVES JR.  
 Aug. 15 1821. 83 \* 31

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**Potter's Ware.**  
 FOR SALE, By G. H. GRISWOLD.  
 July 25th 1821. 80 \* 11

POETRY.

From the Exeter Watchman.

Oh! who that has gazed in the stillness of even,  
On the fast-falling hues of the west,  
Has seen not, afar, on the bosom of heaven—  
Some bright little mansion of rest—  
And wept, that the path to a region so fair  
Should be shrouded by sadness and fears:  
That the night-winds of sorrow, misfortune  
and care,  
Should sweep o'er the wild-rolling way  
of despair,  
To darken this cold world of tears.

Yet who that has gaz'd has not long'd for the  
hour  
When misfortune and sorrow shall cease,  
And hope, like the rainbow display'd thro'  
the showers,  
The bright-written promise of peace.  
And oh! if that rainbow of promise shall shine  
On the last scene of lifes chequer'd gloom,  
May its blaze, in the moment of parting be  
mine;  
I ask but one ray from a source so divine,  
To light the dark vale of the tomb!

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Flour and whiskey are two great staples of the country. They are the objects which have attracted peculiar attention, and to which a large proportion of the industry of the country has been applied. The one, as an article of export, is unproductive, and the other is productive only of consequences to be deplored. But while we are exerting our industry on these articles we are buying from foreign countries a vast amount of the necessaries and comforts, as well as the luxuries of life. Thus we cannot make a breakfast without sending to the most remote quarter of the globe. We send to foreign countries for a large proportion of our woolen cloths, though we can raise the wool and manufacture it in sufficient quantities for ourselves, and also for exportation. Tho' our soil and climate are excellently adapted to the raising of flax and hemp yet we buy large quantities of Irish linen, Russia sheeting, &c. More than half the clothing of our females is imported. The silks, the muslins, the cambrics, the bombazettes, &c. &c. are all brought from abroad. Our locks, our hinges, our shovels and tongs, our carpets, china and crockery ware, candlesticks, knives and forks, &c. the mounting for the furniture and even the wood of which a great part of the furniture in the Atlantic states is made, is brought from another country. The tools too with which the mechanics do their work, such as saws, chissels, drawingknives, plain bits, and even whet stones are imported.

Thus, while a large proportion of our friends are totally at a loss for profitable employment, we keep vast number of work shops in almost every other quarter of the world in active operation, and as they have in a great measure declined to deal with us, for the products of our labor, we are draining the last remains of our already deficient circulating medium, to pay for these unnecessary importations.

The 'pressure of the times' has produced a general resort to a rigid economy. Which has not answered the purpose intended. The reaction of this economy has been sensibly felt by every class in the community. Thus the carpenter, to save money declines taking the newspaper, and the printer declines building—The farmer makes his own ploughs, the plough-maker makes his furniture (after a fashion) and the cabinet-maker goes to raising a little grain. Thus every one in turn is thrown out of his regular business, and all are embarrassed.

But each, once in a while gets a little cash, and it all goes to the store-

for cheap imported goods, the merchant sends it out of the country, and we see no more of it.

I would therefore suggest that our economy has been directed to wrong objects. Our retrenchments should fall as much as possible on foreign articles, while every man, as he wishes profitable employment himself, should endeavour to patronize the industry of our own country. We are formed for society, and when we act wisely our part in the community in which we are placed, our interest becomes identified with the interest of others, and while we contribute to promote their prosperity we essentially advance our own.

Philanthropist

From the National Intelligencer.

ELDER.

(SAMBUCUS, Linn.)

The virtues of this shrub, which is found in abundance in our fields, and is now in full bloom, are not sufficiently known among us. In continental Europe it is valued, and is used with success in many diseases. Chaptal, Parmentier, and others in their admirable dictionary of natural history, applied to the arts and to rural and domestic economy, say, that from Hippocrates down to the present day it has been employed in medicine, and its virtues and properties unequivocally confirmed by time and experience.

Its flowers are resolute, anodyne, and emollient. Infused and drunk like tea, they provoke and establish perspiration in certain fevers, colds, and catarrhs; fried with eggs they are an agreeable purge; applied as a fomentation in cases of erysipelas, they reduce the heat and irritation, and prove excellent in all disorders of the skin. Warmed and applied to the forehead and temples, they cure the megrim. They are used in a vapour bath for swollen legs, particularly in the dropsy, in which disorder the berries, the inner bark, and roots of this plant are used with great effect as a diuretick and purgative. From the berries a robust or thick juice is extracted, which is given with success in bowel complaints, and in dysentery.

The flowers give a fine perfume to vinegar, and to wine the flavor of muscat; apples when laid on a bed of these flowers when dried, and then confined from the air acquire an exquisite taste. A decoction of its berries dyes linen when passed through alum water, of a green brown colour; and excellent brandy can be distilled from them.

An English farmer in the county of Devonshire, in a season when the whole of the vegetation in his neighborhood had been destroyed by caterpillars, grasshoppers, and other insects, observed that the Elder remained untouched, in full health and vigor; this induced him to make an experiment, which was attended with perfect success. With boughs of the elder, tied together, he went over his grounds, whipping and brushing gently his cabbage plants, turnips, and even wheat, which drove off all the insects, who never returned. He then tried the same operation on his fruit trees with equal effect. Since this discovery has been made known some boil the branches and leaves of this plant in water, and then sprinkle this decoction over the young plants, which is said to preserve them effectually from destruction by insects. A particular account of this experiment was communicated many years ago to the Royal Society, by Christopher Gulliver.

