

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the mail routes from Morgantown, by Crab Orchard, Kingwood, Armstrong's Cross Roads, Martin's Glady Creek, Billsburg, Leedsville, Beverly, Traveller's Repose, Huntersville, and Frankfort, to Lewisburg, from Hagen's Store, to Morgantown, from Lewisburg to Nicholas Court House, to Kanaway Court House in Virginia, be, and the same are hereby discontinued.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General may, whenever he deems it expedient, cause the mail to be transported from St. Charles, in the state of Missouri, to Franklin, in said State, by the seat of Justice of Callaway and Boone counties, instead of the route now established by law; and may, also, cause, the mail to be transported from Franklin to Liberty, in Clay county, by the seats of Justice of the counties of Saline, Lillard, and Ray, instead of the route now established by law.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GALLARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Washington, March 3d, 1825.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

Literary.

PORTUGAL.

Notice of Mrs. Baillie's "Lisbon in 1821-2-3."

There is a tone in some of the author's remarks of which we cannot approve. But persons must live long and think deeply before they become truly liberal in their opinions respecting the feelings, prejudices, and conduct of others, before they learn to grant that candour which they claim, and bend down their own standard of egotistical infallibility, to meet mid-way the like standard set out by every individual. We always dislike to hear the religion of a sect or country, the politics of a party, the measure of a government, &c. spoken of in terms of contempt; because we know of no pure and perfect source possessed of a right to assume that all which diverges or differs from it is in error, and either ridiculous or guilty. A truce, however, to reflections.

"The ceremonies, (continues Mrs. B.) of Lent and the Holy Week, although much of the same nature as those in all Catholic countries, have been carried here to an extreme of impious and absurd farces, which, without seeing, it is difficult to credit. The procession on every Friday have been very numerous. Among the penitents, was a lady who followed a wooden image of our Saviour, without either the resource of a veil or hood, walking bare-footed through all the filth of the streets, exposed to the rude stare of the assembled populace. This penance appears doubly severe, when it is recollected that the paving of the streets is of the very worst description, and the city built upon an everlasting succession of steep hills, to say nothing of the peculiar nature of the dirt collected therein. The other day was enacted the hanging of Judas, and the sacrifice of Abraham, in the open streets. The part of Isaac was performed by a half-naked boy, and Abraham held a long knife in his hand, which he pretended to strike into his back every moment for at least a hundred times running; but another boy, dressed in dirty tinsel rags, and soiled feathers, with painted wings upon his shoulders, who was meant to be an angel, walked behind the two, holding a red ribbon, one end of which tied round the murderous weapon; and as often as Abraham set upon poor Isaac, so often did the angel pull back his arm with dexterous jerk, by which means all mischief was prevented. The king washed the feet of twelve beggars on Holy Thursday. This office used to be performed by the patriarch, but as that personage is now suppressed, the duty devolves upon his majesty. With the exception of the lady to whom I have just alluded, the exhibition of penitents this year was quite insignificant. A very few years ago, an old Fidalgo of immense consequence, and who had been guilty of sorts of enormities, wiped off every sin at once, and afforded a pious triumph to the priesthood, by crawling through the city upon his hands and knees, underneath a cart which conveyed an image of the virgin; when the cart stopped, or he was tried, he reposed himself upon his haunches, sitting always in the attitude of a dog."

While resident in Portugal, our fair author experienced several earthquake shocks: of one of these, July 10th, 1822, she says—

