

no prospect to the public chest, yet his fidelity remained unshaken, even beyond suspicion. He never courted the favors of the People by adulation, nor gullied them by false pretences. He was all that he seemed to be. And as the occasion upon which he was called to act was greater, so he rose to the level of the occasion, displayed new powers of mind and greater energy of character. He was called to the office of Chief Magistrate of Kentucky, by the unanimous voice of 50,000 Freemen voting on the occasion. The eyes of his Countrymen were turned upon him, for his faithful and gallant services. The office was conferred (without canvass on his part) as the just tribute of a grateful People. Even whilst his friends were pressing him into office, he declared, in the manly ingenuousness of his soul, that he distrusted his own faculties. He was not ambitious of power; but he was solicitous for your freedom and happiness. Treasure up in your memory the virtues of our departed Friend. In him the State has lost her Chief Magistrate; in him the Citizens of Frankfort have lost a long-loved, much endeared friend. He is gone! But he yet lives in the hearts of his Countrymen; and his heroic spirit will flourish to immortal youth, in the mansions of bliss. And now, ye Ministers of our holy Religion, perform your solemn office.

Lectures of Father Paul.

The words of King Lemuel; the prophecy which his mother taught him. Ay, girls, which his mother taught him. The influence of mothers upon the future character and usefulness of their children is far greater than is generally imagined. The instances are rare indeed, where children brought up under the direction of an ignorant or wicked mother, have become very distinguished for their learning, usefulness or virtues. The infant mind is susceptible of every impression; and those which are made in childhood like wounds upon a young tree are never obliterated. Children are most intimate with their mothers, and therefore more likely to imitate their principles, and to catch their manners than those of their fathers. History furnishes numerous instances of persons, who rose to distinction, ascribing their greatness to the early principles inculcated from the lips of a mother—and we are told with emphasis that "the mother of Cicero was a woman of superior character." There is somewhere a story of a young man who was condemned to die for robbing the public treasury: when at the place of execution he begged leave to whisper one word to his mother, who was present mourning his fate. She approached and placing her ear close to him, suddenly roared out with pain.—The rascal had bitten off her ear! on being asked how he could be guilty of so unchristian an act, he answered; "if she had given me proper instructions in my childhood, I never should have come to this disgraceful end." What is more natural than the conclusion as man is the creature of education and habit, that the manners and principles of the constant associate and preceptor of his early years—his reliance for every good—and the object of his daily observation should acquire a controlling influence over his mind forever. The influence of a woman is not confined to her children. Husbands, much oftener than they are aware, or are willing to admit, receive a decisive bias, to good or evil, from the character of their wives. We are informed in the good book, that Jehoram "wrought evil in the eyes of the Lord;" how, I shall not tell you, for it is whispered that there are some even in this city, who follow his odious example; but the reason why it is my purpose to disclose, "For he had the daughter of Ahab to wife," and those who knew any thing of the family will not wonder at the result. The master painter of the human passions has illustrated my argument, by delineating the character of an ambitious and unprincipled woman urging her husband on to stain his king, his friend and his guest. Macbeth resolves—"We will proceed no further in that business; he has honored me of late. Besides Duncan hath been his faculties so meek; hath borne so clear in his great office, that his virtues will plead like Angels, trumpet-tongued against the damnation of his taking off." Lady Macbeth—Great Glamis, worthy Cawder! Greater than both by the all-hail-hercafter, look like the innocent flower, but be the serpent under it. I have given suck and know how tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me, yet would I, while it was smiling in my face, have plucked my nipple from his boneless gums, and dashed his brains out, ere I'd live a coward, letting I dare not wait upon I would." The Sabbath before last, the afternoon discourse was delivered from that violated command "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," and pointing out the mode of its observance the preacher said—"Mothers should be ministers of the gospel to their children and their servants. The mistress of a family should assemble her little ones and her domestics around her, after returning from church. She should explain the solemn duties required of them, and with all a mother's tenderness press upon their minds the precepts of our holy religion." How important is it then, that female education should receive every possible degree of attention: for how shall she become a teacher who has not herself been taught? Much certainly has been done, but is there not still room for improvement? Is not more time and money expended in instructing a young lady in those fascinating airs that will enable her to charm a sweetheart into the meshes of matrimony, than in improving her head and heart, to render her an useful and obedient wife, and able preceptress to her children? From text it will be seen, that in ancient days mothers taught lessons worthy to be learned by kings; and young ladies of Philadelphia, if you wish to see the picture of a woman, who twenty-five hundred years ago was esteemed in value "far above rubies," lay by your novels for half an hour, enquire of some friend where it is to be found, and read the chapter from which my text is taken.

