

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

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[No. 442.]

### 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 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 Republican Constellation.

### RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

It is truly astonishing to observe, in the proceedings of the Staunton convention, and in the leading Newspapers throughout the State, the extreme delicacy with which the right of suffrage is noticed, if noticed at all; while the unequal representation and taxation are harped upon as burthens too grievous to be borne, the disfranchisement of a large portion of the community is not deemed a subject worthy of serious consideration. Although a man possess a princely fortune in goods and chattels—although he own lands in a neighboring state or a neighboring county—although he be a man of profound education—although he sustain a good moral character and stand spotless before God and man and be acknowledged the most useful man in the country; yet, if he possess not "lands, tenements and hereditaments" in the county wherein he lives, his electoral privileges are reduced to a level with the miserable son of Africa, who wearing out an ignominious existence under the cruel lash of unfeeling task masters! Is not this a grievance that calls loudly for redress? The freeholder because his representation is not equal, complains bitterly of the constitution—will he not remember the non-freeholder, who has no representation at all? Will he not hear his complaint and recognize him as a member of the community? But says the freeholder, our laws protect the person and property of the non-freeholder, what more can he wish? Why, he wishes to be recognized as a citizen, he wishes to have a voice in those laws to which himself and property are subject—he wishes not to be called to support a government which disfranchises him and makes him an alien in the land of his birth: His person and property, to be sure, are protected by the laws—so are the person and property of the stranger, the alien; but their property is not taxed to support the government—they are not called upon to fight the battles of the country. Not so with the non-freeholder, he pays his full proportion of taxes, and fights the battles of his country. For what does he fight? Not for the precious privilege of being independent—no, he has no independence—not for the protection which the laws afford himself and property—no, the same protection would be afforded him in a hand of strangers, in a foreign country, where he could enjoy the same privileges without the same restrictions; but he fights to protect his wife, his children, his friends and relatives from the savage cruelties of an invading foe.

But I am reminded by some of our non-freeholders he admitted to the polls, they will vote for improper candidates, they being equally interested in the result of the election to consider for whom they vote, and therefore we shall elect Legislatures that are not capable of legislating for us." The fallacy of this doctrine will be sufficiently apparent, if we cast our eyes upon our sister state, where the inestimable privilege of choosing whom we will serve, is not managed with the galling chains of aristocracy—I let us ask ourselves where is there a State behind Virginia in internal improvements? look at her roads, her canals, her literary institutions—are they in a more flourishing situation than those of other states? No, until the last session of the Assembly they were miserably behind our neighbors. On the whole we can see no advantage which Virginia derives over her other states in consequence of the restriction on the right of suffrage. It is true she has given birth to a Washington, a Jefferson, a Madison, a Monroe, &c. and they have shown conspicuous in our national councils; but it is not in consequence of freeholders alone managing the helm—No, they would have shown equally conspicuous had the right of suffrage been co-extensive with the whole population of the state.

Says one of our most eminent writers our country ever produced. "I am not one of those that fear the people—they, in the main, are right," and further "the true foundation of republican government is the equal right of every citizen in his person and property and in their management." Try by this our Constitution and see if it hangs directly on the will of the people. What right has the non-freeholder, in a political view, over his person and property?—None therefore, he is not bound by the strong feelings of patriotism to the independence of his country or its republican institutions—to him there is no republicanism in the Constitution—he is not recognized as a citizen—he has no interest in the government. To give a republican feature to our Constitution—to give it durability and strength, we must make every individual personally interested—all must feel a common interest in every movement of the public body—all must feel a public responsibility and to effect this all must be vested with the right of suffrage. Thus and thus alone can a pure republican government be preserved.

JUNIAS.

From the Missionary Register.

Another Woman burnt alive.—The following Narrative is given by Mr. John Peter, an Armenian, who acts as Missionary at Balasore, in connection with the Baptist Society. It is extracted from a letter of his, dated Balasore, Sept. 6, 1814.

A horrible thing was done in this town a few days ago. Ochob, a neighbor of mine died aged 60 or 70 years, having 4 or 5 married sons, several daughters, and also grand children. He used to work for me, and I had been many times at his shop, and spoke there the words of eternal life to his sons, and others, as well as to him, often at his own house, and my own. His answer was always favorable. He acknowledged me to be a true preacher of the way of God, and was very religious in his own heathenism.

About eight months ago he came to me and asked for one of our books, wishing to read it at his own house. I was very glad to give him an Orisso New Testament, which he continued reading or hearing.

About a month ago he fell sick—and on Saturday last, as I was returning from preaching to a large congregation at Mooti-gone, one of his sons returned the Orisso Testament; and yesterday morning, I heard the man was dead, and that his wife aged 45 or 50 years, was going to die with her beloved husband's body, in the burning flame. I was sorry; had I known of his sickness before the book was returned, I would certainly have endeavored to approach his death bed with the news of salvation. Alas! I cannot help it; the soul is gone.

I sent word to her sons, that I wished to speak with their mother—but they refused my entrance into the house, and desired me if I wished to see her to go to the place of burning, which was a high road a little distance from the town. I watched the opportunity, and about 10 o'clock in the afternoon, I was informed that the miserable woman had been put out from her house, the corpse of her husband having been carried a little before to the place, under the shade of a large tree. Hearing this, I went thither, finding her in the midst of a large crowd, surrounded with a great noise, and a band of music, I knew not how to get to her, but some of the crowd immediately helped me. I joined my hands and implored the musicians to let me pass to her for 5 minutes, that I might speak to her. I said, "I am sorry for her." Upon this the crowd near one thousand men) gave me room to approach, and all the musicians stopped their music. As soon as I got before her, I saw about twenty women surrounding her, and she in a most pathetic dress. Almost her whole body was covered with garlands. She had a cocoa nut in her hand; but remained silent, listening to what the others were saying to her. As soon as I approached her, I cried out, "Do thyself no harm; this is a sin against God, and is unpardonable. I am a servant of God, and I love your soul, I am come to tell thee from the mouth of God, Do thyself no harm." She only shook her head, but seemed not to believe me.—Afterwards she said, "no, no," when I was dissuading her from going to the fire.

The crowd did not like me to be near her any longer. However, I untreated her to speak to me, which she did, but it was through her nose, so that I was not able to understand her. She gave me two flowers, I told her I did not want flowers, but her life. She shook her head. Then I again said, "Do thyself no harm. If you do it, I am free from your blood." She, and the crowd then proceeded to the place of death.

I am sorry I was not able to do her any good; I followed, warning her and the crowd against the horrible crime, with the New Testament in my hand. She bathed in a tank; and then, being almost unable to walk, several persons held her shoulders and arms, and took her to the spot.—The flames were ready to receive her.—The crowd was

equal right of every citizen in his person and property and in their management." Try by this our Constitution and see if it hangs directly on the will of the people. What right has the non-freeholder, in a political view, over his person and property?—None therefore, he is not bound by the strong feelings of patriotism to the independence of his country or its republican institutions—to him there is no republicanism in the Constitution—he is not recognized as a citizen—he has no interest in the government. To give a republican feature to our Constitution—to give it durability and strength, we must make every individual personally interested—all must feel a common interest in every movement of the public body—all must feel a public responsibility and to effect this all must be vested with the right of suffrage. Thus and thus alone can a pure republican government be preserved.

### INTEMPERANCE.

Extracts from the Address of the Rev. President AVERTON, at the last Anniversary meeting of the Massachusetts Society for suppressing intemperance:

But, while we are gratified at being assured, that the condition of the intemperate man is not perfectly desperate, it is impossible not to be struck with the paucity of those facts, which show it otherwise. Much inquiry, joined to critical observation, will indeed furnish us with a few instances, in which reason has resumed her empire over debauched appetite. But it requires no strong powers of recollection, no ingenious investigation, to find facts of an opposite description. Unsought they present themselves to the mind in frightful abundance.

The difficulty of subduing a propensity to immoderate drinking, is known by painful experience to many persons, in the capacity of parent, brother or friend.—Parents may view, with more indulgence than alarm, occasional irregularities in a favorite son. By a repetition of these, some uneasiness is produced in spite of parental partiality. They begin to suggest cautions, rise to mild remonstrance, and as the case becomes more urgent they take warm and reiterated appeals to his regard to their interest, his love of character, his affection for them, his sense of moral obligation, the known effect of irregular habits in shortening human life. They flatter themselves, that all these efforts are not abortive. Some tender emotions, some ingenious relentings are perceived. These are gladly hailed as the witnesses of penitence. Hopes thus suddenly formed, are found to be premature. The anxiety of the parent is renewed & augmented by recent evidence of profligacy in the son. To reclaim him, affection prompts them to make new exertions; to repeat arguments, which have hitherto been found ineffectual. To exhibit these in new and various connexions. From remonstrance they proceed to entreaty, to supplication, and tears.—The old bow before the youth; the innocent party to the guilty.

As a last experiment they will change his place of residence. New scenes, and new companions may be more propitious to virtue; at least they will exhibit fewer temptations to vice. The experiment is made, and with apparent success. His mind is so occupied with new associations, as for a time, to yield no attention to the cravings of appetite. His friends again indulge a tremulous hope, that, notwithstanding past irregularities, all may yet be well. Delightful, but vain illusions. The novelty gradually disappears, but the strength of inclination is unsubdued. The taste which has been unhappily formed, is now incorporated into his constitution—it has become a permanent part of his character, it is always ready to be acted upon, when circumstances are presented, favourable to its indulgence. He becomes callous to shame, deaf to remonstrance, or if there are some remains of moral sensibility, to avoid the stings of solitary reflection, he seeks relief in the excitement produced by dissipation. That, which he denominated pleasure, is nothing but a tumultuous agitation of the passions. As if visited by the curse of *Kahana*.—"There is a fire in his heart, and a fire in his brain."

Once knew a young man of reputable connections, and of more than ordinary powers of mind, who, conscious that he was verging towards intemperance, commenced his professional studies in a place, where rural scenes and the prevailing state of morals, seemed well calculated to cherish sobriety, and respectability.—He profited by his situation, and imagined the flag of Bear Admiral Milne (blue at the mizen,) took the lead, hour, being visited by some of his former associates, he consented to renew, for once, the scenes of their former conviviality. Excessive indulgence was the result. The hours of returning sobriety were in self reproach. He justly considered his recent defection as a fatal crisis in his probation. Having no longer any confidence in himself, and thinking it useless to contend, he yielded to inclination, and became its unresisting captive.