"I had written thus far yesterday, since when, I have experienced so vivid an alarm, that I can scarcely yet conceive myself that no essential harm has occurred. This morning, at ten minutes before seven, we were roused from sleep by an earthquake! Its duration did not exceed 7 seconds, or we are assured that Lisbon might have experienced a repetition of the horrors of the great convulsion of nature in 1755. The house of a friend here, which was built about two years since, upon the modern plan for resisting earthquakes, rocked in the most frightful manner, and the wax candles remaining in the chandeliers in the drawing rooms were raised out of their sockets, and thrown violently upon the floor. This considered to have been the most severe shock that has been known for the last six years, when a similar one was felt, which, strange to say, was less violent, but more dangerous of its kind than the present. The rationale of this opinion is as follows: I give it as it was told to me, though I am myself too igno-

rant of these phenomena to vouch for its correctness. The present earthquake was of that description which causes houses to rock from side to side, and which, however, alarming in appearance, is comparatively harmless. The former was of a sort, which, from shaking the earth in a different manner, induces a trembling rather than a swinging motion, and renders the ground liable to open suddenly in gulphs beneath the feet. Altogether the occurrence is horrible, and the sensation it brings on both physical and mental, are such, that I sincerely hope we may not again witness another."

Believing in the story of the candles herein related, evidently at war with every law of motion, we are surprised at Mrs. Baillie's stanch incredulosity touching all Popish miracles. Some of these matters militate against her authority in other cases; and we are sorry that she should have troubled herself so much about the political state of the country.

July 22, 1822.—Every creature in Lisbon, and its environs, is hastening to pay due adoration at the shrine of the newly discovered virgin, who is about four inches long and being found, as I before mentioned, in a cave near this place, is consequently denominated 'Nossa Senhora da Barracca,' (our lady of the Cave.) Here, every evening, a friar, decants upon the miracles said to have been performed by her; and a small book descriptive of them, has been published by authority. The image is already covered with costly ornaments, among which are, a crown set with brilliants, and numerous gold chains; the gifts of those votaries who are able to afford such demonstration of their faith. An aged fidalgo, and somewhat fanciful withal, living in this neighbourhood, and who has been bed-ridden for years past, has caused herself to be carried to the cave, and has in consequence, (as she declares,) recovered the use of her limbs; the circumstance being well authenticated, affords additional proof of the extraordinary power of the imagination in nervous and hypochondric complaints. The Queen goes in grand state this evening, and makes an offering of a silver lamp. The field resembles an immense fair; restaurateurs regularly attend in their booths to provide for the refreshment of the company. Last night, there was no less than thirty carriages upon the ground, and it is common to see more than a thousand of the peasantry and townspeople upon their knees, at the same time, surrounding the mouth of the cave. The friars have thought proper to declare, that a balsamic fragrance flows constantly from the image; and though there is always a strong smell of garlic and oil in the grotto, it is the fashion, upon entering, to exclaim, "What a delicious odour!"

INDIA.

Extracts from Col. Forrest's Tour.

"Near Mangee, a remarkable birkut, or banian-tree, is described which "in extent, variety of form, and grand and highly picturesque groups of mighty stems and pendant rope-like columns, far exceeds any tree of the kind in this part of India. It is situated close upon the banks of the Gogra, and at a short distance from its point of junction with the Ganges, and viewed from a distance, has the appearance of a vast tope, or grove. It rises to a most gigantic height, and its large limbs stretch out to a great length in every direction, supported by their columnar shafts in graceful clusters, which they send downwards to the earth for this purpose.

"At the time I visited and examined this wonderful production of nature, some natives, who had been cutting wood in the neighbourhood, happened to pass under it, and seeing me attentively examining its various parts, accosted me, and expressed some surprise at my admiration of its wonderful structure. We entered into conversation, and in the course of it I learned the history of this great natural wonder, which is religiously and implicitly credited by the inhabitants of the surrounding districts.

"About one thousand years ago, they very gravely told me, there lived on this spot a very religious and holy Brahminess woman, famed for the austerity and sanctity of her life; her name was Gunga Parriani: she lived to a very great age, and did not die, but the earth opening, swallowed her up, and on the spot where she disappeared, this tree in one night sprang up. In the centre of this grove, formed of one tree, is now a large open space; and where the original trunk stood, there is a small building, consisting of four low mud walls only, eight or ten feet square, with out a roof; inclosed in which is a small rude kind of mound, or altar of earth, over which some flowers were strewed when I saw it. The original trunk has perished, no doubt, by gradual decay; but its children, its descendants, encircle the spot on which their parent stood, and clasped in each other's embraces, joined and united as one family, form a perfect circle, a magnificent screen, consisting of lofty white and shining columns, crowned with masses of the richest and most luxuriant foliage. Rich festoons of the same hang in every varied and graceful form, interspersed amidst these natural pillars; while beneath long galleries and noble arcades extend in all directions, and form deep and shady recesses, grand porticoes, and large and lofty halls, like the pictured palaces of Fairy-Land. The circumference of this mighty tree round the outer stems is four hundred yards, and it is calculated that ten thousand men can repose beneath its shelter.

