

and the music of his harp. The wisdom of his government renders sacred to his use those customs in which his heart finds interest. 'Tis the faithful to be brave. Take from this man his bonnet and shield, and still his active form in the costume of the modern school. He would sicken at the change, and the 42d soon be forgotten in the annals of glory. And are not Americans to have some national pride, some force of habit? Our youth taken from the plough should be as little restrained by form in their military equipments as possible. Finery they have not known in the walks of rural employment, and a simple dress is at once suited to their modes of life and the service they must of course perform. With the example of others and the urgent cause of patriotism, will not Americans originate some military habit for themselves without being the humble copyists of others?

I regret, Mr. Editor, that a system, whose beneficial effects all must allow, and whose progress I have been so happy as to promote, through the means of others, should have failed in my individual attempt. The plan is however correct, and the end highly desirable, and I have no doubt that the corps I have had the honour to command, will be restored in better hands. The price of equipment by my calculations, was a little more than five dollars—3 companies are forming in the district, one of which rates its expense at seven dollars, and the others at three dollars and four. I have been honoured with a communication from a major Cuyler, commanding a battalion of Riflemen in the county of Ontario, in the state of New-York, which contains the plan of an uniform so simple, elegant, and national, that I pray you to give it publicity, for the benefit of similar corps elsewhere.

Believe me respectfully, &c.
G. W. P. CUSTIS.
Arlington House, 9th of Sept.

Extract of a letter from Major Cyler, of New-York, to Mr. Custis, dated 5th of September 1810.

Description of a cheap durable horse made out of uniform, recommended for Riflemen.

A black mock-morocco or fine calfskin cap, made in the shape or fashion of fur caps, to pull down over the ears, edged with black or dark fur, without feather or cockade; (this cap sets snug about the ears and head, is not very heavy, on the contrary, is lighter than the ordinary hat; in cold weather would keep the ears warm, and at all times serve as a cap to sleep in; when laying out; would be no incumbrance in running through woods or bushes.)

Pantaloons, waistcoat and rifle frock of woolen cloth of black and white wool, of each in equal proportion, trimmed with worsted fringe.

[This would make a dark grey suit, well calculated to hide dirt, or mud, which would brush off when dry—made of the texture of Virginia linen woolsey, a little fulled and milled would not be too warm by day and would be comfortable at night, particularly if the soldier has to lie out; would not be discernible in the woods at any distance, not unlike the natural appearance of the trunk or body of a forest tree: has cheapness to recommend it.]

Indian mockskins of deer skins well dressed, coming up above the ankle half leg high, so as to secure the bottom of the pantaloons.

[These are recommended on several accounts: they are much easier to travel in than either a boot or a shoe, keep the ankle and instep well braced and the bottom of the pantaloons snug, to keep out wet or mud, and to prevent the roots or bushes from catching in them, which either tear or impede the travel; are a preventative to the bite of the rattlesnake by coming up half leg high, are easily patched and mended by the wearer at any time he may have a few minutes leisure—a woolen sock half leg high to be worn with them.]

A powder horn and black leather bullet pouch, large enough to contain a bullet mould, a steel and flint, tinder bag, tow, &c. priming-brush and charger suspended from it. A black leather girdle, with a buckle, round the waist, with a hunting knife and a small drinking cup suspended from it.

I have made a fair and liberal estimate of the probable expense of the suit, as described, and do not think it would exceed ten dollars, and every article made within one's own family.

The Star.

RALEIGH,

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1810.

Horrid Murder!—Mr. Abner Tapp, a very industrious farmer of Orange County, was murdered on Saturday night the 29th ult. while attending to his still. His body was found a week after buried under a large log in the creek—his skull split entirely open by a stroke with an axe. A Negro and white man, (the former the property of Mr. Tapp and the latter lived in the neighbourhood,) are supposed to have perpetrated the horrid deed, and are now confined in Hillsborough Jail—indeed the Negro has confessed that he assisted to secret the body, and says the white man gave the blow. The Negro gave up 118 dollars, which he says was part of the money taken from his master. Mr. Tapp has left a wife and nine children.

The following gentlemen are elected Representatives to the Twelfth Congress from the state of Maryland:—Messrs. Montgomery, Brown, M'Kim Little, Kent and Ringgold, republican, and Messrs. Key, Stewart and Goldsborough, federal. The political character of the representation will be the same as that of the present Congress.

We understand that Mr. Brown, the late collector at New-Orleans, whose presence in this city we announced in our last, came here voluntarily and expressly for the purpose of surrendering himself to government.
National Intelligencer.

New Postmasters appointed in North and South Carolina, during the month of Sept.
Hamptonville, N. C. Thomas Hampton, vice Hampton Bynum resigned.