Of the sufferings, endured by the parent of an intemperate son, that cruel suspense already suggested, is not the least. His expectancy, which, to day, are gathering strength, will be dead to-morrow. With tormenting reality, he passes from hope to fear, and from fear to hope. Nor, because it will be unavailing, can he divest himself of all anxiety. Natural affection prevents it. He is, therefore, chained to a load, which is always ready to recoil upon him.

In the case which has been supposed the disease was not suffered to become inveterate before remedies were applied. Proportionably greater will be the difficulty of recovery, should the disorder be confirmed by long indulgence. To reclaim the drunkard reason, acknowledges the inadequacy of her powers. The object of reason is conviction. But the sinner in question is convinced already. With the intentions, the purity of which he cannot call in question, you remind him of his estate already embarrassed and partially squandered; of his family, either corrupted, or impoverished, degraded, mortified and comfortless—of his limbs, become feeble and tremulous—of his countenance, inflamed, disfigured, and rendered at once the hideous image of sin and death, and many whom habits, similar to his own, have brought prematurely to the grave remind him, that in the death of these he has a sure and direful presage of his own. In aid of all these motives, appeal to his faith in revelation; point out to him that terrific sentence, which declares no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God! What have you gained by all this array of motive? He acknowledges that your arguments are conclusive, and that your remonstrances are rational and weighty. He weeps under the mingled influence of terror and self reproach. Without being able to hide from his eyes the precipice before him, he advances towards it with tottering but accelerated steps. The grave, ever insatiable, is prepared for him. It shrouds him from every eye, but that of his Maker.

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### FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 12.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the elegant fast sailing ship Nestor, Captain Sterling, in 33 days from Liverpool. By this arrival, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received London and Liverpool papers to the 3d of August, and Lloyd's List to the 30th of July inclusive, from which the following extracts are made.

The fleet under the command of Lord Exmouth sailed for Algiers with a fine wind on the 28th of July. The war in India had terminated, and the treaty of peace between the Rajah of Nepal and the British government was signed on the 4th of March. The commander of the British army in that region is stated to be a native of Boston.

The emperor of Morocco had fitted out a small squadron, to cruise against the Russians, Prussians and Austrians. Meetings were daily held throughout England, to take into consideration the distresses of the poor, and to provide the most effectual means of relief.

A very large and respectable meeting of the nobility and gentry was held at the London Tavern, on the 29th July, to take into consideration the distressed state of the lower classes, and the most effectual means of extending relief. The proceedings fill the Courier of the 30th. A subscription was immediately opened, and a considerable sum was deposited. The Duke of Wellington, it was expected, would depart for France on the 7th of August.

Captain Stirling has brought dispatches for government from the American minister at London. LONDON, July 30.

DEPARTURE OF THE EXPEDITION. A letter from Plymouth Dock, dated July 28, says—the whole of Lord Exmouth's squadron having arrived yesterday off this port, all was ready to proceed, but from the wind being right ahead, his Lordship came to in Cowstand Bay in the evening, and this morning at nine o'clock, a signal was given for sailing.

The Queen Charlotte, bearing the flag of Lord Exmouth (blue at the main), and the Leader, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Milne (blue at the mizen,) took the lead, the other ships got under weigh in the following order:—Impregnable, Superb, Albion, Minden, Severn, Granicus, Hebrus, Glasgow, Mutine, Heron, Jasper, Belzebub, Hecla, Fury, Cordelia, Infernal, and the Palomuto Naval Lighter with small anchors, &c. to attend on the squadron.

A fine breeze, at N. by E. carried them out in excellent order, and by two o'clock, the whole were in the Channel under crowded canvass. The sight of so many ships at once in full sail, in fine weather, and with a favourable wind, attracted the attention of hundreds of spectators on the surrounding eminences, who, while they admired the grandeur of the scene, waded their best wishes for their success and safe return to their native homes. A popular disturbance took place at Cas-

### TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 9th instant, a Negro Man by the name of **BILL**, formerly the property of James Williams where said Bill, has a mother living—he is about 24 or 25 years of age, about six feet high, large eyes and lips, face inclined to be sharp; he is in the habit of wearing his hair platted before—his clothing a tow linen shirt and trousers, and roundabout of dark home made filled cloth; he has other clothing, and will probably change. I will give the above reward for apprehending said fellow, and delivering him to me at the Rocks, or securing him in any jail.

JOHN H. LEWIS. The Rocks, September 11.

### PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, on **MONDAY** the 23d instant at the late dwelling of Mrs. Ann Frame, dec'd. all the personal estate of said dec'd, consisting of household furniture, and a large quantity of store goods, together with many other articles too tedious to enumerate. Six months credit will be given the purchaser by giving bond and approved security. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. **JANE FRAME, Adm'r.** Charlestown, Sept. 4.

### NOTICE.

THE Directors of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Harper's-Ferry are requested to meet at the Banking House on Saturday the 21st inst. at ten o'clock A. M. on business, of importance to the institution. **GEO. W. HUMPHREYS, Cash.** September 11.

### A Runaway in Custody.

WAS committed to the jail of Jefferson county on the 23d July last, a Negro man named Henry, about 19 years old, about five feet ten inches high, not very black, big mouth and thick lips. Had on when committed, a green roundabout, light homed pantaloons, old shoes and old wood hat—says he belongs to the estate of Mr. Tuberville, and was hired to Charles L. Love, of Fairfax county, Va. His owner is requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law. **JOHN SPANGLER, Jailor.** Sept. 4.

### PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will sell, at public sale, on Thursday the 19th of September next, at his place of residence, near Leetown, all his stock, consisting of colts, milch 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.** August 28.

### WEAVING BUSINESS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he intends carrying on the different branches of weaving at his house, at the west end of the main street, Charlestown; viz. Counterpanes, Coverlets, and Diaper, in all their different figures, also plain weaving. All those who may please to favor him with their custom, may calculate on having it done in the best manner, and at the shortest notice. **JOHN WIMMER.** September 4.

### Partnership Dissolved.

THE partnership of Kearsley and Davenport having been dissolved by mutual consent on the 30th ult. all persons who have contracted debts with the firm aforesaid, are requested to pay the same to John Kearsley, who has the sole right to receive the same. The business will now be carried on by the subscriber, who has an elegant assortment of goods, and is selling them on the very best terms. The goods are fresh and are sold as low as they can be had any where. **JOHN KEARSLEY.** Shepherdstown, Sept. 4.

### A DISTILLER WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to employ immediately, a sober, industrious distiller. He has a quantity of **EXCELLENT FLAX** For Sale. **JEREMIAH REYNOLDS.** Prospect Hill, Sept. 4.

### SAVE YOUR RAGS.

THE highest price will be given for clean linen and cotton Rags, at this office. **JAMES WALKER.** Avon Mills, May 22.

### FOR SALE, A valuable Plantation,

IN Frederick county, Va. within one mile and a half of the Yellow House, and near the Berkeley county line, containing one hundred and sixty acres, with a sufficiency of good timber and good water on the same, a tolerable 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 view the premises—Any person inclined to purchase will apply to the subscriber on the premises. **JACOB JOBE, sen.** August 28.

### 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 in hand very complete. He deems it quite unnecessary to enumerate the long Catalogue of Medicines he has on hand, sufficient to say, he has every article in common use. He has also a variety of other articles, parts 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, Crocus Martis,
- White Vitrol, Stone Ochre,
- Dutch Pink, Flower of Emery,
- Blue Swalt, Powdered Turmeric,
- Vermilion, Drop Laka,
- 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, Gal-
- lon, or Bottle
- Logwood, Fustic
- Nicaragua wood
- Brazil Wood
- Ground Red wood
- Coppers, Allam, Indigo
- Madder, Annatto,
- Alleppe Galls, Hec 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 Bergamot,
- 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 Liquid Blacking, in bottles,
- Gold and Silver Leaf
- Dutch Metal ditto
- First quality Claret, in bottles,
- Philadelphia Porter & Ale in 5-gal
- Best Spanish Cigars
- Cheating Tobacco.

AN ASSORTMENT OF **First quality English Quills.** And a variety of other articles too tedious to mention, all of which he will sell at the *Alcandrid's 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.

### Wool Carding Machine.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his former customers and the public generally, that the new **CARDING MACHINES** at Mr. Beeler's Felling Mill, will be removed to Mr. Daniel Kable's Mill, formerly owned by John Lyons, on Balkline, 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 give, 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.

### BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

### Shepherd's-Town and Winchester Turnpike Road.

Notice is hereby given, THAT in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of Virginia, passed at their last session, entitled "An Act in incorporating a company to establish a Turnpike Road from Shepherd's-Town to Winchester," Books will be opened at the following time, and places, under the direction of the following commissioners, for the stock in said road, to wit:—On Thursday the 10th day of Oct. next, at James' tavern, Shepherd's-Town, under the direction of John Baker, Abraham Shepherd, Daniel Bedinger, Henry Line, John Line, John Wingerd, John T. Cookus, James Kerney, Walter B. Selby, James Brown, Presley Marmaduke, John Unseld, and Thomas S. Bennett.

At Moudy's Tavern, Smithfield, on the same day, under the direction of William P. Flood, Sebastian Emy, Daniel Fry, Moses Smith, and Seth Smith.

At McGuire's Tavern, Winchester, on the same day, under the direction of Archibald Magill, Jared Williams, Daniel Lee, Alfred H. Powell, Robert White, jun. Edward McGuire, Charles Magill, Lewis Hoff, Daniel Gold, Isaac Baker, and John Mackey.

And at Graham's Tavern, Martinsburgh, on the same day, under the direction of Elisha Boyd, A. Wagener, Jas. Stephenson, Joel Ward, R. L. Head, and David Miller.—That said books will be continued open at said several places for three days successively. The shares are Fifty Dollars each, and Two Dollars on each share are to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the residue at such times and in such manner, as the President and Directors of said company, hereafter to be chosen, may require.