Lord Rainolds tells us that the ancient women of the North could tell the stars by name. Roger Ascham informs us that Queen Elizabeth could speak Greek with any scholar in the realm, and what was more, she and the ladies of her court could sew and spin. The emperor Augustine used to dress in cloth made by his wife and daughters. If learning and industry were the ornaments of kingly governments, how much more do they become a plain virtuous and republican people! Fortune is instable to a proverb. Of those who are rich in this city, what proportion were rich forty years ago? Of those who are now so wealthy as almost to bid defiance to the frowns of the fickle goddess, how many may be poor in twenty years? The wise man will prepare for every possible event. The richest man ought to bring up his daughters as though he expected them never to want, and at the same time as if he expected they would one day become poor. That is, while he give the accomplishment that could adorn, he should not neglect the instruction that might be useful. Anna married a gentleman of fortune in the city, and added to his estate a handsome sum which was her own. It was remarked for many years that the affairs of her house was conducted with excellent order. Her table always seemed superior, rather from the excellence of the cookery and the neatness of its arrangement, than from its profusion. Her preserves were invariably the nicest. A friend remarking the excellence and order of every thing around her, inquired the reason.—"Simply," said she, "because, when a girl, my mother taught me how every thing should be done. If a servant is ignorant of any matter I can instruct her. And as they know I shall detect any thing improper they are more careful to render it perfect. My care in superintending is not, I imagine, half what it would be, if I was ignorant of their duties. I used to think at times, that I was obliged to learn things which were useless, but I am so well satisfied of the importance of possessing all the knowledge of a good housewife, that was I worth a million, my daughters should be taught how to do every sort of work requisite in a family." Is there a young lady in this city of 19, who is secretly sighing for a sweetheart, who never made a loaf of bread in her life?

state office, all in one block, of 100 feet in length. The penitentiary is situated on the west line of the town, near the South extremity, on a lot of ten acres appropriated for that purpose and in nearly the form of a parallelogram. It contained in May 17 convicts. Two springs issuing east of the town, & discharging into the river on the north and the other on the south, almost encircle the town. They are deemed capable of moving machinery, sufficient for most manufactures of mills, a large part of the year. The Sciota river is capable of sustaining boats of ten tons during six months in the year—and flood tides vessels of deep keel, of 200 tons may be navigated down the river. It is generally thought feasible to connect this river with lake Erie by a canal. In May 1815, there were in this town 156 dwelling houses, some of which are elegant and commodious, the most however, are rude and temporary; 129 families, and 816 persons. There are now 7 stores, 5 licensed inns; and several houses of private entertainment. There have been considerable additions since this enumeration. The principal local advantages of this place, are the elevation and dryness of situation and contiguity to the river.—In healthiness it is not surpassed by any place bordering on or approaching the Sciota. The chief relative advantages are, its central position in a flourishing state, proximity to country as productive as exists, and a certain prospect of becoming a thoroughfare to movements from the East, from the Lakes, and most of the Southern states. These are the semina, which in one year will germinate into the capital of the state. We are persuaded, that our description will fail much of the anticipations of many, who have been credulous of exaggerations. But we have diminished nothing. We confidently believe that a just description of the town in two years hence, will as much exceed the present, as existing fabrications do reality. The price of property we think admissible criteria of its importance.—Lots nearest the public square, will sell for 2000 dollars, and in no part of the town for less than 200 dollars, a value unprecedented in a town established only the short space of three years.

RISE OF THE JEWS.

The information which we this day give from Cairo, of the rising of the Jews, at first sight excites but little sensation; but on reflection, it seems entitled to no little attention.—The readers of this Gazette, will no doubt recollect, that a few years since we published a very remarkable prophecy from a London paper, and thus far the prophecy has been fulfilled—and who knows (except God himself) but the Jew Leader who is spoken of in our article from Cairo, may be that great general, who according to the prophecy, (which we copy below) is gathering the Israelites together, and leading them to their own country, to lay the foundation of their future greatness? We could here indulge in a train of thoughts on this interesting subject; but our readers can draw their own conclusions, after perusing the prophecy, and the news from Cairo which follow it.

FROM A LONDON PAPER. PROPHECY.