Fendleton, C. H. S. C. John T. Lewis, vice James Cooper resigned.
Concord, N. C. Joseph Young, vice John Philfer resigned.

Rocky Springs, N. C. James H. Dearing, vice Ladd resigned.
Mackayville, N. C. James Mackay, appointed.
Essex, N. C. John Brutch, vice William Bradford, resigned.
Roanoke, S. C. William Daniel, vice Simon Bevens, resigned.

The Pennsylvania election took place on Tuesday last. From the Freeman's Journal of Wednesday we extract the following article: "We kept our paper open till a late hour, in order to be able to ascertain the result of the city election. At one o'clock this morning the judges finished counting the votes for the Select Council, which gave us average majority of 360 for the federal candidates. None of the other tickets were counted when we came away, but it is certain that the federal ticket has succeeded in the city generally, by upwards of 500 majority."

The United States schooner Revenge, Lieutenant Perry, sailed from Newport on Tuesday the 23th ult. on a cruise.

The Newburyport Herald, (printed in Massachusetts) gives a description of a most violent hurricane which passed through that place on the 14th of September.—In the space of one minute, Houses, Barns, fences, trees and even stone walls were demolished—many persons were wounded, though none killed. "Rocks weighing half a ton" (says the Herald) "were taken from the peaceful bosom of the earth, where they had slept for eternal ages, and removed a considerable distance—in short, the power of description totally fails to give an adequate idea of the dreadful ravages which were made, and which can only be faintly conceived by actually witnessing the effects it produced. The horror of midnight darkness, attended by the tumult and convulsions of the troubled atmosphere, were so tremendous, that the affrighted neighbours thought the end of time had arrived, and the consummation of all things here below would quite succeed."

The Federal Republican of the 10th inst. says—"The Catholic synod of Ireland have published a Latin address to the "Catholic prelates and dignitaries of the whole world, protesting against the violence offered by the Emperor against the person and rights of pope Pius VII."

We understand that a letter has been received in Marblehead, stating that all the American property which had been detained in the Bay of Biscay was delivered to its original owners. If this be the fact, the probability is, that the same course will be pursued with American property in other ports under the influence of Napoleon.—Salem Register.

West Florida.—The following article is from the Augusta Chronicle of September 22. We are inclined not to give credit to it; though we have always deemed it probable that the Governing Junta of Spain would attempt to transfer this territory to Great Britain, as some sort of indemnification for the expenses incurred in furnishing them with troops and supplies. If such prove to be the fact, the presence of a British frigate might ensure the submission of the town of Pensacola, which is situated in the midst of a wilderness, being nearly a hundred miles distant from any other settlement, and itself consisting of but two or three hundred families, without at all affecting the remainder of the territory.—Nat. Int.

"The British flag is flying on the castle of Pensacola. Our information is derived from a gentleman 17 days from that quarter. This is not more, the reader will recollect, than we calculated upon in a former paper, and is probably the last act of delegated authority of the Spanish Junta, in favour of their good friend and ally King George. Now we may console ourselves with having the British both in our front and rear. They have now the master key to the West India trade, and can easily control that of the Mississippi. This might have been easily prevented, in our opinion, if our just, but too forbearing government, had seized, *vi et armis*, on that part of West Florida which they claim."

FAILURE OF THE TORPEDOES.

From the New-York Evening Post.

Fulton thwarted Hawse—Governor Lewis's "ploughboys" made Submarines, and Torpedo experiments at an end.—After nine days abortive experiments, for some of the committee required this time for opening their eyes, it is discovered that the whole system is useless. A ship in 15 minutes can completely guard herself. Mr. Fulton made three experiments with his Cable Cutter; once he ran so strong, there he hung till the crew of the Terrible lent a hand to clear him. His two next experiments were attempted in slack water—both failed. His Gun Harpoon fired at a target 30 feet, invariably strikes sideways. His Anchor Torpedoes refuse to stand like soldiers "heads up" in the tide in East River, and are considered as harmless as so many empty bread barrels. For any of Fulton's machines to take effect, it is necessary to go within 20 feet of a ship; and it was urged, as an objection, that no men in a common boat, would undertake so dangerous an employment; that the guns of a ship must inevitably destroy them. Fulton considered the fire as a trifle—"Governor Lewis would fire plough boys enough to do it."

To convince them of their error, a boat was anchored about 150 yards off, & pieces of board

put in to represent Fulton and his ploughboys, and was gun load of grape and canister, fired at them. Fulton's representatives had 18 shot thrown in, and each of the ploughboys 8 or 10; the boys had almost as many shot in as there could have been stowed handspikes. Mr. Fulton is now unprepared for further public experiment, but I am told he intends to continue them in private these two years. But this I presume is the last time the government will be troubled with him, or you with TRIPPE.