When the importance of this road, to the several places mentioned, and the sections of country adjacent thereto, is taken into consideration, it is presumed that the subscriptions will be liberal.

It may not be amiss to inform the public, that the Boonsborough Turnpike Road, which is to run from that place to the Potomac, opposite Shepherd's-Town, and which connects at the former place with the Turnpike Road leading to Baltimore, is progressing rapidly to a completion; two miles of which being completed or nearly so, and two miles more have been contracted for, and the whole distance being not more than nine miles. It is also confidently expected, that if individuals will do their duty, that the Turnpike Road from Shepherd's Town to Winchester, from its direction through the centre of the valley, will be one of those roads which the Legislature will patronize, and aid, from the fund for Internal Improvement.

**JOHN BAKER,** and other Commissioners. Shepherd's-Town, Sept. 5.

### CHEAP GOODS FOR CASH.

**JOHN CARLILE, & CO.** HAVE ON HAND

### A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS,

That will be sold off very low. They invite all those who wish to purchase for Cash, to call and see their assortment, consisting of the following articles:

- Cloths, cassimeres and superfine flannels
- Velvets, thicksets and Bennett's cords
- Stockingnets and cassinetts
- Leno and Jaconet muslins
- 4-4 and 6-4 cambric muslins
- Callicoes assorted & curtain callicoes
- Silks well assorted
- Coloured cambricks
- Silk and cotton handkerchiefs
- Silk, kid, beaver and buckskin gloves
- Marseilles, moleskin & swansdown vesting
- Shirting linen and cotton
- Black, white and pink crapes
- Bonnes—Black, white, mixed and lead coloured hose
- Fur and wool hats
- Coarse and fine shoes, with a great variety of other goods, all of which will be sold off on the most accommodating terms to purchasers.

Near the Market House, 2 Charlestown, Sept. 11.

### Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership of Gibboney and Lindsey, was dissolved on the 9th instant, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to Emanuel C. F. Gibboney, who is authorized to receive the same. **Emanuel C. F. Gibboney,** James Lindsey.

The Tailoring business will in future be carried on by the subscriber, at his shop next door to the bank, where he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. **E. C. F. GIBBONEY.** Charlestown, Sept. 11.

The individual sources of the following moral and elegant Ode cannot long remain concealed. But until revealed, our Country ought to take out a copy-right to productions of so much intrinsic excellence;—otherwise, we shall soon see this, and others of the kind, transplanted into some European parterre, and passed off to the world as indigenous.—We copy it from the Providence Gazette. [Boston Centinel.

### TO THE GLOW WORM.

"See tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, Sermons in stones, and good in every thing.

Thou gaudy trifle, twinkling bright, Like gem upon the robe of night: Or mid deep shrouding darkness seeming, Like star through night clouds faintly beam-ing; I marked thee oft, as lone I stray, And twilight draws its curtains gray, And pause, with pondering eye, to see Instruction in a thing like thee.

When evening's shades all nature hide, Most hour, when Love is lightly roaming, Thou lightest thy little lamp, to guide Some bold LEANDER to thy aid, Like him who plunged in Helle's tide, When winds were high, and billows foam-ing; But, like the snare of vice, the glow That guides the lover, lures the foe, The direst tempter of its night, When all is still in earth and sky; And swift destruction oft is nearest, When fortune's fickle smile is dearest.

Short is thy date, the frosty breath Of winter's cold and cheerless blast, Will chill thee on the barren heath, When Summer's fleeting reign is past; And thus death's icy chains will bind Madis' noble frame—the wise, the brave, Must sink forgotten in the grave, Nor leave a mouldering wreck behind.

### DR. FRANKLIN'S WORKS.

It will be seen by an advertisement in our paper of to-day, that the copy right of *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of our Franklin*, has been secured to J. B. Stewart, in behalf of we understand, of William Temple Franklin, grandson of the Doctor, to whom the MSS. were bequeathed, and who resides in England. The printing of this interesting work has been already commenced in England; and we understand it is contemplated to publish a simultaneous edition in America. It will probably appear in March or April.

This work, if published entire, will be highly gratifying to the American public—as a pretty general belief has prevailed that it was suppressed. The reason assigned for delaying its publication to this late period, is said to be a written injunction left by the Doctor, that it should not be published until certain distinguished characters with whom he had associated in public duties, and of whom he makes mention in his memoirs, had retired from public life—These characters are probably Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Jay, Madison, &c. It is represented to us that the work was prepared for the press by the Doctor himself, and that the memoirs were brought down by him to within a few days of his death.

It appears from the title, that the publication will contain "a selection from the political, philosophical, moral and miscellaneous works, and familiar correspondence," of FRANKLIN. The whole will form six volumes, of about 500 pages each, 8vo. According to the plan indicated in the index, which has been shown to us, vol. I. will contain the first part of his life down to 1776, including essays and correspondence: vol. II. the residue of his life, with much interesting miscellaneous matter: vol. III. private negotiations to effect the recognition of American independence, his private journal pending the negotiations for peace, and some public documents: vol. IV. American politics previous and subsequent to the recognition of independence: vol. V. letters and papers on religious and miscellaneous subjects, embracing a correspondence with the most eminent men in literature and politics in Europe and America: vol. VI. his most approved papers on electricity and other philosophical subjects.

A selection of Franklin's works was published some years ago in London, by Vaughan, which though authentic, was altogether incomplete—and we are assured that more than three fourths of the present memoirs have never been published. *Albany Argus.*

### POPULATION OF CHINA.

The

tres. in the South of France, about 35 miles east of Toulouse, occasioned by the high price of corn. The exertions of the Mayor to suppress the riotous passions were fruitless, for many of the national guard joined the people, and the corn was ultimately distributed at the price demanded. Tranquility was finally restored, and twelve of the national guards were arrested and sent to prison. The high price of corn in France will no longer be a cause of irritation to the people, for the Paris papers represent it as having been considerably diminished in consequence of the abundant harvest that is anticipated.

As a proof of the deflection in the revenue, in the article of wine, we understand that the Opium Tax alone (received by the Corporation of the City of London) on that article, for the last half year, which used to average 2,200, did not exceed 700*l.* *Ledger.*

The Americans lost no time in adding to their navy, and accumulating funds. About the middle of June, the *Sicre Eric*, of about 30 tons, was launched at Black Rock. The Chipping Norton Bank of Messrs. Corgan, Matthews & Co., and the Tanworth Bank, Paget & Co., have suspended their payments.

July 13. Yesterday morning, Mr. Lathford, the king's messenger, arrived at the foreign office with despatches from St. Petersburg. Some importance was attached to the despatches which he brought, from the speed with which he travelled, having come in a chaise and four, which is a novel sight in time of peace.

An American Capt. at Calcutta, writes to his friend as follows:—

"CALCUTTA, MARCH, 1816. "I imagine that you do not feel much interest in the politics of this country, but as general Ochterlony is a Yankee, (from Boston originally) I must tell you that he has commenced his second campaign against the Nepalese with the usual ability and success; we call him 'the Wellington of the East: he will subdue them this year."

Three country ships have been burnt by the Lascars within a month, and two more partially destroyed; one at Jana, and three attempted at Calcutta. Some discontents among the Lascars occasioned these acts of villany."

BARCELONA, July 14. A deputation has gone from this city, to pray his majesty to prevent the introduction of English merchandise, which destroys Spanish industry, and produces nothing to the revenue, because the custom house officers are easily corrupted by the English traders.

GIEN, July 24. "The day before yesterday, the workmen employed in our manufactures made on the corn market an *auto de fe* of English merchandise. It seems that the articles burnt, consisted of shawls and handkerchiefs, were furnished voluntarily."

AUGUST 1. A considerable sensation was produced in the city this morning by the following unexpected notice from the Transport Board:—

"TRANSPORT OFFICE, 31st July, 1816. "Wanted conveyance of the undermentioned stores, viz.—5,200 tons of ordnance stores &c. &c. Tenders to be received on Saturday the 3d of August."

This notice was immediately considered as a hostile symptom. We believe we can remove any apprehension of this kind. Several fortifications were begun upon the Lakes immediately after peace was made. Some vessels also were laid down—both require guns and stores. It is known also that the barracks at Quebec were burnt, and a considerable quantity of stores destroyed. These must be replaced, and government are sending them out at a proper time of the year.

AUGUST 31. We had the pleasure to announce yesterday the termination of the war in India, by the final ratification of the treaty of peace with Nepal on the 4th March. This important intelligence is communicated in the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary, of the 15th of March, brought by admiral Cochrane, who reached town yesterday from Portsmouth, where he arrived on Thursday from St. Helena. The ship *Shoburne*, charged with despatches, arrived at St. Helena, on the 18th June, the day previous to Sir George's sailing from thence in his majesty's ship *Northumberland*. The campaign which produced this happy result, although of not more than a fortnight's duration, produced, however, several smart actions; in one particular which took place on the 2d or 3d of March, the enemy resisted with great bravery; about 500 of them fell in battle, and our loss was comparatively small, though there is some slight foundation for the report which reached this country through France, that the Company's troops had been worsted, inasmuch as they were, we understand, in the first instance, taken by surprise, (probably through some advantage of local knowledge possessed by the enemy) but soon recovered themselves, repulsed the assailants, and obtained the victory which led to the important diplomatic transaction above described.

The preliminary conferences of the diet to be held at Frankfort, were to commence on the 9th, and the solid opening to take place on the 17th.