"There is another of these trees in the province of Shindind, equal in bulk to the one above-mentioned; but it is less ancient, and being quite perfect, and without any decayed parts, does not produce by any means so grand and varied a picture as this at Mangee."

Our classical readers will remember the marvellous accounts of this tree, the Ficus Indicus found in Greek and Roman authors; and like many other marvellous accounts, more doubted by the ignorant and sceptical than they ought to have been. Pliny describes the tree, and reports from report that it throws its shade over a space of two stadia (more than 1200 feet); that the stem, in some, is sixty paces thick, and that the leaves are as large as the Pelta or Thracian shield. Theophrastus also gives a clear and accurate account of the banian; but such of our readers as are desirous of farther information respecting it, may be referred to an excellent paper by Dr. Noehden, in the first Number of the Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society. Pass we on to the ancient city of Benares, where Col. Forrest observed a similar mode of travelling.

"I heard, (he tells us,) although I could see nothing, the voices of several persons apparently near us; and as no canoe or vessel of any kind was in sight, I was at a loss to divine whence they proceeded. I was soon, however, made acquainted with the apparent mystery, and speedily perceived half a dozen natives floating in the water about breathless, each having a long Sambou, with something attached to its upper extremity. I found on inquiry that their contrivance was an ingenious one, being as follows:

"An earthen pot, called a Kedgerree pot, commonly used for their cooking, is inverted in the water, its mouth downwards; to this is firmly tied a stout bamboo of five or six feet long, so that the thicker end of the pole shall be even with the mouth of the vessel. On the latter the man mounts, and it buoys him up considerably; he has little clothes of course on him; but to the upper end of his pole is attached his lootee, or brass vessel, and a change of dress to put on when he goes ashore, and which is kept perfectly dry. The party on the present occasion evinced great good humour, and chatted and laughed right merrily, seeming to trust their course entirely to the river's current.

"The point of junction of the two rivers Ganges and Jumna, (of which there is a view,) is a great resort of pilgrims, who come in vast crowds from the most remote parts of India to bathe in the sacred waters, and purify themselves from worldly sins. Many of these weak and superstitious wretches, urged on by their Brahmins, and deluded by the hope of eternal happiness, plunge into the holy stream, and sink never to rise again, with the firm conviction in their minds that they will go immediately to heaven."

There is an entertaining description of a visit to Oude: it is too long for insertion altogether; but one of the spectacles given by the Nwab (an Elephant fight,) is too remarkable to be omitted.

"An elegant breakfast (says Colonel F.) awaited our arrival; after which we passed to a spacious verandah on the east side of the palace, which looked down into the area prepared for the combat; the latter was nearly surrounded by a paling of bamboo, eighteen or twenty feet high. Soon after we were all seated, the crowd were admitted, and presently filled the circumference of the theatre below us.

Two very large war-elephants were now brought from opposite sides, each preceded by its favourite female, whose presence it appears is necessary to arouse the anger of these noble animals. The conflict of this pair, however, gave little sport, one of them appearing very shy, and inferior to his opponent in strength; they were therefore withdrawn. Another pair now advanced, led as the first. These approached with a slow and majestic step, until they caught a glimpse of each other; both then raising their trunks, and uttering a shrill and angry cry, rushed with the most tremendous impetuosity together, presenting their heads to receive the first shock. It was awfully grand. The animals, thus stopped in their first career, still continued to strive by every possible exertion of strength and art to force their adversary back, or to attack him in flank. Their heads, however, still were firmly pressed together, and they alternately receded and rallied. One was of rather a smaller size than his antagonist, but he appeared to make up for this deficiency by his greater spirit. He retreated a little for a moment, but it was only to renew the charge with increased rage; again they met; the same tremendous concussion took place, and these attacks were several times repeated, until in a last and most desperate one, a tooth of the smaller elephant was broken in two with a loud crash. Still he was not dispirited, and would have persevered longer in the contest; but being now so decidedly inferior to his adversary, the fire-works were cast between them, which ended the combat.

