

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VINCENNES :

Saturday, DECEMBER 6, 1817

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2.

Very Late from England.

The fast sailing and regular trading ship *Minerva*, Sketchley, arrived at this port on Saturday, in 27 days from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the morning of the 4th of October.

The rev. doctor Mason has arrived in this ship, we understand much improved in health.

The last Liverpool letters and all the accounts state that the harvest had not proved so abundant as was expected, & that the quality of the new wheat was inferior and unfit for present use; in consequence of which, American and other foreign wheat and flour had advanced considerably within the last ten days and it was believed the ports would continue open after the 16th of November.

The typhus fever has made its appearance in London.

The last French papers are entirely filled with details of the progress of the election in the department of the Seine; which is decidedly in favor of what is termed the liberal party or revolutionists. This is likely to be the case all over the kingdom; a circumstance of infinite importance to France in her present state of affairs. The Bourbonists, and ultra-royalists, are terribly alarmed at this aspect of things.

A public subscription has been opened in Paris, for the support of the liberty of the press, and defraying the expences of writers prosecuted for doctrines favorable to human freedom. M. Lafitte, governor of the Bank of France, and the duke of Broglie, member of the chamber of peers, are to receive the subscriptions and apply them.

Much political discontent appears to be growing up in Berlin and other parts of Prussia. Societies are forming with a view of procuring a constitution founded on principles of liberty. It is said the King of Prussia has agreed to draw his contingent of troops from France, on receiving the amount by which he was entitled by treaty, up to the year 1820.

The London Courier says, it is understood to have been signified, that any British officer who enters the service of the Spanish insurgents, will be struck off the half pay list.

Portsmouth, (N. H.) Oct. 25.
Singular Occurrence.

A few nights since a girl of 12 years living in the house of Tobias Walker, esq. was much distressed in her sleep, with the idea that robbers had broken into the house. She immediately arose, threw open the window of a third story window in which she lodged, and dropped to the ground. She ran a considerable distance to the house of her mother, whom she roused, and related her story, before she awoke. Though she appeared to suffer but little injury from the fall at first, her feet have since become much swollen, so that she is unable to walk.

We learn by a gentleman from New-Haven, (says the New London Gazette, of October 28th) that a resolution passed both houses of Assembly on Monday last inviting the government of the U. States to establish a naval depot at New London; and offering to cede the lands necessary for that purpose for erecting fortifications, &c.

SAVANNAH, October 27.

Latest from Amelia.

We have seen a gentleman who left Amelia Island on the 20th inst. who informs us that governor Hubbard died on Sunday last of a fever, after a few day's illness, and that the greatest confusion reigned on the Island. It was not known when our informant left Amelia, who would succeed Hubbard, or how matters would be arranged. Two prizes & a privateer from the coast of Africa went into Amelia on Saturday last. Large quantities of prize goods were to be sold last week—but in consequence of the disturbance between Aury and Irwin, the sale was put off.

In a late article under the New York head, it is announced that Gov. Hubbard of Amelia Island, is very popular. In addition thereto it is also stated, that reinforcements were daily arriving. Several large and valuable prizes had arrived there.

Gen. Mina, from our latest accounts, remained closely besieged by the royal troops, in the interior of Mexico. And it is added he had made several unsuccessful attempts to cut his way through.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 28. EMIGRATION.

Mr. Alpheus Warner, formerly of Waterbury in this state who has just returned from Cleveland, Ohio, informs, that on his journey he met, in the course of 14 days, 400 families in waggons, &c. together with an immense number of other persons on foot and horseback, all emigrating to the western country. At Cayuga bridge he was informed, that 5000 families had passed the bridge on the same direction, in the space of six months.

FRANKFORT. (Germany) Sept. 21.

We are informed that the Emperor of Russia proposes to invite all the persons in Europe to form a general convention, the object of which is to punish by law pirates wherever they may seized, whatever their origin, in whatever country they may be found.

The army of the Netherlands were to assemble, for inspection between the 15 of September and the middle of October; eighty-eight thousand men were to be under arms.

Busbys Patent Water Wheel.