The princess Charlotte is so much recovered, that only the weather prevents her going out; but prince Leopold, we are sorry to hear, is now indisposed. We received this morning the Paris papers of Wednesday. The following are extracts. PARIS, JULY 31. Lord Fitzroy Somerset has arrived at Paris, and occupies the hotel of his excellency the Duke of Wellington, in the rue Champ Elysees. The nine persons condemned to solitary confinement, in the case of the "conspiracy of the Patriots of 1816," will be exposed in the pillory this day, on the palace of justice. We this morning received a mass of N. York papers down to the beginning of July. A Dutch mail has arrived. Accounts from Malta state, that a second scene of outrage had taken place at Tunis, in which several christians were massacred. Yesterday viscount Sidmouth, viscount Castlereagh, and Mr. Canning, had audiences of the prince regent, at Carlton house. Sir Robert Wilson was walking with his friends during the whole of yesterday morning at the west end of the town. His confinement does not seem to have injured his health. LIVERPOOL, AUG. 1. A letter from Paris, speaking of commerce, says, the stagnation still continues; colonial produce is in little demand; cottons have fallen, and coffee is in request; but sugars have experienced a slight increase. By the Brussels papers we find that the Russian minister Czernichip is now on his way to Vienna, charged with important despatches to the emperor of Austria. The French papers assert that the harvest in Spain is so abundant that places cannot be found where to store the grain. FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENTS. Royal Exchange, Wednesday Evening, JULY 31. Algerine Expedition.—Much surprise has been expressed by the return of the Thames and Dover frigates into this port. They accompanied Lord Exmouth. The greatest astonishment is produced on hearing that they are to be paid off. It was supposed to be the intention of government to take permanent possession of Algiers; but this conjecture has been disproved by the return of these frigates, and by a nearer acquaintance with the force embarked, suited to the land service, which would be wholly inadequate to such a purpose. It is understood that several Turkish ships of war had arrived in the bay of Algiers; but it was not known whether this maritime power was to be employed in defence of the place, or to co-operate with the hostile armaments, which are expected to consist of three distinct squadrons, from Great Britain, the United States and from Holland. Several inhabitants of Algiers, lately from Africa, were on the exchange to day, and they represent the preparations of the day, as very considerable, and indulge the confident expectation that the British admiral will be frustrated in his designs. PARIS, JULY 17. An absurd report was circulated in Paris, that several soldiers of the royal guard have been poisoned. JULY 25. Count Goltz, the Prussian ambassador at this court, has addressed the Prussian consuls in our ports, the following letter, dated the 18th of July. "Gentlemen—I beg you to inform all Prussian merchants and sea-captains of certain intelligence, the emperor of Morocco has caused to be fitted out at Larache two brigs and a corvette, for the purpose of cruising against Russian, Prussian and Austrian vessels. JULY 29. The appeal of general Mouton Duvernet having been rejected, he suffered under his sentence on Saturday at five in the morning. In the month of August the bill restricting the liberty of the Press expires. M. Chateaubriand in his pamphlet, which will be published on the 15th August, strenuously opposes any new impediments. A morning paper denies the truth of the report mentioned in another morning paper of the miscarriage of the princess Charlotte. ANCONA, JULY 12. We have received news from Africa; it appears that the dey of Algiers has engaged in his quarrel all the Barbary Powers, and that the emperor of Morocco follows the same system of attacking against the Christians. Larache has been the theatre of new misfortunes to humanity; the crews of all the vessels in the harbor were made prisoners, and the ships burned; several persons were assassinated, and the remainder thrown into slavery. An American squadron composed of four frigates and a ship of the line, has appeared in our seas; but we are ignorant of its destination. We are informed, that it proceeds immediately to Naples, where it carries Mr. Pinkney, who goes to fill a restitution of property belonging to some Americans, that had been confiscated and sold under the late government. The accounts from Smyrna are very distressing. A population of 120,000 inhabitants continue to groan under the rod of a handful of Turkish agents. The inhabitants frequently avenge themselves on the janissaries whom they find alone. For some time the latter do not go out at night, but confine themselves to their barracks. The plague has ceased its ravages. The

mortality at present is not greater than ordinary.

We are assured that a Turkish squadron is about to proceed to Algiers. Accounts from Malta mention dreadful scenes which happened again at Tunis on the 14th June, in which many Christians, English, French and Spanish were murdered. LONDON, JULY 25. Since the arrival of the last despatches from St. Helena, it has been reported that Bonaparte has been detected in a correspondence with some person with a view to regaining his liberty and escaping to America. Letters received from New York, dated the 2d ult. were received in town this morning.—They state that the Ex King of Spain, Joseph Bonaparte, was at Philadelphia, and had been joined there by a great number of French officers. It is strongly suspected by well informed persons at N. York, acquainted with the above parties, that some great object is in view with regard to Spain and the Indies, and it is said he has it in contemplation to try his fortune with the Mexican insurgents; he is expected to join them with as many experienced French officers as he can collect, and hoist the Independent flag in South America, where his presence would be a rallying point to the friends of liberty.

Letters from New South Wales state, that nearly the whole of the natives of the Interior, in the South Seas, embraced the Christian faith. Six hundred and sixty attended the school. Extract from the Agent to Lloyd's at Gibraltar, dated July 10:—"The U. States' ship of the line Washington, commodore Chanee, arrived here on the 2d inst. and sailed to the eastward on the 8th, with Mr. Pinkney, Ambassador to Naples. One of the avowed objects of his mission is to demand restitution of American property confiscated by Murat. From the great quantity of provisions on board the Washington, it would appear that a squadron is intended to be collected in the Mediterranean. I have not been able to get any further information respecting the Tunisian corsairs."

A Sicilian frigate had been at Gibraltar, and taken on board about 400,000 dollars.—She was expected to wait in the Mediterranean for the British squadron. JULY 26. The Barbary Corsairs swarm in the Mediterranean, attacking every Christian ship, and making every Christian a slave. They are said to have made a rich harvest: it is their last! The British power is upon the sea; "her arm is on the deep," and will soon be felt in vengeance, terrible, fatal, final.—*Courier.*

July 30. We received this morning American papers, to the 6th inst. very late indeed. Lavallette is said to have arrived in Philadelphia—we disbelieve it. But the report of the editor of a Boston paper affords an opportunity to give the most fulsome compliment to Messrs. Wilson, Hutchinson and Bruce, and to lament that the gullible Ney and the accomplished Labeoye had not been equally fortunate. The Editor characterises the treason of which Lavallette was convicted, as merely "a difference of opinion from his oppressors." This he says was the only cause! Robbery he might as justly describe as a mere change of property. And yet the hope, if any one was to call his patriotism and love of freedom into question, there seems to be a strange want of correct ideas upon almost every subject in America. Thus one of the most estimable officers in the American service, a brave and humane man, Commodore Decatur, gave as a public toast lately, "Our Country, in her intercourse with other nations, may she be always right, and always successful right or wrong." And this toast the official paper of the American government calls, "a just sentiment never better expressed—a noble patriotism never more beautifully illustrated." Trade is dull and distress great in all parts of the United States—that the same complaint should be general at the same time both in the old world and new, is not one of the least extraordinary circumstances of these most extraordinary times.

VERY IMPORTANT. "We regret to hear, that in the continued indisposition of our amiable beloved Princess, her illustrious Lord and the nation are alike disappointed in the hopes to which the first symptoms so fondly and so universally gave rise. In plain language, her Royal Highness has experienced a miscarriage."

PARIS, JULY 28. EXECUTION OF PLEIGNIER, &c. Yesterday at mid-day the vehicle of the Conciergerie arrived at the Bicetre, to convey the convicts Pleignier, Carboneau and Tolleron, to the Palace of Justice. On being informed of this, Tolleron exclaimed "We are lost!" Carboneau was deeply affected, Pleignier said nothing, but appeared absorbed in thought. Tolleron requested that two petitions which he had left in his cell should be handed to him, the one addressed to his royal highness Monsieur, and the other to the Attorney General. Carboneau asked also for the three petitions which he had prepared, one to Monsieur, the other for the Prefect of Police, and the third to the Attorney General. These petitions were given to them. They then mounted the vehicle which was waiting for them, and which was escorted by eight gendarmes. On their way they spoke highly of

the Prefect, and of the manner in which they had been treated in prison. They pleaded much dependence on the effect of their petitions, alluded to some circumstances in their life, and especially those which led them to fatal projects; but they believed that they were taken to the Conciergerie (Palace of Justice) only to hear the decision on their appeal in cassation. Tolleron retained his firmness and all his presence of mind.

At one o'clock they arrived at the Conciergerie. They were placed in three separate apartments, and the lead gaffer read to each letter from the Attorney General, containing the rejection of their appeal. He, at the same time, arranged to them that the execution of the sentence must take place that same evening. Pleignier showed the deepest despair, and wept copiously; he repeated, "I thought I had my pardon; I wish to speak to the Attorney General." Then, after his old manner, he requested to speak to the King. Carboneau listened to his fate with resignation. Tolleron said to the keeper, "I suspected that this would happen." At this moment the three clerks were charged to administer the last consolation of religion, made their appearance. Tolleron, thinking he saw a movement of hesitation in his confessor, said to him, taking of his cap, "Approach, Sir, I know what I love to a Minister of Religion."

The three clerks remained with the convicts until six o'clock, preparing them for death. The Attorney General, the Prefect of Police, and one of the Gentlemen of the Court, came down into the prison to receive the revelation which Pleignier persisted in saying he wished to make. After having drawn up the minutes of his answers, the Attorney General waited upon the Chancellor with them, who had come to the Conciergerie that morning to receive them. We understand he made no discovery whatever, but spoke merely of vague and irrelevant matters. Pleignier was profoundly depressed. Carboneau appeared tranquil, and Tolleron quite resigned. They then asked for some broth and a glass of wine, which were given them.

At half past seven the Attorney General returned from the Chancellor, and ordered the sentence to be forthwith executed. The three convicts were brought forth into the lobby of the prison. Pleignier made much resistance to his being undressed. He begged with a wild air, to speak again but once, sometimes to the King, sometimes to the Attorney General, and then to the Gaoler. The executioner having repeatedly observed to him that all resistance was useless, the Abbe Montes, his confessor, intreated him to be resigned, and submit to the will of God. "No no," said Pleignier, "it is not so; it was my blindness; I did nothing of myself—I would speak to some one." When his hands were tied, he complained that the rope was too tight; it was then loosened. Next according to the mode prescribed by law, they drew a cord round his waist, in order to stop the blood. It was with considerable difficulty that these preparations were finished.

