

## Original Poetry.

FOR THE WINCHESTER ADVERTISER.

In honour of the brave VOLUNTEERS,  
who but a few days since bid us  
adieu.

OUR Country calls, her voice we now obey,  
Dear Freedom's cause admits of no delay:  
Then farewell friends—though love of ease  
denies,  
And friendship holds us by a thousand ties.  
Adieu ye parents, guardians of our youth,  
Who led our footsteps in the paths of truth;  
We go to plead our injured country's cause,  
To guard her rights and salutary laws.  
With hearts of love we thus address the FAIR:  
Farewell, a while, ye partners of our care,  
May smiling heaven protect you till we come,  
And bring us safely to our tranquil home.  
Adieu ye babes, from you we part a while,  
And leave you to enjoy a mother's smile;  
We haste to meet and fight the savage foe,  
And thus deliver you from future woe.  
Farewell KENTUCKY, region of delight,  
Thy happy groves now fade upon the sight;  
To northern climes we bend our arduous way,  
Where rivers roll and foaming billows play.  
Let aged parents cease for us to weep,  
Let wives and children lay their fears to sleep,  
Our sure protection is that powerful hand  
That bounds the ocean by the ebbing sand.

For the Winchester Advertiser.

### THE ADIEU.

ALAS! 'tis hard that fate should tear,  
Congenial souls apart;  
But tho' thou'rt absent, still I'll wear  
Thy image in my heart.

What tho' thy look, thy voice and name,  
Grace scenes remote from me;  
Yet shall not friendship's holy flame  
Impel my thoughts to thee?

Yes! mem'ry shall retrace the past,  
In colours bright and strong;  
And cause the tints with life to last,  
While time shall roll along.

EDWIN.

For the Winchester Advertiser.

In the square A, B, C, D, is given  
the difference of the diagonal and the  
side, that is, E C=6. Required the  
side of the Square?

An answer is requested.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGEN-  
CER.

### CORSETTS.

Time was, says the celebrated Knox,  
when "ladies adorned their heads with  
ornaments which raised them so high,  
as to leave it matter of doubt, whether  
the head was part of the body, or the  
body part of the head."—And nobody  
need be told that the enormous hoop-  
petticoat, once the favorite of the fair,  
required the wearer to press down the  
hoop with one hand, and lift it up with  
the other, before she could with toler-  
able convenience, pass through a four  
foot door.

Now, these were extravagancies in  
fashion, (and it strikes me I may say  
folies, without endangering my reputa-  
tion) which it should seem could re-  
quire little or no effect of talent or ge-  
nius to put down, for judging by their  
magnitude, one would think they would  
soon have fallen by their own weight.  
But not so. Our ladies are not more  
tenacious of their corsetts, than were  
their grandmothers of those dignified  
appendages.

And did it, thought I, require the  
exertion of all the zeal and talents of  
the renowned Addison, and Johnson,  
and Steele, and Parnell, and Hughes  
and Bryon, and Grove, and others, fan-  
ned like themselves, to lessen the en-  
ormous size of the head-dress, and  
the far loomed circumvallation of the  
petticoat?—And did they hardly suc-  
ceed? And shall I, with talents of so  
humble a sort, of a grade so far below  
theirs, attempt to overcome an evil  
which has sprung up in my day; and  
which, (tho' more pregnant with mis-  
chievous consequences) is as univer-  
sally approved of now, as were the  
hoops and head-dresses then?

Hundreds of times did these ques-  
tions occur—indeed they were always  
present with the presence of the fair;  
and oftentimes when they were not pre-  
sent—and as often did I conclude it  
vain to make the attempt. Just at the  
time I had given it over, and abandon-  
ed all idea of reform as hopeless, I re-  
ceived a letter from my friend Charles  
—, than whom, I will venture to  
affirm, the world does not contain a  
more generous hearted, and honorable  
man; nor one who is a more cordial  
admirer of the sex. His letter is dat-  
ed from his own residence, and after a  
few observations on other subjects, he  
remarks—"One evening last week,  
when in the town of —, and walk-  
ing by the house of Mr. —, about  
candle light, I saw, through a window,  
(being on an eminence, and in the rear  
of the house) a most beautiful female  
strain forward from a bed post, having  
a parcel of strings at her back; and a  
negro woman, who, at every strain,  
would catch hold of the jacket, as I  
took it to be, and hook it.

