

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. X.]

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1817.

[No. 472.]

OLD BACHELORS.

BY A LADY.

Old bachelors are hateful things,
Which ought to be despis'd,
With hearts like broken fiddle strings
And just as little priz'd.

Untend to love's soft thrilling touch,
No pleasure do they know;
They feel not, and they taste not much
Of happiness below.

The joys of wedlock, which they spurn
With all its numerous cares—
E'en for a year, should love's lamp burn,
Are worth an age of theirs.

Was't but for them, the human race
Would soon be swept away;
And even earth, to their disgrace,
Would tumble to decay!

The social bond—that bond so sweet,
Where heart and soul unite;
Where friendship, love and union meet,
Would sink in endless night.

Put 'tis in vain for me to prate,
I cannot make them clever;
Old bachelors, I always hate,
And most and shall forever.

From the Christian Journal.

Religion a Resource against Despondency.—What is the cause of the despondency which frequently oppresses the competitors for the emoluments and honors of the world, and which, in the intervals between their favorite amusements, sometimes clouds the hilarity of the votaries of pleasure? Why are those who live without God in the world, when disappointed in their prospects, and assailed by sickness or other severe visitations of Providence often overwhelmed with melancholy, and led to the very borders of despair? why do we see the votaries of the world ever eager, ever toiling, and pursuing, and never obtaining the object of their toil and pursuit, or experiencing real tranquility and happiness? They are ignorant of the only true and satisfying good; destitute of that Divine faith which is the only support of the soul. They have sought for that happiness in the creature, which is to be found only in the Creator; and placed that confidence in the world, which is due to God alone. Therefore "distress and anguish come upon them," and they are left "to eat of the fruit of their own way, and to be filled with their own devices." The soul was not designed to be satisfied with the sordid and perishing gratifications of the world. God hath endowed this immortal spirit with the power of knowing, of loving, and of serving him. He implanted in it that desire after happiness which can never be satisfied until its desires and affections centre in his service.—"Who will show us any good?"—Lord, lift thou up the light of thy countenance upon us!" He alone can put that satisfying joy and gladness in our hearts; to which the men of the world are strangers when their "corn and their wine, and their oil most abundant." Here is the unfulfilling resource which religion offers against despondency.—Reclaiming us from the pursuit of unsatisfying pleasures, and changing our affections from the world to God; reconciling us to him, and exciting our ardent wishes and exertions to "be perfect, as he is perfect;" religion fills that void in the soul which all created enjoyments leave, and fixing our desires upon the infinite source of perfection and bliss, satisfies us from the fullness of God. Transformed into new creatures, and made partakers of the divine image, we are made also partakers of a divine peace.—Every desire is gratified, and every hope completed, in the fruition of the love and favor of God. "Lord, what wait I for?" exclaims the soul that enjoys the divine comforts: "my hope is in thee." In meditating on thy law, in adoring thy perfection, in exercising on Thee the holy fervours of faith, of love, of hope, and of trust. I find my soul filled with unutterable joy. "With thee, is the fountain of life." The sense of thy mercy enlivens and supports me. "The law of thy mouth is dearer to me than thousands of gold and silver." "In the multitude of the thoughts that are within me, thy comforts refresh my soul."

ELECTION.

AN election will be held, at the court house of Jefferson county, on Monday the 25th instant, to choose a proper person to represent the district composed of the counties of Jefferson, Berkeley, Hampshire and Hardy in the 15th Congress of the United States.—Also, two suitable persons to represent the county of Jefferson in the next Legislature of this state.

VAN RUTHERFORD, S. J. C.
April 2.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Farmers', Mechanics' and Merchants' Bank of Jefferson County, Virginia, are notified that, on the first Tuesday in August next, before they proceed to choose Directors for the following year, a proposal will be submitted to them to dissolve the association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN YATES, President.
Feb 12: 6m.

A CARD.

ALL those indebted to John Carlile & Co are requested to call on John Carlile & Co and pay off their bonds and accounts without delay.—In consequence of a late arrangement in the firm, it is actually necessary that all accounts due the said firm, should be settled by payment immediately, and we hope there are but few if any that will not comply with this reasonable and just request.

The business will be conducted in future under the firm of

JOHN CARLILE,

Who has on hand a quantity of

GOODS,

of different descriptions, consisting in part of elegant superfine London Cloth, a quantity of cheap cloth and cassimere, with a variety of other

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware
&c. &c. &c. all of which he will sell on as good terms as any goods of the same kind or quality can be sold for in this part of the country.

April 2.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WILL be sold, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the 3d day of May next, before the door of Robt. Fulton's Tavern, Charlestown, a

A LOT OF LAND,
lying in Jefferson county, adjoining the lands of George Bryan, and others, containing four acres and a quarter; said land having been conveyed to the subscriber in trust, to secure the payment of a sum of money due from Philip Funk to Ann Frame.

TH. GRIGGS, jun.
April 2.

MARQUIS,

WILL stand this season, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, in each week, at the stable of Mr. John Lock, at the White House, on the road leading from Charlestown to Winchester, six miles from the former place; and on Friday and Saturday in each week, at Deale's mill, the burnt mill on the road leading from Charlestown to Harper's Ferry.