Carboneau succeeded Pleignier on the stool; he kept the most gloomy silence, and resigned himself to all that was required of him. Tolleron maintained his coolness and tranquility to the last; he several times repeated that he was innocent, and that he thought he did not deserve to die. He asked for a glass of water, which he drank without the least trembling, although the gaoler said he with a shivering heart. He is the author of my death, but I do not wish the same to him." The only emotion of sensibility, which he manifested was the recollection of his family.

When the executioner put over his shoulders a white cloth tied before, he appeared to regret that his face was covered, because, he said, it could not be seen whether he died with firmness. He bade adieu in a very friendly manner to his keeper; the executioner's assistant supported Pleignier, who appeared ready to fall at every step.

Pleignier sat in the front of the cart; Carboneau was in the middle; Tolleron at the end; this was the reverse order to that in which they were executed.

The cart set off from the court of the prison at a quarter before eight. From three and four o'clock, the whole space from the goal to the place of execution was covered with an immense crowd. The convicts were able to convince themselves of the love and devotedness of the French people for their legitimate sovereign—the air rung with shouts of Vive le Roi! They waved their hats, and manifested in every manner their attachment to the best of Princes. Tolleron, hearing those universal acclamations, told his confessor that he answered them from the bottom of his heart; he appeared penetrated with repentance and genuine remorse.

Having reached the place of execution, the convicts mounted the scaffold, while an usher read with a loud voice the sentence of the Assize Court on the steps of the Hotel de Ville. The executioner took off from them the black crape. Pleignier and Carboneau went down. Tolleron remained alone; and, being fastened to the swing board of the instrument of death, had his right hand cut off on a block, and was immediately beheaded. Carboneau and Pleignier successively underwent the same punishment, but with much less fervor. Shouts of Vive le Roi! Vive les Bourbons! were anew heard from the whole of the Place de Grave, and from the quays. Their remains were immediately conveyed to the cemetery of Vaugirard.

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.

JOSEPH LEWIS, now a Representative in Congress, from this state, declines being a candidate at the next election.

Major gen. Harrison is nominated for congress, from a district in Ohio, on condition of opposing the compensation law. He has pledged himself to the committee that if no other move the repeal of the law, he will go it himself.

Col. Henry Bevan, of Lancaster county, Penn. forwarding and forging sundry records in the Surveyor general's office has been sentenced to two years confinement in the Jail of Dauphin county.

Contract.—About the year 1675, the Algerines were so insolent, that they openly defied all the powers of Europe except the Dutch. In 1676, they held the Dutch in more sovereign contempt than any power! Such is the revolution which states are liable to.

SPECIE PAYMENTS. A convention of representatives from twenty three Banking Institutions, incorporated by act of assembly of Pennsylvania, held at Harrisburg on the 12th September 1816, in pursuance of circulars addressed to all the country Banks, by the officers of the Harrisburg Bank, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:—

Resolved, That the country Banks of Pennsylvania, represented at this meeting, in compliance with the public wishes and fiscal arrangements of the Treasury Department, will resume the payment of specie on the same day on which the Banks of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore shall have adopted a similar measure, and that in order to a simultaneous movement in the resumption of specie payments, a committee of this convention be directed to communicate with the city Banks and endeavor to effect an arrangement on this important subject.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing proceedings of this meeting, signed by the chairman and secretary, be forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and be published in the newspapers.

From the Lancaster Journal, Sept. 20. MRS. CARSON—ALIAS SMITH. We stated in our Journal of Friday last, that Mrs. Carson had spent a night in our prison—together with her two accomplices in the alleged conspiracy against the Governor. They proceeded the next day to Philadelphia, where we presume Mrs. Carson at least is in confinement.

As the public still seems to take much interest in every thing that concerns this woman, the following may not be unacceptable. An intelligent person in prison had heard that Lieut. Smith shortly before his death, had transcribed the 7th chapter of Proverbs (extremely applicable to the unfortunate Smith's case) and left it in his shoe.

The person accordingly found means to leave a bible open in the room where Mrs. Carson was to sleep, with a few original lines, referring to the 7th book of Proverbs. This, it seems, caused her to occupy part of the evening in writing on "the subject of her woes." The following is nearly the whole of it—that part only being left out which does not concern herself in any way. It was sent to the person who had left the bible in the room.—"We shall keep the reader no longer from the production, than to assure him that we believe it to be genuine."

"You may think it was idle curiosity that prompted me to look at your papers. In taking up the bible, I observed the note (or lines). I see you think the woman inconstant. This worst of all crimes cannot be laid to my charge.—A too constant heart has made me a prisoner. The relations of this cruel first husband persecuted me with the hope to convince me for two marriages, and in the hope that I will give up an estate worth twenty thousand dollars—made mine beyond the power of recall—but they are mistaken—it is impossible to change the firm determination of my soul—the firmness of my character provokes them—but the ill treatment of Mr. C. which is still remembered by me will not suffer me to grant any favour to any one of them."

"My dear lost Richard was heir to upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars—in case of his death it fell to Mrs. C.—I, of Lexington Kentucky. She is my accuser to Simon Snyder—a first cousin to Smith, the playmate of his infancy and heir to his fortune, informed John Binks of Philadelphia, that I intended to save my dear Richard's life—I need not say more—I know you can at once discern the motive—"

Bigamy is the crime for which they carry me to Philadelphia, although they carry me it was to stand a trial for ill intentions against Simon Snyder. Left by one man to endure all the ills of life, by industry I maintained four children. Happy in the little circle of my family, I dreamt not of harm. Unfortunately I beheld my dear departed Richard Smith—and loved him with a passion death cannot destroy. He was by birth an Irishman, young, gay and handsome—but alas! he was rash. I

five to lament, and a—his death.—Woe be to the authors of it. May their days be embittered with eternal pangs. I despise their power and defy them. All my hopes and fears rest in the silent grave with this dear object of my earthly love—and while the sun of pleasure plays on my visage, the thorn of misery pierces my heart.

T. P. O.

"I bear no longer the name of C—; I have loved the name of C—; I loved me well, but the slave to a vice that every woman of feeling must abhor. This proved his ruin, made him a stranger to his family and country for upwards of three years. Believing him dead, I married my late dear and unfortunate husband R. S. Think not because he died an ignominious death, that he was guilty—Oh no! He fell a victim to the hate and prejudice of my family and an infamous monster—as I shall fall the victim of unjust persecution. You address me as a vain woman. There you wrong me. I am a stranger to my heart. The truth, I have loved the name of C—; I have loved me; but God can judge for me that I was not through my means—and that I deeply lament their end, and I would have saved them both if it had been in my power. It was ordered otherwise, and I no longer murmur at the dispensation of Divine Providence. A. S.

New-York, Sept. 16. LATE FROM GIBRALTAR. By the brig Exeter, Captain Mix, in 25 days from Gibraltar, we have received the following important advices:—

The British frigate with the Algerine Ambassador to the Sablette Point, remained at the Bay of Tunis, the Grand Seignior refusing to allow her to pass the Dardanelles. The Ambassador wished to be landed at the island, the commander of the frigate declared he would carry him back to Algiers, unless he was allowed to land him at Constantinople. Messrs. Savary and Lallemand had been some time at Smyrna; the former still remained there, and was preparing a Narrative of the late events.—He states that Napoleon was received by Capt. Matland on condition that he should remain in England. Gen. Lallemand had left Smyrna, it was supposed for England.

The British frigate, with 25 sail, was on a cruise in the Archipelago. The United States' sloop of war Peacock, Capt. Rogers, arrived at Gibraltar on the 15th ult.; and the Hornet, Lieut. Claxton, 2 days from Malaga.

On the 14th ult. Lord Exmouth sailed for Algiers, with a second invincible armada, consisting of 18 sail, among which were two three deckers, and three 7's, together with a flotilla of gun boats, bomb ketches, &c. The Dutch Admiral followed in the wake of his Lordship.

Advices received at Gibraltar from Algiers, stated, that the Dey was well prepared to receive Lord Exmouth, and was determined to defend himself desperately. Many French engineers had entered his service.

Richmond, Sept. 5. SLAVERY.—An experiment is making in the West, which will shed light upon a much agitated question in Political Economy; how far domestic slavery retards or accelerates the advancement of a nation to wealth.

The Ohio river is the line, which exactly defines the boundaries of the experiment. To the South are the States which permit the existence of slavery; to the North, those States which forbid it. Kentucky, Tennessee, the Mississippi Territory, admit of slaves; the State of Ohio has forbidden by the very constitution of her government, the very institution of her government. The second State, which exists North of the river, is that of Indiana, the youngest State in the Union. Her Constitution expressly states, that as involuntary servitude is forbidden by principle.—no alteration of this constitution shall ever take place so as to introduce slavery, or involuntary servitude in this state, otherwise than for the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

It is probable, that the same feature will run through all the North western Region, as the Michigan and Missouri Territories shall fall into the ranks of American States, an eternal prohibition will be raised by their Constitution to the introduction of involuntary slaves.

This distinction between the States North and South of the Ohio will have other bearings than upon the problem of natural wealth—it will assist in showing the effects of servitude upon the characters and manners of a people. So far, then, the Ohio is a broad line between the states which hold slaves, and those which have none—and although the objects may not be immediately perceptible yet they will undoubtedly develop themselves in the lapse of generations.—Slavery, then, forms one remarkable feature of distinction, between the banks of the Ohio.

There is another, in some measure growing out of it. As the States South of the Ohio not only permit the existence of slavery, but the introduction of slaves, most of the emigrants from the southern Atlantic States will naturally bend their steps to that direction. Many of them, because they would wish to take their domesticks with them, though they are not destitute of slaves, because they have been familiarized to their service and society. How different

from the regions to the North of the Ohio! They will be principally frequented by emigrants from the Northern States, who have no slaves to accompany them. The rich will bend their steps in that direction, because they will find the laborer, whom he was used to employ in his own country. The poor laborer will follow the same track, because the field is fully open to him; there is no competition with the black laborer to lessen the demand for labor, and lower its wages.

These two features will strongly discriminate the state of society on both banks of the Ohio as strongly as that of Massachusetts is distinguished from that of Virginia. Time will develop the different consequences of these features upon their manners. In the one region we shall have more industry, in the other more enterprise; in the one more economy, in the other more liberality. It is thus that the manners of a people are affected by its laws. (Continued.)