"I felt an involuntary impulse to go  
& relieve the sufferer; for the first tho't  
that crossed my mind, was, that she was  
persecuted by some unjustly rigid dis-  
cipline; and that this confounded ne-  
gro was aiding in the punishment. I  
had just formed the resolve to rush in-  
to the house, stranger as I was, when,  
on a sudden the candle was blown out!  
This served only to increase my be-  
lief that this interesting stranger was  
suffering the infliction of some unjust

punishment—I sprang from the road-  
way, and was mounting the garden  
fence, when Ned —, who was with  
me, caught me by the coat, and assured  
me that the young lady blew out the  
candle herself—your gallantry,  
Charles," continued he, "will, I appreh-  
end, give you trouble some of these  
days." We then walked on. Now Ed-  
win, all this was done as we were pass-  
ing by the house—for I despise peep-  
ing; or looking any where, or at any  
thing, only where I have liberty, or  
can't help seeing, as was the fact in  
the present case.

The moment I had run over this let-  
ter, I put it into the hands of my aunt,  
who is, by the way, one of those shrewd  
old bodies, who know a little about ev-  
ery thing. She read it, and said—"why  
child, this is the way some young lad-  
ies fasten on their corsetts."—Good  
Heaven! exclaimed I, and is it so?—  
And without waiting to learn the partic-  
ulars of my aunt, I went hastily into  
my study, and there ruminated on what  
to do for the fair sex. I was, more than  
usual, impressed with the weight of  
this obligation, for in addition to anat-  
omical knowledge, I had treasured a-  
way the bills of mortality for the last  
three or four years, from the papers of  
our most populous cities. On refer-  
ring to them, I discovered that con-  
sumption was the predominant scourge,  
that hastened from those places about  
one-third of all that died!—But on re-  
ferring again to the talents that had  
been called out against the prevalence  
of a fashion far less destructive; and a-  
gain contrasting them with my own, I  
rose to go out of my study in despair,  
when suddenly the thought struck me  
—that if Addison, and Steele, and oth-  
ers, had so much labour, and put such  
extensive talents in requisition to cor-  
rect a prevailing evil of their day, a ve-  
ry small portion of their labour and a-  
bilities would be necessary now—in-  
as-much as the ladies are grown wiser.  
That instant I snatched up my pen, &  
wrote my first number—the next day I  
wrote my second, and next, after its  
publication, received the following let-  
ter. And should I fail in prevailing  
upon the fair in general to fall out with  
their worst enemy, (which is all I de-  
sire) yet this letter, which announces  
the safety of two young ladies from the  
effects of corsetts, will compensate me  
for my labour, and counteract the in-  
fluence of such hard thoughts as some  
may possibly entertain towards Edwin.

TO EDWIN—

"Care of the Printers of the Na-  
tional Intelligencer.

MY DEAR SIR—

"Though unknown to you, I hope I  
shall be excused for the liberty I have  
taken in thus addressing you.

"I regret that you did not sooner  
commence your remarks on Corsetts.  
Had you done so, perhaps my daughter  
Elizabeth would have been this day a-  
live to bless and comfort me. How-  
ever, I have some comfort left—since  
your remarks, made as they are, in so  
friendly a manner, have induced my o-  
ther two, Julia and Anna, to put them  
by—declaring they will never use them  
again.

"My dear Elizabeth, not contented  
with the form which nature had given  
her—of which, however, I was always  
so proud—began to wear corsetts, and  
the busk too, when she was just turned  
of fourteen. Never was there, at that  
period, a more sprightly and blooming  
girl.

