

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

Vol. IX.]

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1816.

[No. 438.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Five Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued (but at the option of the Editor) until arrearages are paid.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. All advertisements sent to the office without having the number of times for which they are to be inserted designated, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

All communications to the Editor must be post paid.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

I own the glorious subject fires my breast, And my soul's darling passions stands confessed; Beyond or love's, or friendships sacred band, Beyond myself, I prize my native land. On this foundation would I build my fame, And emulate the Greek and Roman name.

Are we not mark'd by all the circling world, As the great stake, the last resort of liberty.

Haughtiness of spirit has ever been deemed the prominent characteristic of republics. It is the effect which every free government has upon the minds of its citizens, and in proportion to the liberty which prevails, and the superiority felt by every member of the community.

This temper of mind, so far as it does not lead us into a blind confidence, which may induce us to despise an enemy, or to a contempt of foreign arts which may be beneficially naturalized, ought to be encouraged rather than depressed. At least, it is the duty of every citizen to foster a love of country, which shall seek its gratification in promoting the public weal from domestic sources, and in preserving the national character distinct, unique and free from every foreign contamination.

The Greeks in their early days, and their prosperity and glory viewed the rest of the world as barbarians, compared with whom they were themselves as demi gods. This sentiment sprang from two causes. First, because they were free, being governed by laws to which each citizen was party; and secondly, because their cities and their manners were embellished by the fine arts, which were cultivated amongst them with more success than in any other part of the globe.

Each individual, inspired by the spirit of freedom, considered himself an overmatch for any barbarians, who, wanting that 3 months' were the slaves of sin and despotism. To this opinion may be ascribed their surprising victories over the Persians under Xerxes and his lieutenants, and their still greater triumphs when led by the enterprising Alexander. They judged correctly, that submission to the despotic will of others unfits a man for the nobler parts of life, and reduces him to an Automaton, whose value depends not upon itself, but upon him who moves the springs by which it is set in motion. They also considered the study of the sciences and the fine arts as the means of mental improvement, which, by rendering the mind acute and comprehensive, gave them the same advantages over men not so prepared, as the latter possessed over the brutes. Nor was this feeling less remarkable in the Roman republic. It was so strong, perhaps in the time of Cato the Censor, who refused to receive the polished manners and learning of the Greeks. But this national spirit was not less servicable to the Romans than the Grecians, and contributed much to make them masters of the world. At the time the Roman glory and power was at its height, the sense of superiority which marked the nation, was founded not only on their greater liberty, but also on their superior knowledge, which is always the concomitant of freedom.

Great Britain, the boast of all the European nations, acquired under Cromwell when she believed herself never to be a haughty nation, which has ever since distinguished the nation. The great body of the English people have, for ages, believed, that an English yeoman was at all times able to beat three Frenchmen. The English carried this pride to a ludicrous extent, of which the following fact is an instance; yet, whilst I give it, I am disposed to believe that our late contest may have been to them a corrective.

In April 1684, when Algiers had received a merited chastisement from the arms of Louis the 14th, many Christian captives were delivered up on the requisition of the French commandant. Amongst them were several English, who after having been received on board the ship of Damville, the French captain, obstinately contended that

their release was solely owing to the consideration which the Algerines had for his Britannic Majesty. This arrogance induced from Damville a punishment somewhat severe, though just. Sending for the Algerines, he delivered to the English slaves, saying, "as these people pretend they were freed by the ave you have of their king, mine cannot take the liberty to offer them his protection. I put them, therefore, again into your hands, that you may have an opportunity to show the respect you owe to their sovereign." It is needless to say the English resumed their fetters.

The character of the American citizen should exhibit a devotion to his country without bounds; a delight in its constitution and manners; a taste for the sciences and the polite arts, as the means of enriching and embellishing it, and were it dashed with a little of that *ferre* which leads us to highly value ourselves, and to avoid an overbearing respect for others, I should not resist the temptation. The first step to the respect of others is to respect ourselves, as the conviction of the eye of battle that we shall conquer, is the surest presage of victory. What were the advantages which the Greeks, the Romans, or British possessed over us? Did they boast of their liberty? Our mild, equal and steady system of government, which ensures a freedom as great as is consistent with human happiness, is much injured by comparing it with the hasty changes and bloody commotions which mark the two former; and with the venality, corruption and disguised oppression which disgrace the latter. Did they pride themselves on their wealth? In no country is wealth so equally diffused as in the U.S. They might boast individuals of Creasian wealth, but they must also have deplored the poverty of the people. Were they our superiors in morals? We have as much genuine virtue as the proudest could boast. Compare the records of our courts with those of any other nation, and the paucity of crime, the mildness and the certainty of our punishments, will bear honorable testimony to the enlightened morals of our people. Did the advantages of science and the adornments of taste elevate their minds? So would they elevate ours. What country in its infancy could display a progress equal to that which we have made? We were early distinguished in astronomy and natural philosophy; in useful mechanics we are not surpassed, and by a more judicious application we already mock the force of the most rapid rivers, and shall soon bid defiance to the storm of the ocean. In painting, we rank equally high with the other nations. Our West, Trumbull, and many others that might be named, have shed a never fading lustre on the country. Although yet in our infancy, we have made a noble attempt at epic poetry; and when posterity shall enumerate the few the very few, epic poems which the world has produced, the name of the Columbian will not be forgotten. Lastly, if military fame be necessary to create a national pride, where shall we find heroes more highly merited, than those which form the rays of the American flag. Whilst the battle of New Orleans shall ever be considered as important as that of Thermopylae, it will not be deemed less happy and glorious than those of Cressy and Agincourt. Nor when the imagination of the historic reader shall dwell with wonder upon the bloody combats of the Nile and Trafalgar, shall he hesitate to rank in equal glory the British hero and the conquerors of Erie and Champlain.

With all these inducements to national pride—with all these excitements to self-respect, may we find none who shall grossly worship a foreign nation, and exchange the sterling gold of patriotic pride for the glittering gold of foreign vanity, who shall basely part with the domestic garb, for a motley cloak of foreign manners, and lose the amiable simplicity of the republican, in the low politeness of European courts.

FROM THE AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

Extract of a Letter from a young Gentleman of Philadelphia, to his Mother, dated "ST. LOUIS, June 13, 1816.

DEAR MOTHER, I shall now fulfill my promise, and give you a more deliberate description of what is passing here. In the first place, you must know, my mind has been completely revolutionized. Instead of settling in "some lone, obscure retreat," as Thompson expresses it, I have mingled with the busy world. I have found, that it is only in proportion as we associate with mankind, that we become acquainted with the ways of life, and with ourselves. I can truly say, that I have been a stranger to myself. In travelling, we see such a variety of different beings, that the contrast involuntarily strikes the mind. The judgment then begins to act, guided by experience; inferences are drawn from the past, and conclusions formed upon the comparison of former and present appearances. Can it be supposed, that a per-

son moving in one sphere of life, can ever form a correct notion of the great whole; or is it reasonable to think, that Books can convey that lively picture of life which is only found abroad. Even the Painter's lively skill, is inadequate to give a true copy of Inanimate Nature; how then is it to be imagined, that the widely extended labyrinth of the mind can be comprised in a few volumes, or its intricate ramifications reduced to any determinate arrangement? Beside the knowledge we collect in travelling, there is a countless variety of pleasure ever dancing before the imagination; we are never satiated, because there is a perpetual change. Like the Bee, we may rove from flower to flower, and collect nutritious food even from weeds and brambles; for in the progress of life, it is often our lot to mingle with wild uncultivated nature. Let I should out-run the limits of my paper, before I am aware of it, let us take a walk through St. Louis. The first impression on entering the town, would be, that it was never laid out with the customary taste of the Americans. These crooked Streets, winding with the bend of the river; these curiously built Houses; and these old stone Forts and Fortifications. The plan of the town, is indeed the principal objection against it—the situation is beautiful, being on the gradual slope of a hill, on the top of which, the town now begins to spread itself. From the upper town, there is an extensive view of the Mississippi in front; looking towards the West, the eye stretches over a vast prairie—the bosom of which, a beautiful Lake, two miles in extent, spreads its waters; on the North, are seen the Mountains—these are supposed to have been the sepulchres of the dead, but when or by whom raised, it is impossible to say. Having taken a prospect of the situation, let us now take a nearer view of what appears to the town itself. It would seem, that the taste of the French, instead of being displayed in the neatness or style of the buildings, was solely employed in laying out their gardens; wherein they far surpass the Americans. Front street, facing the river, is the place of business.—The other streets, may be compared to walks through a spacious Garden; for each house is surrounded with two or three acres of ground, planted with trees—each Lot, has its orchard, flower and kitchen Garden. The Acazias which are seen before every house, are the most beautiful trees imaginable. These are most in Pennsylvania, are much inferior, both in size and beauty. The branches of the former, grow irregular, with their foliage—the other, on the contrary, puts forth its spreading branches in regular gradation, one above the other—the leaves and branches grow horizontally, and are thickly clothed with leaves of different hues, some of a dark rich green, some of a pale, and some almost yellow. You will also see in some of the Gardens, clumps of Palms, around the roots of which the earth is elevated and sodded with grass. These are favorite retreats of the French, in the cool of the evening—here, with a table before them, spread with different kinds of fruits and wines, they refresh and enjoy themselves till bed-time. It is seldom that their festivity is unaccompanied by music—that of the Violin is the favorite. What with their music, and what with their incessant chattering, the whole place is kept in a continual hum.