The following is a curious extract from the Gentleman's Magazine for July, 1807, (page 616).—"There is now living at Gillingham in Kent, a most eccentric old gentleman, who assumes to himself the faculty of second sight, and has for several years predicted the fate of empires and the fall of Bonaparte. At the time of this declaration, there was a general expectation of peace, which was really ratified—but the old gentleman stood firm in the opinion he delivered and speaks with exultation of some recent events which have confirmed them. Before the treaty of Amiens was concluded he declared it would not stand, and that this country (England) ought not to expect it—for said he, Bonaparte must be a greater man than he now is, and it will be by opposing this country that he will become so—he will go on becoming higher and greater, and will make victory till he comes to the confines of Russia, where will be fought the last great battle, in which Bonaparte will fall and die—[politically]—his death will bring to light a greater general than he has ever been, who will really perform what Bonaparte pretended to do when he acquired power—make the nations of the world happy. This general he says, will be a descendant of David, who will turn his attention to the Jews, gather them all together and leading them home to their own country, lay the foundation of their future greatness—at that time all Christendom shall be subdued to him, and the fate of this country be the fulfilment of the 27th chapter of Ezekiel.—The period when these great events will take place, will be, when three years and a half are passed after the time of the highest exaltation and the last honors attained by Bonaparte!!!"

The London Courier of the 19 September, gives the following article:—"The re-establishment of the Jews as a Nation is the subject of a Letter from Cairo. Babylon and its environs, as far as Lihanus, are the Theatre of great events. A Jew, of the tribe of Dan is said to have collected a prodigious number of discontented Jews 200,000. Nothing checks his progress. He calls himself the King of the Jews and the people name him HOSIANAH MASSAS. Musselmen quit the standard of Mahomet to fight under the Lion of Judah. The Fort has been informed of the progress of the Conqueror, but is not able to arrest it."

From The Ohio Monitor.

Columbus

Is situated nearly if not precisely, in the latitude of Philadelphia, and in six west longitude. The scite is on the east bank of the Sciota, elevated 50 feet above the river, which forms the western line the one half of the town, convexes towards the centre, and constitutes the periphery of a circle, embosoms a prairie to the west of several hundred acres, consisting of soil hardly exceeded in the world. The length of the town is one mile and forty rods, is parallel to the river having a straight line on the east; and excepting infraction by the river, the whole town forms a rhomboid.—The greatest breadth of the town is half a mile. Also a reserve of eighty rods in breadth, which may be added at the pleasure of original owners. Proceeding from the western line through West and Water streets, both broken by the curve of the river, and Front street to High street there is a gentle though more gradual declivity to the east through Third and Fourth streets, the east line of the town. The course of the streets is north 20 30 west.—Those streets have the uniform width of 87 1/2 ft excepting High st. which has one 100 ft. Town lots are 187 1/2 feet in length, and 62 1/2 in breadth; three making a square, the length of two lots with the width of a lane of 33 feet makes the distance between two proximate streets. These are alternately intersected to every third lot by a street or an alley, at right angles to the former. The number of cross streets are twelve; the same number of alleys.—the streets are uniformly 33 ft. wide, with only the excess of broad st. the alleys 17 1/2.

Sheriff's Sales

BY Virtue of a writ of Levavi Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, on Monday the 25th of this instant, a certain tract of land, called "Plan Field," in Miles township, Centre county, adjoining lands of William Wilson, Thomas Hough, John Painter, J. Jackson and Company, containing four hundred and sixteen and half acres, with the usual allowance of six per cent for roads, together with the appurtenances. Seized and taken in execution as late the estate of John Heltman, dec. and to be sold by WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Fisa, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, on Monday the 25th of this inst. the undivided half part of a certain "Oil Mill" situate in Miles township, Centre county. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Adam Wolf, and to be sold by WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

STEWART & MOORE, TAILORS.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Tailoring business in one of the rooms of the house now occupied by Joseph Updegraff, Inkeeper, where all orders in the line of their profession will be gladly accepted and expeditiously executed. Having worked in the first shops in this state, they flatter themselves from their experience, to be able to please their customers. Their work shall be done in the neatest style, and on the most reasonable terms. ANDREW STEWART, WILLIAM MOORE. BELLEFONTE, Sept. 15, 1816.

Centre County, ss.

Orphans Court, Aug. 28, 1816. ON motion of Wm. W. Potter, Esq. rule on the heirs and representatives of Michael Stiver, late of Potter township, in the county of Centre aforesaid, deceased, to appear in Court on the fourth Monday of November next, to accept or refuse the real estate of said deceased, as valued and appraised by the Sheriff and Inquisition. By order of the Court, WM. PETRIKIN, Clerk O. C.