MARQUIS is a chestnut sorrel, full 17 hands high, 6 years old, remarkably well made and active. A view of Marquis, with a knowledge of the stock from which he was bred, will be sufficient inducements for good judges to breed from him. An attentive person will be employed to attend on the horse. For pedigree and further particulars see the handbills.

VAN BENNETT.
March 19.

H. HAINES' INN.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has opened a house of

Public Entertainment,
in that large and commodious brick building, opposite Mr. Matthew France's Store, in Charlestown, where he is supplied with every thing necessary for the accommodation of travellers, and others, who may call upon him.

H. HAINES.
Charlestown, March 26.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Under the authority of a Deed of Trust, executed to the subscribers by John Anderson, on the 23d day of February, 1815, for the purpose of securing the payment of a sum of money due from him to Thomas Hammond.—The subscribers will sell, at public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, on Monday the fifth day of May next, two several lots of land, situate in Charles-Town, Jefferson County, on one of which lots said Anderson now lives, and was purchased by him of George North and Sarah his wife; and the other was purchased by said Anderson of a certain John Humphreys.—A particular description of said lots is contained in the Deeds from North and Humphreys to Anderson, of record in the county court of Jefferson.

The subscribers will convey to the purchaser the title as they possess under said Deed of Trust.

THO. GRIGGS,
R. C. LEE,
WM. TATE, Trustees.
March 19.

WEAVING.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the different branches of weaving, at his house at the west end of the main street, in Charlestown, viz. Countermans, Coverlets, and Diaper, in all the 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.

Persons wanting coverlets wove, can also have their yarn coloured, by leaving it with the subscriber.

JOHN WIMMER.
March 26.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

To the Voters of the Congressional District composed of the Counties of Berkeley, Jefferson, Hampshire and Hardy.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

Being a native born child of Virginia, a good Republican in principle, and well acquainted with our foreign and domestic concerns, I flatter myself I shall be able to legislate for you, to the best advantage, should I have the honor of your suffrage—and as this is a free and independent act, that either you or myself have a right to exercise, I have the honor to offer myself to your consideration as your representative in the fifteenth Congress of the United States, for the district composed of the Counties of Berkeley, Jefferson, Hampshire and Hardy, where I hope to meet you in person, on the different election days, and explain to you in plain and other affairs, as far as I am capable, to give you an opportunity to judge of my abilities, on that day, as it is the proper day to choose your representative by voice vote, that is the voice of a living man.

Do not fellow-citizens, be dragged into measures contrary to your inclination; do not let caresses, no matter how respectable, choose for you.—Say we are a free people, and we will use our votes as we think proper, on the days of election. And should it please you, fellow-citizens, to make me your choice, in preference to either of my worthy competitors, Thomas Van Swearingen, Esq. or Edward Colton, Esq. I shall exert my best endeavors to serve you with the strictest integrity.

With sentiments of the highest esteem, permit me to subscribe myself, your humble servant.

ROBERT BAILY.
March 19.

LIST OF LETTERS

In the Post Office, Charlestown, Va. on the 31st March, 1817.

A.
William Armstrong, 2; John Allemon, Hezekiah B. Allison, Robert Avis, John Abel, Sarah Abel, Daniel Allstott, David Avis, Monsieur Aguste, 2.

B.
M. Bousard, John Buckmaster, Daniel Broune, Susannah Benick, Seely Bunn, Walter Baker, Corbina Baker.

C.
Jonah Cooper, John Conway, John Cragg, Elizabeth Clark, Nathaniel Craghill, 2; James Campbell, Isaac Carry, Marquis Calmesse, Henry Crawford, Juliet Collins, John Cliecat, Elijah Chamberlin, John Carlile, 2.

D.
Donaly and Steel, William L. Duke, John Dunaway, Richard Duffield.

E.
Thomas Endsley, Susannah Eversole.

F.
Fetter and Jacobs, Henry Fox, Robert Fulton, 2; Seth B. Foster.

G.
Grechiana Green, William Gunn, John Gantt, John Griggs, 2; William Grove, Jos. Gallagher, Ben. Games, Charles Gibbs, 2; Maria Gillasp, John Gibbs, Henry Garnhart, Frances Gwynn.

H.
Jeremiah Harris, William Hall, David Heffebour, John Heller, Frances C. Hite, John Heifer, John Hareules, Jacob Hamner, William Hall for Sarah Cooper, Daniel Haines, Daniel Hewett, John Howe, Margaret Head, James Hurst.

I.
Rebecca Janney, Thomas Jeaman, Charles Jones, William Irvin.

K.
Ann Kain, Isaac Keyes, Charles Keelsey.

L.
John H. Lewis, 2; John Lock, Andrew Lysinger.

M.
Willey Moore, John Mathery, Isaac Myers, 2; Bair Myers, 2; James Metton, Daniel Musselman, 2; Ezekiel McCormick, Wm. McPherson, 2; B. Muse, John McPherson, Mordica Mobley, 2; William McCaughey, James Moore, William Marmaduke, James H. Moore, William Metcalf, William Marde, William McEndree, Austin Misskell.