On entering their houses, you would be surprised at the singular appearance of their floors. Instead of stepping on Pine boards, you would either apprehend that you were about to plunge into a smooth pool of water, or else to slip on a glassy pavement; for it is a peculiar custom with them to polish their floors—it is done by oiling the whole with Linseed Oil, about once a week, and afterwards to increase the polish, the Negroes rub the whole floor, daily, with handbrushes and a cloth, in the same manner as you would rub a Mahogany table. Pine, with which the floors of Pennsylvania are laid, would not, I imagine take the polish. Although the houses without, are not in general of a very prepossessing appearance, within they are furnished in great style. The rooms are hung with pictures, and the mantles adorned with vases, over which are suspended wreaths of artificial flowers. In some corner of the room, there is generally seen what they call "Um Canape"; this is a sort of Couch, ornamented in the Indian fashion, with various figures ingeniously worked in with Porcupine Quills—every day this is spread with fresh plucked Roses, which perfume the whole room with delicious fragrance. Perhaps it would surprise you, to hear of Carriages and Phaetons rattling through the streets of a town, almost out of the confines of the world; yet I can tell you it is no unusual sight. The favourite riding excursion, is along the shore of the Mississippi; here, for the distance of five miles, the road is an uninterrupted level, on which there is a full prospect of the Mississippi, with several romantic Isles, which might be imagined the favourite retreat of Nymphs and Naiads; on the opposite shore, an aged Forest extends as far as

the eye can reach—on the left, the prairie opens on the view, where the prospect is uninterrupted, save by scattered clumps of trees; the road itself, is shaded by large sycamore and willow trees. Could you but transport yourself, for a moment, to the Banks of this noble River, you would be infatuated with the Scenery. In some places, immense Cliffs are seen rising perpendicularly to the height of fifty yards; sometimes the Rocks are seen projecting over the water, and forming large Caverns; in other places, the beach is covered over to the waters brink with thick woods; then again, there is nothing seen but one continued Cane brake, which is Green winter and summer—the smallest breath of wind agitates these slender reeds, whose undulations, at a distance, gives them the appearance of green-rolling waves. From these, you may cast the eye to the opposite shore, and there, over a prairie bespangled with wild flowers, stretch the prospect to the distant horizon. So various is the Scenery of this Western Country, that the mind is lost in admiration.—Lo; here is the limits of my paper.—We can no longer wander about the Woods or Prairies of the Mississippi. If ever I return, you shall have a long and full description, which cannot be given in the narrow limits of a sheet.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 18.

ALGERINE PIRATES.

Mr. Brougham rose, in pursuance of a notice he had given, to move for the production of papers respecting certain negotiations that had been entered into with the Dey of Algiers. As far as his information went, a treaty had been concluded with the Dey by the Neapolitan and Sardinian governments, the general purport of which had been the ransom of certain captives at a large sum for each captive, and a stipulation for the payment of an annual sum in future, on the promise that no more captures should be made. It had generally been believed that this country had been a party to this treaty; if ever I had been the case—if we had sanctioned such a treaty by joining in it—if we had any share in the negotiation—and above all, if lord Exmouth, furnished with such means as his fleet afforded, did negotiate, it was a stain on the character of the country, and would be attended with the most mischievous consequences.—Such a negotiation amounted to a sanction of all the piracies and captures that had been made, and of almost all that could be made, inasmuch as the Dey was only bound not to take the subjects of the two powers with whom stipulations had been entered into. After all the questions that had been committed, a ransom was sanctioned by Great Britain, and the States, who had not been parties to this treaty, were to be plundered without redress. Nor was this a vain alarm; for the consequence of the treaty had been, that the Algerines, discontented with the arrangements made by their government, which they considered as abridging their natural right to plunder, by exempting Naples and Sardinia from their ravages, had been appeased by being told that a great space was yet left them, and that they might prey on all Franks, except the subjects of Naples and Sardinia. There had in consequence been an increase of depredation on the Roman and Tuscan coasts; particularly the Roman, as the naval force of Rome was inadequate to offer assistance. In the ignorance in which the house now stood as to the particulars of this treaty, he should only observe that we could not with any consistency proceed session after session to discuss such questions as tended to the abolition of the African slave trade, while we allowed another slave trade, equally odious, and if possible attended with more horrid consequences, to exist, as here the barbarian was the slave trader, and civilized nations the victims; while in the other case, the son when he fell into the hands of a civilized nation. It was unnecessary for him to dwell on the cruelties that were exercised; they were already too well known; he had, however, but lately read a statement made by a gallant naval officer of the name of Croker, who had witnessed the landing of three hundred prisoners. Of these, seventy died in a fortnight, while the survivors were only allowed one pound of coarse bread a day, with a very small portion of water.—They were led out to labor in common with the mules, and like them were tortured by the lash. At night 24 hammocks were stowed in one small room, the heat and stench of which were intolerable. Neither sex nor age was spared by these pirates, and even children were seized for some abominable purpose. A Neapolitan lady of distinction, carried off with eight children, six of whom still survived, had lately been seen by a British officer, in the 13th year of her captivity. Could the house know these things, and countenance such a traffic? Would they not feel the highest indignation, and even remorse, that they had not before put an end

New Drug and Medicine Store.

THIS subscriber has just received a further supply of fresh Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. which makes his stock on hand very complete. He deems it quite unnecessary to enumerate the long Catalogue of Medicines he has on hand, suffice to say, he has every article in common use. He has also a variety of other articles, part of which he will enumerate as follows, viz.

- Paints and Dye Stuffs.
- White Lead, Dry and ground in Oil.
- Spanish Brown ditto.
- Yellow Ochre ditto.
- Red Lead, Black Lead
- Venetian Red
- Patent Yellow, Red Chalk
- Kings Yellow, Chromic Yellow
- Rose Pink, Terra De Sienna
- Umber, Greens Martis
- Litharge, Sugar of Lead
- White Vitrol, Stone Ochre
- Dutch Pink, Flower of Emery
- Blue Smalt, Powdered Turmeric
- Vermillion, Drop Lake
- Carmine, Red Coral
- Quick Silver
- Verdigris, Aquafortis
- Prussian Blue No. 1.
- Ditto No. 2.
- Gum Copal
- Ditto Varnish
- First Quality Black Varnish
- Spirits Turpentine by the Barrel, Gallon, or Bottle
- Logwood, Fustic
- Necrologia wood
- Brazil Wood
- Ground Red wood
- Coppers, Allan, Inlugo
- Madder, Annetto, Indigo
- Alleppo Galls, Heel Ball

An Assortment of Hatters Trimmings, Bow Strings, Linings, Bands, Bindings, Morocco Skins.

Miscellaneous Articles. Ladies Dressing Boxes, Tortoise shell Combs assorted, First quality Quills, Ditto Razors in Cases, Ditto Penknives and Scissors, Silver Pocket Pencil Cases, Ditto Tooth Picks, Ditto Bodkins, Essence Lemon, Ditto Burgamot, Oder of Roses, Pomatum, Tooth Powder, Ditto Brushes, Windsor Soap, Rose ditto, Transparent ditto, Wash Balls, Lip Salve in Boxes, First Quality Wine Bitters, in bottles, Shining Lard Blacking, Gold and Silver Leaf, Dutch Metal ditto, First quality Claret, Philadelphia Porter & Ale in bottles, Best Spanish Cigars, Cheesing Tobacco.

AN ASSORTMENT OF THE First quality English Quills, And a variety of other articles too tedious to mention, all of which he will sell at the Alexandria prices. His Soda Fountain is now in operation, and a constant supply of Water, of the best quality, will be kept on hand, and may be had at the Fountain from Sun-rise in the morning until nine o'clock in the evening.

ANTHONY R. THORNTON, Winchester, Aug. 7.

PROPOSALS,

For Publishing by Subscription, AN ORIGINAL WORK, ENTITLED THE IRISH EMIGRANT, an historical tale founded on fact—By an Irishman.—This work will be comprised in two volumes; each volume to contain upwards of two hundred pages to be delivered to subscribers neatly bound and lettered, at the rate of 75 cents per volume, to non-subscribers one dollar.

The Author of the above proposed publication, in thus intruding himself on the notice of the public, by commencing his literary productions in the form of a Novel—productions of which description are generally stigmatized, by the more reflecting part of the community as having an immoral tendency—must only excuse himself by mentioning that the Novel there was the only one, which presented itself to his view, whereby he could, in his opinion obtain any degree of public approbation.—And as he has used his utmost exertions in endeavouring to render the historical outlines as correct as possible, has no doubt, but the work will be perused not with pleasure only, for the purpose of passing by a leisure hour, but for the more beneficial purpose of conveying to the young mind, important historical details which may be handed down to the posterity of the readers as facts.

Subscriptions for the above will be received at this office.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from dealing with my slaves in any manner whatsoever, without my written permission.—Such as disregard this notice, will be proceeded with the utmost rigor of the law, without distinction.

MOSES GIBBONS, Aug. 7.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

JAMES WALKER, Avon Mills, May 22.

Blank Attachments For Sale at this Office.

J. A. PORTER, Charlestown, Aug. 14.

Le Roy P. Williams, OF FREDERICK COUNTY, VA.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he is settled in Alexandria, and will receive flour to sell on commission. He will obtain the highest prices, and the interest of his friends is particularly attended to as if they were present. Orders will be strictly complied with. Alexandria, Aug. 1.

Five Dollars Reward.

LEFT the commons of Martinsburg about two weeks ago, a light brown horse, with a white strip extending from his forehead to his nostrils, reddish mane and tail, shod before but has never been shod behind. Any person delivering the said colt to the subscriber shall receive the above reward, and reasonable expenses. JACOB BILLMYRE, Martinsburg, July 31.

Stray Steer.

CAME to my plantation on Opeckon Creek, Jefferson County, about the middle of May last, a brown steer, between three and four years old, with a hole in the right ear, and a swallow fork and a small nick in the under part of the left—appraised at nineteen dollars. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. JOSEPH EDWARDS, July 31.

One Dollar Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Charlestown, on the 21th of June last, an apprentice to the Plastering Business, named JOSEPH SPOTTS, about 16 years of age, with light hair—had on a dark grey cloth roundabout, and striped cotton pantaloons. The above reward will be paid for securing said apprentice in jail, or for reasonable expenses if brought home.—All persons are forewarned from harboring or employing said apprentice at their peril. THOMAS HILL, Aug. 7.

Thomas S. Bennett & Co.

HAVE commenced the Mercantile business in Shepherd's Town, opposite Messrs. Selby & Swearingen's. They have a very general and extensive assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, selected from the latest importations, which they offer for sale on very accommodating terms.