"About six months after she began  
to lace herself, she became dull and  
spiritless—sometimes she had slight  
fevers—always, after her meals. But  
seeing every body wear corsetts, and a  
few more of our neighbours, I had no  
idea they had produced this change in  
my child. She sometimes would leave  
them them off; but she felt so loose, as  
she used to say, that she would put  
them on again, when she would come  
and tell me she felt better.

"Thus it was 'till her 17th year,  
which was on the 23d of April last,  
when she gave sign of serious illness.  
It was discovered that the pressure of  
the busk against her left breast, had  
produced a cancer. This alarmed us  
all exceedingly. But the cancer, tho'  
rapid in its growth and ravages, was  
slow in its growth and operations, was  
slow in its operations when compared  
with the evils which the pressure a-  
gainst her breast had occasioned in her  
lungs! Her color, that had been wan-  
ing, was now gone. Her cough would  
now and then occasion a hectic, but it  
soon gave way again to a more livid &  
death-like paleness. Her breathing  
was much shorter. Her pulse quick  
and feeble. Her singing I found cost  
her extreme labour, though she seldom  
attempted it. At last a heavy and set-  
tled gloom sat upon her countenance.

"During this while her two sisters,  
whom I have mentioned, were follow-  
ing her example—they too wore cor-  
setts—and they too became pallid and  
weak. The effects, indeed, seemed  
precisely the same, according to the  
time they had used them. On seeing  
the condition, the hopeless condition of  
their sister, they became alarmed.  
"In June last (on the 21st day) Eliza-  
beth died—and "a victim," to use her  
physician's expressions, "to this  
fatal fashion." He had often remon-  
strated with her against the use of cor-  
setts, but in vain.

"The alarm which her death occa-  
sioned did not, however, induce Julia

and Anna to leave them off altogether.  
They wore them when they went out  
from home, or when company came.  
But on seeing your account of the un-  
fortunate Matilda, they abandoned their  
further use altogether. When they  
first announced to me their resolve, my  
heart swelled and mine eyes ran down  
with tears; I caught them to my bosom  
and gave them my blessings. My  
prayer is, that their wasted health may  
be restored—in which I have great con-  
fidence. They are cheerful, and tell  
me, now that they have resolved to  
wear corsetts no more, that they are  
sure they feel better. Our neighbours  
always maintained that Elizabeth spoil-  
ed her form and appearance by the use  
of them.

"It may afford you some satisfaction,  
sir, to know the effects of your good  
advice. And here let me add, that your  
manner in treating this subject has  
gained you much credit. Other writ-  
ers seemed delighted to hold women  
up to rail at, and expend upon them  
all the arrows of their satirical quiver  
—You reason with as though you loved  
them. May your success keep pace  
with the merits of the cause you have  
undertaken. I owe you much, Edwin.  
Your friend,

"ELIZABETH —."

This letter encourages me much.  
When I return from a journey which I  
shall commence this evening, I will re-  
sume this subject.

EDWIN.

"WHOLE DUTY OF WOMAN."

### COMPLACENCY.

Timorous as the tender fawn, pli-  
ant as the bending osier, gentle as the  
young turtle, and affable as courtesy  
itself, is the daughter of complacency.  
She maketh friends wherever she  
goeth; she is loved by all the children  
of men. Her behavior winneth the  
stranger, and endeareth her to those of  
her acquaintance. Do her steps lead  
to the house of mourning, she cometh  
not in dancing; neither doth the light-  
ness of her heart disgust the wedded  
to calamity, she weepeth with those  
that weep; she laugheth with those  
who laugh; she singeth in the house  
of gladness, and rejoiceth in the joy of  
her neighbors. She fashioneth her be-  
haviour to the model of others; where-  
fore, all must approve the resemblance  
of themselves. In the strait betwixt  
two, she is silent; she divideth not  
herself, that either may know to con-  
demn or approve.