The inventor of this valuable machine, is Mr. C. A. Busby, a citizen from England, but now a resident of New-York; a gentleman of talents and education, which he has improved by travelling in Europe. This invention promises important benefits to the community. The wheel, when applied to steamboats, will increase their velocity beyond any method hitherto discovered, by removing the impediment arising from back water causing the paddles to rise edgewise and obliquely, and will diminish the risk of injury from ice or other floating bodies.

Many other advantages, it is alleged, will attend it, as respects steam-boats, both as it regards safety and convenience. Such a wheel has been long an object of anxious study, but had hitherto eluded every attempt to accomplish it. We trust the ingenious inventor will realize the full amount of his just expectations. And this suggests a hint respecting a material defect in the patent law of the United States. By the provisions this law, as it stands, none but a citizen, native or naturalized, can derive any benefit from it. But why so? What good reason can be given against the encouragement of all useful inventions, from whatever part of the world they may come? Such a restriction is not only injurious and injurious to ourselves but it derives arts sometimes to shifts and evasions, unfriendly to good morals, and consequently inimical to the best interests of society. We hope Congress will repeal the obnoxious clause.

[See Post.

ROOFING.

A cheap and durable material for roofing is formed by dipping ~~seeds~~ or coarse paper (substituted makers use) in boiling tar and nailing them on boards or laths. Afterwards, the whole is painting over with a mixture of pitch and powdered coal chalk or brick dust. This forms a texture which completely resists every description of weather for an unknown length of time. Extensive warehouse at Deal, Dover, Canterbury and churches and farm houses in the North of England have been so roofed for more than 50 years, without requiring any repairs. As the roof is not made to rise more than two inches in a foot the timber required is trifling, when compared with any other mode of roofing as now practised.

From the *Baltimore Patriot*, Nov. 10.

IMPORTANT MISSION.

We are credibly and satisfactorily informed that the hon. Caesar A. Rodney, of Delaware, John Graham, esq. of Washington, and the hon. Theodor Bland of Baltimore, have been appointed commissioners to proceed to South America, on business, we believe, relative to the independence of that country and that H. M. Brackenridge, esq. of this city, will go out as secretary to the mission. It is expected they will proceed in a few days in the Congress frigate from Annapolis. We think it proper to remark that our information is not derived from either of the gentleman above named, or any one connected with them, yet it may be entirely relied on.

CURE OF THE HYDROPHOBIA.
[Communicated for the *Weekly Register*.]

In the Senate of Pennsylvania,
March 5, 1802.

The speaker laid before the senate a letter signed Valentine Kettering, and the same was read as follows, viz.

Sir—A medicine of the utmost importance to mankind, prepared from an herb, which has been found, unquestionably, efficacious as a cure for the bite of a mad dog, either in man or beast,

has been known and used as such by the subscriber, and his ancestors, for the space of two hundred and fifty years in Germany and Pennsylvania.

The herb, and manner of preparation, has been clandestinely obtained from me, & prostituted to the purpose of accumulating wealth, contrary to my wishes or practice, and of those from whom it was derived—and being far advanced in years desirous to communicate it in such manner as may give the most general information to my fellowmen, without the most distant view to emolument have therefore, thought proper to address these lines to you, in the full confidence that you will take a more effectual way to diffuse the information, than from my age and other circumstances is in power. At your request, communicated by my friend, Henry Orth, health permitting I will attend at Lancaster and explain the subject fully.

I am your friend,

VALENTINE KETTERING.

The speaker of the senate of Pennsylvania. DAUPHIN COUNTY, Londonderry township, Feb. 18, 1802

On motion of Mr. Pearson and Mr. Barton, said letter was read a second time, and referred to a committee, consisting of Mr. Pearson Mr. Porter and Mr. Lawert to consider and report there on.

March 6, 1802—Mr. Pearson from the committee to whom was referred the letter of VALENTINE KETTERING, made report and the same was read as follow viz.

The committee appointed to hear the communication of Valentine Kettering, relative to the cure of the bite of a mad animal, report.