THEY HAVE Irish Linens and Sheetings, Elegant diaper and damask table Linens, Linen Cambricks, Kentings, Cambric, Jaconet, Leno, Book and Mull Muslins, unusually cheap, India Muslins, Elegant plain and satin striped Muslins, Fancy Muslins of various descriptions, Gingham, and Seersuckers, Ladies and gentlemen's silk and cotton Hose, Ladies and gentlemen's white and black kid Gloves, Silk Gloves, Superb laventine Shawls and Handkerchiefs, richly figured and plain, Love Handkerchiefs, Italian and Canton Crapes of various colours, Laventines, Satins, and Double Florences, black and other colours, Thread, Silk and Cotton Laces, Superior Cloths and Kesimers, Second quality Cloths and Kesimers, Florentine and Marselles Vestings, White Counterpanes, Russia Sheetings, Towell Baggings, Ticklenburg, Home made Linen, Plated Brille Bits and Stirrup Irons, A large assortment of Saddlery, China, Glass and Queen's Ware, A few elegant sets of plated Castors, Cheap Groceries and Liqueurs, Hardware and Cutlery, Waldron's double prime Cradling and Grass Scythes, Long's Suckles, &c. &c. &c. May 30.

Wool Carding Machine.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his former customers and the public generally, that his WOOL CARDING MACHINES at Mr. Beeler's Felling Mill, will be removed to Mr. Daniel Kibbe's Mill, formerly owned by John Lyons, on Bullskin, and will be in operation about the 25th of this month. The above Machines will be managed by an experienced hand, and every attention paid to render general satisfaction. They are supplied with cards of the first quality, and will, with the attention which they will have, insure as good work to customers as any other machines in this or the adjoining counties. It will be necessary for wool sent to the above machines to be well prepared, as it will be an advantage to the carding. The price for carding wool into rolls eight cents per pound.

JAMES WALKER, Avon Mills, May 22.

GREEN HILL FOR SALE.

This Farm lies in Jefferson County Virginia, on the road leading from Charles town to Shepherd's town, three miles from the former and seven from the latter place, and 5 miles from Harpers Ferry. It is in point of fertility and situation, not inferior to any farm in Jefferson County, containing between five and six hundred acres. The owners of this estate, are Mrs. Mary and Moore, Mrs. Sarah Aspinwall of Shepland town, and the subscribers. Being desirous of avoiding any disagreement in the division, have agreed to sell the whole. Application may be made to any of the above named persons for the terms, and a view of the place may be had at any time.

CATO MOORE, JOHN DIXON, Charles town, July 31.

PROSPECT HILL FOR SALE.

This property lies partly within and partly adjoining Charles town, in Jefferson County, Virginia, on a beautiful eminence—it has on it two neat and commodious dwellings, with a spacious garden annexed to each, and to one of them about six acres of prime farming land. From this situation there is a view over the Town and for several miles of the surrounding Country. It would suit well a professional man, a gentleman of leisure and fortune, or any person who is desirous of a beautiful healthful place, and delights in the culture of the Vine, the Garden, and a little Farm. I will take good bonds, if not long to become due, if money cannot conveniently be had, in payment. Also a valuable water lot containing about an acre of ground, within a few paces of Mr. Worthington's Mill. This lot is well situated for a brewery, tannery, distillery and bath. Nothing but my infirm state of health would induce me to sell this property. I shall have to devote a considerable part of my time and funds in endeavoring to gain in some degree, a restoration of my enfeebled limbs. It is probably I shall soon be absent at some watering place, if any person wishing to view the place in order to make a purchase will please apply to my wife living thereon, who is fully authorized by power of attorney to act in my place. The above property will be sold separate or together, as may suit the purchaser. JOHN DIXON, Jr. July 24.

Last Notice.

THOSE who made purchases at the sale of the property of Andrew Evered, dec'd—also the purchasers at the sale of the property of Giles Cook, jun. dec'd, will please to settle their notes and bills due on the first of April, and if not paid by the 10th of August, suits will be brought to August Court. JOHN ABELL, June 26.

W. & J. LANE,

Have just received a very general assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which have been carefully selected for cash, from the late arrivals of the spring. They include those who wish to purchase remarkable cheap goods to call and view their assortment, which consists in part of very cheap Irish Linens, Dowls and Diaper, Cambric and Mull Muslins, Dimities, Double Florence and Laventine Silks, rich Silk Shawls, Bandano, Barcelona and Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Shirting, Cottons, Calicoes and Chintzes, Marcellies and other Waistcoating, Plain and Ribbed Stockings, elegant London Saxony Cloths, Casimeres, Parasols and Silk Umbrellas, Ladies fashionable Straw Bonnets and Shoes, Bedtickings and German Linens, Knives and Forks, Pen Knives, Scythes, Cradling and Grass Scythes, Scythe Stones, Flux Hackles, Strap Iron, Crowley and German Steel, Queens, Glass and China Ware, Susulanna Shad and Herrings, Sugars, Teas, Coffee, Rice, Malasses, sweet Oranges, Almonds, Raisins, Philberts, and Walnuts, Spirits and Brandy, Port and other Wines, Wrought and Cut Nails, Patent and other Medicines, Paints and Oil—all of which, having been well bought, are now offered at very reduced prices for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers. Charles Town, June 12.

PREPARE TO PAY your Taxes in Virginia chartered paper, or specie.

THE subscribers will commence collecting the Taxes for the County of Jefferson, on the 1st day of July next, and as the Treasury Department of the state will receive no other but notes of the Chartered Banks of Virginia, or specie, in payment of the Public Revenue—all persons concerned are requested to be prepared with the above money, as no other can be received by us. WILLIAM LITTLE, JOHN B. HENRY, Dep. Sh. for Van Rutherford, June 19.

From the Newburyport Herald.

ON THE WASP, SLOOP OF WAR.

No more shall Blakely's thunder roar Upon the stormy deep; Far distant from Columbia's shore His tombless ruins sleep; But long Columbia's song shall tell How Blakely fought, how Blakely fell.

Though long on foaming billows cast, The battle's fury brav'd, And still unsmil'd on thy mast The stary banner wav'd; Unconquer'd will Columbia be While she can boast of sons like thee.

O sleep—the battle's rage no more Shall animate thy breast; No sound on Lethe's silent shore Disturbs the warrior's rest; No wave molest its peaceful tide No waves on its waters ride.

Nor will the muse refuse a tear O'er 'Rally's' course to flow, Or one less genuine and sincere On Fillingham's breast; Farewell! no warlike sound again Can rouse you from the wat'ry main.

Lieutenants on board the Wasp.

ON LIFE.

Life is the vision of a morn, That flies the coming day; It is the blossom on the thorn, Which rude winds sweep away. 'Tis like the charming hue that glows Upon a virgin's face; 'Till care hath nipp'd her fading rose, And wither'd every grace.

It is the image of the sky, In glassy waters seen; When not a cloud appears to fly Across the blue serene.

But soon the waves began to roar, And lift their foaming head; The mimic stars appear no more, And all the heav'n is fled.

'Tis fleeting as the passing rays Of bright electric fire; That gild the pole with sudden blaze, And in the breeze expire.

It is the morning's gentle gale, That as it softly blows, Scarce seems to sight across the vale, Or bend the blushing rose.

But soon the gathering tempest pour, And all the sky dark'ning o'er; The gale becomes the whirlwind's roar, The sigh—a raging storm.

For care and sorrow's morbid gloom, And heart according strife, And sickness pointing to the tomb; 'Await the end of life.

NOTICE.

THE Collector of the United States revenue and direct tax will attend at Fulton's tavern, in Charlestown, on Monday the 26th day of August, and at Harpers Ferry on Friday the 30th of August, in order to give one more opportunity to those who have failed to pay the direct tax for 1815, of paying it in such money as the Collector has heretofore received. Immediately after those days the Collector will wait on delinquents at their houses, when he will expect payment in such money as the state collectors receive. The Collector informs those whose bonds for distilling have become due, that unless they are discharged during the present month they will be placed in the hands of the deputy attorney for the United States for collection—and those who are indebted for additional duties on distilled spirits, that as the tax has ceased, it is necessary that the Collector should take immediate measures to close the collection.

W. S. DAVISON, Col. Rev. 9th Dis. Va. Collector's Office, Winchester, August 12, 1816.

FOR SALE.

Ten thousand acres of Land, situate and lying on the Tennessee and Holston rivers, (branches of the Ohio) in the state of Tennessee; and but a few miles from Knoxville, near the seat of government of that flourishing state.—This land, for the most part is perhaps as rich and fertile, and well adapted to the culture and growth of wheat, rye, corn, tobacco, indigo and cotton, as any in the state—it is eligibly situated, and abounds with the most choice timber, as walnut, locust, mulberry, cherry, sugar tree, elm, beech, ash, satinwood, &c.

To sell, only one or two thousand acres of this land, is preferred; unless an objection should be made to purchasing so small a quantity, or less than the whole. The title is indisputable, and the terms will be made advantageous to the purchaser.

J. A. PORTER, Charlestown, Aug. 14.

Blank Attachments For Sale at this Office.

J. A. PORTER, Charlestown, Aug. 14.

to such proceedings? The sanction which has been given them by the treaty, was a sufficient ground for calling on the noble lord for the production of these papers; he thereupon moved, "that a humble address be presented to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, praying that there be laid before the house copies of the treaties entered into with the dey of Algiers, under the sanction of the British admiral, and also the correspondence that had passed on the subject."

Lord Castlereagh said that his majesty's government were only in possession of some of the documents moved for, as the negotiations were not yet terminated. When the whole should be completed, there would be no difficulty in producing the papers to the house; and it would be seen that every principle of justice and policy had been carefully attended to. He should object to the motion at present, merely on the ground that he did not wish to give partial information on such a subject. He should, however, state, that the cause of humanity had been materially advanced by the negotiations which had been carried on, as it was for the first time agreed to by the dey of Algiers, that captives should be considered and treated on the European footing as prisoners of war, and set at liberty at the conclusion of every peace.

Sir T. Adams stated, that it was the bounden duty of this country to use all her exertions and power consistently with due prudence, towards riding the world of this horrible and infamous slavery. Our conduct in one part of the world, contrasted with what we were said to suffer in the other, would leave a stigma upon us, which it would be most painful to bear.

Mr. H. Smith reproved our suffering a nest of pirates to exist in the centre of the world. The treaties which we had hitherto made with those barbarians consisted of little more than sending them presents, to induce them to suspend their depredations. He thought that the great opportunity of freeing the world from those pirates had been lost last year in the congress. He hoped that every means would be adopted to put them down, and that no treaty be entered into to recognize, even by implication, the pretended right of the Algerines to plunder.