N.
James Noyes, Ruth M. Noble, Thomas Neill, Thomas Nicoll, Susannah Near, Sarah Nieson.

O.
Hiram L. Opie.

P.
Samuel Poynes, Joseph Pierce, Jacob Parson, Stephen Prielhard.

Q.
Jeremiah Reynolds, George H. Reily.

R.
Wm Stanhope, J. M. Smith, Lewis Smith, Dinah Shepherd, John Spangler, John Smith, Dennis Steavins, Ann Spangler, Stephen Simons, Alex. Straith, Freedom Stiles, Mary B. Saunders, Peter Spiggs, Conrad Smith.

T.
John Thomas, Mathows Thomas, David Tracy.

V. W.
William Vestal, Ben. W. Wilson, George Ware, Doctor James Wood, 4; John Whip, Charles Worman, Joseph Withrow, Lidia Weaver, Ann Williams, John A. Washington, Joseph Watkins, John Ware, B. C. Washington.

Y.
Josiah Yarkis.

H. KEYES, P. M.
April 2.

FRESH GOODS.

We are now opening and offering for sale, at our Store, (corner) adjoining the Globe Tavern, in Shepherd's Town.

REAL Superfine London Cloths and Kerseys.

Second and third quality, ditto.

Super and common Elastic, Bedford and Bennett's Corals.

Twilled and plain Felisse Cloths—fancy colors.

Velvets, Constitution and other Corals.

Florentine, Marselles, Camels-hair and other fancy Vestings.

Bombazetta, Bombazines & Canton Crapes, Lacestrings, and Florences—fully assorted.

Laventine, Damask, Love and Chintz Shawls.

White and black Lace Veils.

Wide and narrow Crapes.

Black and white Silk Laze.

Ditto ditto Gauze.

Silk, Cotton, Worsted and Lamb's wool Hosiery.

Ditto ditto half ditto.

Silk, Kid, Beaver and Dog skin Gloves.

Calicoes, Domestic Cottons and Ginghams, fully assorted.

Spun Cotton—assorted numbers—Candlo Wick.

Domestic and Steam loom Shirtings.

Morocco and Leather Shoes—assorted.

Rose, Stripe and Point Blankets.

China, Glass and Queen's Ware.

Hard ware and Cutlery.

Groceries and Liquors,
Paint and Paint-Brushes,
Books and Stationary,
among which are Latin and Greek

SCHOOL BOOKS:
together with many FANCY and other Useful articles,
which, with the present Stock on hand, comprises a pretty general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE;
which are now going off at light profits for Cash, and to punctual customers on short credit.

BROWN & LUCAS.
(L.F.)
January 2, 1817.

WAS FOUND,

On Thursday last, between Harper's Ferry and Charlestown,
A Red Morocco Pocket Book,
containing sundry papers.—The owner can have it by paying for this advertisement.

MOSES SCOTT.
Haines' Mill, March 2

AGITABLE LAMPS!!!

AND
Winter Strained Spermaceti Oil,
CAN BE HAD AT THE STORE OF THE SUBSCRIBERS,
which on trial, are found far superior to common candles, in affording light, with less trouble and expense.

BROWN & LUCAS.
Shepherd's town, March 12.

BANK NOTICE.

THE Cashier of the Farmers', Mechanics' and Merchants' Bank, Jefferson County, Va. having resigned his office, the Directors of the Institution have appointed Smith Slaughter and John Yates, Agents, to settle the affairs of the Company. Those who are indebted to the Institution in this county, will take notice, that by an order of the Board, one third of the balances due must be paid on or before the 17th day of March next;—half the remainder on the 18th day of May following, and the residue on the first of August ensuing. The debts due to the Concern in Frederick and Berkeley, must be paid on or before the first day of each month above mentioned.

The Agents will leave funds in the hands of Mr. J. Stephenson and Mr. R. Worthington, to redeem the paper of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN YATES, President.

MRS. DOWNEY,

INFORMS the Ladies of Charlestown and its vicinity that she intends opening a handsome assortment of

MILLINERY,

in a few days, in the house now occupied as a store by Mr. R. Worthington, where she intends to make bonnets of every description, and hopes by strict attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

She has on hand, at the house formerly occupied by James Duke, a few of the latest Baltimore and Alexandria fashions.—Also a few plain Bonnets.

March 5.

FOR RENT,

And immediate possession given.
A convenient dwelling house with an acre of ground attached to it, in Charlestown, the property of James Duke. For terms apply to

P. DAUGHERTY.
April 2.

Cash for Rags.

The highest price will be given for clean linen and cotton rags, at this office.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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

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

§3. All communications to the Editor must be post paid.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Co. Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of **Flagg and Conrad,** was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said firm are requested to call on John R. Flagg, for settlement, and all those indebted to the firm are desired to make immediate payment to him also.

JOHN R. FLAGG,
DANIEL P. CONRAD.