LATEST FROM ENGLAND. NEW-YORK, Sept. 18. The British packet Bluecher, capt. Eddy, arrived here last evening from England, via Halifax, with the August mail. The latest London papers received by the Packet are of the 9th inst. The Halifax dates are of the 9th inst.

Recent letters from Madrid state, that an order had been issued by the government for a levy, by ballot, of 60,000 men, to be embodied as a militia. In the opinion of some persons, this measure is adopted with the view of leaving the regular troops at the disposal of government, for the purpose of sending them to South America and to Mexico, where their services are much wanted. Others talk of an expedition being intended for West Florida, in the contemplation of a war with the U. States.

A letter from Genoa, July 20, says, intelligence has been received here, that the Dey of Algiers had 6000 slaves at work at the fortifications at that place, which are intended to mount 1500 cannon.

August 12. Spain is fitting out a small squadron against the pirates, and intends reinforcing the garrison of Ceuta.

An article from Cagliari, of the 22d of July says, that the American squadron was met several days ago by the Algerines, who were to attack before Lord Exmouth arrived.

The Duke of Wellington is expected to leave London for Paris to-morrow.

PARIS, AUG. 9. The destination of the arrangement which the Porte is preparing, is said to be the coast of Algiers, though not for the purpose of joining the forces of the Barbary powers, but on the contrary to act against Algiers, and oblige the Dey to acknowledge the authority of the Grand Seignior. The policy of the Divan in this respect is, however, so very uncertain, that events alone can explain its views.

A peace had been concluded between the Assiatyne and Faintyne nations in Africa.

An article under date of Civita Vecchia, expresses an opinion that the American squadron will not be contented with an useless pronouncement of the Mediterranean, and an article dated Ancona, July 27, states, that the Americans did not seem inclined to wait for Lord Exmouth, but to commence the war without him. It is added, "We can readily conceive the adventurous spirit of the Americans, and the rivalry which may induce them to strike the first blow on this occasion; their success would be more antonymous to the English, than to the Moors themselves."

We have heard an anecdote of Captain Duvers, of the Guerriere, which we do not recollect to have seen in print. He had captured an American vessel and detained the captain on board, to whom he daily and almost hourly expressed his wish to fall in with an American frigate—but he, alas had no hope that one of them would show their noses out of port while he was on the coast. When the Constitution hoisted in sight, and it was ascertained that she was a frigate, Duvers asked his prisoner what vessel he supposed it was, who commanded her, &c. Being told "captain Hull, of whom, however, he had no particular knowledge," the commander of the Guerriere said, "well, well, I'll introduce you to him; in about ten minutes after we get up with him, you shall be better acquainted." As the ships neared each other, Duvers invited the Yankee to step on deck and see the fun—it will be over in a minute or two," said he, and then they got a board together. The other said he had no desire to be shot at for fun, and would retire below. He did so. After a little while the Guerriere fired—no gun was returned, and he felt miserable; she fired again with the like result, and the idea of another Chesapeake affair almost distracted him; she fired a third time, but her shot had hardly left the cannons mouth, than it seemed to him (to use his own phrase) as if heaven and earth were coming together. Before he heard the thunder of the Constitution, limbs of men with shattered planks and spars, the cry of horror and wreck of matter thickened around him—the report instantly following; and report succeeded report so rapidly, that all seemed mingled into one terrible sound! He recoiled himself away snugly to await the event—con-

fusion reigned—most after mast went over, with horrible crashings; the sea gun was fired, and he rushed on deck to hail the beloved flag of his country. There stood Duvers like Satan, contemplating the beauties of the heaven he had lost. The Yankee approached him, and politely requested the promised introduction to captain Hull. "Go to—," said the bully. "The tone of victory was changed to that of gloomy despair."

The occasion is apt for another anecdote. When Decatur's fleet was passing Gibraltar for Algiers, &c. many persons went out to view them. "Suppose," said the captain of a British vessel of war to an American gentleman that stood beside him, "the Algerines were to capture your frigates." "That would be bad for England," replied the American. "Why so?" "Because; then, you would stand number three!" *Weekly Register.*

Married, on Friday evening the 20th inst. by the Rev. Sely Bunn, Mr. Robert J. Young, to Miss Mary Burnett, both of this place.

On Sunday evening the 22d inst. by the same, Mr. Henry Rockenbaugh, to Miss Mary-Clarke, both of this town.

POSTPONEMENT. IN consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the sale of the personal property of Mrs. Ann Frame, dec'd, was postponed until Friday the 27th inst. on which day, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, will be sold, at the late dwelling of the deceased, a large quantity of STORE GOODS, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and many other articles too tedious to mention. The sale to begin at ten o'clock, and continue from day to day till all be sold.

JANE FRAME, Adm'rix. September 25.

Fair Warning. THE subscriber intending to move to the state of Kentucky the 10th of October next, all persons having any claims against him are requested to bring them forward for settlement, and receive payment on all just claims. Those neglecting this notice, he hopes will ever after hold their peace.—Those indebted to him by note or book account, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment—no longer indulgence can be given.

T. H. GRADY. September 25.

NOTICE. THE Stockholders of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Harper's Ferry, are hereby notified that a dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock paid in, is this day declared payable to them on their legal representatives, on or after Tuesday the first of November next. By order of the President and Directors. GEO. W. HUMPHREYS, Cash. September 23.

TO THE PUBLIC. WARD, HOLMES, & CO. HAVE their Woollen Cloth Manufactory, near Bruce's Mills, seven miles N. E. of Winchester, now in complete operation, where they receive WOOL to be manufactured into CLOTH. Those who may send their wool to us may depend on having it done in a masterly manner, and in due time; they also receive RAW CLOTH to be filled and dressed according to directions. They have made arrangements with Mr. Daniel Fry, of Smith Field, to receive Raw Cloth and deliver the same. The person or persons leaving cloth must lay up in it written directions of the manner to be dressed and coloured; and they will send for the cloth so left once every two weeks, after the 15th of Sept. until the first of March 1817, and return the same when dressed to the said D. Fry, where the owners may have it on paying him for filling and dressing the same.

The company have on hand a considerable quantity of cloths, cassinets and linseys, which they will sell low for cash.

Two or three good boys would be taken as apprentices to the above business. Sept. 25.

NOTICE. IS hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia; praying them to grant a Charter to the Farmers, Mechanics and Merchants Bank of Jefferson County, Va. Charlottesville, Sept. 25.

Stray Heifer. Came to the subscriber's farm, near Smith-field, sometime in March 1816, a brindled heifer, with some white about the face, and has a piece cut out of the under part of the right ear—supposed to be three years old. WILLIAM P. FLOOD. September 25.

TO DISTILLERS. Humphrey Keyes will receive Distillers application for Licenses.

ODE

TO THE ISLAND OF ST. HELENA.

BY LORD BYRON.

Peace to thee, isle of the Ocean;
Hall to thy breezes and billows!

The white waves its plummy surf pillows!
Rich shall the chaplet be, history shall weave thee!

Whose undying verdure shall bloom on thy brow,
When nations that now in obscurity leave thee,

To the wand of oblivion alternately bow!
Unhapp'd in thy glory—unstrain'd in thy fame—

The homage of ages shall hallow thy name!
I.
Hail to the Chief who reposes

On thee the rich weight of his glory!
When fill'd to its limit life's chronicle closes

His deeds shall be sacred in story!
His prowess shall rank with the first of all ages.

And monarchs hereafter shall bow to his worth—
The songs of the poets—the lessons of sages,

Shall hold him the wonder and grace of the earth.
The meteors of history before thee shall fall,

Eclips'd by thy splendour—thou meteor of Gaul!
II.

Hygeian breezes shall fan thee,
Island of glory resplendent!

Pilgrims from nations far distant shall man thee—
Tribes, as thy waves independent!

On thy far gleaming strand, the wanderer shall stay him,
To snatch a brief glance at a spot so renowned;

Each turf and each stone, and each cliff shall delay him,
Where the step of thy exile hath hallow'd thy ground!

From him shalt thou borrow a lustre divine—
The wane of his sun was the rising of thine!

III.
Whose were the hands that enslav'd him?
Hands which had weakly withstood him—

Nations which while they had often times brav'd him,
Never till now had subdued him!

Monarchs—who oft to his clemency stooping,
Received back their crowns from the plunderer of war—

The vanquisher vanish'd—the Eagle now drooping—
Would quench with their sternness the ray of his star!

But cloth'd in new splendor the glory appears,
And rules the continent—the planet of years.

IV.
Pure be the health of thy mountains!
Rich be the green of thy pastures!

Limpid and lasting the streams of thy fountains!
Thine annals unstrain'd by disasters!

Supreme in the ocean a rich altar swelling,
Whose shrine shall be held by the prayers of mankind—

Thy rock beach the rage of the tempest repelling;
The wide wasting contest of wave and of wind—

Aloft on thy battlements long be unfurld,
The Eagle that decks thee—the pride of the world!

V.
Fade shall the lily, now blooming,
Where is the hand which can nurse it?

Nations who rear'd it shall watch its consuming—
Untimely mildews shall curse it.

Then shall the violet that blooms in the valleys,
Impart to the gale its reviving perfume—

Then when the spirit of Liberty rallies,
To chaunt forth its anthems on tyranny's tomb,

While Europe shall fear lest thy star should break forth,
Eclipsing the pestilent orbs of the north!

From the Gleaner.

Characteristic Anecdote of an American Sailor.
During the heat of battle between the U. States and Macedonian, a ball from the enemy entered one of the port holes of the United States, and out of the hole of one of the men quite in two near the middle, so that the parts fell separate from each other; the ball passing through the stairway which led up to the spar deck, struck the breach of a gun upon the opposite side of the frigate, and glanced up against a beam over the gun, where its force was spent—it fell upon the gun deck, and rolled back directly to the port where it had come in. A tar who was standing by the side of his comrade when he was killed, cried—'Poor Jack, d—me that was a good shot, they shall have that fellow again!' and seizing the ball, which had not yet stopped, thrust it into the gun, which was instantly discharged at the enemy.