Art thou deceived, she will mildly  
endeavor to set thee right; but if  
thou art froward to be instructed, she  
will permit thee to enjoy thy opinion  
undisturbed: so shall thou praise her  
when thou findest out thy error, for  
having so modestly left thee in thy  
deception. She is the sister of mode-  
ration; she denieth none the privilege  
of thinking for themselves. She urg-  
eth not belief where a doubt is remain-  
ing or denieth a scruple the power of  
conviction. Dost thou admire her  
steps, wouldst thou reap the advan-  
tages thereof: yet be cautious lest she  
lead thee astray. Follow not a multi-  
tude till they lead thee into evil, nor  
fear to draw back when thy sister  
goeth wrong, though she be offend-  
ed at thy singularity. Be not over  
courteous, lest thy modesty suffer;  
fear not being accounted unfashionable  
virtuous, lest afterwards thou reproach  
thyself—Better is the reviling of the  
world to the innocent, than the reflec-  
tion of self-reproach to the guilty.  
Complacency will endear thee to the  
world, but virtue to thyself and thy  
Creator. The love of many bringeth  
gladness to the heart, but happiness is  
only the companion of the upright.

### AN EULOGY ON WHISKEY.

By ABSALOM AIMWELL, ESQ.

1. Strong art thou, O Whiskey, on  
the high mountains, and strong is thy  
brother Brandy in the vales below  
them.
2. From the rising of the sun, even  
unto the going down thereof, thy vota-  
ries pay homage to thee; day unto day  
they worship thee; and in their nightly  
orgies they show forth the sweet in-  
fluence of thy spirit.
3. When they rise up they think of  
thee; when they meet together they  
talk of thee; and when they lie down  
they dream of thee;—thou art unto  
them Whiskey, and they are unto thee  
servants.
4. Their love to thee is wonderful—  
passing the love of women; yea, their  
wives and little ones, are not to be com-  
pared to thee.
5. By the power of thy burning ma-  
jesty, mobs rise on the western moun-  
tains, and being filled with thee, they  
fall flat on their faces—becoming beasts  
for thy sake.
6. Compared to thee, Sir Richard  
Rum is but a menial, held fast in the  
strong clutches of the eagle: Like Is-  
sachar "He croucheth down, he boweth  
his shoulders to bear, and hath become  
a servant to tribute."
7. But thy spirits, O Whiskey, ex-  
alteth above the flight of the eagle:  
When he maketh a pounce at thee, thy  
veterans shall lop off his talons.
8. When thou commandest, they  
rise against all law and government,  
and are valiant even unto the shedding  
of blood; Yea, their brother's blood!

9. Anarchy is thy counsellor, des-  
truction attendeth thee: Poverty and  
distress followeth thy steps; and the  
tears of the orphan move thee not.

10. When the voice of wisdom cri-  
eth peace! thy voice is louder than the  
voice of wisdom; And when thou cri-  
est "havoc," thy subjects shout amen.

11. The hot fire of thy spirit hath  
sing'd off the sensibility of their con-  
sciences; so that the destruction of so-  
cial order, the abuse of their father, &  
the murder of infants give them no  
pain!

12. Strong art thou, O Whiskey,  
upon the western mountains, and strong  
is thy brother Brandy, in the vales be-  
low.

Henry IV. of France, when hunting  
one day, happened to be separated from  
his attendants, and endeavoring to find  
them, he saw a peasant on a rising  
ground. The king asked him what he  
was doing there? He answered that he  
stood there to get a sight of the king,  
and was solicitous to know if he would  
pass that way. On which his majesty  
bid him get up behind him, and he  
would bring him to the place where  
the king was. Accordingly he moun-  
ted, and as they rode along, among the  
questions that passed in conversation,  
the peasant asked how he should dis-  
tinguish the king from the nobility who  
attended him? Very easily replied  
Henry, for all the rest will have their  
hats off. It was not long before they  
fell in with the company, who all un-  
covered their heads immediately, upon  
which his majesty, leaning over his  
shoulder, asked the peasant if he could  
guess which was the king? "By my  
f—th, replied he, it must be either you  
or me, for all the rest have their hats  
off."

