

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IX.]

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1816.

[No. 439.

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

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

Then in accents of honey, "sweet Molly," he said,  
For a month had not passed since the parties were wed,  
"Sweet Molly to the back of the cottage repair,"  
No sooner he said it than Molly was there.

"Now draw down that rope that hangs over the roof,  
"Draw harder," cries Ned, "you dont draw hard enough."  
Still harder she drew, but how hard was the case.

Though she pulled it and twitch'd it, it still kept its place.  
"Come round to the front now, sweet Molly with me,  
"Draw gently now love, for 'tis coming you see,"  
So gently they draw, and the rope soon was sprawling.

"Now let's have hereafter one way in our hauling,"  
"If onward, while passing the journey of life,  
"You pull against Ned, or Ned pulls against wife,  
The rope of contention will always hang o'er us.

"There's nothing but discord and jarring before us,  
"But let us forever, as time rolls along,  
"And cares and vexations around us may throng,  
"Whatever the tide be, the wind or the weather,  
"Both choose the same end, and both pull together."

## FOR SALE,

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

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

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

## NOTICE.

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

Wm. DAVISON,  
Col. Recy. 9th Dis. Va.  
Collector's Office, Winchester,  
August 12, 1816.

## GREEN HILL

FOR SALE.

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

CATO MOORE,  
JOHN DIXON,  
Charlestown, July 31.

Blank Attachments  
For Sale at this Office.

## PROPOSALS,

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

An historical tale founded on fact—By an Hibernian.—This work will be comprised in two volumes; each volume to contain upwards of two hundred pages to be delivered to subscribers neatly bound and lettered, at the rate of 75 cents per volume, to non-subscribers one dollar.  
The Author of the above proposed publication, in thus intruding himself on the notice of the public, by commencing his literary productions in the form of a Novel—protestantized, by the more reflecting part of the community as having an immoral tendency—must only excuse himself by mentioning that the Novel itself was the only one, which presented itself to his view, whereby he could, in his opinion obtain any degree of public approbation.—And as he has used his utmost exertions in endeavoring to render the historical outlines as correct as possible, has no doubt, but the work will be perused not with pleasure only, for the more beneficial purpose of conveying to the young mind, important historical details which may be handed down to the posterity of the readers as facts.

Supscriptions for the above will be received at this office.

## New Drug and Medicine Store.

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

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

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

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

ANTHONY R. THORNTON.  
Winchester, Aug. 7.

## CAUTION.

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

MOSES GIBBONS,  
Aug. 7.

## PROSPECT HILL FOR SALE.

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

JOHN DIXON,  
if.

July 24.  
Thomas S. Bennett & Co.

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

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

W. & J. LANE,  
Have just received a very general assortment of

## SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

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

## BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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

## HALLO! HO!

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

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

JAMES WALKER,  
Avon Mills, May 22.

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

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

## TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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

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

All communications to the Editor must be post paid.

## FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

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

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

- Soult, Alex. Excellmans, Bassano, Marbot, Felix Lepelletier, Boulay (de la Meurthe), Meheze, Thibaudaux, Carnot, Vandamme, Lemarque (gen) Fressino, Durbaek, Dirat, Determont, Bory St. Vincent, Felix Desportes, Carnot de Saintes Melline, Lottin, Harle, Pire, Barrere, Pommerai, Regnaud (de St Jean d'Angely), Arrighi (de Padone), Dejean fils, Garreau, Real, Bonvair Dumolard, Merlin (de Douay), Arnault, Hulin, Cluys, Doulin, Fabio Janon, fils aine, Le Lorgne Didiville.

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

- 1. Marshal Ney—His conduct is too well known to need repetition.—Tried and convicted of treason, he was executed at Paris December 7, 1815.
- 2. Lieut. gen. Labodoyere—His actions and character too are well known for trial and conviction, he was executed at Paris, the 20th August, 1815.
- 3. Lt. gen. Lallemand, the senior—He surrendered himself to the British in the cottage of Bonaparte, was sent to Malta; but it is reported, has lately been liberated, with permission to embark for America, and was at Smyrna at the last dates.
- 4. Col. Lallemand, brother of the above, was arrested by Louis 18th as a seditious person, prior to the return of Bonaparte from Elba; and was set at liberty by the latter. Since his denunciation his place of residence has been concealed.
- 5. Lt. gen. Jean Baptist Drouot, d'Etou.—An early adherent to Louis; whom he betrayed when Bonaparte landed from Elba. Had a distinguished command at Waterloo. Has published a memoir in justification of his conduct—and was awaiting his trial in Paris, which was to take place the latter part of June. He is son of the post master who arrested Louis the 16th, at Veronee.
- 6. Lt. gen. Lefebvre Desnoettes—After Bonaparte's first overthrow, he adhered to the Bourbons; but when Bonaparte landed from Elba, he attempted to reduce the regiment of royal chassours, which he commanded, and to capture Laon for the usurper. He was one of Napoleon's favorite officers, on whom he showed offices and orders, but he had the independence to say to the emperor at Fontainbleau, in April, 1815—"Sire! You are undone. You would not listen to the counsels of any of your servants—and now the senate has declared that you have forfeited the throne." After the second overthrow of Bonaparte he fled to Germany, and from thence he arrived in the United States, where he now is. An

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

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

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

9. Lt. gen. Gilley.—A warm partizan of Bonaparte in the south of France. He opposed the duke d'Angouleme; and after the second overthrow of Bonaparte, headed, it was said, a band of insurgents. Having fled from France, he has been tried in Paris, and sentenced to death.—Soon after the publication of the decree of July, 1816, he published a memoir, in which he treated the king's authority rather cavalierly, and said "he waited without anxiety for the decision of his judges." But when he found in the fate of Labodoyere, that Louis could let the die fall heavy, he fled his country and has not recently been heard from.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## TRAIT OF NATURE.

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

## superiority of her arms, but by her superior humanity and civilization—Lord Liverpool related in the House of Peers, that English officers, while prisoners in the United States, were treated with marked attention and humanity—notwithstanding that American officers, when prisoners to the British, were treated with the utmost rigor, and frequently with a cruelty that outraged all the laws of civilized warfare. It is this difference his lordship attributed (to what do you think gentle reader?) not to the humanity of Americans—not to the influence of religion and morality in our transactions even with such an enemy—but to Fear! His lordship considered that it was impossible the Americans or any other people at war with the British, could refrain from retaliating on them their own barbarity, unless they were afraid!—The idea of common feeling, of manly forbearance, and the effect of liberal education never once came into his head.—Lord Liverpool, (and it seems, some of his auditors) had no more notion of any such sentiment, than the merest savage. Indeed it may be illustrative of the peculiar temper of such minds, to observe, that when a North American Indian hears that one of his tribe, taken prisoner by the enemy, has not been tortured and burnt to death, he immediately conceives that the safety of the victim has been purchased by the dread of the superior power of his nation.—Such a mode of reasoning, such ignorance of generosity, nay of common charity, may prevail among Indians; but in the British Parliament—and among the legislators of a moral and enlightened people, it is monstrous! Charleston Patriot.

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## ON THE CLIMATE.

FROM THE RICHMOND COMPILER.

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

As the country is opened, the woods cleared away and the morasses dried up, the Sun acts with more power—the spring will encroach upon the winter, and the summer upon the spring. We shall have less snow and frost—and more heat and dryness. Winter will gradually transfer her empire to higher latitudes, and vegetables will grow, where the summer was once too short to cherish them.

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

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

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

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

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

We've to reason, for instance, from the present season, we should be apt to suppose that our climate was rather falling than rising on the scale of the thermometer—the spring has been so cool, the summer so slow, and the late rains so late fallen, about four weeks ago and vegetation to backward. But every body exclaims, how strange is this! how singular! how surprising! these exclamations only serve to shew beyond dispute, that this phenomena is new to us; and therefore not consonant with the usual course of things. No one is surprised at what is common; it is a thing's being extraordinary that makes us wonder at it. Besides we have the same accounts from the other side of the water. In England, the spell of cold weather has been just as strange as it is here. Frost and snow have

## fallen in sufficient quantities to astonish the natives.

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

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

What is the cause of this uncommonly cool summer? Many suppose that it is to be attributed to the very distant cause, viz: the spots in the sun. Herschell seems, however, to have attributed rather heat and exuberant vegetation from these spots. "Imagining that the luminous atmosphere of the sun is the region of light and heat, he concluded that when the ridges, corrugations, and openings in this atmosphere are numerous, that the heat emitted by the sun must be proportionally increased, and that this augmentation must be perceptible by its effects on vegetation. He expected, therefore, that in those years, when the solar spots would be most numerous, vegetation would be most luxuriant; and that this effect might be ascertained from the price of wheat, as marking the productiveness of the season. By comparing the solar appearances, as given by La Lande, with the table of the price of wheat in Smith's Wealth of Nations, he obtained results, on the whole, that appeared favorable to his hypothesis."