The business in future will be continued under the firm of

JOHN R. FLAGG & CO.
who have just received a fresh supply of

Groceries, Queen's Ware, &c.
ALSO,
20 Barrels Prime Whiskey,
which will be sold cheap for cash.

April 15, 1817.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Hereby informs the public that he has lately opened a house of

Public Entertainment,
in Charlestown, Jefferson County, at that well established house and stand, formerly kept by Henry Haines, on the main street, adjoining the stream of water which passes through the town—his sign exhibits a portrait of General Washington on horseback. Being well supplied with all necessary articles, he gives comfort and satisfaction to those who may give him a call, he solicits a portion of the patronage of his fellow citizens.

JACOB HARTMAN.
April 16.

3000lbs. TOBACCO.

Humphreys and Keyes,
Have 3000lbs. James River Tobacco, some of which is old, and of a superior quality. They will sell it by the keg or less quantity. Charlestown, April 16.

TO GUN SMITHS.

The subscriber has for rent, a Gun Smith Shop with a complete set of Tools, in Charles-Town, Jefferson County, Va. He has also for sale, a complete set of Locking tools, shot gun and rifle barrels, walnut and sugar tree stonings, of the best quality, sheet brass, cast mounting, and a quantity of stone and charcoal. He has likewise for rent the blacksmith shop lately occupied by Henry Rokenbaugh. To an industrious man who understands his business, this will be a very desirable and profitable situation. For terms apply to the subscriber, living at Harper's Ferry, or to Robert Avis, jun. in Charlestown.

ROBERT AVIS, sen.
April 16.

Regimental Orders.

The training of the Officers of the 55th Regiment will commence on the 14th of May, and continue three days. The Regiment will parade on the 17th of May, at Charlestown, their usual rendezvous.

VAN RUTHERFORD, Lt. Col.
Com. 55th Reg. U. S. M.
April 16.

ATTENTION.

THE Light Infantry Company commanded by Capt. Buckmaster, will parade at the Market square, on the fourth Saturday in this Month, at 11 o'clock. Punctual attendance will be required.

April 16.

NOTICE.

THE Riflemen commanded by Capt. James L. Ranson, will parade in front of the Market house, in full uniform on the fourth Saturday in the present month, by order of the Captain.

E. SHOPE, Ord. Serg't.
April 16.

PROPOSALS,

BY SAMUEL B. T. CALDWELL,
Leesburgh, Va.
For publishing by subscription, a second edition of the

MEMOIRS OF

WILLIAM SAMPSON.
Including particulars of his adventures in various parts of Europe; his imprisonment in the dungeons of the Inquisition in Lisbon &c. &c.

SEVERAL ORIGINAL LETTERS,

Being his correspondence with the ministers of state in Great Britain and Portugal;
A short sketch of the

HISTORY OF IRELAND,

particularly as it respects the spirit of British domination in that country, and a few observations on the state of manners, &c. in America.

HAVING obtained leave of the author to publish an edition of the above work, the editor with confidence appeals to the public for patronage and support in the undertaking; being fully assured that a work of such intrinsic value will not be permitted any longer to slumber in the arms of obscurity. One limited edition only has been published, which is now entirely out of market. The author has been frequently solicited to publish another, but his professional calling would not permit. The edition that has been published, scarcely circulated out of the state of New-York, whereas it ought to find a place in the library of every philanthropist in America.

The memoirs of Sampson, were written soon after his arrival in this country in 1806. He fled to this asylum of the oppressed from the cruel hand of unremitting tyranny. He here received a cordial welcome, and now rests in peace on Columbia's happy shore, "where the labourer is thought worthy of his hire, and where the poor find peace." The historic facts recorded—the eloquent dress in which they are clothed—the keen satire in his letter to Lord Spencer, render the work invaluable.

The greatest eulogium we can heap upon the work is to say, that *William Sampson, Esq. of New-York is the subject and the author.*

CONDITIONS.

THE above work will be comprised in one octavo volume of about 150 pages, neatly printed on new type and fine paper, with the author's late corrections. The price to subscribers, neatly bound and lettered, will be \$2 50—or \$2 25 in extra boards.

Any person who will procure nine subscribers and become responsible for the same shall be entitled to a tenth copy.

§2. Subscriptions received at this office.

CAUTION.

The subscriber cautions all persons from shooting, hunting, fishing, fowling, ranging or trespassing in any manner upon her farm, near Smithfield, as she is determined to prosecute every person guilty of such offences, as the law directs.

JANE MOORE.
April 9.

FRIDAY,

Will stand this season, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, in each week, at the subscriber's Farm on Tuscarora creek, near Martinsburgh; and on Thursdays, Friday and Saturday, in each week, at the Stable of Mr. John Clarke, about one mile from Charles-Town—and he let to mares at eight dollars the season, four dollars the single leap, and sixteen dollars for insurance. The money for the season to be payable the first of September, for the leap when the leap is taken; and for insurance when the mare proves with foal—partly with, removing, or not attending regularly with the mare, forfeits the insurance. Strict attention will be paid, but no responsibility for accidents.