## A PROPOSAL,

### For removing the incon-

veniencies incident to Locks and in-  
clined Planes, in transferring Canal-  
Boats from one level to another.

THE numerous expedients which  
have been tried in Europe, as  
remedies for the disadvantages attend-  
ant on Locks in canal-navigation, have  
not yet so far succeeded, as to preclude  
the hope for something superior to a-  
ny substitute hitherto devised.

Mr. FULTON, in his valuable Treas-  
ure on this subject, makes the follow-  
ing observation, in a note, page 28.  
"I do not hesitate to prognosticate the  
annihilation of Lock-Canals, by im-  
proved Science; in like manner as  
"improvement on machinery renders  
"the old apparatus useless."

In Dr. REE'S Cyclopaedia, more  
than one hundred and fifty pages are  
devoted to Canals: there the reader  
may find a description of some very  
extraordinary, if not Utopian attempts  
to obviate the disadvantages attach-  
ed to Locks, by other means than  
the awkward expedient of dragging  
Boats over inclined planes. Yet those  
planes continue to be still the common  
substitute, wherever Locks are reject-  
ed.

Since reading that description, my  
most favorite study has been the de-  
vising of Mechanism, for transferring  
boats, with their cargoes, from one le-  
vel of canal to another, by perpendic-  
ular lifts; and having with circum-  
spect deliberation, formed the conclu-  
sions stated below, I now present them  
to the Public, under a sincere belief,  
that I can accomplish, to complete ac-  
ceptance, the task defined in the fol-  
lowing statement, if life and health be  
continued for the experiment.

FIRST—I believe, that having the  
aid of discreet Stonelayers, Carpen-  
ters and Blacksmiths, I can, with suit-  
able materials, so combine the me-  
chanical powers, as to raise and let  
down with safety, a boat of the largest  
dimensions which passes the locks  
of any canal in this State (with her  
loading) 100 feet or more, perpendic-  
ularly at a single lift; and at the time  
for completing the lift, by the moder-  
ate labour of one man only, and of plac-  
ing the boat in the next level of canal,  
will not exceed the time required for  
the same boat to be passed through a  
lock of eight feet rise.

SECOND—I believe that a lock of  
eight feet rise, will uniformly draw  
from the upper level more than thirty  
times as much water as this system  
will require for passing the same boats  
up and down: And no more water will  
be expended with this mechanism, for  
a lift of one hundred feet perpendicu-  
lar, than for a lift of as many inches.

THIRD—I believe that this sys-  
tem is applicable to the purpose of  
transferring boats from a River or the  
Sea, into a Canal of higher level; and  
that the machinery can be so construc-  
ted, as to adapt itself to the rising and  
falling of the water, unless it should  
overflow its banks.

FOURTH—In lock-canals the up-  
per level is constantly subjected to an  
injurious loss of water, by the passage  
of every boat, whether it rises or des-  
cends through a lock; but by the sys-  
tem here offered, the upper level will  
gain water from the lower, by every  
boat of any considerable magnitude,  
which descends with a full cargo, and  
rises empty. In a trade therefore,  
which is altogether descending, the  
upper level will thereby constantly

gain water from the lower: and the  
contrary if the trade be wholly ascend-  
ing. Consequently a boat may descend  
with a full loading, & return partially  
loaded, without producing any sensi-  
ble diminution in either level. It is  
hence probable that for every hundred  
tons of cargo which descend, thirty or  
forty tons may ascend, without dimi-  
nishing the upper level, by the alternate  
transit.

FIFTH—The transfers under this  
system will not be interrupted by any  
fixed contingencies, such as having  
one boat ready to rise when another  
descends; but every boat will move as  
independently of any other, as on the  
lock-principle.

SIXTH—By this mode of transfer  
a boat will be subjected to no more in-  
jury than by going through a Lock;  
therefore no difference of construction  
will be required for the boats.