Lord Cochrane contended, that two sail of the line would be sufficient to complete the dey of Algiers to any terms. The other hand, however, indisposed the inhabitants of Portugal may be to submit to the Spanish yoke, it does not appear that they possess any means of resistance in the absence of their soldiery. We know not what foundation there may be for these speculations. French politicians are never easy without discovering, or fancying that they have discovered, some deep intrigue; but if any movements of the sort are really going on, it would be desirable that our influence at the Court of the Brazils should be a little better supported than it has been of late. We believe there is no British minister of any rank there at present.

FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

Mr. Brougham is among the opposition members of the British Parliament who are on a visit to the continent.

The Prince of Cobourg is admitted a member of the British Privy Council.

General R. A. Seymour is appointed Governor of St. Lucia.

A committee was appointed by the House of Commons to wait on the duke of Wellington, to congratulate him on his return to England.

The London Morning Chronicle, says that in a late debate in the House of Commons, as to the Algerines, Lord Castlereagh stood alone in hesitating about the expediency of a war with Algiers. Lord Cochrane said two sail of the line could destroy the forts of Algiers in an hour.

Letters from Constantinople received in London, mention the arrival there of the French generals Savary and Lallemand, from Malta. It was supposed they were going to Austria. It was understood the British were to liberate them at Malta, on condition of their going to the United States of America.

It is said in the Morning Chronicle that Admiral Lord Exmouth has important communications to make, respecting an illustrious personage. The Princess of Wales is undoubtedly meant. There have been some suspicions that she was a little deranged.

The Chronicle hints that some circumstances in Lord Exmouth's fleet occasioned his return to England.

A subscription has been commenced in London to raise money to defray the expense of rebuilding the German Protestant Church of St. Peter, the Parsonages, the School, and Alms houses, at Copenhagen, which were all destroyed in the British bombardment in 1807. Lord Gambier, who commanded in that expedition, has subscribed.

and after a sanguinary battle the fugitives were not able to make a stand, and they were routed and dispersed in all directions.

"The Ashantees having afterwards heard that they found asylum near this place (Cape Coast Castle), they dispatched a part of their army thither, with an intention of destroying the town, and I am sorry to say there has been much skirmishing, and several heads taken off by the victors, for since the abolition of the slave trade, it is the uniform custom of these savages to put all their prisoners to death. Mr. White interfered as soon he heard of what was going on, and dispatched messengers to the Ashantee general, who has returned a pacific answer, stating, that he has no intention to molest Cape Coast.—You may be sure, however, that we are not without alarm, as their army is so close to us, that while it remains, we feel as uneasy as if we were about to receive the onsets of the French. The fact is, that we place no confidence in their pacific professions. All the English, for many miles round, have hurried into the Castle with the utmost precipitation, where we are shut in with between four and five thousand women and children. On the other side, the Worsaw tribe have brought an army down against Commeda, so that there is nothing but war and slaughter all around us. The Annamobes, and all the tribes as far as Baracco, are either murdered or dispersed, and such is our critical situation, that we know not what will become of us, as it seems impossible for any of us to leave the coast, as we have no ships at hand, and the Lord Mulgrave is not expected in less than a fortnight."

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On the 22d of June a shop keeper in London, was convicted of selling snuff-boxes with indecent pictures on the lids, fifteen pounds and sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

DIVING BELL.
The first trial of this ingenious machine, which is attached to the Resolute brig, under the direction of Mr. Sadley, King's Harbor Master for Plymouth Sound and part of Catwater, took place in the latter on Monday night, in presence of numerous spectators in boats. Being lowered from the vessel with Fisher, the diver, he remained suspended under water nearly half an hour, in order that he might ascertain the fitness of the apparatus. Finding all correct, he made a signal of recall, and then went to the bottom in 27 feet water, accompanied by Mr. Pope, ship builder, and two of Mr. Bolley's boat's crew, as volunteers. After exploring the marine regions for half an hour, they rose, and brought up with them a very large iron scale, which had apparently lain in the water a considerable time, highly pleased with their adventure, and without having suffered the least inconvenience. The light from the bull's eye reflectors enabled them to see every thing just around, and when they wished either to shift their situation or rise, it was done by striking the side of the bell, one, two, or more times with an iron hammer, which was distinctly heard by the persons in attendance on board the vessel. The next experiment will be in the Sound.

PETERSBURGH, (Va.) Aug. 13. CALL OF CONVENTION.
At a meeting of the citizens of Petersburg, held in the court-house on Friday evening, August 9th, pursuant to adjournment, to take into consideration the proposition of the Winchester committee having for its object a call of convention, Robert Birchett, Esq. in the chair, and Esq. G. Vance, secretary.

The following preamble, offered by Mr. Birchett to display themselves in a prominent manner, as was strikingly evinced in Plymouth Sound, yesterday night, and on Tuesday night last. On the former day Fisher, the diver, brought up with him, after 15 minutes absence, a stone, weighing 200 lbs, though nearly buried in shelly sand. On the latter day, the anchorage of the Sound having been swept for a massy rock, lost from one of the Breakwater vessels, in 1813, and the same being found, the bell vessel placed over the spot and the bell lowered, with Fisher and two other men, and proper implements for boring, in 33 feet of water, who succeeded in boring the stone, securing a lewis, and making fast a purchase for heaving it up, all which was safely effected in about two hours and a half from the time of descending. The rock thus recovered, weighs 4 lbs, and just and a public respect for the authors of this appeal to the public will. They perfectly concur in opinion that there are defects in the present form of government, which necessarily require amendment. Equal Rights and Equal Representation constitute the basis of Democratic government. That to perpetuate these the inhabitants of this borough are ready to co-operate in all just and necessary measures. They spurn the influence of all local considerations. They dwell with recent feelings of faith and loyalty given by the people of the west.—We stand united by the sacred ties of brotherhood, as members of the same great family. And if the "bones of the West bleach the plains of Norfolk," it will not be forgotten that a few years since, the blood of the east crimsoned the western snows and mingled with its, mountain torrents a willing price for emancipation from the horrors of the Indian tomahawk and scalping knife. Each section of the state has unquestioned proofs of common attachment and patriotic devotion. Whilst sensible of this fact, the citizens of Petersburg behold with much sensibility and regret hints at the adoption of measures without legislative sanction. Such a course cannot at this time receive the sanction of their approbation. So long as the government exists its constituted authorities should be respected. Our legislature in theory, is designed to be a sacred depository of public virtue. Let us hope that it is, so in practice; and that so long as virtue exists, no country can continue to be governed by a minority of its inhabitants. The citizens of Petersburg unite in opinion with the address, that it is an inherent right in the people, (as the legitimate fountain of power) to call a convention without aid from any quarter. They believe, on the other hand, that until full and fair efforts to obtain redress through their constituted authorities, have proven abortive. They confidently trust that redress through this means will be attainable. For the united voice of wisdom and experience announce to us and to our legislative agents, "That no free government, or the blessing of liberty can be preserved to any people, but by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, and virtue; and by a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles."

Mr. William Robertson proposed the subsequent Resolution, which were adopted by large majorities:
Resolved, by this meeting, that it is inexpedient to send Delegates to Stanton to aid in a plan, by which a call of convention is to be effected.
Resolved, that however willing we may be to aid in a call of this nature, by which the constitution of the state may be amended, we cannot for the present consent to adopt any other means than such as shall be approved by the legislature of our state.
Resolved, That we so far accord in opinion with the Winchester committee, as to the necessity of a call of convention that we will instruct our Delegates in the next assembly, to vote for and support a proposition to the people at their next elections, to know whether they will consent to a call of convention or not.

Resolved, That the committee calling this meeting, be requested to forward our proceedings and resolutions to the Winchester committee, as the result of our wishes and opinions upon the subject of a call of convention, presented to us for consideration.

On motion of Mr. Spooner,
Ordered, That the foregoing preamble and Resolutions, be inserted in the different Newspapers of this borough.

Signed by order and in behalf of the meeting,
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FREDERICKSBURG, July 31.
We stop the press to give place to the following communication from a gentleman of respectability in Stauntonville. The man whose melancholy end it announces, was well known to gentlemen here, he having for many years acted as agent for the Mutual Assurance Society in an adjoining section of the state.

COMMUNICATED.
On Wednesday night the 10th inst. a stranger stopped at the house of John Scherer, about five miles above Stauntonville, in Orange county. On the following morning he was found about 100 yards from the house with his throat cut! An inquest was held on the body which brought in a verdict of *Suicide*. From his papers it appeared that his name was Peter F. Marble; that he has lived in Loudoun county, Virginia; that while living there he acted as agent for the mutual Assurance Society of this state—from that county he removed to Harrison county, in the state of Kentucky, where he was engaged in a mill on Licking Creek, and was, in the year 1813, commissioned by Governor Shelby, a Lieutenant and Pay-Master in the Militia. His papers also show that he has acted as agent for several persons in this state—among them a letter on opening business he had to transact for the children of a Mrs. Harding, who lives in Loudoun county. He has left at the place a grey mare, his Mill-book, sundry papers, saddle bags, and some clothes, &c.

THE REPOSITORY.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23.

STAUNTON CONVENTION.
LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

Wheeland, August 27, 1816.
Having this moment returned from Staunton, and appreciating the public solicitude in regard to the late Convention, I hasten to forward to you the enclosed address, in order that it may receive that prompt and general circulation which may be afforded it through the medium of your paper.

I regret that it was not in my power to obtain a copy of the Journals of the Convention—they will, however, be forwarded, as soon as possible by mail, and shall be communicated as soon as received.

I will not admit at present of my giving a detailed account of the proceedings of the Conventional Body: it may tend in some measure, however, to relieve the public suspense by, briefly observing that an appeal will in the first instance be made to the General Assembly for such aid as that body can afford towards effecting the call of a General Convention to revise and amend the constitution: but in case the legislature should be indisposed, or think itself incompetent to act in the premises, the appeal will be directed to the people, and will be submitted to such a convention, as I have already stated, to be called by the government.

This plan is recommended by its moderation, and will give full time to the community for mature and cautious deliberation upon a subject deeply interesting to their rights and happiness—that it may meet the approbation of the good people of the commonwealth, and eventuate in the establishment of the public prosperity upon a firm and lasting basis, is a consummation by none more sincerely and ardently wished than
Your humble servant,
H. S. TURNER.