## MEDICAL.

FROM GRIMM'S MEMOIRS.

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

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

BOSTON, Aug. 22.

Capt. MORRIS, lately commanding at Newport, has been ordered to take command of the Congress frigate in this port preparing to sail for the Pacific Ocean.

Capt. Handy, from Cumana, communicates the following:  
"Sailed from Cumana, June 28th. Left no American vessels—was embargued there 60 days, on account of an expedition fitting out against the Patriots, which consisted of 16 sail, brigs, schrs. and gun boats, averaging about 10 guns each. This squadron sailed June 28th, in quest of the Patriot fleet, which was supposed to be off Guayra. Capt. Handy then obtained permission to sail. About 50 persons of the first respectability in the place applied to Capt. H. for a passage to Porto Rico, but the government would not grant passports.

Cumana was still in possession of the Royalists when Capt. H. left there, but the

Patriots were at Curroon, about 5 leagues distant, marching for the place. The Governor and every other person capable of military duty, had been compelled to take up arms and march against the Patriots. Under the Governor's command of about 2500 men and boys. The fleet was manned with very inefficient men, and the opinion of Capt. H. was, that an American sloop of war could discomfit the whole fleet. It was reported at Cumana, that Gen. Morillo was at Curroon on his way to Cumana, but as the report had been current two or three months, very little credit was attached to it. The Americans at Cumana were treated in a contemptuous and abusive manner.

Executions at Cumana were very frequent—it was shocking to humanity to witness the barbarity and abuse the Patriots received whenever they fell into the hands of the Royalists. Persons were daily apprehended as spies, and after a mock trial, sentenced to death, taken to the plains, (without the city) where they were shot, and their bodies exposed to the rapacity of birds and beasts. An instance of cruelty and inhumanity took place at Cumana whilst Capt. H. was there, which disaffected many people with the Government, on which it was thought they would not oppose the approach of the Patriots, but on the contrary would join them. It is as follows:

**CUMANA, June 12.**  
Witnessed a most barbarous act—a female of one of the most respectable families in Cumana, for uttering some expressions against the government, and speaking in favor of the Patriots, was tied to a jackass, attended by 10 soldiers, and carried through the streets, and at every corner and opposite the houses of her nearest friends and relations, received a certain number of lashes of a whip on the naked flesh, till she had received the number of 200, which was her sentence. What rendered the punishment still more disgraceful, the person who inflicted it was a negro, who, when her long beautiful hair defended her delicate skin, the inhuman wretch with one hand removed it, in order that the lashes inflicted by the other might cause more acute pain. The poor sufferer was blindfolded, and bore the inhuman treatment with, perhaps, as great fortitude as ever was exhibited on a similar occasion; her cries were feeble, but I saw, notwithstanding the handkerchief that concealed her face, tears trickling down and falling on her breast. I saw but one dozen lashes inflicted, but some of my crew who were on shore had the curiosity to see the whole sentence put in execution.

My feelings were too much hurt to let curiosity overcome them. I made particular inquiries respecting the unfortunate girl, two days after, and was informed that she refused all medicinal aid and even food. The next intelligence I received, was that she was dead, being unable to endure the keen sense of her disgrace added to the extreme pain inflicted on her body and limbs.

**WASHINGTON, Georgia, Aug. 16.**  
**THE BANDITTI DESTROYED.**

Our readers no doubt recollect, that a few weeks back, Maj. McIntosh, a chief of the Creek nation, marched at the head of 500 Indians, for the purpose of destroying a fort on the bay of Appalachicola, where an abominable host of Indians and negroes had collected, who were in the habit of plundering and committing depredations on all that came in their way. In this fort, it is believed, nearly 1000 negroes had taken refuge from their masters. McIntosh has succeeded in destroying them, after 2 or 3 days hard fighting. Our informant, a gentleman immediately from Mobile, observes, that the negroes made a sortie on the Indians under McIntosh, on the second morning of their besieging the fort, when a direful conflict ensued—the tomahawk and scalping knife (so close was the engagement) were the only weapons used, the negroes however, were driven into the fort, and on the following day, co-operating with McIntosh, an American gun boat getting a favorable position, succeeded in throwing a hot ball into the fort, which blew it up, when it was taken with little difficulty. A quantity of arms &c. not injured by the explosion, rewards McIntosh and his intrepid followers, for their bravery.

**MILLEDGEVILLE, Aug. 14.**  
**NEWS!**

It will be seen by the following letter from Col. Clinch to the Executive of this state, that the Fort on Appalachicola Bay in East Florida, where the ruffian Nicolls commanded a motley force of British, Indians and Negroes during the late war, and which has since been occupied by runaway negroes and hostile Indians, was completely destroyed by our troops on the 27th ult. Mr. Hughes, the bearer of Col. Clinch's letter to Gov. Mitchell, and who accompanied the detachment of our troops on that expedition, states, that the celebrated Chief McIntosh with a considerable number of Indians, had reached the Fort and commanded an attack upon it, which had continued several days before the arrival of Col. Clinch's detachment. The fire was returned by those in the fort, but no injury sustained on either side. While Col. Clinch was erecting a battery to play on the fort, 3 of the Gun Boats from New Orleans arrived below it. In ascending the bay, 7 men who had landed from one of these boats were attacked by the negroes and 6 of them killed; the 7th made his escape by swimming. The Gun Boats having been brought up (by order of Col. Clinch) opposite the Fort, com-

menced firing on it with heavy ordnance. After the proper elevation of the gun had been ascertained by three or four discharges, a hot shot was fired, which penetrating one of the three magazines, containing 100 barrels of powder, created a dreadful explosion, which our informant supposes must have killed more than 100—the others were taken prisoners without further resistance.

**Copy of a letter from Lieut. Col. Dankan L. Clinch, to his Excellency Governor Mitchell, dated**

**CAMP CRAWFORD, 4th Aug. 1816.**  
"SIR—I have the honor to inform you, that on the 28th ult. the Fort on the Appalachicola in East Florida, defended by 100 Negroes and Choctaws, and containing 200 women and children, was completely destroyed. I have the honor to enclose you the names of the negroes taken as prisoners in confinement at this post, who say they belong to citizens of the state of Georgia. I have given the chiefs directions, to have every Negro that comes into the nation, taken and delivered up to the commanding officer at this post, or at Fort Gaines."

**NEW-YORK, Aug. 22.**  
**FROM PORTO CAVELLO.**

Last evening arrived at quarantine, Sch. Bolina, Capt. Bowers, in 17 days from Porto Cavello. From Capt. Bowers, who came up to town this forenoon we learn that Gen. Bolivar landed on the 5th of July at Ocumares, a small port 15 miles to the windward of Porto Cavello, with his patriot army, amounting to 800 men, principally blacks, from St. Domingo, and was on his march for Caracas, when he was met by General Morales at the head of the Royal army, and after a most sanguinary battle, was completely cut, and nearly all his army destroyed. Bolivar made his escape, leaving behind him, in the hands of the enemy, all his baggage, camp equipage, &c. and succeeded in getting on board his fleet, at Ocumares, with a few of his followers. But the commander of the fleet refused to put to sea, being in want of provisions. The men were then turned on shore, except a select number to man the fleet, and were all massacred by a furious populace. The fleet then steered for the Island of Buvenayres, with Gen. Bolivar on board.

**WASHINGTON, August 27.**  
**THE COMPTROLLER'S LIST.**

Some days ago, in the course of a few remarks respecting the aspersions of the Federal prints on the Republican party, in consequence of a few of them appearing on the books of the Comptroller as having credited accounts at the Treasury, we mentioned the name of RUFUS KING, as one of the Federal gentlemen similarly circumstanced. A friend of his has just handed us the following letters; from which it appears that Mr. King was in the same situation as Mr. Monroe, Mr. Pinkney and others (whom the party prints malignantly traduced for it)—his name appeared a debtor in a transaction which his public character entailed on him, but in regard to which he was not personally indebted or responsible. Mr. King, therefore, has set the matter right, and, without paying a cent, because he owed none, is no longer a public debtor. In this transaction we find a strong elucidation of the nature of the changes against other eminent men, whose names are found on the list.

**Copy of a letter from the Hon. Rufus King to the Secretary of State.**

**WASHINGTON, March 14, 1816.**  
"SIR—I take the liberty to recall to your recollection the subject, which I formerly mentioned to you, of the annual publication of my name, connected with that of the Marquis La Fayette, as a public debtor."