SEVENTH—Rafts or boards, tim-  
ber, &c. can be transferred from level  
to level by this system, with equal ease  
as boats.

EIGHTH—The expense of this  
mechanism, for any lift, however short,  
will probably be greater than the cost  
of a single lock of eight feet rise; but  
where more elevation is required, than  
two or three locks would produce, the  
balance of expense would then un-  
doubtedly be in favour of this system;  
because the cost of mechanism for a  
lift of Forty or Fifty feet, would not  
greatly exceed the cost of apparatus  
of the same kind for a lift of Four or  
Five feet.

Having learned in the school of ex-  
perience, that very plausible theories  
sometimes prove fallacious, I should  
decline attempting, in a first experi-  
ment of any kind, the Utmost which I  
think can be accomplished; but am  
ready to contract for constructing me-  
chanism for lifting boats, which with  
their full loading shall not much ex-  
ceed twenty tons each, to an elevation  
of forty feet, or any less distance, pro-  
vided I should be induced thereto, by  
acceptable encouragement from Can-  
did and Liberal Men.

Applications upon this subject, ei-  
ther personally, or by letter addressed  
to me at the Balance-Factory, Boston,  
will receive prompt attention.

In making the foregoing statement,  
I feel an assurance, that I do not de-  
ceive myself; and no attempt to de-  
ceive the public shall ever shame the  
declarations of

BENJAMIN DEARBORN.  
Boston, May, 1814.

## FULLING BUSINESS.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his  
friends and the public for a generous share  
of their custom since the death of Mr. Taylor,  
and wishes to inform them that he will carry  
on the Weaving and Fulling business in all  
its branches this winter: and will receive and  
deliver clothes the first day of every Court in  
Winchester, at Mr. William Panton's store.  
Any person who may favor him with their cus-  
tom, he will do the best he can for them, and  
return their cloth in the best manner he can.

HENRY PARRISH.

Clark County, Lower Howard's Creek.  
Aug 10 3-4w

## FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, containing  
one hundred and ninety five acres, first  
rate. It lies about four miles and a half from  
Winchester, on the main (Todd's) road that  
leads to Lexington.

I will, to suit the purchaser, sell one hun-  
dred acres WOOD LAND, without improve-  
ments, or I will sell the whole tract with an  
improvement of twenty five acres. It is un-  
necessary particularly to describe the tract, as  
it is supposed the purchasers would wish to  
view the premises, which they can do, and  
know the terms by applying to the subscrib-  
er.

WILLIAM EUBANK.  
Sept 9 6-3w

## To the Share-holders of the Winchester Library.

A N election for Directors to said Library  
will be held at the store of JAMES RICE,  
in the town of Winchester, on Friday the  
sixteenth of September, 1814. The election  
to commence at 10 o'clock, A M and to con-  
tinue from day to day. Sundays excepted, or  
till a majority of the share holders shall have  
voted.

By order of the Board.

Sept 2 SAMUEL HANSON, Sec'y.

## NOTICE.

THE subscribers will give the highest price  
in cash or leather for RAW HIDES.—  
Also, they will TAN HIDES one half for the  
other.

All Hides delivered them to Tan will be re-  
ceived for.

Wanted immediately, one or two Apprenti-  
ces to the Tanning and Currying business.

J. B. & T. C. BARR.  
Sept 2 5-4m

## To Rent,

THE HOUSE on Main Street, in the tow-  
n of Winchester, lately occupied as a shop  
by Benjamin Doggett, deceased. Any of  
disposed to rent it can know the terms by  
application at this office.

Sept 2 5

## Notice.

IN the event of our visiting Phila-  
delphia this fall for goods, we wish to col-  
lect all money due us, both on note and on  
account—and if we should decline going  
equally anxious to have the old business set-  
tled, either with money or with the execution  
of notes.

J. ANDERSON & CO.  
Winchester, Aug. 26. 4---t

## BLANKS

For sale at this Office