A terrible ugly gun boat looking thing furnished by Capt. Champer, and anchored in the stream for the purpose, with a part of a frigate's condemned cable.

Mungo Parke.—A London paper of the 23d August, contains an extract of a letter dated Senegal, July 6, 1810, which states that the intrepid traveller Mungo Parke, is still in existence in the interior of Africa.

A Society has been established at Pittsburg, Pa. under the name of the "Columbian Society of Virtuosi," the object of which is stated to be "to collect some of the infinite quantity of curiosities with which the extensive regions of our country abound—to examine such mineral and vegetable productions, as may be conceived to be curious or valuable; and also, such physical phenomena as may be noticed by any of its members, or others, transmitting information; and finally, by every practicable means, to attempt to extend the knowledge of the natural history of the country."

The friends of christianity (says the Augusta Centinel of October 5,) have great cause to rejoice, for religion has rapidly revived within the last twelve months, both in this state, and the state of South-Carolina. The following is the sum total of the report of the Edgefield Baptist association, convened at the Flat-Rock Meeting-house on the 25th of August last.

Baptised, 1322. Received by letter, 75. Restored, 31. Dismissed, 287. Excommunicated, 46. Dead, 23—Whole number, 2739.

We are informed that Jacob Odell of Durham in this State, has obtained a patent for an Ironing Machine, which will in half an hour, attend and worked by one person only, iron as many clothes as two women would in a day, and the process is without fire or heat. The public will be shortly benefitted by this valuable machine.—[Dover Sun.]

Mr. J. Richards, of Newburyport, has invented a loom, by which three times as much work can be done by one person in a day, as in the common mode. It may be fixed to go by water.

Commerce of Quebec.—The Quebec Gazette exhibits a list of twenty-one arrivals and seventy-eight clearances, during the week ending the 11th ult.

Rapid Settlement.—Very few villages in the Western country can probably exhibit so rapid a growth as the town of Chillicothe.—Fourteen years ago the region where it stands was a wilderness, inhabited only by Indians. According to the census just taken, it now contains thirteen hundred and sixty-four inhabitants, and nearly five hundred houses.

Dr. Johnson's Definition of a True and False Patriot.

"Before we confer on a man who caresses the people the title of Patriot, we must examine to what part of the people he directs his notice. It is proverbially said, that he who dissembles his own character, may be known by that of his companions. If the candidate for patriotism endeavour to infuse right opinions into the higher ranks, and by their influence to regulate the lower; if he concert chiefly with the wise, the temperate, the regular, and the virtuous, his love for the people may be rational and honest. But if his first or principal application be to the indigent, who are always inflammable, to the weak who are naturally suspicious, to the ignorant, who are easily misled, and to the profligate, who have no hope but from mischief and confusion, let his love for the people be no longer boasted.

"No man can rationally be thought a lover of his country for roasting an ox, or burning a boot, or attending the meetings at Mile-end, Westminster, Hackney, or elsewhere, or registering his name in the Lumber Troop.

"He may, among the drunken, be a hearty fellow, and among the sober handicraftsmen, a free spoken gentleman! but he must have some better distinctions before he is a Patriot.

St. Petersburg is the most extravagant court in Europe; the establishment of the French minister is almost unlimited in point of expence. He lives at a rate infinitely more luxurious than the emperor Alexander, or any nobleman of his court. As an instance of his profusion, he gave a public gala some time ago, at which all the public ministers the nobility, gentry and strangers were invited. The number of guests was immense, and every person on his entrance was presented with a lottery ticket, which was drawn during the evening. Every ticket was a prize, which entitled the bearer to a pair of gloves, an elegant fan, a valuable sword, watch, or some other article. So that in this particular alone many thousand pounds were expended.—Bos. Gaz.

A Method of discovering Canine Madness.—When a person has been bit by a dog that is apprehended to be mad, it commonly happens that the dog is killed before one is assured of his condition, and the person bitten continues in a very unhappy state of uncertainty. The following expedient for putting an end to this uneasiness was discovered by Monsieur Petit, an eminent surgeon in France. Rub the throat, the teeth and the gums of the dead dog, with a piece of meat that has not been dressed, taking care there be no blood to stain it; and then offer it to a living dog. If he refuse it with crying and howling,

the dead dog was certainly mad. But if the weight be heavy well received and eaten, there is no thing to fear.