Culling Smith, his sister. Afterwards he proceeded to the foreign Office in Downing street. In the evening he dined at the brother's Mr. Wesley Pole's. The Marquis Wellesley was present. His Grace is thinner than he was, and looks rather bilious. He will proceed to Cheltenham almost immediately. When we consider what fatigues of mind his Grace must have endured for years—how much was intrusted to him—and to him alone—*cum tota auctoritate tantae negotia solvens*—that the weight of empire rested upon him—that, like the Atlas of old, he bore the world upon his shoulders, we are astonished that he has preserved his health so well. Long, very long, may that valuable life be spared for his own happiness! spared for the contemplation and enjoyment of a long, serious and honorable peace, the fruit of wisdom in the cabinet, and courage in the field, the result of the sage councils and unshaken fortitude of the Regent and his Ministers, of the noble perseverance of the British people, of the undaunted valor of British fleets and armies, of fleets led on by Nelson, of armies commanded by the consummate talents of a Wellington.

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minimally the rights and happiness of an independent people. No doctrine has received a more universal assent, than that in a republican government the will of the majority should be the law of the land. And yet in a state, boasting of the pure republican character of its institutions, this first and fundamental principle of republicanism, does not exist; for (to borrow the language of a late eloquent appeal to the people of Virginia) "the government of the commonwealth is actually in the hands of a minority; and interests, in the hands of a minority, inhabiting a particular section of the state. Forty nine counties, adjacent to each other in the eastern and southern sections of the state, including three of the boroughs situated in these counties, have a majority of the whole number of representatives in the most numerous branch of the Legislature. And these counties and boroughs contained, in 1810, only 204,766 white inhabitants; less than one half the population of the state by 72,138 souls."

In the other branch of the Legislature the inequality is still more apparent. Incredible as it may seem, it is nevertheless a fact, that while the country west of the Blue Ridge, constituting three fifths of the territory of the state, and containing, according to the census of 1810, a white population of 212,036 souls, has but four, instead of nine senators, to which it is entitled; thirteen senatorial districts on tide water containing, according to the same census, a white population of only 162,717, have thirteen, instead of seven senators, which would be their just proportion.—These facts are respectfully submitted to the Senate and House of Delegates of the state of Virginia, with the hope that they cannot fail to produce an impression favorable to the cause of republicanism, and the just rights of so decided a majority of the white population of the state.—This done, the undersigned took with confidence to the Legislature for such aid as they have the power to grant. They know that the means of extending to them immediate relief are not within the power of the Legislature. They therefore do not ask it. They know that the several counties are entitled to two representatives on the floor of the House of Delegates; and that a mere legislative act cannot prevent them from exercising an acknowledged right. Each Senatorial district too, has a constitutional claim to one representative in the Senate; and it may well be questioned whether there be a power in the Legislature to alter or abridge this claim. But what cannot be done directly, what cannot be done by law; may be indirectly accomplished through the medium of a legislative recommendation. And although the people cannot be commanded to act, facilities for acting may be afforded them to a very great extent.

The Legislature then are respectfully requested to recommend to the people of the commonwealth, the election of a Convention to alter and amend the defects of the constitution. And in doing this it is confidently hoped that such principles of representation will be adopted, and such modes of election prescribed, as will insure to every part of the state, a weight in the Convention to be assembled, proportioned to its white population. Thus and thus only, can the excitements existing in the state be allayed, the great ends of republican government be attained, and the constitution be placed on a basis to insure its own durability, as well as the peace and happiness of those for whom it has been framed.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.
We have received returns enough from Kentucky to satisfy us, that Henry Clay, R. M. Johnson, and Joseph Desha, are re-elected to Congress, and that the remaining seven will be new members.

HENRY CLAY is re-elected by a majority of 656 votes.
The majority of R. M. JOHNSON is estimated at 1000 votes.
JOSEPH DESHA is elected by a majority estimated at between 5 and 600 votes.

TUNSTALL QUARLES is elected to the next Congress from the district now represented by Mr. Taul.

MR. ROBESON is chosen from that now represented by Mr. McKee, who declines a re-election.

THOMAS SPEED appears to be elected from the district now represented by Mr. Hardin.

Capt. Treadwell, arrived at Salem in 25 days from Gibraltar, states that the United States ship Washington sailed on the 8th July, for Naples, with Mr. Pinkney on board. The brig Constellation and Java, and the sloop War, followed on the 10th. Capt. T. spoke, July 30th, lat. 38, 15, long. 40, 10. Swedish ship Speculation, 60 days from Rio Janeiro for Hamburg—informed that the Portuguese were fitting out an expedition against the Patriots, consisting of several ships of the line and transports; that a number of French officers had arrived, and joined the Patriots. The French Ambassador had arrived at Rio in a frigate.

Female Gluttony—Sir John Carr, in his interesting tour through Holland, informs us of a wonderful woman a native of Cologne, who was well versed in twelve languages, and wrote five chronicles, besides acting in every accomplishment then known. Her appetite and her death, which was occasioned by her gluttony, were still more extraordinary. She died from an inordinate debauch in eating spiders. The name of the lady was Maria Schurman.

Adjutant General's Office,
Richmond, June 28, 1816.

GENERAL ORDERS.
Such officers of the Militia, under the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, who intend resigning, will, in future, enclose their commissions to the Commandant of the Regiment to which they are attached, accompanied by a letter of resignation. It will then be the duty of the Commandant of the Regiment to notify the county court of the fact, in order that the vacancy may be filled as soon as possible. This regulation is rendered necessary in consequence of the numerous resignations which have been recently made directly to the Executive.

This order will be published to each Regiment by its Commandant.
By order,
C. W. GOOCH, Adjutant Gen.

The above General Order will be attended to by such officers as may at any time be inclined to resign their commissions.
VAN RUTHERFORD, Lt. Col.
Com. 5th Reg. V. M.

PUBLIC SALE.
THE subscriber will sell, at public sale, on Thursday the 19th of September next, at his place of residence, near Letstown, all his stock, consisting of colts, milk cows, young cattle, sheep and hogs, farming implements of every description, household and kitchen furniture, corn in the ground. A credit of twelve months will be given on all articles except the corn and hogs. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day, and continue from day to day till all is sold. Due attendance will be given by
JOSEPH HITE, sen.

FOR SALE,
A valuable Plantation,
IN Frederick county, Va. within one mile and an half of the Yellow House, and near the Berkeley county line, containing one hundred and sixty acres, with a deficiency of good timber and good water on the same, a desirable dwelling house and stone spring house, barn, &c. and a small orchard with a variety of fruit trees. It is unnecessary to give a more minute description, as any person wanting to purchase will wish to view the premises. Any person inclined to purchase will apply to the subscriber on the premises.
JACOB JOBE, sen.
August 28.

NOTICE.
ALL persons that purchased at the sale of the property of Benjamin Wilshire, dec'd, are hereby notified that their notes become due on the first instant: It is expected every one will come forward and discharge their respective notes without delay.
Bennett Wilshire,
William Wilshire, } Adm'ors
Samuel Engle,
August 28.

Bank, Charlestown.
The stockholders in this institution who have paid their installments called for agreeably to the articles of association, will receive on application at the Bank on or after the 20th Sept next, a dividend of one dollar on each share.
By order of the president and directors,
Aug. 21. Wm. BROWN, Cash.

STRAY MARE.
Strayed from Mr. John Haines pasture, about the fourth of July last, a clean shorn sorrel mare, with a blaze face, 9 years old, 14 hands high, a little cat ham'd, the left hind foot white and had a sore back—whever takes up said mare and delivers her to Mr. John Haines, or gives any information of her, to the subscriber, living in Berkeley County, shall receive three dollars reward.
THO. SPENCER.
August 21.

Negroes Wanted.
The subscriber wishes to purchase a few likely young Negroes, for which a liberal price will be given. A few lines directed to the printer, giving a description of the Negroes, or in person, will be attended to, by
JOHN NELSON.
August 21.

Journeymen Mill Wrights
WANTED.
The subscribers will give constant employment, and good wages, to two or three journeymen at the above business, if application is made immediately.
JAMES Y. JONES,
near Smithfield.
JOHN BALL,
near Waterford.
N. B. Two or three boys who can come well recommended, will be taken as apprentices to the above business.
Aug. 21.

THE business of Emigration is so great, that it threatens to introduce a new era in the manners of mankind. Every family, like that of Abraham, will take a view at its settlement of the habitable globe, to find the place where the laws are most mild, the economy of Government is best observed, and the habits most congenial. Population will be like the market, where life is of most value, most safe, and most prolonged. It will then be indispensable for good governments, not barely to contemplate the lingering death of State Constitutions, but the immediate choice of their subjects, and the majority will have to resign the minority, which whenever oppressed will instantly withdraw. We shall then manage our legislative as we do our commercial regulations.
Essex Reg.

The Intelligencer of Portsmouth advertises for sale, a few copies of an affecting narrative of Louisa Baker, a native of Massachusetts, who deserted her parents, and enlisted in disguise on board an American frigate, as a marine; where, in two or three engagements, she displayed the most heroic fortitude, and was honorably discharged therefrom a few months after the peace, without a discovery of her sex being made.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.
Mr. Coles, late private secretary to the President of the U. States, bearing despatches to the Russian government, took his departure from this place last Wednesday, in the U. States sloop of war Prometheus, capt. Wadsworth.

LOUISVILLE, Ken Aug. 5.
STEAM-BOATS—It may be gratifying to our friends at a distance to know that there are four steam boats on our waters at this time. The Enterprize just from New Orleans, the Dispatch from Pittsburg, the Kentucky Elizabeth, from the upper part of the Kentucky river, and the Governor Shelby, which so fairly promises to tower above them all, is just finished by Messrs. Ruble, Gwathmey, Greatsinger, and Gray, of our own port.

Died, on Wednesday the 21st inst. Mrs. Sarah Gibbons, wife of Mr. Moses Gibbons, of this county.

THE LOVE OF THE WORLD REPROVED; OR, HYPOCRISY DETECTED.

Thus says the prophet of the Turk—Good musselman, abstain from pork; There is a part in every swine No friend or follower of mine May taste, whatever his inclination, On pain of excommunication.