SAVE YOUR RAGS.
THE highest price will be given for clean linen and cotton Rags, at this office.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, praying them to pass an act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from Harper's Ferry to Winchester in Frederick county. Sept. 18.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND,

about half a mile from Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, containing by a late survey 309 acres, of which 137 are in timber. It is of excellent quality. For particulars apply to Mr. John Yates, near the premises, or to the subscriber, in Winchester, Virginia. R. O. GRAYSON. September 18.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed to the subscriber by James Fulton, to secure the payment of a debt due John Downey, will be sold, for ready money, before the door of R. Fulton's Hotel, on Saturday the 5th of October next, the following slaves, viz. Cyrus, Milly, Betty, Matilda and Beck, together with several obligations for the payment of money. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock. TH. GRIGGS, jr. Trustee. Sept. 18.

HORSES FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell at private sale, a number of valuable work horses, for cash, or on a credit of six, nine or twelve months as may suit the purchaser. HENRY STRIDER. Sept. 18.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL

Flour on Commission, at two per cent. and remit the money to the consignee agreeably to his instructions.—The Farmers, Merchants and Millers in the country will find it to their interest to employ some person here to sell for them, who is acquainted with the purchasers, and the banks and bank paper now in circulation.—He can at all times sell for good chartered paper of the District, or unchartered, if instructed so to do. HE HAS ON HAND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Genuine Medicines and Drugs, of a very superior quality, which he will sell on the lowest prices possible. W. WEDDERBURN. Fairfax Street, Alexandria, September 12.

LAND FOR SALE,

UNDER DEEDS OF TRUST. THE subscribers, to whom two deeds of trust have been executed by James Hiett and Mary his wife, to secure the payment of money therein mentioned, to Sebastian Eaty, will sell, at public sale, for ready money, on the premises, on Friday the 18th of October next, a tract of land, containing one hundred acres, lying in Jefferson county, Va. adjoining the lands of Thomas Griggs, Richard Hardesty and others. The subscribers will convey to the purchaser such title as has been conveyed to them. SETH SMITH, Trustee. JAMES CLARK, Trustee. September 18.

Regimental Orders.

THE first battalion commanded by Major Benjamin Davenport will parade at Shepherdstown on Saturday the 19th of October, at 11 o'clock.

The second battalion commanded by Major James Hite will parade at Charlestown on Saturday 20th of October at 11 o'clock—commandants of Battalions will order commandants of companies attached to their respective commands accordingly. VAN RUTHERFORD, Lieut. Col. Commandt. 55th Regt. V. M. Sept. 18.

TWENTY DOLLARS

REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 9th instant, a Negro Man by the name of

BILL,

formerly the property of James Williams where said Bill, has a mother living—he is about 24 or 25 years of age, about six feet high, large eyes and lips, face inclined to be slant; he is in the habit of wearing his hair platted before—his clothing a tow linen shirt and trowsers, and roundabout of dark home made flannel cloth; he has other clothing, and will probably change. I will give the above reward for apprehending said fellow, and delivering him to me at the Rocks, or securing him in any jail. JOHN H. LEWIS. The Rocks, September 11.

CHEAP GOODS

FOR CASH.

JOHN CARLILE, & CO.

HAVE ON HAND

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS,

That will be sold off very low. They invite all those who wish to purchase for Cash, to call and see their assortment, consisting of the following articles: Cloths, cassimeres and superfine flannels Velvets, thicksets and Bennett's cords Stockingnets and cassinetts Leno and Jaconet muslins 4-4 and 6-4 cambric muslins Calicoes assorted & curtain calicoes Silks well assorted Coloured cambricks Silk and cotton handkerchiefs Silk, kid, beaver and buckskin gloves

Marseilles, moleskin & swansdown vesting Shirting linen and cotton Black, white and pink crapes Bonnets—Black, white, mixed and lead coloured hose Fur and wool hats Coarse and fine shoes, with a great variety of other goods, all of which will be sold off on the most accommodating terms to purchasers. Near the Market House, 2 Charlestown, Sept. 11.

Shepherd's-Town and Winchester Turnpike Road. Notice is hereby given, THAT in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of Virginia, passed at their last session, entitled "An Act incorporating a company to establish a Turnpike Road from Shepherd's-Town to Winchester," Books will be opened at the following time, and places, under the direction of the following commissioners, for the stock in said road, to wit:—On Thursday the 10th day of Oct. next, at James' Tavern, Shepherd's-Town, under the direction of John Baker, Abraham Shepherd, Daniel Bedinger, Henry Line, John Line, John Wingerd, John T. Cooks, James Kerney, Walter B. Selby, James Brown, Presley Bernaduke, John Unsel, and Thomas S. Bennett. At Moudy's Tavern, Smithfield, on the same day, under the direction of William P. Flood, Sebastian Eaty, Daniel Fry, Moses Smith, and Seth Smith. At McGuire's Tavern, Winchester, on the same day, under the direction of Archibald Magill, Jared Williams, Daniel Lee, Alfred H. Powell, Robert White, jun. Edward McGuire, Charles Magill, Lewis Hoff, Daniel Gold, Isaac Baker, and John Mackey. And at Graham's Tavern, Martinsburgh, on the same day, under the direction of Elisha Boyd, A. Waggener, Jas. Stephenson, Joel Ward, R. L. Head, and David Miller.—That said books will be continued open at said several places for three days successively. The shares are Fifty Dollars each, and Two Dollars on each share are to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the residue at such times and in such manner, as the President and Directors of said company, hereafter to be chosen, may require. When the importance of this road, to the several places mentioned, and the sections of country adjacent thereto, is taken into consideration, it is presumed that the subscriptions will be liberal. It may not be amiss to inform the public, that the Boonsborough Turnpike Road, which is to run from that place to the Potomac, opposite Shepherd's-Town, and which connects at the former place, with the Turnpike Road leading to Baltimore, is progressing rapidly to a completion; two miles of which being completed or nearly so, and two miles more have been contracted for, and the whole distance being not more than nine miles. It is also confidently expected, that if individuals will do their duty, that the Turnpike Road from Shepherd's-Town to Winchester, from its direction through the centre of the valley, will be one of those roads which the Legislature will patronise, and aid, from the fund for Internal Improvement. JOHN BAKER, and other Commissioners. Shepherd's-Town, Sept. 5.

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Wool Carding Machine.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his former customers and the public generally, that his WOOL CARDING MACHINES at Mr. Beeler's Fulling Mill, will be removed to Mr. Daniel Kable'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.

A Runaway in Custody.

WAS committed to the jail of Jefferson county on the 22d July last, a Negro man named Henry, about 19 years old, about five feet ten inches high, not very black, big mouth and thick lips. Had on when committed, a green roundabout, light homed pants, old shoes and old wool hat—says he belongs to the estate of Mr. Tuberville, and was hired to Charles L. Love, of Fairfax county, Va. His owner is requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law. JOHN SPANGLER, Jailor. Sept. 4.

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 it 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, Cromic Yellow Rose Pink, Turp. De. Sienna Umber, Crocus Martis Litharge, Sugar of Lead, White Vitrol, Stone Ochre Dutch Pink, Flower of Emery Blue Smalt, Powdered Turmeric Vermillion, Drop Lark Carmine, Red Coral Quick Silver Yerdigris, 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 Nicaragua wood Brazil Wood Ground Red wood Copperas, Alum, Indigo Madder, Annetto, Aleppo Galls, Resin Ball

Miscellaneous Articles.

Ladies Dressing Boxes Tortoise shell Combs assorted First quality Quills Ditto Razors in Cases Ditto Penknives and Scissors Silken Pocket Pens Cases Ditto Tooth Picks Ditto Bookbinds Essence Lemon, Ditto Burganot Oiler 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 bottle Shining Liquid Blacking 5 Gold and Silver Leaf Dutch Metal ditto First quality Claret Philadelphia Porter & Ale in 5 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 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.

Blank Deeds, Appren-

tices Identities, Constables Warrants, Attachments, Bail Bonds, and Forthcoming Bonds for sale at this Office.

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 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.

POLITICAL.

From Cobbett's Political Register, of May 25.

LANDING OF THE ENGLISH AM-

BASSADOR IN AMERICA.

JOHN BULL'S AMBASSADOR IN AMERICA was, it would appear, disappointed at the reception he met with on his landing in your country. My authority is the following paragraph, published in our newspapers.

"The Narcissus, Captain G. Crofton, arrived at Portsmouth, on Thursday, from Halifax and Bermuda. The Niger, capt. John Jackson, had arrived at Halifax, having landed the Hon. Mr. Bagot, Ambassador to America at Annapolis. Mr. Bagot had no reason to feel flattered with the reception he experienced. It appeared to the officers of the Niger, that the Americans were apprehensive, should they ever suffer their natural curiosity to be gratified at the moment, it might give a degree of credit to the arrival of the English Ambassador; they therefore shut themselves up in their houses. They could not fire a salute as their guns upon the fort were out of order. Eight of the Niger's men deserted from the boat, and no authoritative aid could be obtained to discover their retreat.

"The Niger, so soon as she had landed all the ambassador's suite, proceeded to the dock, and was there preparing to receive on board Gen. Sir John Sherbrooke, of Quebec, he having been appointed Governor of Upper Canada. She has sailed for the river to be paid off.