Friday
Is fifteen hands and three inches high, well formed and active, is five years old—his colour very remarkable for the singularity and beauty of its spots. His dam was a fine Snap mare, and his sire was the spotted horse Friday, got by the imported horse Friday out of a Spanish mare.

The season commenced the 10th of April, and will end the 25th June.

JOSEPH FLAGG.
April 16.

Estray Steer.

CAME to the subscribers farm, near Charlestown, a red and white steer, about four years old, marked with a swallow fork in the right ear, and underbit in the left; three white legs and white in the forehead.

Appraised to 18 dollars.

MATTHEW RANSON.
April 16.

FRENCH HOUSE BREAKERS.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

A Paris Journalist, after announcing the trial of a band of 11 house breakers, remarks, (that though) the multiplicity of offences, notwithstanding the vigilance of the police, may form a just cause of regret, yet it is not calculated to excite much surprise, if it be considered that Paris is a city where 30,000 persons awake every morning without knowing how they were to procure a breakfast. But the most dangerous class of thieves were those who combined for the purpose of carrying on their depredations with the greater security and effect. By this means they executed robberies, which it would be impossible for any individual to attempt; and turned the produce of them to account without leaving any traces by which they might be discovered. They had their leaders, their laws and their organization so skillfully combined, as not even to be destroyed by the imprisonment, or condemnation of those who directed the gang. From the bottom of a prison they still issued their orders, were obeyed and received a share of the plunder.

Among a great number of facts, going to support this assertion, the writer mentions the following, which occurred to a Paris advocate, who had long practised in the courts of criminal justice. "The wife of this advocate on coming out of the Foyeaud theatre, perceived that a large cut had been made in the bottom of her bag, through which her purse, seven boxes, tooth pick case, and a small gold watch, had been softly made to drop, probably into a trap. Her husband, who had learned to know his people next morning repaired to one of the prisons, where he was immediately surrounded by a crier of clients.

He told them with much displeasure, of the robbery of his wife. "Ah! sir," said one of the leaders, pardon the mistake, doubtless the man who had paid this assured had not the honor to know Madame. As to you, sir, addressing the advocate, "be assured that nothing shall be neglected to give a proof of our esteem and gratitude. The advocate departed tolerably cheered by his clients' promises.

Next morning a person brought a packet addressed to his wife, and containing all she had lost the evening before excepting the tooth pick case. A letter accompanying the packet requested Madame to accept the excuses of a novice, who had given her a moment's uneasiness, and to satisfy herself by a search within her case to be one of the trinkets she had lost. In fact the lady found it afterwards in her work bag. The writer then mentions one *Delzevie*, who had been brought to justice, as one of the most famous of these nocturnal depredators. The Indian jugglers, says this writer, the French jugglers, the rope dancers, the most intrepid venturers on the slack rope, were mere novices and poltroons beside him. With one spring he used to vault to the shelf of a first story, and he could throw almost to any height a cord with a hook at the end of it by means of which he could appear a fable, if not supported by numerous witnesses, and certified by the surrounding of the conciergerie; the walls surrounding the court of that prison, are from 50 to 60 feet high, and at the top are garished with chains and spikes, whose points bend downwards. Having succeeded in eluding the vigilance of his keepers, who at night fall make the prisoners turn into their rooms, *Delzevie*, re-entring to an angle of the wall, without the aid of any instrument, supporting himself merely against the two walls, and by some inconceivable movement of his feet and elbows, mounted to the iron spikes. He seized one of them at its extremity, and balanced himself till the moment when he could give himself sufficient impulsive force. Then making a spring he threw himself over the chevaux-de-frize upon the roof of an adjoining house, and succeeded in making his escape.—One of his companions, *lassus adroit*, having tried the same experiment, fell, and was dashed to pieces on the pavement.

There is none of the present gang who equal *Delzevie*; they only resemble him in the means or escalade. Were these windows as imprudent enough to leave their windows open during the night. They expose themselves to a visit that often costs them dear. A ladder of cords, or even a single cord with a hook at the end of it, thrown with dexterity, enables the plunderer to mount, and the chamber of the sleeper is sometimes stripped before his sleep is disturbed. To avoid the inconvenience of loading their pockets with a packet of cords, in the rencounters which they are liable to, and which might excite suspicions, they have devised an easy mode of opening the small niches in which the cords for suspending the lamps are enclosed. They cut them and form a ladder on the spot.

The gang who are now in the hands of justice, stand accused of having, in the course of the year, committed, or of being accomplices in, a vast number of robberies in different quarters, particularly in the

Hotel de Luines, Hotel de Caraman, Seminary of St. Sulpice, Hotel Penigord, &c. An honest tripperer, in the Lauborg St. Germain received the pillage produced by the expeditions of the corps. The police had been long on the watch for these gentlemen, when one of the chiefs, falling in that fidelity which men of honor ought to maintain with each other, most shamefully refused to give to one of his associates the reward of his labor. The latter offended at this ungentlemanly conduct, lighted the match, and the whole mise was speedily exploded.