It is well known that the money in question did not come to my use, and was never even in my possession; that it was paid pursuant to my instructions, by the bankers of the United States, to the Marquis, in the autumn and winter after his long and close confinement in the prison of Olmutz. The money which, after his imprisonment, had been granted by Congress for his relief, and for this purpose had been placed under the direction of the American Ministers at Paris and London, was much diminished in a borbive plans to effect his deliverance from prison; and without the succor afforded under my direction, after the Marquis's release from imprisonment, he must have suffered from the want of the necessities of a bare subsistence. A document in the hand writing of, and signed by, the Marquis, expressive of his gratitude to the United States for the sums that had been advanced to him, under my direction, was filed by me with the accounting officers of the Treasury, immediately after my return from the mission to England.

Knowing the obligation we felt, and had always expressed, towards the Marquis La Fayette, knowing also that President Washington had written to the emperor of Germany, expressing the deep interest we took in whatever concerned the Marquis, and interfering with his Majesty to procure his release; knowing, further, more, that, after his release, he reached Hamburg without money, and without ability to obtain it from any other quarter, I did not hesitate in directing our bankers to advance to the Marquis, from time to time, the sums necessary for his subsistence, while waiting at Hamburg, for a passage to America, such sums amounting in all to less than 5000 dollars.

Before I authorized this advance, I informed the Department of State that but little of the money granted by Congress remained unexpended, and that, as after his release I should probably be called on, and might be obliged to advance beyond its amount, I should ask for instructions on the subject. I repeated this communication, adding that I had authorized, and should continue to authorize small advances, until I should be ordered to stop my hand. I conceived the silence of the Department of State to be equivalent to the reference of the subject to my discretion, and accordingly desisted from making further advances in the following spring, when the Marquis, instead of proceeding to the U. States returned to France.

My own accounts were settled soon after my return home, and a balance that was due was paid to me. Why then, should I, who owe the public nothing, be placed on the list of public debtors?

I request you, sir, to submit this matter to the President's consideration, in the expectation that you will receive his instruction to give the requisite direction to the proper officer of the Treasury Department, to close the pro forma account against my name, balancing the same by an equivalent charge against the Marquis La Fayette, the real debtor; or by any other proceeding, which shall remove my name from the catalogue of public debtors where I am persiaded the President will think it ought not to remain.

With great consideration, &c.  
**RUFUS KING.**  
Hon. JAMES MONROE,  
Secretary of State.

**Copy of a letter from the Secretary of State to the Auditor of the Treasury.**

**Department of State, April 5, 1816.**  
"SIR—The President considers it proper that Mr. King should be released from the charge against him on the Treasury books of \$4,895 9, as money paid to the Marquis de La Fayette, during the period the former represented the U. States at London; and that the Marquis La Fayette should be charged with that amount—provided the vouchers of Mr. King to establish the payment to the Marquis, be satisfactory."

I have the honor, &c.  
**JAMES MONROE.**  
RICHARD HARRISON, Esq.  
Auditor of the Treasury.

**WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.**  
**Extract of a letter from a Lieut. of the American navy, attached to the Mediterranean squadron, to his friend in Virginia.**

"U. S. Ship WASHINGTON,  
Gibraltar Bay, July 8, 1816.

"I wrote you on the morning of my arrival, when I supposed we should not remain here more than twelve hours—some days, however has elapsed, and we are still in Gibraltar. The Java arrived yesterday, and we momentarily expecting to see the Constellation and Erie; this I presume accounts for our delay."

"Our minister, Mr. Pinkney, is treated with much attention by the Governor, &c. and has dined on shore. The English officers seemed disposed, on all occasions, to be very attentive; and I hope there is no desire on our part not to reciprocate the feeling."

"The Dutch fleet, under Admiral Van Capell, consisting of four frigates and one sloop of war, is laying in the Bay; he has been off Algiers, but failed in the negotiation, and is now waiting the arrival of a reinforcement from Holland, when he contemplates a second visit. The Dutch officers have also been very civil, and profess great friendship for the U. States."

"I was this morning introduced to the above Admiral, who appeared to be well acquainted with my character, as he said from English accounts. He expressed much surprise to find me so young a man, saying, 'It was no use for the Americans to go to sea to acquire their profession for it appeared to be their birth right.'"

"I should infer, from all I can learn, that a war either with Spain or some of the Barbary powers, is and by no means an improbable event; and that too at no far distant period."

**BOSTON, Aug. 26.**  
**GUADALOUPE OPEN.**

A letter received at Newburyport on Thursday last, from Guadaloupe, states, that on the 25th July, the French flag was hoisted there, and that American vessels were permitted to enter.

**LATEST FROM ENGLAND.**

Sunday evening, 9 o'clock.—The Courier, Capt. Prince, has just arrived from Liverpool, in a passage of 35 days. Our London papers, by this arrival, are to 17th July, 11 days later than before received.—Nothing materially interesting.

A telegraphic despatch from St. Malo, (says the Courier of July 10) announces, that the English are determined to send an expedition to destroy the town, and government of Algiers, which refuses to listen to any terms; the British Funds had advanced 1 per cent, and a general confidence returned among the mercantile classes of society; attributable, chiefly, to the general state of peace, and the prospect of its long continuance: no failures had taken place in the city for the last 10<sup>or</sup> 12 days; Lord Exmouth had not left England—but would sail for the

Mediterranean the last of July. The French flag, (and the only one in Europe) is respected by the Barbary powers.—The Mercantile House of Messrs. Bruce, Simpson, Green and MacKenzie, will be able to liquidate all claims against them. The Hebrus, Gramicus, Heron and Mutine ships of war, and Belzebub, bomb vessel, the largest of her kind, are to join the Algerine expedition; all the ships are to receive fire cables, and have bits fore and aft fastening springs to them, in case it should be necessary to lay broadside to the enemy's batteries; the lances and bows are to carry small mortars and carrouses; Marine Artillery, and a company of the rocket corps will attend the expedition; Lord Exmouth has his flag on-board the Queen Charlotte of 110 guns; will be accompanied by Capt. Brisbane, Patterson, Dashwood, Coode, and several distinguished naval officers; there will be 7 ships of the line of the heaviest class in the expedition, besides a large number of other vessels; the bomb vessels if not immediately manned by the new raised men, will receive their complement from the late crews of the peace home been created; the Duke de Cognin, the Count de Viomenil, the Duke de Pelre and General Bournonville, the Duke of Wellington was still in England, and much benighted by his relation from military duty; Mr. Sheridan died, the 7th of July, and was interred on the 13th, in the Poet's corner in Westminster Abbey, a space being fortunately found for the body, near to those of Addison, Garrick and Cumberland; the Bishop of London and the Lord Mayor were among the Pall Holders; the funeral was uncommonly interesting and affecting, and the procession so large, that when the bier reached the Abbey, the last of the attendants had only left George St. Mrs. Jordan, who died in France a short time since, was buried in the cemetery of St. Cloud; she had resided in the village for some time, with great privacy, under the name of Mrs. James; she was buried in a thin shell, stained black, but uncovered with cloth or ornaments of any kind.—The trial of the Conspirators in France, has been brought to a termination—three have been condemned to death, and as the plotting against the king's life is considered as parricide, these three are to have their right hands cut off, and immediately afterwards to be guillotined—8 are sentenced to deportation—nine to be confined for a certain time, and eight were set at liberty. Marshal Oudinot is said to have made Sauch's peace with the king—but he is not the only one of Bonaparte's counsellors, whom the king has admitted to an audience lately. Champany, the Duke de Cazors has lately been honored with a long interview. India Stock has fallen 5 per cent, in consequence of the expected war in India. Gold has again fallen—the finest Portugal is now at £3 16s per ounce. Dollars are 4s 10 1/2—Standard silver 5s.

Various parts of Holland were suffering greatly from an inundation. Many of the Dykes were overflowed, and vast tracts of land were under water. The crops were entirely destroyed.

The pirates, according to an article from Naples, have already felt the vengeance of the Christian arm. A Neapolitan ship of the line and two frigates, are said to have had an encounter with a squadron of pirates, which they defeated completely. A Barbary corsair has been sunk before Buletta.

Mr. GALLATIN, our Minister to France, arrived at Paris, July 12. It was rumored that an exchange of ratifications of a treaty of Commerce between the U. States and Russia was to be made at Paris.

The following paragraph is copied from the French papers:

**PETERSBURG, June 15.**

We are assured that our court has concluded a treaty of alliance with the United States. An article in this treaty, it is said, guaranteed to us the possession of two ports in the Pacific Ocean.