Admiral Vernon.—In the year 1744, a British fleet, commanded by admiral Vernon, made an unsuccessful attempt upon Carthagena, the principal sea port town of Terra Firma, in South America.—Whilst the fleet was lying in the harbour, a pestilential fever spread death and destruction amongst the crews. The dreadful havoc made by sickness, is thus described in Thomson's Seasons:

"You, gallant Vernon, see
"The miserable scene: you, pitying, see
"To infant weakness sunk the warrior's arm,
"Saw the deep-raking pang, the ghastly form,
"The lip pale quivering, and the beamless eye
"No more with ardour bright; you heard the groans,
"Of agonizing ships, from shore to shore," &c.

Lawrence Washington, as is stated by Judge Marshall, was amongst the Americans or Provincials, who were employed in the expedition against Carthagena; and in compliment to the admiral, by whom he had been particularly noticed, he called his estate upon the Potomack, *Mount Vernon*. Dying, in the year 1754, he left his estate to his brother George Washington, who at that time was 22 years of age.

The writer of this article remembers having seen long ago, in some British publication, an anecdote of admiral Vernon; which, if true, gives the origin of the word *grog*.—The anecdote was this—The British sailors had always been accustomed to drink their allowance of brandy or rum, clear; till admiral Vernon ordered those under his command to mix it with water. The innovation gave great offence to the sailors; and, for a time, rendered the commander very unpopular with them. The admiral at that time wore a program coat;—for which reason they nick-named him *old grog*. And hence, by degrees, the mixed liquor he constrained them to drink, universally obtained among them the name of *grog*.—London paper.

A method of suppressing a mob without bloodshed.

In the year 1793, the women of Toulon declared themselves in a state of insurrection, and assembling in great crowds, threatened to hang the magistrates, if they did not lower the price of sugar. The procurator syndic at first laughed at their threats; but the multitude refusing to disperse, he assembled the council general of the commune, and ordered the fire engines, with a plentiful supply of water, mixed with soot, to be drawn out in battle array; by a vigorous discharge of this amatory artillery, the insurgents in petticoats were completely routed, and quietly retired to their homes.

Cook, the celebrated Circumnavigator, when a boy, was apprenticed in the small town of Stearns in Yorkshire, to what is termed a general shopkeeper. It happened one day, that a young woman purchased an article at this shop, and in payment offered a new shilling. The master of the shop, having seen the girl pay this new shilling, and not finding it among the cash in the till, accused young Cook of pilfering his property. Our young hero, indignant at this charge upon his probity, said it was false; that the new shilling certainly was in his pocket, but that he had replaced it by another. Unable, however, to brook his master's accusation, he next day ran away and went to sea, and from this simple circumstance the world is indebted to his great discoveries as a navigator.

Doctor Mead had his rise in life, from being called to see the *atches* of— at midnight. She unfortunately drank to excess—the Doctor also was very often much in liquor, and was so that night. In the act of feeling her pulse, slipping his foot, he cried, "Drunk by G—" meaning of himself. She, imagining he had found her complaint, which she wished to conceal, told the doctor, if he kept it secret, she would recommend him. She did so, and made his fortune.

A Medical Distinction.—A prince having asked his physician how much daily food was required to nourish and support the body, the physician replied, *one pound of food will support one man; should he take more, the man must support the food.*

Oaths.—Mankind must have been convinced that they were naturally dishonest, when they invented oaths as the test of truth; they do not bind rogues, and good men have no sort of occasion for them.



DIED,

At Hillsborough, on the 11th instant, of a Dropsy, after a long indisposition, General Samuel Brenton.—At Chapel-Hill a few weeks ago, Capt. Thomas Edwards.—At Trenton, (Jones County) on Tuesday the 25th of September, Mrs. Susannah Hatch, Consort of Anthony Hatch Esq. of that place; and on Monday the 1st of Oct. Anthony Hatch, Esq. They have left three children and a number of relations and friends to regret their loss.—In Newbern on the 3rd inst. Mr. Michael Clark, after an illness of 25 days.—On the 7th instant, Mr. Marcus George, Principal of the Academy in Petersburg.—In Philadelphia on the 29th of September in the 28th year of her age, Mrs. Mary Wynns, relict of the late Mr. John Wynns, of Hertford county, North Carolina.—Between the hours of one and two o'clock, A. M. on Sunday the 14th inst. Mrs. Sarah Brickell, the amiable wife of Benj. Brickell, Esq. at his seat in Franklin county.—At his farm, in Blount county, Tennessee, on the 24th ult. William Maclin, Esq. late secretary of that state.—On Tuesday week at Georgetown, Columbia, Col. William Augustine Washington, in the 53d year of his age. His remains were deposited in the vault at Mount Vernon, near those of his illustrious relative.

PAY UP.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber are most earnestly requested to call on Mr. Benjamin S. King and make settlements of their accounts without delay. But a very few days farther indulgence can be given. Those who fail to comply with the above request may expect to be waited on by an officer.

October 16, 1810.

THO. B. BURCH.