"The noble animals kept for this sport are unfit of course for any other purpose, and are almost ungovernable by their mahouts. They are fed, to bring them to this furious state, on high-seasoned food and spices, which in a manner intoxicate them, and render them furious beyond description.

too often fall victims to the mad rage of their two animals or the opposing foe. There is a large pad like a mattress strongly fixed on the animal's back, and covered over with a coarse netting of thick white cotton rope; to this the mahout clings, and as the elephants approach to the attack, the rider gradually recedes towards the tail, where he usually is at the moment of the shock, stimulating the already furious animal with his voice and the sharp goad with which the elephant is always driven and guided."

LEE'S ORIGINAL

HIGHLY APPROVED,

Family Medicines.

Lee's Famous Anti-Bilious Pills.

THE operation of these Pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used in safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

The proprietor confidently recommends the timely use of these Pills, as a preventive and cure of *Bilious, Yellow, and Malignant Fevers.*

Please inquire for "LEE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS," with the signature of

NOAH RIDGELY,

(Late Michael Lee & Co.)

As none other are genuine.

BALTIMORE, May 5th, 1824.

Mr. Noah Ridgely,

Sir:—Upon my arrival in Baltimore, two years ago last fall, I found the bilious and other fevers raging extensively in this country, and was recommended to use immediately, as a preventive, your Anti-bilious Pills, which I did, and have since continued to do, whenever any symptoms of a bilious nature have been perceived; in consequence of which, I have enjoyed unusual health during our hottest weather and most sickly seasons.

I would earnestly recommend to all persons, those in particular coming from the northern states, into this native region of fevers, the use of your truly excellent Pills. I have frequently experienced relief by them when other medicines failed.

Yours respectfully,

HORATIO NELSON GRAY,

Front-street Baltimore.

DEAR SIR: Having made use of the various Pills in my family, offered to the public for the last twenty-five years, and having found your celebrated Anti-bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing head aches and sick stomach, and having used them for some years past, can have no hesitation in stating, that I believe them as represented) a most valuable Family Medicine.

JACOB SMALL,

Conway-street, Baltimore.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

Lee's Worm Lozenges,

A certain and powerful remedy for destroying all kinds of worms.

Wonderful Tape Worm.—The proprietor of Lee's Family Medicines has been put in possession of a part of a Tape Worm passed by a lady 40 years old, expelled by the use of Lee's truly efficacious Worm Destroying Lozenges, which measures 8 feet long, and contains three hundred joints. This worm, with two round worms 13 to 15 inches long, and three fourths of an inch sound, expelled from a child not five years old, by the use of Lee's Lozenges, are now to be seen at Lee's Family Medicine Dispensary, No. 63, Hanover-street Baltimore.

Lee's Elixir,

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

This Elixir has recently been discovered to be a most valuable Medicine for infants afflicted with the cholera, pains in the stomach and bowels.

Mr. Noah Ridgely.—I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse; during which my appetite failed; and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertion I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. Some of my friends having observed to me that much good had been done by the use of Lee's Elixir, advised me to procure a bottle which I accordingly did, and to those unacquainted with the merits of this medicine, it will appear astonishing, that three doses should remove the pains of my breast, and the use of one bottle restored me to perfect health. Yours with respect,
J. A. SMITH,
Market-street, Fell's Point.

Lee's Grand Restorative,

OR NERVOUS CORDIAL.

Amongst the most common symptoms attending this distressing complaint, are the following, viz:

Lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent pains in the head, back, loins and limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, seminal weakness, obstinate gleet, for albus, (or whites) impotency, barrenness, &c.