The leaves and flowers of this plant, when sprinkled with molasses and laid in places infested by cockroaches and ants will drive them off.

FROM THE NEW-YORK STATESMAN. A gentleman from one of the north western states, related to me a anecdote, as illustrative of the high sense of honour and elevated sentiments which characterize many of the Indian warriors.

Several years ago, at treaty held with some Indian tribes at Vincennes, in Indiana, at which the celebrated Tecumseh was present, Gen. Harrison acted as one of the commissioners on the part of our government. A bower had been erected in a field adjoining the town for the meeting of the parties. Before the council was opened, Gen. Harrison handed several chairs to the American officers and gentlemen who were present, before he offered one to Tecumseh. On handing one to him, the haughty warrior thrust it aside, and surveying those around him with a mingled expression of pride and contempt, threw himself in a reclining posture on the ground. Gen. Harrison endeavoured to soothe him, and through the interpreter, asked whether he intended to offend his Great Father. "My father! said the indignant chief—the Sun is my father, and the Earth is my mother, and I will repose myself on her bosom."

OLD MAIDS.

A sprightly writer expresses his opinion of Old Maids, in the following manner. I am inclined to believe that many of the satirical aspersions cast upon Old Maids, tell more to their credit than is generally imagined. Is a woman remarkably neat in her person 'she will certainly be an Old Maid.' Is she particularly reserved towards the other sex 'she has all the squeamishes of an Old Maid.' Is she frugal in her expenses and exact in her domestic concerns 'she is cut out for an Old Maid.' And if she is kindly humane to the humble animal about her, nothing can save her from the appellation of an 'Old Maid.' In short I have always found that neatness, modesty, economy and humanity are the never failing characteristics of that terrible creature, an Old Maid!

From the Nantucket Inquirer.

COMMUNICATED.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

At this season of the year when so many valuable lives are either lost or put in jeopardy by the influence of this terrific disease, a knowledge of a simple remedy, which has never yet been known to fail of complete success in any stage of the disease, cannot with justice be withheld from the public.

Take a half grown chicken strip him of his feathers and intrails as quick as possible after killing him, and while he is yet warm put him into a gallon of boiling water, add a little salt, and continue the boiling half an hour; take of the liquor and give to the patient half a tumbler full and repeat it as often as he can bear it; an almost immediate effect will be produced. This has been known to produce a complete cure, after the patient had become so much exhausted that articulation had ceased. T.

Preachers.— Of six and thirty persons (sectarians) who obtained licenses to preach, at one session of the Middlesex magistrates, six spelled "Ministers of the Gospel" in six different ways, and seven signed their mark thus M (i. e. their cross.) One fellow, who applied for a license, being asked if he could read, replied "Mother reads, and I spounds and splains!"

An Indian Chief being asked his opinion of a cask of Madeira wine, presented to him by an officer in the

East India Company's service, said hethought it was a juice extracted from women's tongues and lions' hearts; for after he had drank a bottle of it, he said, 'he could talk for ever, and fight the devil.'

A rat!—a rat!—Hamlet the Dane—

There is now in this city a half grown rat receiving its education in a school of young kittens, all of which are under the kind and impartial instruction of the mother of the kind and impartial instructor of the mother of the latter. The rat was caught some days since and taken to the house to be devoured by the cat, but instead of eating it she caught it in her mouth and carried it to the box which contained her own brood. The lady of the house soon after had occasion to go into the room where they were, and upon looking into the box found that the rat was actually sucking the cat; since that time it has shared her attention equally with her own young. We have just been to see this odd group, and found the young rat lying by the side of the cat and sucking with great apparent satisfaction. She licks and plays with it in the same manner as with her kittens. We have often read the story of Romulus and Remus, who were suckled and brought up by a she-wolf, but with all our credulity we never viewed it as a matter of fact until after witnessing the scene which we have described.—Con. Mirror.

Profits of Office.— "The office of Lord Treasurer was always beheld as a place of trust and profit. One well skilled in the perquisites thereof, being demanded what he conceived the yearly value of the place might be worth, made answer—that it might be worth some thousand pounds to him, who after his death, would go instantly to heaven; twice as much to him, who would go to purgatory; and nobody knows what to him who would venture to go to hell!"—Frag. Aul.

Notice.

THE subscriber is wishing to settle his business, and therefore takes this opportunity of informing those who are indebted to him; that by calling and settling their accounts, they will confer a particular favor on the subscriber: and all those who have claims against him, will please present them for payment. LEONARD SMITH. Worthington, July 18, 1821. 79\*tf.

TOBACCO, SNUFF, CIGARS, &c for sale by G. H. GRISWOLD. Clean GINSENG, will be received in payment for the above articles at 25 cents per pound, for the dried, or 64 cents per pound for undried. Also, Sugar will be received at 8 cents a pound. April 20, 1821. 66\*tf.

To Printers.

WE have on hand a complete fount of Almanac type, (long primer) entirely new; a fount of Pica, very little worn, and some Job type, which we will sell low for cash in hand. Any person wishing to purchase, may rest assured that we will give him a better bargain than can be had elsewhere, in the state of Ohio.

GRISWOLD & SPENCER.

Neighboring Printers, by copying the above, will confer a favor which shall be reciprocated, when an opportunity offers. Worthington, July 9.

BLANK DEEDS, EXECUTIONS.

Both kinds, very neat and correct. APPRENTICE INDENTURES and a variety of MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS, For Sale at this Office. ALSO, Wrapping Paper for Sale.