**LONDON, July 17.**

The Monitor contains a despatch from the British Vice Consul at Trepani, in Sicily, to the Vice Consul in Palermo, giving an account of the massacre of the Christians at Bona. The reason given by the barbarians was, that the Dey of Algiers had declared war against the English, on account of a demand made by Lord Exmouth, to burn the Algerine fleet. We are happy to learn that several vessels have landed in the gulph of Manfredonia, persons who escaped from the massacre, both of Algiers and Tunis.

It seems strange, however, that the flag of France should be respected by these pirates. A French ship from Cyprus was chased by a Barbary frigate, till the latter perceived she had the white flag hoisted, when she hauled her wind and stood away.

We suppose Lord Exmouth will sail about the end of the month.

The Dutch it is said, and also the Neapolitan squadrons will co-operate with ours. The former was at Gibraltar on the 17th of last month, having just returned from Algiers. It lay for several days in the bay of Algiers, reconnoitering the fortress and endeavoring to induce some Algerine ships to come out from under their batteries to fight him. A tremendous fire was opened upon them, and kept up for almost two days, without doing the least injury, altho' a vast number of shells went over his ships. Some of the boats were manned to cut out during the night, an Algerine brig, when about 40 or 50 gun boats, armed with long 36 and 42 pounders, fitted out of the harbor, came to her protection, and exhausted all their am-

munition in the wildest manner, without occasioning to the Dutch any loss whatsoever.

The Admiral we learn, has since been reinforced at Gibraltar by the Anstel, a five frigate, and is waiting for the arrival of two line of battle ships and a frigate from Holland.

**LONDON, June 30.**  
**LOUIS XVIII.**

**Extract of a genuine letter from a French Nobleman, dated Paris, May 6, 1816.**

"I do not answer I can give to questions about Louis XVIII, is to relate, as nearly as it is possible, his own remarks, at an audience with which I was honored last week, after my return from an exile of 21 years. To my congratulations on his majesty's restoration, he said:—'My friend, I wear, indeed, the crown of my ancestors, but it is changed into a Crown of Thorns, the prangs of which are only known to us, as they are only felt by its unfortunate bearer. The most abused of my predecessors have been praised for some good traits, while I am blamed without mercy by every one, though it is the study of my life to do nothing but what my conscience approves as just and praise worthy. If I select my counsellor among the revolutionists, because I think them best acquainted with the present state of France, I am reproached by the royalists with worse than ingratitude. If I appoint a royalist counsellor, the revolutionists create an alarm, by accusing me of an intention to subvert the constitution. I have a mixed ministry, as at present, their jealousy and disunion, leaves me no quiet; and, to thwart each other, they display either an unmitigated severity or a dangerous weakness. Having a firm belief in the religion of my ancestors, I only do my duty in observing, strictly, its precepts; but having solemnly promised a religious toleration, I also leave all my subjects a full liberty of conscience. Well, the Catholics, therefore, suspect me of infidelity, while the Protestants represent me as a superstitious bigot. Though I am unable to satisfy, at once, all the sufferers in my cause by the Revolution, all are impatient of immediate reward; those whom I can remunerate blame me for not doing enough, while the other pretend to hold me out both as unjust and unfeeling. If I think any particular merit deserves particular distinction, favoritism is the general cry; while, I disregard some unimagined claims, I am accused either of envy or ignorance, or neglect. My situation is not less unfortunate with regard to foreigners. Russia has one idea of governing France, England has another, Austria differs from both, and Prussia differs from the three other allies."

"I therefore, I please one I am sure to displease the other, and I am equally tormented with their projects and humbled by their menaces and pretensions. From Rome and Madrid I am reproached for not introducing religious intolerance; while I am libelled in England and America for not admitting democratic licentiousness under the name of liberty, and anti-social doctrines under the name of liberty of the press. If I punish a traitor I am styled a merciless tyrant—if I pardon him I am ridiculed as a trembling imbecile. Had I pardoned the three Englishmen, other foreigners would have reproached me with partiality to England, while the French and English factions would have asserted, that their and my money was my motive. Even in my own family opinions are divided about my public acts; some of my relatives seem to think that I sway too much like a successor of a revolutionary upstart, while on the other hand, the duke of O— and his party appear discontented, because I do not govern enough like a revolutionary usurper. After these lamentable facts you cannot doubt of my sincerity when I affirm that I long for the moment when my Creator will retake this my crown of thorns, by exchanging my throne in this palace of the Thuilleries for my tomb in the obsequy of St. Dennis."

"During the whole time his majesty thus condescended speaking to me, tears were in his eyes, and his whole countenance became a grief which must have been so much the more poignant, as he never most generally requires his concealment. I am certain that this good prince would never have signed so long had he not considered it as a duty Providence has imposed on him by his birth."

**THE REPOSITORY.**  
**WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.**

We have received a copy of the journal of the proceedings of the convention at Stratton, but at too late an hour for publication this week. It shall be given in full in our next.

**NATIONAL BANK.**

It appears the result has not proved the correctness of our computation of the amount of subscriptions to the National Bank. Lexington, Nashville and New Orleans fell short of our anticipations, particularly the latter place, where only 380,000 dollars were subscribed, instead of two or three millions.—The whole amount subscribed is said to be about twenty-five millions of dollars, leaving a deficiency of three millions, to be supplied on the second opening of the books at Philadelphia. The whole of that deficient amount we learn, (from the Democratic Press) has been taken by Stephen Gard, a wealthy

citizen of Philadelphia. The subscription being filled, the bank goes into effect as soon as the plates, books, &c. can be prepared, the Directors being elected in the mean time.

From a statement that has been published in the National Intelligencer, respecting the internal revenue, it appears that there has been received of the internal duties, and direct tax from the 1st of January, 1814, to the present time, about \$18,000,000. There now remains due of the direct tax of 1814, and 1815, \$7,517,577.—The amount paid into the treasury of direct tax, exclusive of what has been paid by the assuming states, and of internal duties, in the several years, with the expenses of collection, is rated as follows:

Amount paid	Expenses
1814 3,077,838	224,986
1815 5,235,821	326,121
1816 about 7,000,000	275,000
15,313,659	926,107

Com. Barney, in addressing the voters of Prince Georges, observed, that he never knew democrats and federalists to agree but in one instance—viz. to run away at Bladensburg!

**INTERESTING.**

A letter from a gentleman of unquestionable respectability, dated New Orleans the 28th of July, was this morning received in town, which states, that 17 sail of Carthaginian armed vessels were then off the Balize—said to be destined against Pensacola.

**NEWS DIRECT FROM BUENOS AYRES.**

We have seen a Manifesto from the Directory of Buenos Ayres, announcing the installation of the National Congress of Rio de la Plata, &c. in the city of Tucuman, on the 25th of April. This grand and portentous event has been caused by the good understanding which now prevails between the governments of Buenos Ayres and Monte Video. The republican armies have made great progress in Peru. The royalist governor of Chill has put under arrest, in the capital all the principal inhabitants of that part of the country which is still under his command. It is prohibited to them the handle of arms, even a stick. The slightest disobedience is punished with death, without regard to age or sex. But the republican generals of Chill and Buenos Ayres are at the head of powerful armies, exasperated against their bloody tyrants. Now that the best harmony prevails amongst the republican governments of that part of South America, the most brilliant results for the cause of freedom will be the consequence.

It has been reported that a Portuguese force intended an invasion of Buenos Ayres, by virtue of a treaty with Ferdinand of Spain. The republican general, Artigas, is waiting for them on the frontiers with 50,000 men. All the population are under arms, even women. We are positively informed, that there are whole companies of women, furious and enthusiastic, who have volunteered on the occasion. The invaders may be one the invaded.

**Present State of England.**—We can form a pretty accurate idea of the present state of England, particularly amongst the lower orders of the people, when we hear, that the late Special Commission held at Ely, about sixty persons were brought to the bar for being concerned in the riots in that part of the country, when twenty-four of them were actually condemned to death—only five, however, suffered the sentence of the law; the others are to be imprisoned, or transported—What a painful task this must have been to a humane Judge, to be obliged to condemn so many of his fellow-creatures to death, because they were driven to desperation for want of food!

We may judge of the desperation of these unhappy men, who had no money, and could find no honest employment, being urged by hunger to resort to illegal means, when they hoisted a red flag, on which were inscribed, in large letters, "Bread or Blood!"