The train of connection which had subsisted between an infinite number of robberies committed in different quarters of Paris was then discovered, but in other respects the affair was only extraordinary for the boldness and ingenuity with which some of the depredations had been executed. At the Hotel de Caraman, for example, one of the prisoners contrived to get under the cloud of night, even into the chamber of the comtesse of Carman, approached her bed, and, hiding her aspect, took out the pins which fastened the curtains, drew them without awakening her ladyship, obtained possession of a very fine watch which was hanging at the head of her bed. He continued his reconnaissance in the other apartments, when, one of the servants perceiving from his chamber that there was a light in the passage, rose and discovered the robber, who, finding he was noticed, fled, and escaped.

The immense quantity of property stolen, consisting of watches, clocks, candlesticks, mattresses, bolsters, feather beds, &c. was all brought into the court, which now has assumed the appearance of a warehouse to be let.

The first robber who underwent interrogatories is a young man, but a youth of experience, and the whole of whose utter

though they are frequently disappointed; and none had fallen on those parts on which we were thrown, for the last two years.

It was already September, and they were offering up prayers to the Almighty every day, and most fervently imploring him to send them refreshing rains. These little valleys are most fertile in some of the form of a bowl, though in some the sides are steep, and bottom nearly level, and the whole irregular. Here grows a dwarf thorn bush, from two to five feet in height; it is generally scattered thinly over the valley. The leaves of this shrub, which is almost the only one that is to be found on that part of the desert, are a fourth of an inch in thickness, one and a half inches in width, and from two to two and a half inches in length, tapering to a sharp point, and are strongly impregnated with salt, so much so, that neither myself nor my companions could eat them, though nearly perishing with hunger and thirst, and a green fresh leaf would have been a great relief to us, when neither meat nor drink was to be procured. Such is the face of the desert over which we passed, until we came within a short distance of Cape Bajador, where we fell in with immense heaps of loose sand, forming mountains of from one to three or four hundred feet in height, blown and whirled about by every wind, and dreadful to the traveller, should a strong gale arise whilst in the midst of them; for he and his beasts must then inevitably perish, overwhelmed by flying surges of suffocating sand.

The face of this part of the desert, is still the same as that before described, when laid bare, and seen between the sand hills, by reason of the sand being blown off. This sand has evidently been driven from the sea shore, and in the same degree as the ocean blowing constantly on to the desert, and that too very strongly in the night time, through a long succession of ages. The heavy surf dashing perpetually among the rocks, gradually reduces them to grit, which then mixes with the sand that is washed upon the shore, where it is left by the tides that rise on this coast, to the height of twelve or fourteen feet: this becomes dried by the excessive heat of the sun, and is whirled about and driven before this constant gale, upon the surface, and then into the interior of the desert. Such have unquestionably been the causes which have produced such astonishing accumulations of sand on that part of the desert, and I am further confirmed in this belief by the enormous strings of sand hills to be found all along the coast of Senegal and Morocco, near the sea shore. These accumulations are, in many parts, so great, as to have raised new bounds to the ocean some miles beyond its original limits, which have evidently been washed by the sea at a former period, and the intermediate spaces are filled up with loose sand hills; which circumstance all together amount, in my opinion, to a demonstration of the origin of the sand on this part of the desert.

Some authors have supposed that there were some fertile spots on the great western desert, which were cultivated, &c. &c. but this, I think, an impossibility; the whole desert being a level plain, it can produce neither spring nor stream of water, and by means of rain, and this falls on the desert so seldom, and is so soon evaporated, as to render even a passage across it, with a caravan of Arabs and camels, at all times dangerous in the extreme, as is proved by Sidi Hamet's narrative of his journey, connected with my own observations. That there are more shrubs growing in some parts than in others, is true, from natural causes. The small valleys or dells which now furnish a scanty subsistence for the hardy camel, and that only by feeding on the coarsest shrubs and leaves, serve as basins to catch the little water that some times falls there: this is immediately dried away by the intense heat of the sun, which beats down upon the surface in all parts most violently, and scorches like actual fire, yet that moisture, little as it is, causes the growth of the dwarf thorn bush, and of two or three other prickly plants, resembling weeds; these grow only among sand; and there are spots on the desert which produce a shrub that grows up in a bunch, at the bottom as thick as a man's leg, and then branches off in every direction to the height of two feet, with a diameter of four or five feet. Each branch is two or three inches in circumference, and they are fluted like pillars or columns in architecture, and almost square at their tops; these are armed with small sharp prickles all over, two or three inches long, and yield, when broken off, a whitish liquid, that is very nauseous, and bites the tongue like aquafortis, so that the camel will nip it off only when they can find nothing else. They are so numerous in some places, that it is difficult for the camels to get along amongst them and they are obliged to dodge about between these bushes.

In many valleys, the thorn-bushes furnish a few snails. A few ground nuts are to be found, resembling in shape and size small onions; and there are also to be seen under the shade of the thorn bushes, an herb known by the name of shepherd's sprouts in America; but like the other things before mentioned, they are very rarely to be met with. These are, as far as came within my knowledge, the whole of the productions of the desert.