Persons labouring under any of these symptoms, should have immediate recourse to the above truly valuable Medicine.

The principal operation of this remedy is in the stomach, restoring the digestive power, and sending forth from that organ new health and vigour in every part of the system.

Lee's Essence and Extract OF MUSTARD.

An infallible remedy for bruises, rheumatism, sprains, numbness, chilblains, &c.

Mr. Noah Ridgely.—Sir—It is with great pleasure and satisfaction that I inform you of the wonderful cure performed on me by your truly excellent Essence of Mustard. I have been so greatly afflicted with Rheumatic pains, as to lose entirely the use of my right leg, thigh and hip, indeed it extended to my shoulder. By the use of the bottle I purchased of you, I am perfectly cured. You are at liberty to publish this great cure for the benefit of those persons suffering under this dreadful affliction. Yours with esteem,
THOMAS WOOTTON,
2 miles on the Washington road.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops.

MIDDLETOWN, Md.

Sir—The whole of the Ague and Fever Drops had been sold, and an additional supply is immediately wanted. We are now sir happy to inform you through this medium, that the result (after a correct trial) of your Lee's AGUE & FEVER DROPS, has been of the most flattering kind; not only a few cases have been cured of that very disagreeable and irksome complaint, but sir, every case so far as our inquiries have reached, has been perfectly cured, and some indeed by a few doses only. We desire to remain, sir, yours respectfully, &c.

O'NEAL, RICHMOND, & Co.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

Extract of a letter from Dr. James Hawkins.
Mr. Noah Ridgely.—Dear Friend—I have sold a phial of your Lee's Ague and Fever Drops to a gentleman in this place, which cured him in two days.

Steuensville, Ohio.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment

FOR THE ITCH.

Warranted to cure by one application, free from Mercury or any pernicious ingredients. This vegetable remedy is a mild, yet efficacious, that it may be used with the utmost safety to the most delicate pregnant lady, or on a child of a week old.

LEE'S GENUINE PERSIAN Lotion

ION.—The Persian Lotion operates mildly, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth; improving the complexion.

LEE'S INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC

—An effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhoea.

LEE'S TOOTH-ACHE DROPS

—Which give immediate relief.

LEE'S TOOTH POWDER

—Which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

LEE'S EYE WATER

—A certain cure for sore eyes.

LEE'S ANODYNE ELIXIR

—for the cure of head aches.

LEE'S CORN PLAISTER

—For removing and destroying corns.

LEE'S LIP SALVE

The above famous family medicines are for sale at the proprietor's dispensary, No. 63, Hanover street, Baltimore, and by—

THOMAS WATSON,

Post Master, Newbern,

who has just received a fresh supply

* * * Please to observe what sort, and wherever you buy, none can be Lee's genuine Family Medicines, without the signature of the proprietor.

NOAH RIDGELY,
Late Michael Lee, & Co.

STANFORD

J. AYKROYD respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just received from Philadelphia, per Mrs. Eliza, a fresh supply of

ENGLISH & AMERICAN

Piano Fortes,

warranted of the first quality.—Also, an assortment of other MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—together with a great variety of New Music, of every description; now open at his house for the inspection of the public.

Newbern, April 2d, 1825.—67 ff.

Episcopal Convention.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of North-Carolina, will be held at WASHINGTON, Beaufort county, on the 21st inst. Attendance is earnestly requested from the Clergy of the Diocese, and from the lay Delegates of the respective Congregations.

R. S. MASON, Sec'y.

April 2d, 1825.

The Editors of the Raleigh Star, are requested to give the above one insertion.

NOTICE.

AT March Term, A. D. 1825, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Carteret County, the last Will of Joseph Borden, late of said County, was proved and the Subscribers qualified as Executors thereof.—Those having claims against said testator, are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred of recovery by the Acts of Assembly.

W. H. BORDEN, } Executors
BENJ. BORDEN, }

March 30, 1825.—67 70.