In England, according to all late accounts, the Merchants are daily becoming bankrupts—the Manufacturers are reduced to beggary—and the Gentlemen of small fortunes, to relieve themselves from a load of taxation, are fast emigrating to France, Switzerland, and Italy, in order in cheaper countries, to live within their circumscribed incomes.

The harvest of 1815 was the most abundant that has been for the last twenty years.—But he who has no money, and no employment, must starve, if he remains at home; and, if he tries to get bread by enforced means, he is either hanged, imprisoned, or sent to Botany!—Can we any longer wonder at the eager desire of those people for emigration?

This is no partial, party, or exaggerated picture.—It is founded on recent and authenticated facts, which are every day occurring in both England and Ireland.

**CITY OF DETROIT.**  
As many mechanics (natives and emigrants) are in want of employment in our country—they will find no difficulty in being advantageously employed in the country, especially in the new countries, where cities and villages are rising up as if by magic.

Yours, respectfully,  
**SAMUEL H. SMITH,**  
Commissioner of the Revenue.

There wages are high, and there is a great want of mechanics, especially carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, cabinet makers, &c.—Perhaps there is no place in America which holds out such inducements to mechanics and farmers, as at the city and vicinity of Detroit, in the territory of Michigan.—Although a new country it is an old settlement, at the head of Lake Erie, and the grand emporium of the fur trade, and a very respectable military post. It is without exception the pleasantest country in America, abounding with the finest fruits, fish and wild game in great profusion. Nothing can exceed the beauty of the country sailing up the straight of Detroit, 18 miles to the city. The population is rapidly increasing, and a great road is making by the troops into the state of Ohio, which will be a continued turnpike.

Pittsburg, Transportation from Albany by land or water to Buffalo, and from thence in vessels direct to Detroit can be had constantly in the summer season. Government have directed two light houses to be erected on Lake Erie. Preparations are also making for two Steam Boats to run between Buffalo and Detroit the ensuing season.

**Dangerous Attractions.**—A Danish journal offers the following anecdotes: "During several months past, a number of individuals, especially young men bewildered by ambition, have put themselves to death, by throwing themselves from the round tower; and to prevent these misfortunes, it has been found necessary to station centinels at the place. The same precaution is frequently resorted to in Norway, with regard to a lake in the neighborhood of Bergen. In a basin extremely deep, surrounded by projecting rocks, the lake spreads its still and motionless water, so effectually concealed from the light of day, that the stars may be discerned in the fluid at noon day. The birds, conscious of a kind of attractive power resident in this vast gulf, dare not attempt to pass it. Whoever visits it after having, with great exertions, climbed up the barrier of rocks around it, experiences a most uncontrollable desire to throw himself into this heaven reversed. It may be remarked to the same kind of delusive feeling which is suffered when in a small boat, crossing a still water, so perfectly transparent, that every stone at the bottom may be seen; it seems to invite the passenger to enter; and the passenger feels himself willing to comply. The Norwegians attribute this sensation to the magic power of the nymphs or nixes who are still supposed to people every river and lake in the romantic districts of Scandinavia."

**DR. FRANKLIN'S PARABLE AGAINST PERSECUTION.**

The following beautiful imitation of the historical style of the Old Testament, was written by Dr. Franklin, and by him communicated to Lord Kames.

And it came to pass after these things, that Abraham sat in the door of his tent, about the going down of the sun. And behold a man bent with age, coming from the way of the wilderness leaning on a staff.

And Abraham arose and met him, and said unto him, turn in, I pray thee and wash thy feet, and tarry all night; and thou shalt arise early on the morrow and go on thy way.

And the man said Nay: for I will abide under this tree.

But Abraham pressed him greatly: so he turned, and they went into the tent; and Abraham baked unleavened bread, and they did eat.

And when Abraham saw that the man blessed not God, he said unto him, wherefore dost thou not worship the Most High God, Creator of Heaven and Earth?

And the man answered and said, I do not worship thy God, neither do I call upon his name: for I have made to myself a God, which abideth always in my house, and provideth me with all things.

And Abraham's zeal was kindled against the man, and he arose and fell upon him, and drove him forth with blows into the wilderness.

And God called unto Abraham, saying Abraham, where is the stranger?

Abraham answered and said, Lord he would not worship thee, neither would he call upon thy name: therefore have I driven him out from before my face into the wilderness.

And God said, have I borne with him these hundred ninety and eight years, and nourished him as an adopted son, and wouldst thou that I should do him wrong? and wouldst thou that I should drive him forth with blows into the wilderness?

[Circular to Collectors of the Revenue.]  
**TREASURY DEPARTMENT.**  
Revenue Office, Aug. 24, 1816.

Sir—To guard against misapprehensions that may arise in regard to the descriptions of money demandable for the internal duties and direct tax, it is considered proper to advise you that the revenue will not be collected in coin on the first October next, unless an arrangement shall be effected with the State Banks to supply the community with the necessary medium, and that due notice will be given of such an arrangement, if made.

**LANSINGBURG, (N. Y.) AUG. 13.**  
**Flour at Montreal.**—A gentleman who left Montreal last week, informs us that but \$1 1/2 per barrel was asked for flour when he left there, and purchasers could not be found at that price. It had been sold as high as 18 dollars.

**Baltimore, August 26.**  
Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Benjamin Nelson of this city, on his return from a Camp-meeting, five miles from town, was thrown from his horse against a tree, which fractured his skull, and put an immediate period to his existence.

**Partnership Dissolved.**  
THE partnership of Kearsley and Daventry 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 KEARSELEY.**  
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.

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
WILL be sold, on Thursday the 19th 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'rix.**  
Charleston, Sept. 4.

**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, Charleston, 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.

**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 pantaloons, old shoes and old wool hat—says he belongs to the estate of Mr. Tiberville, and was hired to Charles I. 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.

**JEFFERSON**

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IX.]

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1816.

[No. 440.]

FROM THE NEW-YORK COURIER.

[The following beautiful little Poem is the production of Captain B., an officer in the army of the United States, not more distinguished for poetical genius, and fine feeling, than intrepidity and courage. This Poem will be read with additional interest, when the reader is apprised, that the author was himself in the battle.—Ed. Courier.]

*A Night View of the Field of Rains, after the battle.*

The battle's o'er, the din is past,  
Night's shadow on the field is cast;  
The moon, with pale and sickly beam,  
Looks passive on the bloody stream;  
The Indian yell is heard no more,  
And silence reigns on Erie's shore.

Now is the time, my friend to tread  
The field on which our warriors bled;  
To raise the wounded Chieftain's crest,  
And warm with tears his clay cold breast.  
To treasure up his last command,  
And bear it to his native land—  
It may one day of joy impart  
To a fond parent's bleeding heart,  
Or, for a moment, it may dry  
The tear drops in the widow's eye:  
Her hero's dying wish shall hear!  
The zephyr hears no passing sigh,  
No straggling Chieftain meets the eye—  
Sound is his sleep by Rains's wave,  
Or Erie's waters are his grave.

O! send, sweet moon, one ray of light,  
Across the dusky brow of night,  
That I may know each warrior's form,  
Who sunk beneath the battle storm.  
Gradual, the heavy clouds give way—  
The moon beams on the waters play;  
See, on the brink a soldier lies!  
Pale is his visage, dim his eyes,  
And like a stranded vessel's sail  
His red locks wanton on the gale.  
It is the gay and gallant Mead—  
In peace, mild as the setting beam  
That glows the tranquil summer stream—  
In war, the fiery battle steed.  
The foe no more shall dread his arm,  
His mirth no more the ear shall charm;  
But on his low and silent grave,  
The laurel fresh and green shall wave.

But who is he, so pale and low  
Stretch'd on his bloody bier of snow,  
Beside the water's silent flow?  
The fierce ruddy of his eye is dead,  
The fiery glow his cheek has fled;  
Yet fair in death his corpse appears,  
Smooth is his brow and few his years.  
For thee, sweet youth! the sigh shall start  
In thy fond mother's anguish'd heart;  
For thee, some virgin's cheek shall feel  
At midnight hour, the tear-drops steal;  
And play mates of thy childhood's hours,  
Pour o'er thy grave grief's warmest show'r.  
Could modest merit ever save,  
Its dear possessor from the grave;  
Thy corpse, Montgomery, had ne'er lain,  
Upon this wild unhallow'd plain!  
But what were modest merit here?  
Or what were virtue's pleading tear?  
The hand that laid that hero low,  
Could gaze, unmov'd, on scenes of woe.  
Then sleep, sweet youth, thy far away  
From home and friends, thy lifeless clay,  
Yet oft on fancy's pinions born,  
Friendship shall seek thy lowly urn;  
There shall the willows gently flow;  
There shall the billow's love to bloom,  
And shed its fragrance on thy tomb.