Such Mahomet's mysterious charge, And thus he left the part at large. Had he the sinful part express'd, They might with safety eat the rest; But for one piece they thought it hard From the whole hog to be debar'd; And set their wit to work to find What joint the prophet had in mind. Much controversy straight arose, These choose the back, the belly those; By some 'tis confidently said He meant not to forbid the head; While others at that doctrine rail, And piously prefer the tail. Thus conscience freed from every clog, Mahometans eat up the hog.

You laugh—'tis well—the tale applied May make you laugh on 'other side. Renounce the world—the preacher cries; While some in mute replies. While one as innocent regards A snug and friendly game at cards; And one, whatever you may say, Can see no evil in a play; Some love a concert or a race; And others shooting, and the chase. Revild and lov'd, renounc'd and follow'd, Thus, bit by bit, the world is swallow'd; Each thinks his neighbor makes too free Yet likes a slice as well as he: With sophistry their sauce they sweeten, Till quite from tail to snout 'tis eaten.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, ss.
August Court, 1816.

The court again proceeded to take into consideration the currency of the county; in obedience to the directions of the act passed at the last session of the assembly, entitled "An Act to explain and amend the act to give relief to the people of this commonwealth in certain cases," and do decide that the notes of the following Banks are current in this county within the purview of the act which is explained and amended by the above mentioned act, to wit—

The chartered Banks of the District of Columbia; the chartered Banks of Baltimore; the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and its branch at Fredericktown; The Bank of Hagerstown; the Bank of Conococheague; the chartered Bank of Philadelphia; the Cumberland Bank of Alleghany; the Bank of Chambersburg; the Bank of Gettysburg and the state Bank of North Carolina; and do fix said notes at par in relation to the notes of the Bank of Virginia and Farmers Bank of Virginia, for all the purposes mentioned in the two acts aforesaid, which is ordered to be recorded.

A copy—Test.
GEO. HITE, Clk.

THE court again proceeded to take into consideration the currency of the county; in obedience to the directions of the act passed at the last session of the assembly, entitled "An Act to explain and amend the act to give relief to the people of this commonwealth in certain cases," and do

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

Vol. IX.]

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1816.

[No. 439.

Let man and wife pull at the same end of the rope, and all will be well.
From the Patriot and Patriot.

A jolly young farmer whose new married wife,
Had just taken residence with him for life,
Threw, early one morning, so sturdy and smart,
Cross the roof of his cottage, the rope of his cart.

Then in accents of honey, "sweet Molly," he said,
For a month had not passed since the parties were wed,
"Sweet Molly to the back of the cottage repair,"

No sooner he said it than Molly was there,
"Now draw down that rope that hangs over the roof."

"Draw harder," cries Ned, "you don't draw hard enough."

Still harder she drew, but how hard was the case,
Though she pulled it and twitch'd it, it still kept its place.

"Come round to the front now, sweet Molly with me,
"Draw gently now love, for 'tis coming you see,"

So gently they draw, and the rope soon was sprawling,
"Now let's have hereafter one way in our hauling."

"If onward, while passing the journey of life,
"You pull against Ned, or Ned pulls against wife,

"The rope of contention will always hang o'er us,
"There's nothing but discord and jarring before us,

"But let us forever, as time rolls along,
"And cares and vexations around us may throng,

"Whatever the tide be, the wind or the weather,
"Both choose the same end, and both pull together."

FOR SALE,

Ten thousand acres of Land,

situate and lying on the Tennessee and Holston rivers, (branches of the Ohio) in the state of Tennessee; and but a few miles from Knoxville, now the seat of government of that flourishing state.—This land, for the most part, is perhaps as rich and fertile, and well adapted to the culture and growth of wheat, rye, corn, tobacco, indigo and cotton, as any in the state;—is eligibly situated, and abounds with the most choice timber, as walnut, beech, mulberry, cherry, sugar-tree, elm, locust, ash, sassafras, &c.

To sell, only one or two thousand acres of this land, is preferred; unless an object should be made to purchasing so small a quantity, or less than the whole. The title is indisputable, and the terms will be made advantageous to the purchaser.

J. A. PORTER.

Charlestown, Aug. 14.

NOTICE.

THE Collector of the United States revenue and direct tax attend at Fulton's tavern, in Charlestown, on Monday the 26th day of August, and at Harper's Ferry on Friday the 30th of August, in order to give one more opportunity to those who have failed to pay the direct tax for 1815, of paying it in such money as the Collector has heretofore received. Immediately after those days the Collector will wait on delinquents at their houses, when he will expect payment in such money as the state collectors receive.

The Collector informs those whose bonds for distilling have become due, that unless they are discharged during the present month they will be placed in the hands of the deputy attorney for the United States for collection—and those who are indebted for additional duties on distilled spirits, that as the tax has ceased, it is necessary that the Collector should take immediate measures to close the collection.

Wm. DAVISON,

Col. Recd. 9th Dis. Va.

Collector's Office, Winchester,

August 12, 1816.

GREEN HILL

FOR SALE.

This Farm lies in Jefferson County Virginia, on the road leading from Charles-town to Shepherd's town, three miles from the former and seven from the latter place, and 5 miles from Harpers-Ferry. It is, in point of fertility and situation, not inferior to any farm in Jefferson County, containing between five and six hundred acres. The owners of this estate, are Mrs. Margaret Moore, Mrs. Sarah Asquith, of Shepherdstown, and the subscribers. Being desirous of avoiding any disagreement in the division, have agreed to sell the whole. Application may be made to any of the above named persons for the terms, and a view of the place may be had at any time.

CATO MOORE,

JOHN DIXON,

Charlestown, July 31.

Blank Attachments

For Sale at this Office.

PROPOSALS,

For Publishing by Subscription,
AN ORIGINAL WORK, ENTITLED THE
IRISH EMIGRANT,

An historical tale founded on fact—By an Hibernian.—This work will be comprised in two volumes; each volume to contain upwards of two hundred pages to be delivered to subscribers neatly bound and lettered, at the rate of 75 cents per volume, to non-subscribers one dollar.

The Author of the above proposed publication, in thus intruding himself on the notice of the public, by commencing his literary productions in the form of a Novel—protestantized, by the more reflecting part of the community as having an immoral tendency—must only excuse himself by mentioning that the Novel itself was the only one, which presented itself to his view, whereby he could, in his opinion obtain any degree of public approbation.—And as he has used his utmost exertions in endeavoring to render the historical outlines as correct as possible, has no doubt, but the work will be perused not with pleasure only, for the more beneficial purpose of conveying to the young mind, important historical details which may be handed down to the posterity of the readers as facts.

Supscriptions for the above will be received at this office.

New Drug and Medicine Store.

The subscriber has just received a further supply of fresh Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. which makes his stock on hand very complete. He deems it quite unnecessary to enumerate the long Catalogue of Medicines he has on hand, suffice to say, he has every article in common use. He has also a variety of other articles, part of which he will enumerate as follows, viz.

Paints and Dye Stuffs,
White Lead, Dry and ground in Oil,
Spanish Brown ditto,
Yellow Ochre ditto,
Red Lead, Black Lead
Venetian Red
Patent Yellow, Red Chalk
Kings Yellow, Cromie Yellow
Rose Pink, Terra De Sienna
Umber, Crocus Martis
Litharge, Sugar of Lead,
White Vitrol, Stone Ochre
Dutch Pink, Flower of Emery
Blue Smalt, Powdered Tumeric
Vermillion, Drop Lake
Carmine, Red Coral
Quick Silver
Verdigris, Aquafortis
Prussian Blue No. 1.
Ditto No. 2.
Gum Copal
Ditto Varnish
First Quality Black Varnish
Spirits Turpentine by the Barrel, Gallon, or Bottle
Quick Silver
Logwood, Fustic
Nicaragua wood
Ground Red wood
Coppers, Allan, Indigo
Madder, Annatto,
Alleppe Galls, Heel Ball
An Assortment of
Hatters Trimmings
Bow Strings, Livings,
Bands, Bindings,
Morocco Skins.

Miscellaneous Articles.

Ladies Dressing Boxes
Tortoise shell Combs assorted
First quality Quills
Ditto Razors in Cases
Ditto Penknives and Scissors
Silver Pocket Pencil Cases
Ditto Tooth Picks
Ditto Bodkins
Essence Lemon, Ditto Burgamot
Oder of Roses, Pomatum
Tooth Powder, Ditto Brushes
Windsor Soap, Rose ditto.
Transparent ditto—Wash Balls
Lip Salve in Boxes
First Quality Wine Bitters, 2 in bottles.
Shining Liquid Blacking 5
Gold and Silver Leaf
Dutch Metal ditto
First quality Claret
Philadelphia Porter & Ale in 5 bottles.
Best Spanish Cigars
Chewing Tobacco.

AN ASSORTMENT OF THE

First quality English Quills.
And a variety of other articles too tedious to mention, all of which he will sell at the Alexandria price. His Soda Fountain is now in operation, and a constant supply of Water, of the best quality, will be kept on hand, and may be had at the Fountain from Sun-rise in the morning until nine o'clock in the evening.
ANTHONY R. THORNTON.
Winchester, Aug. 7.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from dealing with my slaves in any manner whatsoever, without my written permission.—Such as disregard this notice, will be proceeded with the utmost rigor of the law, without distinction.

MOSES GIBBONS.

Aug. 7.

PROSPECT HILL FOR SALE.

This property lies partly within and partly adjoining Charles town, in Jefferson County, Virginia, on a beautiful eminence—it has on it two neat and commodious dwellings, with a spacious garden annexed to each, and to one of them about 40 acres of prime farming land. From this situation there is a view over the Town and for several miles of the surrounding Country. It would suit well a professional man, a gentleman of leisure and fortune, or any person who is desirous of a beautiful healthy place, and delights in the culture of the Vine, the Garden, and a little Farm. I will take good bonds, if not long to become due, if money cannot conveniently be had in payment. Also a valuable water lot, containing about an acre of ground, within a few paces of Mr. Worthington's Mill. This lot is well situated for a brewery, tannery, distillery and baths. Nothing but my infirm state of health would induce me to sell this property. I shall have to devote a considerable part of my time and funds in endeavoring to gain in some degree, a restoration of my enfeebled limbs. It is probable I shall soon be absent at some watering place, if any person wishing to view the place in order to make a purchase will please apply to my wife living in the town, who is fully authorized by power of attorney to act in my place. The above property will be sold separate or together, as may suit the purchaser.