It has been imagined by many, that the desert abounded in noxious animals, serpents, and other reptiles; but we saw none, nor is it possible for any animal that requires water, to exist on the desert, unless it is under the care of and assisted by man, in procuring that necessary article. I saw no animal that was wild, except the ostrich, nor can I conceive how that animal exists without water, which it is certain he cannot procure, nor what kind of nourishment he subsists on. There are neither beasts, nor birds, nor reptiles, to be seen on that dreary waste on which we travelled; and it is certain that there are other districts still worse, bearing not the smallest herb nor bush wherewith the camel can fill his stomach; but near the borders of the desert, where more shrubs are produced, sheep and goats are fed in considerable numbers, and we saw many of those light footed and beautiful animals, called the *Gozelle*, tripping across the sand hills, and near watering places; some tigers also now and then made their appearance. Such is the great western desert, or Sahabrah, which can only afford a description as dry and as barren as its dreary surface.

LATE DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The Phosphorescent Lamp.

A phosphorescent powder has been manufactured by a chemist in Paris, of such power that an ounce phial filled with it is capable of affording light sufficient to read and write. The night traveller has, therefore, only to carry this phial along with him, and without any further trouble can be furnished with light whenever he chuses.

On Tanning Leather.

Mr. Henz, an eminent tanner of Szrensk in Poland, has ascertained that the leaves of the oak are equal to the bark in tanning leather, provided they are used in the month of September, when they possess the bitter sap, which they afterwards lose.

Vegetable Poisons.

From a set of experiments which have been made by Mr. Brodie and other chemists in London, on the effects of vegetable poisons, it has been proved that the most powerful poisons of this description, are the essential oil of bitter almonds and the essential oil of laurel. One drop of the former and a few drops of the latter, were found sufficient to extinguish life in five minutes in dogs and cats.

The Mammoth, Elephant and Hippopotamus, formerly natives of England.

In late observations, which have been published by Mr. Parkinson, on the strata and fossil remains in the neighborhood of London, we perceive that the bones belonging to each of these animals have been discovered. A tooth of the Mammoth was found on the beach of Harwich, which was presented to the Geological Society by Dr. Menish. It possessed, in its softer parts, the color and appearance of the Essex mineralised bones so distinctly, as to leave not a doubt of its having been embedded in the stratum of that country.

Mr. William Trimmer, of Kew, found beneath a bank of sandy gravel, about six feet thick, the bones of both the Elephant and the Hippopotamus.

Simple experiment to illustrate the unequal distribution of temperature, produced by some substances placed in contact. When the temperature of a room is above 60°, take wine of a temperature below 40°; fill a wine glass half full—the temperature of the lower part of the glass in contact with the wine will be immediately reduced, and will continue for the space of half an hour below 50°, while the upper part of the glass remains at 60°.

Preventive against epidemic diseases.

A Mr. Forster, in England, has published a treatise on epidemic diseases. He supposes that these diseases which are called epidemic, and which occur apparently in consequence of atmospheric influence, are not caused by the heat or frigidities, dampness or drought of the air, nor by changes from one to another of these states; but are produced, or rather excited, by the operation of certain peculiarities in the electric state of the atmosphere with which we are at present but little acquainted. He advises, as the best preventive against such diseases, to wear silk, lined with lannel, over the whole body next the skin, and to sleep only in blankets.

On Rail Roads.

The greatest modern improvement in the construction of roads, adapted for waggons to move easily along, is what has been termed rail ways. These rails are usually about three feet long, and rested on each end, upon stone, wood, or cast iron.

The origin of rail-ways may be traced back to the year 1680. About that period coal came to be used in London and other towns in England, in place of wood and turf. The consumption of Newcastle coal became in consequence, very considerable, and the expense of keeping the roads in good repair very great—which suggested the idea of waggon roads, or wooden rail-ways. On these rail roads, a horse could draw a waggon of a large size, owing to the regular and easy descent with which the rails were laid. It was not until the year 1738, that this improvement was introduced at the Whitehaven collieries in England. Afterwards attempts were made in different parts to introduce cast iron instead of wooden rail-ways; but owing to the great weight of the waggons then in use, these attempts did not succeed. About the year 1769, a remedy was contrived for the principal objection to cast-iron rail-ways—namely, the making use of several small waggons linked together, instead of one large one; this diffusing the weight over a greater surface of the road, and

consequently throwing less on any one part of it. Soon after 1777, they began to be constructed as branches to canals.

As, on canals, locks are required in order to raise the vessels from a lower to a higher level, and vice versa; so on rail ways, what are called inclined planes are often necessary to attain the difference of level. These inclined planes are generally, compared with the rest of the railway, very deep. A perpetual chain raises and lowers the waggon. It is so contrived that the waggons disengage themselves the moment they arrive at the upper or lower extremity of the inclined plane. In some cases, the laden waggons descending serve as a power to bring up the empty ones; but where there is an ascending as well as a descending traffic on the railway, steam engines, water wheels, or other machines to answer the same purpose, are used.