Close by his side, young M'Ilvain  
Lies stretched upon the bloody plain!  
Upon his visage smooth and mild,  
Death calmly sat and sweetly smil'd—  
Yet seem'd his eye of tender blue,  
Moistened with pity's pearly dew;  
Thus the infant sinks to rest  
Securely on its mother's breast:  
Yes, pity was his better part,  
Pity and friendship form'd his heart,  
Nor oft was his heart so good and kind,  
United with such noble mind.

Here, venturesome, thy flight restrain;  
No farther go—the task is vain—  
Here Graves and Allen meet the eye,  
And Simpson's giant form is nigh!  
And Elmondston, a warrior old,  
And Hart, the boldest of the bold,  
Those and their brave compatriot band,  
Ask the sedate Historian's hand—  
Mine only strews the fading flowers,  
Which memory culls from friendship's  
bowers:  
His shall entwine immortal bays,  
Which brighter glow thro' future days.

From the Berks and Schuylkill Journal.  
Believing that whatever may be related  
further to elucidate the magnanimity, brave-  
ry and philanthropy of the American sea-  
men, will be read with pleasure, and sought  
for with avidity, we are induced to employ  
our pen to the best of our abilities, in record-  
ing facts, which came under our observation  
during the late war, and which have never  
been made public. The mantle of oblivion  
ought not to cover deeds of heroism and phi-  
lanthropy—nor shall it, if our capability  
keeps pace with our inclination.

**HORNET AND PEACOCK.**  
As soon as it was discovered that the Pea-  
cock was an enemy's vessel of war, capt.  
Lawrence immediately gave orders to clear

the ship for action, and to have three ensigns  
flying. Lieutenant Shubrick asked him if  
he would have the large ensign displayed.  
"Certainly sir," replied the captain, "we will  
at all events, give them a glaring mark as a  
target."  
When the Peacock was about two leagues  
to windward of the Hornet, one of the offi-  
cers stepped up to captain Lawrence, and wis-  
hed to know whether the seamen were to have  
a glass of grog each, preparatory to an en-  
gagement: "No sir," replied the capt. "I des-  
pise artificial courage—the cause they fight  
in must be their stimulus! Plenty of water  
was provided for them but nothing more.

When the engagement became general, a  
peremptory order was given not to waste a  
shot—"No firing at random," said the Capt.  
"every shot must tell" and turning round he  
observed a seaman by the name of Rose,  
leisurely endeavoring to open a tobacco box,  
which had received a contusion by the re-  
bounding of his gun, stepping up to him,  
laughingly said, "why Rose, what is the  
matter, is there no work for you?" No sir,"  
replied Rose, "the enemy is too far ahead  
for me to pop him now, so I thought I might  
go about repairing damages."

During the whole engagement, a placid  
smile seemed seated on the face of this much  
lamented hero—he would often jump up and  
expose himself to the waister, in order to see  
how the enemy fared—he at last discovered  
her ensign was not visible—supposing it shot  
away, from the shortness of the time engag-  
ed, he remained exposed to the waister for  
half a minute, expecting to see another run  
up—being disappointed he immediately gave  
orders for the firing to cease, and stepping  
up, hailed the enemy, who was now within  
pistol shot, and enquired whether she had  
struck—he was answered in the affirmative.  
This presence of mind saved upwards of 100  
souls, for had the enemy received another  
broadside, the muzzles of the Hornet's guns  
being concentrated, she must inevitably have  
gone down with every soul on board; so  
great was the previous damage done her.

While in the act of hailing the enemy, one  
of the seamen plucked the captain down by  
his coat, and observed, "you'll certainly be  
shot, sir, for I saw a man aiming a musket  
at you," he replied, "let me alone, I fear not  
the shot when I am in the act of stopping un-  
necessary effusion of blood."

**Adjutant General's Office,**  
Richmond, June 25, 1816.

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

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

The above General Order will be attended to  
by such officers as may at any time be in-  
clined to resign their commissions.  
VAN KUTHERFORD, Lt. Col.  
Com. 55th Reg. V. M.  
August 28.

**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 com-  
mence at 10 o'clock on said day, and continue  
from day to day till all is sold. Due attend-  
ance will be given by  
JOSEPH HITE, sen-  
August 28.

**FOR SALE,**

**A valuable Plantation,**  
IN Frederick county, Va. within one mile  
and an half of the Yellow House, and near  
the Berkeley county line, containing one hun-  
dred 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 per-  
son wanting to purchase will wish to view  
the premises. Any person inclined to pur-  
chase will apply to the subscriber on the pre-  
mises.  
JACOB JOBE, sen-  
August 28.

**Negroes Wanted.**

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

**BLANK DEEDS**  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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

August 28.

**Bank, Charlestown.**

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

**STRAY MARE.**

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

**Journeyman Mill Wrights**

**WANTED.**

The subscribers will give constant em-  
ploy, and good wages, to two or three jour-  
neyman at the above business, if application  
is made immediately.  
JAMES Y. JONES,  
near Smithfield.  
JOHN BALL,  
near Waterford.  
N. B. Two or three boys who can come  
well recommended, will be taken as appren-  
tices to the above business.  
Aug. 21.

**GREEN HILL**

**FOR SALE.**  
This Farm lies in Jefferson County Vir-  
ginia, on the road leading from Charles-town  
to Shepherds-town, three miles from the  
former and seven from the latter place, and  
5 miles from Harpers-Ferry. It is, in  
point of fertility and situation, not inferior  
to any farm in Jefferson County, containing  
between five and six hundred acres. The  
owners of this estate, are Mrs. Margaret  
Moore, Mrs. Sarah Aisquith, of Shepherds-  
town, and the subscribers. Being desirous  
of avoiding any disagreement in the division,  
have agreed to sell the whole. Application  
may be made to any of the above named per-  
sons for the terms, and a view of the place  
may be had at any time.  
CATO MOORE,  
JOHN DIXON.  
Charles-town, July 31.

**PROSPECT HILL**

**FOR SALE.**  
This property lies partly within and partly  
adjoining Charles-town, in Jefferson Coun-  
ty, Virginia, on a beautiful eminence—it has  
on it two neat and commodious dwellings,  
with a spacious garden annexed to each, and  
to one of them about 40 acres of prime farm-  
ing land. From this situation there is a view  
of the Town and for several miles of the  
surrounding Country. It would suit well a  
professional man, a gentleman of leisure and  
fortune, or any person who is desirous of a  
beautiful healthy place, and delights in the  
culture of the Vine, the Garden, and a little  
Farm. I will take good bonds, if not long  
to be made, if money cannot conveniently  
be had, in payment. Also a valuable water  
lot, containing about an acre of ground,  
within a few paces of Mr. Worthington's  
Mill. This lot is well situated for a brewery,  
tannery, distillery and baths. Nothing but  
my infirm state of health would induce me  
to sell this property. I shall have to devote a  
considerable part of my time and funds in  
endeavoring to gain in some degree, a resto-  
ration of my enfeebled limbs. It is probable  
I shall soon be absent at some watering place,  
if any person wishing to view the place in  
order to make a purchase will please apply  
to my wife living thereon, who is fully au-  
thorized by power of attorney to act in my  
place. The above property will be sold se-  
parate or together, as may suit the purcha-  
ser.  
JOHN DIXON.  
July 24.

**Le Roy P. Williams,**  
OF FREDERICK COUNTY, VA.  
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the  
public generally, that he is settled in Alexan-  
dria, and will receive flour to sell on com-  
mission. He will obtain the highest prices,  
and the interest of his friends best pointedly  
attended to as if they were present. Orders  
will be strictly complied with.  
Alexandria, Aug. 1.

**BLANK DEEDS**  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

**New Drug and Medicine Store.**

THE subscriber has just received a fur-  
ther 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 Ca-  
talogues of Medicines he has on hand, suffice  
to say, he has every article in common use.  
He has also a variety of other articles, part  
of which he will enumerate as follows, viz.