JOHN DIXON.

July 24.

Thomas S. Bennett & Co.

HAVE commenced the Mercantile business in Shepherd's Town, opposite Messrs. Selby & Swearingen's. They have a very general and extensive assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, elected from the latest importations, which they offer for sale on very accommodating terms.

THEY HAVE

Irish Linens and Sheetings
Elegant diaper and damask table Linens
Linen Cambricks, Kentings
Cambrick, Jaconet, Leno, Book and Mull Muslins, unusually cheap
India Muslins
Elegant plain and satin striped Muslins
Fancy Muslins of various descriptions
Ginghams, and Seersuckers
Ladies and gentlemen's silk and cotton Hose
Ladies and gentlemen's white and black kid Gloves,
Silk Gloves,
Superb laventine Showls and Handkerchiefs, richly figured and plain
Love Handkerchiefs
Italian and Canton Crapes of various colors
Lace, Satins, Stains, and Double Cloths, black and other colors
Thread, Silk and Cotton Laces
Superfine Cloths and Kersimers
Second quality Cloths and Kersimers
Florentine and Marseilles Vestings
White Counterpanes
Russia Sheetings
Twill'd Bagging
Ticklenburg
Home-made Linen
Plated Bidle Bits and Stirrup Irons
A large assortment of Saddlery
China, Glass and Queen's Ware
A few elegant sets of plated Castors
Cheap Groceries and Liquors
Hardware and Cutlery
Waldron's double prime Cradling and Grass Scythes
Long's Sickles, &c. &c. &c.
May 30.

W. & J. LANE,

Have just received a very general assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

which have been carefully selected for cash, from the late arrivals this spring. They invite those who wish to purchase remarkable cheap goods to call and view their assortment, which consists in part of very cheap Irish Linens, Dowls and Diaper, Cambrick and Mull Muslins, Dimities, Double Florence and Laventine Silks, rich Silk Shawls, Bandano, Barcelona and Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, Silk and Cotton Hoisery, Shirting Cottons, Calicoes and Chintzes, Marseilles and other Waistcoating, Plain and Rib'd Stockings, elegant London Saxony Cloths, Casimeres, Parasols and Silk Umbrellas, Ladies fashionable Straw Bonnets and Shoes, Bedticking and German Linens, Knives and Forks, Pen Knives, Waldron's Cradling and Grass Scythes, Crowley and German Steel, Queens, Glass and China Ware, Susquehanna Slead and Herrings, Sugars, Teas, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, sweet Oranges, Almonds, Raisins, Philberts, and Walnuts, Spirits and Brandy, Port and other Wines, Wrought and Cut Nails, Patent and other Medicines, Paints and Oil—all of which, having been well bought, are now offered at very reduced prices for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers.
Charles-Town, June 12.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Aug. 7.

HALLO! HO!

THE advertising noise has become so great, that it requires some exertion to be heard. The most long the world—and as it is the interest of the subscribers to sell goods, they propose to make it the interest of purchasers to deal with them. They now have a large store of FRESH GOODS, at Mr. Kearsley's corner, in Shepherd's Town, and are selling them remarkably cheap, when the following articles and many others may be had, viz.

Ladies' straw hats and bonnets, fine and coarse, trimmed and untrimmed
Kid and Morocco shoes of all colours
Leather shoes, coarse and fine
Parasols of newest fashion and umbrellas
Jaconet, book and leno muslins
Mull mull and fancy do. well assorted
Shirring muslins of all kinds
Coarse muslins of all descriptions
Gown silks of all colours, among which are white and black satins, superfine
Figured silks in very great variety
Silk and damask shawls well assorted
Cotton shawls of all colours and sizes
Silk and cotton handkerchiefs assorted
Calicoes, a very extensive assortment
Embossed cambricks of various colours
Linen cambricks and cambrick muslins
Silk stockings, black and white
Cotton stockings, white, black and slate colours
Silk, beaver and kid gloves, long and short
Silk lace—A wide, white, black and green Ribbons, fashionable in great variety
Cotton lace and thread, and cotton fringe assorted
Ginghams, good in quality and well assorted
Bombazines and bombazetts all colours
Bad goods for mourning in great variety
Feather fans neatly assorted
Domestic cottons of all kinds
Nankens, long and short pieces
Morocco hats, red, green and black
Men's Legion hats and suspenders
Blue broad cloths, an elegant assortment
Other fashionable cloths in great variety
Casimeres, cassinets and Florentines
Waistcoat patterns assorted
Velvets, Valerets and Corduroys
Stockings and Bennetts's Cords
Irish linens, Diapers and Towelling
Ticklenburgs, Burlaps and Ozanburgs
Cotton yarn, boss and floss cotton
Bedticking, counterpanes and cleecks
White, red and yellow flannels
Sweeping, scrubbing and shoe brushes
Queen's, China, a large assortment
China in complete sets and single
Plated, lustered and Japan'd ware
Wire and hair meal sifters
Looking glasses and flowered paper
Chewing tobacco, snuff and Spanish segars
A variety of school and other books
Writing paper, ink powder and pens
Candlesticks, Iron, Brass and plated
Spades, Shovels, strap iron, and steel
Waldron's best cradling-scythes
Bedstead caps, castors, and screws
Desk and Bureau locks and mounting
Iron rimed knob locks and latches
Double and single plane bits, chisels and saws
Knives and forks, penknives and razors and a great variety of other hardware,
Lamp, loaf and brown sugars
Coffee and Teas assorted
Wines and Spirits, French brandy, Gin and Whisky
Common rum, and bottled porter
Sugar House and Havannah molasses
Best London white lead ground in oil
Flaxseed oil, and dry paints assorted
Coffee mills, sad irons, and currycombs
Frying pans, bed cords, and hat covers
Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs and Ginger
Allum, Coppers, Indigo and Madder
Candles, soap, salts, Cord' Pills,
Laudanum, Godfrey's medicinal peppermint and other medicines,
With a vast variety of other things too tedious to mention.

JAMES WALKER.

Avon Mills, May 22.

Le Roy P. Williams,

OF FREDERICK COUNTY, VA.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he is settled in Alexandria, and will receive flour to sell on commission. He will obtain the highest prices, and the interest of his friends be pointedly attended to as if they were present. Orders will be strictly complied with.

Alexandria, Aug. 1.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued (but at the option of the Editor) until arrears are paid.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. All advertisements sent to the office without having the number of times for which they are to be inserted, designated, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

All communications to the Editor must be post paid.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

Yesterday the brig William Henry, capt. Clough, arrived here from Bristol, in England; and it having been reported (erroneously in the Bristol papers which had previously reached the United States, that marshal Soul had taken passage in her for America, her arrival spread the report far and wide, that the marshal was on board, and M. Debellavere, a French mercantile gentleman—the only cabin passenger in the brig—was mistaken for thousands by the marshal. We therefore deem it our duty to state, that marshal Soul has not arrived here; and that we have good grounds for believing, that he is now in the quiet enjoyment of his retreat in Prussia; whither it was known he was ordered to depart; and where he probably will wait an act of clemency from Louis the 18th, which will restore him, and all others, included in the list of traitors, to the bosom of their country. As we are on this subject we repeat the

List of persons exiled from France, during the pleasure of the King:

Soult, Alex. Excellmans, Bassano, Marbot, Felix Lepelletier, Boulay (de la Meurthe), Mehe, Thibaudau, Carnot, Vandamme, Lemaire (gen.) Fresino, Durbaek, Dirat, Determont, Bory St. Vincent, Felix Desportes, Carnier de Saintes Melline, Lottin, Harl, Pire, Barrere, Pomereuil, Regnaud (de St. Jean d'Angely), Arrighi (de Padone), Dejean fils, Garreau, Rel, Bonvair Dumolard, Merlin (de Douay), Arnault, Hulin, Clays, Doulin, Fabio Janon, fils aine, Le Lorgne Didiville.

French proscribed persons.—As the American public are frequently led into error by mistaking persons in the above list for those who have been attainted as traitors, or ordered to be arrested as such, we have been requested to make a new list of the latter, with their late and present residence, and we have complied with the request as far as imperfect minutes will enable us.

1. Marshal Ney—His conduct is too well known to need repetition.—Tried and convicted of treason, he was executed at Paris December 7, 1815.

2. Lieut. gen. Labodoyere—His actions and character too are well known. A military and conviction, he was executed at Paris, the 20th August, 1815.

3. Lt. gen. Lallemand, the senior—He surrendered himself to the British in the cottage of Bonaparte, was sent to Malta; but it is reported, has lately been liberated, with permission to embark for America, and was at Smyrna at the last dates.

4. Col. Lallemand, brother of the above, was arrested by Louis 18th as a seditious person, prior to the return of Bonaparte from Elba; and was set at liberty by the latter. Since his denunciation his place of residence has been concealed.

5. Lt. gen. Jean Baptist Drouot, d'Etou.—An early adherent to Louis; whom he betrayed when Bonaparte landed from Elba. Had a distinguished command at Waterloo. Has published a memoir in justification of his conduct—and was awaiting his trial in Paris, which was to take place the latter part of June. He is son of the post master who arrested Louis the 16th, at Verone.

6. Lt. gen. Lefebvre Desnoettes—After Bonaparte's first overthrow, he adhered to the Bourbons; but when Bonaparte landed from Elba, he attempted to reduce the regiment of royal chassours, which he commanded, and to capture Laon for the usurper. He was one of Napoleon's favorite officers, on whom he showed offices and orders, but he had the independence to say to the emperor at Fontainbleau, in April, 1815—"Sire! You are undone. You would not listen to the counsels of any of your servants—and now the senate has declared that you have forfeited the throne." After the second overthrow of Bonaparte he fled to Germany, and from thence he arrived in the United States, where he now is. An

act of outlawry has been issued against him and several others.

7. Lt. gen. Ansell.—An early adherent to Louis; followed Monsieur to Lyons, and there showing defection, was apprehended, sent to Paris, tried, condemned to death, but before the sentence was executed, was liberated by the arrival of Bonaparte. He was lately arrested in Hanover, but set at liberty, it was said, by order of the British prime regent.