What flattering did Mr. Bagot want, I wonder? Did he expect you to run out and prostrate yourselves before him, and lick his hands or his shoes? What! these officers of the Niger? expected, I suppose, that the people of Annapolis were to range themselves in two lines with bare heads for the Hon. Mr. Bagot to walk through? He ought, I suppose, as they thought, to have his sword waved with flowers to the City of Washington, that grand scene of the ex-prophet of Ross and Cockburn. 'Edel' indeed! what credit should the people of Annapolis make upon such an occasion! What cared they for the Hon. Mr. Bagot any more than for another man? And what should they care? I do not believe, however, that they shut themselves up in their houses to avoid him. They are not such Boobies. But it is one of the follies of John Bull's gentlemen, that whenever they go they are surprised if all the world do not run gipping at them, and pulling off hats to them. The people of America care nothing about 'great people.' If the officers of the Niger had wanted a shooting not at the heels of Mr. Bagot, they should have taken out a detachment of the British foot-coach-rabbi, and such as those who followed 'old Blucher' about. But in order to have effected their purpose in a handsome manner, they should have carried out a dozen ton of strong beer as well as the Rabble. Then Mr. Bagot would have been most cordially welcomed. 'Fire a salute!' indeed! What should an American fire a salute for upon such an occasion? The subject of joy was it to America, that an English public envoy had arrived? The silliness of the people surprised even its conceit and impudence. Was it because Mr. Bagot was the son of a Lord that all this piece of work, all this eclat, was to take place?—Just as if the Americans had not seen Lords, and Knights and Honourables before! Just as if they had not seen Sir George Prevost, Sir James Yeo, Sir Alexander and Sir John Cochrane, Sir E. Pakenham and the ever memorable Sir William Howe, Sir Henry Clinton, and Lord Cornwallis? SMITH tells a story of the capture of Lord Percy, now Duke of Northumberland, at, or just after the battle of Lexington. The Yankee soldiers had put his Lordship in prison in a room of what we call a public house, and what you call a tavern, in some country place.—The people of the neighborhood who knew nothing of Lords except by hearsay, crowded to the tavern to see the Noble Personage; when a

young girl, who was looking through the window at him exclaimed: 'What is that a Lord, you? Come away Jimina! The people of Annapolis have, I dare say, something else to do than to stare at Lords, and Lords' sons, or at any such people. I'll engage that there were very few of them who knew who Mr. Bagot was, and not one who would shut himself up in his house, for the sake of either avoiding him, or for any other purpose connected with his arrival.—But pray, when did the people here give any credit to the arrival of an ambassador?—And especially of my American Ambassador? When did we first salute upon such an occasion?—Oh! we are big John Bull's Vassals! this insolence is a little limited as to America. It may do with regard to the poor, crawling, lousy wretches in Spain, Portugal, and Naples, and the other countries that are under the dread of England; but it will not do with regard to America, except indeed as far as it relates to the Cousins of New-England, who perhaps might have been willing to crawl upon their bellies to give eclat to the arrival of a Lord's son.

The best way, upon such occasions, is for the Blue and Buff to hold their tongues. They cannot complain with any effect. I can assure them that John Bull, conceived as he is, is not prepared to add five hundred millions to his debt, and twenty millions a year to his taxes, in order to avenge this pretended slight to the lion. Mr. Bagot! John will have to pay the amount of Mr. Bagot's salary and the expenses of his mission, together with that gentleman for life; and that is quite enough for John without a new war on account of the taciturnity of the people of Annapolis. No, not the officers of the Niger! will not succeed in stirring up strife between the two countries upon this account. The history of the events of the war is still before us.

But they must talk; they must send forth paragraphs, and make their angry language heard. What in all the world but uncomprehensible propensity to do this could have induced them to publish to the world, that 'Eight of the Niger's men had deserted from the boat' which landed the Ambassador? This must have been nearly the whole of the boat's crew. Now, what could be the cause of this? These were not present men; for the ship was manned with people chosen since the peace. It is well known, indeed, that she lay a good while waiting for men. We never hear of any American seamen deserting. At any rate, why was this fact told to the world? Were they bad men if they were, it is well known, that the best of a crew are generally selected for such services; and what, then, were the rest of the ship's company? And could no better men be enlisted? If they were good men, what could make them leave their boats? Was the temptation so strong? What a country must that be, where such powerful temptations to remain exist? These eight men, it seems, were not discouraged by the cold reception of the Ambassador. They clearly expected a different sort of reception. (Which our seamen had in Spain and Portugal, or any other of the Social Order countries, we never hear of their running away. The land of America seems to be spread over with bird-line; or, else, the people must have love powder to give to our fellows.

Be the cause what it may, however, the best way would be, in all such cases, to hold our tongues; for the complaint which the statement of this fact was intended to introduce, was, that 'no authoritative aid could be obtained to discover their retreat.' This is the fact to the narrative.—This was the object principally in view. As if the government or nation of America had in this case, committed an unjustifiable act against us, against England!—

What should the people of Annapolis want these men to desert for? What good could their desertion do any of the people of America? Why should any Governor, Justice of the Peace, or any body else, wish them to desert?—And, in the next place, how should any of the people have any thing to do in the inducing of them to desert, or in the secreting of them, seeing that 'all the people had shut themselves up in their houses.' No 'authoritative aid could be obtained,' certainly, because no Justice of the Peace could grant a warrant for any such purpose. The moment the sailor was landed, the law protected him. I presume, and I am sure it did unless breach of contract could be urged in this case, and then, it would require legal investigation. How was any magistrate to issue his warrant for discovering the retreat of these men? For, I would leave the English nation here in mind, that an American's house is really his castle, and is not to be stormed with impunity. Suppose one of the officers of the Niger had forced his way into a house in search of any of his men, and had been shot by the owner or his servant, or by the sailor by the owner's command; do the officers of the Niger think that this would have been murdered? I can assure them that it would not.

And as to searching with a warrant, upon what ground was the warrant to be granted? What was the oath to express? It could not allege, that the man to be searched for had committed any crime against the laws of America; and yet without such allegation, I am very sure that no search warrant could be legally granted by a Justice of the Peace in America. What do these officers mean, then, by their complaint? There was no legal authority to assist them. Did they want to suspend the settled laws of America?—The sailors who had deserted had as good a claim to be protected by law as the Ambassador himself had. Not that they had rights in deserting;—for they had voluntarily entered, but the laws of America were not to be suspended for the sake of their being taken back to their duty. A Justice of the Peace in England has no legal authority to issue a warrant to search for an American deserter, if such a man should ever exist in England. Why, then, should we think of claiming such interposition in America? Are the laws of all countries to give way at our nod? In short, it is impudence and ignorance that suggest the publication of articles like this.—You will, I am sure, stick to your laws.

WM. COBBETT. NEW-YORK, Sept. 21.

MILITARY CELEBRATION OF THE

17th SEPTEMBER, 1814.

In commemoration of the 17th Sept. 1814, the day on which the army of Niagara, under the command of major general Brown, defeated a glorious victory over the British forces in Canada by a sortie from Fort Erie, a national salute was fired from Fort Gibraltar at one o'clock. An humble and fervent prayer or fervent gratitude was offered to the Divine Spirit by the rev. Dr. Jones, chaplain U. S. army, and an eloquent and pertinent oration was delivered in the City Hall, to a crowded audience of patriotic ladies and gentlemen, by Captain Ronayne, U. S. Artillery.

At 4 o'clock about one hundred officers sat down to an elegant dinner, provided at Townsley Hall under the direction of the assistants of arrangement. Major general Winfield Scott, brig. general Swartout, and Swift presiding, as secretaries, Biddle, Mr. Winder, appearing as secretaries. The company was followed with the presence of major general Jacob Brown as a guest. His honor the mayor of the city of New York, major general Morton, commanding the militia and volunteer forces of the city, and several other gentlemen, were also invited, and attended. It allowed gratification to see major general Ripley, brig. general Miller and the veteran general Moses Porter, one of the heroes of the revolutionary army, at a number of disabled officers, participating in the celebration. The following sentiments were given, and the day was spent, as it should be, in the greatest harmony, and in reciprocal felicitations.

TOASTS.

Our Country.—Whilst in the enjoyment of the blessing which it affords, let us not forget that it was rescued from the tyranny of Britain by the valor of our revolutionary patriots.—We will defend its rights and honor. Yankee Doodle.

The Constitution of the United States.—Averse to all legitimacy that does not recognise the power as emanating from the people;—the patriot soldier will ever find in it that display of gratitude—against which its principles are unjustly accused of being militant. Hail Columbia.

The memory of the illustrious Washington.—May the halo that encircles thy glory be the beacon to direct thy grateful countrymen.—Lozan Water.

The memory of our Revolutionary Patriots.—The country they emancipated is now the only asylum of liberty. Doxey Water.

The President of the U. States.—The honored magistrate of a peoples' choice. President's march.

The Marquis de La Fayette.—The friend of America—the associate of Washington. Washington's march.

Major General Brown.—The patriot and soldier, who, like Washington, left his plough to lead our arms to victory and glory. Brown's March.

Here the general, with much feeling, repeated as follows:—

Mr. President.—I am called upon by the sentiment just read to make some reply; but sir, my feelings forbid what my reason directs to be done. How can I express my weight of obligation to the officers of the American army, to whose zeal and confidence I am chiefly indebted for the power to serve my country, and who compliment me for what their bravery and talents achieved. Though few of this company had the good fortune to serve with the army of Niagara, the generous devotion to country and to honor, which distinguished that army, is here displaying itself in celebrating its achievements and the memory of the departed heroes. I will humbly endeavor to be

grateful to Heaven for the good fortune that has uniformly attended my command;—but, sir, I would be dead to every honorable sentiment did I not feel proud of the approbation you have expressed.

'Gentlemen, I thank you, and as I hold in high estimation the good opinion of brave and honorable men, I will hope to retain yours by an honest discharge of my official duties.

Maj. Gen. Jackson.—The hero of the south; he protected the 'beauty' of his country, by defeating an enemy who claimed it as his 'booty' may the gratitude of his country be commensurate with the important services he has rendered. Jackson's march.

Maj. Gen. Peter B. Porter.—The statesman and the soldier—he led the army volunteers of New York and Pennsylvania to victory, at Chippewa, Niagara, and Erie.

The Sortie on the 17th September, 1814.—An action brilliant in the annals of our country—worthy of the chief who planned and the heroes who executed—it gave joy to the nation, painfully anxious for the danger investing her heroes of the Niagara. Fort Erie march.

The memory of Pike and Covington.—Noble martyrs in their country's cause—may their deeds be eternal in recollection and the involuntary throbs of gratitude beat high when we dwell upon their merits. Koslin Castle.

Our Navy.—The property of our country, the advance column of our defence—its gallant heroes have victoriously announced, on the Lakes and the Ocean, that America will be free. Tars of Columbia.

The profession of arms.—A hazardous and rough road to distinction—although we delight in peace, we will ever