Paints and Dye Stuffs,  
White Lead, Dry and ground in Oil,  
Spanish Brown ditto,  
Yellow Ochre ditto,  
Red Lead, Black Lead,  
Venetian Red,  
Patent Yellow, Red Chalk,  
Kings Yellow, Chromic Yellow,  
Rose Pink, Terra De Sienna  
Umber, Crocus Martis,  
Litharge, Sugar of Lead,  
White Vitrol, Stone Ochre,  
Dutch Pink, Flower of Emery,  
Blue Smalts, Powdered Turmeric,  
Fermintion, Drop Laks,  
Carmines, 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,  
Copperas, Alum, Indigo,  
Madder, Annetto,  
Alleppeo Galls, Heel Ball,  
An Assortment of  
Hatters Trimmings,  
Bon 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  
Oils 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 }  
Gold and Silver Leaf }  
Dutch Metal ditto }  
First quality Claret }  
Philadelphia Porter & Ale in } bottles.  
Best Spanish Cigars }  
Chewing Tobacco. }

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

**CAUTION.**  
ALL persons are hereby forewarned from  
dealing with my slaves in any manner what-  
soever, without my written permission—  
Such as disregard this notice, will be pro-  
ceeded with to the utmost rigor of the law, with-  
out distinction.  
MOSES GIBBONS.  
Aug. 7.

**PROPOSALS,**  
For Publishing by Subscription,  
AN ORIGINAL WORK, ENTITLED THE  
**IRISH EMIGRANT,**  
an historical tale founded on fact—By an Hi-  
berian—This work will be comprised in  
two volumes; each volume to contain up-  
wards of five hundred pages to be delivered  
to subscribers neatly bound and lettered, at  
the rate of 75 cents per volume, to non-sub-  
scribers one dollar.  
The Author of the above proposed publi-  
cation, in thus intruding himself on the  
notice of the public, by commencing his liter-  
ary productions in the form of a Novel—pro-  
ductions of which description are generally  
stigmatized, by the more reflecting part  
of the community as having an immoral ten-  
dency—must only excuse himself by men-  
tioning that the Novel theme was the only  
one, which presented itself to his view,  
whereby he could, in his opinion obtain any  
degree of public approbation.—And as he  
has used his utmost exertions in endeavou-  
ring to render the historical outlines as cor-  
rect as possible, has no doubt, but the work  
will be perused not with pleasure only, but  
for the more beneficial purpose of conveying  
to the young mind, important historical de-  
tails which may be handed down to the  
posterity of the readers as facts.  
Subscriptions for the above will be re-  
ceived 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 ex-  
piration 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.

**JOURNAL**

OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF A CONVENTION, begun  
and held at Staunton, the 19th day of  
August, in the year 1816.

MONDAY, August 19th.  
At a meeting of Delegates from sundry coun-  
ties in the Commonwealth of Virginia,  
convened at Staunton, in pursuance of a re-  
commendation contained in an address to the  
People, dated at Winchester, on the 1st day  
of June last and signed by deputies from the  
counties of Berkeley, Frederick, Harrison,  
Wood, Monongalia, Fauquier, Fairfax, Lou-  
doun, Hampshire, Jefferson and Brooke,  
for the purpose of devising and adopting  
measures, to effect a Convention of the Peo-  
ple of this Commonwealth, to reform defects  
in the constitution of the state.  
There were present the following Mem-  
bers, to wit: From the counties of  
Albemarle—William Woods, William F.  
Gordon. Augusta—Robert Porterfield,  
Chapman Johnson. Bath—Samuel Black-  
burn, Charles Cameron, Redford—Jesse  
Leffertich, Berkeley—Elisha Boyd, Joel  
Ward. Botetourt—James Breckenridge,  
Allen Taylor, Brooke—Jesse Edgington,  
James Marshall, Fairfax—Thomas Moss,  
William H. Fitzhugh, Frederick—Henry  
St. George Tucker, Jared Williams, Fau-  
quier—George B. Pickett, Frederick Chap-  
man, Franklin—William A. Burwell, Ben-  
jamin Cook, Greenbrier—James J. Moy-  
ner, Ballard Smith, Giles—David French,  
John Chapman, Hampshire—John Jack,  
William Armstrong jr. Hardy—Edward  
Williams, Abel Seymour, Harrison—  
James Pidd, John G. Jackson, Henry  
—John Redd, Nicholas P. Hairston, Jef-  
ferson—Henry S. Turner, William P.  
Flood, Kenhwa—Andrew Donnelly, Hen-  
ry White, Loudoun—William Noland,  
Joshua Osburn, Monongalia—Thomas  
Wilson, John Staley, Monroe—Isaac Es-  
till, James Woodville, Montgomery—Hen-  
ry Edmondson, Eldred Rawlings, Nelson  
—Landon Cabell, William C. Reeves, O-  
hio—Isaac H. Miller, Moses Chaplin, Pen-  
dleton—William McCoy, Zebulon Dyer,  
Pittsylvania—George Tucker, Geo. Townes,  
Prince William—John Loom, Edmund  
Brooke, Randolph—Edward S. Dinwiddie,  
George Atterson, Rockbridge—James  
McDonell, John Leyburn, Rockingham—  
William Bryan, Peachy Harrison, She-  
nandoah—Isaac Sanchez, Charles U. Lovell,  
Wood—Alexander H. Creel, Jacob Beeson.  
Honorable General James Breckenridge  
was unanimously elected President of Con-  
vention; and  
Erasmus Stribling, Secretary.  
John Clarke was appointed Door Keeper.  
On motion of Mr. Noland,  
Resolved, that a committee of Elections  
be appointed, to consist of three members.  
And the said committee was accordingly  
appointed, to consist of the following mem-  
bers, viz—Messrs. Noland, Leyburn and  
Townes.  
On motion of Mr. Johnson,  
Resolved, that the rules of proceeding  
adopted for the Government of the House  
of Delegates of Virginia, so far as applic-  
able, be adopted for the Government of this  
Convention.  
On motion of Mr. Jackson,  
Resolved, that when this House adjourn,  
it will adjourn to meet to-morrow morning  
9 o'clock.  
On motion of Mr. Johnson,  
Resolved, that this Convention will on  
to-morrow resolve itself into a committee of  
the whole, to take into consideration the ob-  
jects of their meeting.  
Mr. Jackson then offered the following res-  
olution—  
Resolved, that it is expedient at this time  
to adopt measures for a General Convention  
of the people of this Commonwealth, to  
amend the Constitution of the State; which  
Convention shall meet during the present  
year.  
And the said resolution was, on motion,  
ordered to be referred to a committee of the  
whole.  
On motion then,  
Resolved that this Convention now ad-  
journ.

TUESDAY, August 20th.  
The following additional members appear-  
ed and took their seats, to wit—  
Arnold—Charles Arnold—Elijah  
Patrick—Greenville Penn and Abraham  
Staples.  
On motion,  
Ordered, that Henry Conso and Michael  
Forbes be appointed Assistant Door  
Keepers.  
On motion of Mr. Tucker, of Frede-  
rick,  
The rule of the house which requires the  
order of the day to be taken up at 12 o'clock,  
was suspended for the present, in order to  
enable the House now to resolve itself into a  
committee of the whole.  
Whereupon,  
On the motion of the same gentleman,  
The House resolved itself into a committee  
of the whole, to take into consideration the  
objects of their meeting.  
Mr. Noland in the chair.  
And after some time spent therein,  
The Committee rose, reported progress,  
and asked leave to sit again.  
Which leave was granted them.  
On motion of Mr. Tucker, of Pittsylvan-  
ia,  
Resolved that this Convention now ad-  
journ.

Wednesday 21st August.  
On motion of Mr. Fitzhugh,  
Resolved that a Committee of three be ap-  
pointed to draft a plan for defraying the ex-  
penses of this Convention.  
And the said Committee was accordingly  
appointed to consist of Messrs. Fitzhugh,  
Tucker (of Pittsylvania) and Turner.  
Mr. Noland, from the committee of elec-  
tions, presented a report, which was re-  
ceived and read as follows:  
The committee of elections have, accord-  
ing to order, examined the certificates of the  
delegates returned to this convention from  
the counties of Albemarle, Augusta, Bath,  
Bedford, Berkeley, Botetourt, Brooke, Cul-  
peper, Fairfax, Frederick, Fauquier,  
Franklin, Greenbrier, Giles, Hampshire,  
Hardy, Harrison, Henry, Jefferson, Ken-  
hwa, Loudoun, Monongalia, Monroe,  
Montgomery, Nelson, Ohio, Pendleton,  
Pittsylvania, Prince William, Patrick,  
Randolph, Rockbridge, Rockingham, She-  
nandoah, and Wood, and find the elections  
to have been regular and pursuant to pre-  
vious notice.  
Resolved as the opinion of this Commit-  
tee, that the Delegates from the counties of  
Albemarle, Augusta, Bath, Bedford, Berke-  
ley, Botetourt, Brooke, Culpeper, Fairfax,  
Frederick, Fauquier, Franklin, Greenbrier,  
Giles, Hampshire, Hardy, Harrison, Henry,  
Jefferson, Kenhwa, Loudoun, Monongalia,  
Monroe, Montgomery, Nelson, Ohio, Pen-  
dleton, Pittsylvania, Prince William, Pat-  
rick, Randolph, Rockbridge, Rockingham,  
Shenandoah, and Wood, are entitled to seats  
in this convention.  
And the said Resolution being twice read,  
was on the question put thereupon, agreed  
to by the House.  
A letter from Andrew Russell and David  
Campbell, delegates chosen to this conven-  
tion from the county of Washington, to the  
chairman of this convention, was presented,  
and on motion,  
Ordered to be read and lie on the table.  
On motion of Mr. Tucker (of Frederick,)  
The House according to the order of the  
day resolved itself into a committee of the  
whole to take again into consideration the  
subjects to them referred.  
Mr. Noland in the chair.  
And after some time spent therein, the  
President resumed the chair, and Mr. No-  
land reported that the committee of the  
whole have, had, according to order, had  
under consideration the subjects to them re-  
ferred, and had made some further progress  
therein, but not having time to go through  
the same, had requested him to ask leave to  
sit again.  
Resolved that this House will again on  
to-morrow resolve itself into a committee of  
the whole, to take into consideration the  
subjects to them referred.  
On motion of Mr. Blackburn,  
Resolved that this House do now adjourn.