8. Lt. gen. Brayer.—He commanded under Louis at Lyons, when Bonaparte landed from Elba, and went out at the head of the garrison to welcome him. He fled to Germany, where he was at the last date.

9. Lt. gen. Gilley.—A warm partisan of Bonaparte in the south of France. He opposed the duke d'Angouleme; and after the second overthrow of Bonaparte, headed, it was said, a band of insurgents. Having fled from France, he has been tried in Paris, and sentenced to death.

10. Lt. gen. Mouton Duvernet.—He swore early allegiance to the Bourbons, and was sent to Grenoble to stop Bonaparte's career, but joined him. He has since surrendered himself to trial, which was about to take place at our last dates from Paris.

11. Marshal Emmanuel Grouchy.—He is now in the U. States. An exposition of his conduct having been recently published in the Aurora, we shall add nothing to it.

12. Lt. gen. Bertrand Claud.—He is likewise in the United States. He commanded at Bordeaux, and his conduct was much complained of. He also commanded a corps at Waterloo. Since he left France a process of outlawry had been issued against him.

13. Lt. gen. Laborie.—He also is charged with having sworn allegiance to Louis; of having violated his oath, committed treason and revolt, and upheld the usurpation of Napoleon. Having left France a process of outlawry had been issued against him also.

14. Lt. gen. Debole.—He was charged with having betrayed the royal cause in the south of France, and intercepting the duke d'Angouleme. He was tried in March last and sentenced to death; but Louis commuted the punishment to ten years imprisonment.

15. Lt. gen. Bertrant.—He accompanied Bonaparte to Elba, and is now with him at St. Helena. He gave in his adhesion to Louis one fortnight before Bonaparte landed from Elba. He has been tried for contumacy, and sentenced to death, which will be executed upon him should he return to France, as it is reported he intends.

16. Lt. gen. Camborne.—He was arrested in England, sent to France, tried and acquitted, on the ground that being assigned in virtue of the treaty of Fontainbleau, to attend Bonaparte to Elba, he was absolved from his allegiance to France. When Bonaparte was making his rapid progress from Antibes to Paris, Camborne commanded the advance guard of forty grenadiers who preceded him.

17. Lt. gen. Druet.—He commanded Bonaparte's imperial guards when he landed from Elba; and signed the address of the guards to the French soldiers, from the Gulf of Iuan. He has lately been tried in Paris and acquitted on the same ground as that which saved Camborne. He has since been introduced to the king; whose permission to be married he has solicited, in order to do away a report that after his acquittal he had determined to follow a clerical life.

18. Lt. gen. Lacaille.—He was one of the household of Louis 18th, and swore allegiance to him. But when Bonaparte was advancing from Elba, he seized upon the post office, and made it an engine for the dispersion of news favorable for the designs of the usurper. He was tried, and sentenced to death, and his escape from prison in the clothes of his excellent lady, is well known by every reader. At the last date he was at Munich, in Bavaria; and no measures had been taken by the French court to apprehend him. He lately continued at Paris, and expected to obtain his pardon. (He may be, now in America.)

19. Marshal Savary, duke of Rovigo.—He was formerly minister of police to Bonaparte, and after betraying his allegiance to the Bourbons, surrendered himself with Bonaparte to the English—was sent to Malta, and as reported, has been released, with liberty to emigrate to America. [Doubted.] He was said to be at Smyrna at the last date.

TRAIT OF NATURE.

During our late glorious war with Great Britain, when America put the boasted "Bulwark" to the blush, not only by the

superiority of her arms, but by her superior humanity and civilization—Lord Liverpool related in the House of Peers, that English officers, while prisoners in the United States, were treated with marked attention and humanity—notwithstanding that American officers, when prisoners to the British, were treated with the utmost rigor, and frequently with cruelty, that outraged all the laws of civilized warfare. It is this difference his lordship attributed (to what do you think gentle reader?) not to the humanity of Americans—not to the influence of religion and morality in our transactions even with such an enemy—but to Fear! His lordship considered that it was impossible the Americans or any other people at war with the British, could refrain from retaliating on them their own barbarity, unless they were afraid!—The idea of common feeling, of manly forbearance, and the effect of liberal education never once came into his head.—Lord Liverpool, (and it seems, some of his auditors) had no more notion of any such sentiment, than the merest savage.

Indeed it may be illustrative of the peculiar temper of such minds, to observe, that when a North American Indian hears that one of his tribe, taken prisoner by the enemy, has not been tortured and burnt to death, he immediately conceives that the safety of the victim has been purchased by the dread of the superior power of his nation.—Such a mode of reasoning, such ignorance of generosity, nay of common charity, may prevail among Indians; but in the British Parliament—and among the legislators of a moral and enlightened people, it is monstrous!

Charleston Patriot.

ON THE CLIMATE.

FROM THE RICHMOND COMPILER.

It needs no ghost from the grave to satisfy us that our climate has undergone and is undergoing several changes.

As the country is opened, the woods cleared away and the morasses dried up, the Sun acts with more power—the spring will encroach upon the winter, and the summer upon the spring. We shall have less snow and frost—and more heat and dryness.

Winter will gradually transfer her empire to higher latitudes, and vegetables will grow, where the summer was once too short to cherish them.

We may judge of these effects by those which have taken place in the Eastern world. We know that the climate of Europe has grown warmer than it formerly was—that the rein-deer was once found in the Hercynian Forest, that the Danube was frozen firm enough to sustain loaded carriages; and that snow was no curiosity in Italy. Horace in his second Ode informs Jupiter that he had had jam satis nivis, already snow enough. Our authority is indeed that of a poet; but of a poet, who had at that moment no inducement to resort to fiction.

The change is not only confessed, but explained by the philosophers of Europe—in the same way as has been mentioned above, the clearing of the country of woods and swamps, and laying its bosom open to the Sun.

If we compare the same latitudes in the old and new world, the difference of climate is very striking. It is warmer in the same degree of latitude in Europe than it is in America; and we have reason to conclude that the same causes here will produce the same effects.

Indeed, if we listen to the descriptions of the old and experienced, very perceptible changes have occurred within their own recollection. We have shorter winters and more summer; with the suitable variations in the accompaniments of each season.

We must regard these things in a general point of view, without descending to all the particulars. We must take the Rule and not the Exception. We must not suppose, from any one year's being cool, that our climate was becoming so; for, it is not every swallow that makes a summer; it is not every variation that constitutes the general principle. We must have an eye to a long succession of seasons, and take the average of all—this is the only means by which we come at the truth.

We've to reason, for instance, from the present season, we should be apt to suppose that our climate was rather falling than rising on the scale of the thermometer—the spring has been so cool, the summer so slow, and the late rains so late.

But so late as to have fallen about four weeks ago and vegetation to backward. But every body exclaims, how strange is this! how singular! how surprising! these exclamations only serve to shew beyond dispute, that this phenomena is new to us; and therefore not consonant with the usual course of things. No one is surprised at what is common; it is a thing's being extraordinary that makes us wonder at it. Besides we have the same accounts from the other side of the water. In England, the spell of cold weather has been just as strange as it is here. Frost and snow have

fallen in sufficient quantities to astonish the natives.

"Take it, all in all," the present year is, indeed, out of the ordinary course of things. The cool weather is so constant that one can scarcely conceive it to be August. If a warm day comes, it is frequently followed by a cold.—It was but the other night (the 21st) that it was really comfortable to sleep under a blanket. It is also as dry as it is cool. The James river is almost as low as it was in 1806; and every day it is falling. It is now so shallow, that it cannot float all the boats through the locks.

Rain and heat are scarcely to be seen together.—When it rains, it gets cool—and when hot, the weather becomes dry. Vegetation suffers. The corn is very backward—and it is generally supposed, will be an uncommonly short crop. The same case perhaps with tobacco.

What is the cause of this uncommonly cool summer? Many suppose that it is to be attributed to a very distant cause, viz; the spots in the sun. Herschell seems, however, to have attributed rather heat and exuberant vegetation from these spots.

"Imagining that the luminous atmosphere of the sun is the region of light and heat, he concluded that when the ridges, corrugations, and openings in this atmosphere are numerous, that the heat emitted by the sun must be proportionally increased, and that this augmentation must be perceptible by its effects on vegetation. He expected, therefore, that in those years, when the solar spots would be most numerous, vegetation would be most luxuriant; and that this effect might be ascertained from the price of wheat, as marking the productiveness of the season. By comparing the solar appearances, as given by La Lande, with the table of the price of wheat in Smith's Wealth of Nations, he obtained results, on the whole, that appeared favorable to his hypothesis."

MEDICAL.

FROM GRIMM'S MEMOIRS.

I will not be responsible for the efficacy of the remedy mentioned in the following recital; but since a literary pharmacopoeist, or if I am required to speak more plainly, a druggist, like myself, must have somewhat of every thing in his shop; and since my sovereign remedy for diseases of the lungs, if it does not perform a cure, can at least do the patient no harm, I will beg you to read and have recourse to it, if you have occasion, provided you have five shillings and sixpence.

An officer in garrison at Rochefort, wearied with having pursued for a long time, without effect, the usual remedies for an obstinate cold, abandoned them at last and resumed his ordinary course of life. He soon began to spit blood, and his lungs appeared seriously affected; still he persisted in abstaining from his remedies. One day having bottled off a cask of wine in his cellar, he had half a pound of rosin and half a pound of yellow wax brought into his room, which he set about heating over a brazier to seal down the corks of the bottles.—This operation having lasted an hour and a half, he thought that he spit more freely, and that his cough was less dry and frequent. It then occurred to him this might be the effect of the fumigation he had undergone, and he determined to renew the experiment: he accordingly walked about his room, keeping the doors and windows close shut, in a perfect cloud formed by the smoke, and in four or five days found himself perfectly cured. He imparted the discovery to the surgeon of his regiment, who, without having any great faith in its efficacy, thought there would be no harm in trying the experiment upon a soldier in the hospital, who was dying of a pulmonary complaint. He had him brought to his house, and made him, at intervals of four hours, undergo a fumigation proportioned to his strength; for being in a very weak state, he might have been suffocated by too strong a smoke. From the second day the patient's cough began to abate, and in six weeks his health was perfectly re-established.

Boston, Aug. 22.