That they conferred with the said Kettering on that subject, who informed them that he uses a herb called the Red Chick weed, when ripe or in full bloom he gathers and dries in the shade; reduces it to a powder, and gives a small table spoonful, at one time, to a grown person in beer or water, in weight one drachm and one scruple. For a child an equal dose but given at three different times; or it may be eaten on bread with butter honey or molasses as the person chooses. For a beast, a large spoonful if by weight, two drachms and one scruple. When used green for a beast cut the herb fine and mix it with bran, &c. When given to swine mix the powdered herb with meal of any kind (doses as above) in little balls.

He assures us he has given it to persons many weeks after they were bitten and never knew it fail—and never gives more than a single dose unless to children as above. He further says it is an excellent cure for cuts or wounds on the human body; when green, mix it, drop off the juice in to the wound, and bind the herb so mixed on—so that the proper time to sow the seed is about the beginning of April, and should be sown thin.

He also informs us that he is now seventy-five years old, was born in Germany and came from thence with his parents to Pennsylvania when eleven years of age. That his mother brought the seed of the herb amongst her garden seeds that he has presented to your committee for the use of the members, a quantity of the herb and seed, and says he will give of the seed to others, who will please to call on him for that purpose.

They also learn, from the rev. Henry Muhlenburg, of Lancaster, that it is an annual plant known in Switzerland and Germany by the name of Gauchel, Rother Myer, or Rother Heinerdarm; in England red-pimpernel; Botanists (as he is informed) *Anagallis* *Phoenicea*—and that it should be gathered in June, when in full blossom. In Germany, he understands the usual dose was thirty grains of the powder taken four times a day, and continued one week, in smaller doses; the wound washed with a decoction of the herb and some of the powder strewed in it. That the plant is cultivated in many gardens and grows near Baltimore and Havre-de-Grace spontaneously, in great plenty.

Your committee, therefore, offer the following resolution.

Resolved, That the speaker be requested to present the thanks of the senate to Valentine Kettering for his benevolent and valuable communication.

On motion, said report was a gain read and the resolution thereto attached considered and adopted.

I certify that the above is a true extract from the journal of the senate.

JOSEPH A. M. JIMSEY,
Clerk of the senate.

Harrisburg, Sept. 18, 1817.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

Mr. Everard Hall, formerly of North Carolina, but now residing on Little Island, in Princess Ann county, has discovered a process

by which salt of a superior quality can be made from ordinary sea water, and afforded cheaper than it can be imported. Five hundred bushels can be made in one day at a trifling expense and sold at the factory on the sea shore for 25 cents a bushel, which upon the smallest calculation (according to the inventor) will yield one hundred and fifty per cent per annum upon the capital employed.

In the world there is much tenderness where there is no misfortune and much courage where there is no danger.

A Serious Notice.

The person who took the "MASONIC MINSTREL," from P. Jones's Barr will do well to return it speedily.

1-tf December 4, 1817.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

A fresh and large supply of SEASONABLE & FANCY GOODS.

AT LOW PRICES.

THE Subscriber has just received and is now opening a very extensive and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE, comprising such a variety of Domestic and Foreign products and Manufactures, as renders it needless to enumerate. He respectfully invites his customers and the public to give him a call, as he is determined to sell at prices that should not fail to give the utmost satisfaction to all purchasers—he will receive in payment every description of country produce suitable for exportation.

JOHN EWING

1-tf

Proposals

FOR carrying a Mail on the following route will be received at the Post Office at Vincennes, until the first of January next, viz,

From Vincennes by Emberson's mill, Carlisle, Merom, Wabash Narrows, Honey Creek and Terre Haute to Fort-Harrison, once a week, leave Vincennes every Thursday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Fort-Harrison on Saturday by 9 A. M. leave Fort-Harrison every Tuesday at 3 P. M. & arrive at Vincennes on Thursday by 10 A. M.

NOTES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8. The distances stated are such as have been communicated to this office, and some of them are doubtless incorrect; on this subject the contractor must inform himself; no alteration will be made in the pay on account of any error in this respect.

9. The contract is to be in operation on the first day of January next.

RETURN L. M. GS. Jr.
Post-master General.

General Post Office,
Washington City, Nov. 11, 1817.