Thursday the 22d August.  
Jacob T. Fishback, a delegate from the  
county of Wythe, appeared and took his  
seat.  
On motion of Mr. Tucker, of Frederick,  
The House according to the order of the  
day resolved itself into a committee of the  
whole, to take again into consideration the  
subjects to them referred.  
Mr. Noland in the chair.  
The main question was then put, will the  
House adopt the amendments reported by  
the committee, as amended by the House,  
and determined in the affirmative; ayes 59,  
noes 9.  
On motion of Mr. Jackson, seconded by  
Mr. Johnson, ordered that the ayes and  
noes on the said question be inserted in the  
Journal.  
The names of the gentlemen who voted in  
the affirmative are, Messrs. Breckenridge,  
(President), Woods, Gordon, Porterfield,  
Johnson, Cameron, Blackburn, Leftwich,  
Boyd, Ward, Taylor, Marshall, Arnold,  
Moss, Fitzhugh, Tucker (Frederick) Wil-  
liams, Pickett, Chapman (Fauquier) Burwell,  
Cook, Mayers, French, Chapman (Giles)  
Jack, Armstrong, Seymour, Redd, Hains-  
ton, Turner, Flood, Donnelly, White, No-  
land, Osburn, Staley, Estill, Woodville, Ed-  
mondson, Rawlings, Cabell, Reeves, McCoy,  
Dyer, Tucker (Pittsylvania) Townes, Love,  
Brooke, Penn, Staples, McDowell, Leyburn,  
Bryan, Harrison, Samuels, Lovell, Fish-  
back—57.  
The names of the gentlemen who voted in  
the negative are Messrs. Edgington,  
Smith, Pindall, Jackson, Willson, Lefler,  
Chaplin, Duncan, Alderson, Creel and Be-  
son—11.  
The main question was then put, will the  
House adopt the amendments reported by  
the committee, as amended by the House,  
and determined in the affirmative; ayes 59,  
noes 9.  
On motion of Mr. Jackson, seconded by  
Mr. Johnson, ordered that the ayes and  
noes on the said question be inserted in the  
Journal.  
The names of the gentlemen who voted in  
the affirmative are, Messrs. Woods, Gordon,

Porterfield, Cameron, Leftwich, Boyd,  
Ward, Marshall, Arnold, Moss, Fitzhugh,  
Tucker (of Frederick), Williams, Pickett,  
Chapman, Burwell, Cook, Mayers, Smith,  
French, Chapman, Jack, Armstrong, Sig. Jr.,  
Seymour, Jackson, Redd, Hairston, Turner,  
Flood, Donnelly, White, Noland, Osburn,  
Staley, Willson, Estill, Woodville, Raw-  
lings, Cabell, Reeves, Lefler, Chaplin,  
McCoy, Dyer, Tucker (of Pittsylvania)  
Townes, Love, Brooke, Penn, Staples, Dun-  
can, Alderson, Bryan, Harrison, Samuels,  
Lovell, Creel, Beeson and Fishback—59.  
The names of the gentlemen who voted in  
the negative are Messrs. Breckenridge, (Pre-  
sident), Johnson, Blackburn, Taylor, Ed-  
gington, Pindall, Edmondson, McDowell,  
Leyburn—9.  
On motion of Mr. Jackson,  
Resolved that this convention do recom-  
mend to the people of this commonwealth,  
the adoption of a memorial on similar prin-  
ciples to be presented also to the Legisla-  
ture at their next session, and that the com-  
mittee created by the second resolution just  
adopted by the House do prepare the draft  
of such memorial.  
And a committee was appointed under  
the said second resolution to consist of the  
following members, viz. Messrs. Fitzhugh,  
Jackson, Tucker (of Pittsylvania), Burwell,  
Love, Tucker (of Frederick) and Boyd.  
Mr. Boyd presented a communication  
from a committee appointed by sundry citi-  
zens in the town of Petersburg, which was  
ordered to lie on the table.  
On motion of Mr. Blackburn,  
Resolved that this House do now adjourn.

Friday the 23d August.

Mr. Noland from the committee of elec-  
tions presented a report, which was read, as  
follows:  
The committee of Elections have, accord-  
ing to order, examined the certificate of a  
delegate returned from the county of Wythe,  
to this convention, and find the election was  
regular and pursuant to previous notice.  
Resolved as the opinion of this commit-  
tee, that the delegate from the county of Wythe  
is entitled to a seat in this House.  
The said resolution being twice read was  
on the question put thereupon agreed to by  
the House.  
On the motion of Mr. Noland,  
Ordered that the communication from the  
Petersburg committee, with its inclosure  
yesterday laid on the Table be read, which  
are in the following words:  
Petersburg, 12th August, 1816.

To the chairman of the Staunton Convention.  
A letter directed to Mr. Francis G. Yancey  
and Mr. John S. Barbour of this town, re-  
questing an association of other individuals  
with them for the purposes therein men-  
tioned, was duly received and has been at-  
tended to.—A committee composed of Robert Bir-  
chett, Christopher T. Jones, Samuel Craw-  
ford, John H. Brown, Thomas Shore, Francis  
G. Yancey, John S. Barbour, and Alder  
B. Spooner, having consulted together, con-  
cluded to request a meeting of the citizens  
of Petersburg at the Court House, by a pub-  
lic notice in the newspapers. Notice  
was given, and at the appointed hour,  
a large number of citizens assembled.—An  
adjournment took place for the purpose of  
circulating more extensively among the peo-  
ple an address, forwarded by a delegation  
from several counties in the western section  
of the state, and on account of a general  
wish, that the subject might be maturely  
considered.—On Thursday last, another  
meeting took place, but was thinly attended,  
in consequence of the court having sat until  
a late hour. On Friday last in the evening  
according to adjournment, the citizens again  
assembled at the Court House.—A larger num-  
ber in fact, were present than is usual at our  
town meetings.—A motion was made to ad-  
journ indefinitely, but after much debate it  
failed. The inclosed resolutions were then  
adopted almost unanimously by the meeting.  
With sentiments of particular respect and  
consideration, &c. &c.  
A. B. SPOONER,  
S. CRAWFORD.  
For and in behalf of the Committee.

(Here follow the proceedings of the Pe-  
tersburg Meeting—already published in the  
Repository.)  
Whereupon resolved on motion of Mr.  
Noland, that the said letter and enclosure  
lie on the table.  
On motion of Mr. Noland,  
Resolved that the committee appointed to  
draft a plan for defraying the expenses of  
this convention, be directed to contract for  
the printing of seven hundred copies of the  
journal of this convention.  
Mr. Fitzhugh from the committee appoint-  
ed under two resolutions yesterday adopted  
by the house to draft memorials, reported a  
resolution and memorial as follows.  
(RESOLVE.)  
Resolved that the following memorial, to  
be signed by the president, and attested by  
the Secretary, be presented to the Legisla-  
ture of Virginia, as expressive of the sense

of the people of this Commonwealth, to wit:  
That the Legislature do recommend to the  
people of this Commonwealth, the adoption  
of a memorial on similar principles to be  
presented also to the Legislature at their  
next session, and that the committee cre-  
ated by the second resolution just adopted  
by the House do prepare the draft of such  
memorial.  
Resolved that the following memorial, to  
be signed by the president, and attested by  
the Secretary, be presented to the Legisla-  
ture of Virginia, as expressive of the sense

of the people of this Commonwealth, to wit:  
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ture of Virginia, as expressive of the sense