Most railways, of considerable extent, require the use of this species of machinery, for attaining the difference of level requisite, more particularly in cases where miners form any considerable part of the traffic. On the railway between Glasgow and Berwick, there are several inclined planes—the summit of that railway being 753 feet above the level of the head of Berwick quay.

The waggons are constructed on various plans, and are probably in most cases far from the degree of improvement of which they are susceptible. But with all their disadvantages, the following facts will evince the great saving of animal force to which the rail way gives rise.

1. With 1 1/2 inch per yard declivity, one horse takes downwards three waggons, each containing two tons.

2. In another place, with a rise of one inch and six tenths per yard declivity, one horse takes two tons upwards.

3. With 8 feet rise in 66 yards, nearly one inch and a fourth per yard, one horse takes two tons upwards.

4. On the Pentryn railway (same slope as the above) 2 horses draw downwards four waggons, each containing one ton of slate.

5. With a slope of 35 feet per mile, one horse takes twelve to fifteen tons downwards and four tons upwards, and all the empty waggons.

6. At Ayr in Scotland, one horse draws on a level 5 waggons, each containing a ton of coal.

7. On the Surry railway in England, one horse, on a declivity of one inch in ten feet, is said to draw thirty quarters of wheat.

From these cases, and the well known laws of mechanics, we may safely infer, that when the apparatus is tolerably well constructed, and the slope ten feet per mile, one horse may draw five tons upwards and 7 tons downwards.

Pneumatic Apparatus for preserving Animal Meat, and Fish of all kinds, in the hottest weather.

No science has contributed more to the comforts of life than chemistry. Every year's improvement in chemistry suggests some new discovery in regard to domestic economy. The pneumatic apparatus for the preserving of animal flesh in hot weather, is a beautiful application of chemical art to culinary purposes.

The pneumatic apparatus is so constructed as to subject the inclosed meat to a perpetual stream of nitrous gas. It may be preserved by this means in the hottest weather, for fourteen or fifteen days. The only change produced is a redder color which it acquires; but it retains perfectly firm and without the least smell, not even of the nitrous gas. The expense incurred in producing the nitrous gas is said to be very trifling.

Method of raising a loaded Cart, when the Horse is in the chaps has fallen.

A Mr. Benjamin Smith, of London has received a reward of fifteen guineas and the privilege of a patent from the society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, &c. for a method he has contrived to raise a loaded cart when the horse is fallen. He engages to raise the whole weight of the cart and a considerable part of that of the horse, in the short space of three or four minutes from the moment of the accident, by means simple and useful, and within the reach of the meanest capacity to execute; and that the whole apparatus will not cost above fifty shillings, and will last many years.

Remedy for Apoplexy.—M. Sage has lately stated, in a memoir published at Paris, the efficacy of flor. volatile alkali in cases of severe apoplexy. "For at least 40 years," says he, "I have had opportunities of witnessing the efficacy of volatile alkali taken internally, as an immediate remedy for the apoplexy, if employed on the first appearance of the disease." *Pet. Int.*

COLONIZATION OF FREE BLACKS.

FROM THE ENQUIRER.

The following is an Extract of a Letter written by THOMAS JEFFERSON, to J. L.

MONTEICELLO, January 21, 1811.

SIR,

You have asked my opinion on the proposition of A. M. to take measures for procuring on the coast of Africa an establishment to which the people of colour of these States might from time to time be colonized, under the auspices of different governments.

Having long ago made up my mind on this subject, I have no hesitation in saying, that I have ever thought that the most desirable measure which could be adopted for

gradually drawing off this part of our population; most advantageously for themselves, as well as for us—being from a country possessing all the useful arts, they might be the means of transplanting them among the inhabitants of Africa, and would thus carry back to the country of their origin the seeds of civilization, which might render their sojourn here a blessing in the end to that country. I received in the last year of my entering into the administration of the General Government, a letter from the Governor of Virginia, consulting me, at the request of the Legislature of the State, on the means of procuring some such asylum, to which these people might be occasionally sent. I proposed to him the establishment at Sierra Leone, in which a private company in England had already colonized a number of negroes, and particularly the fugitives from these States during the Revolutionary War.—And at the same time suggested, that could not be obtained, some of the Portuguese possessions in South America as most desirable. The subsequent Legislature approving these ideas, I wrote the ensuing year (1802) to Mr. King, our Minister in London, to endeavor to negotiate with the Sierra Leone Company, and induce them to receive such of those people as might be colonized thither. He opened a correspondence with Mr. Wilberforce and Mr. Thornton, Secretary of the Company, on the subject, and in 1803, I received, through Mr. King, the result. The effort which I made with Portugal, to obtain an establishment for them within their colonies, proved also abortive.

You enquire further, whether I would use my endeavours to procure for such an establishment security against violence from other powers?—I shall be willing to do any thing in my power, to give it effect and safety. But I can but advise individual, and could only use endeavours with individuals; whereas, the National Government can address themselves at once to those of Europe, to obtain the desired security, and it will unquestionably be ready to exert its influence with those nations to effect an object so benevolent in itself and so important to a great part of its constituents. Indeed, nothing is more to be wished, than that the United States would themselves undertake to make such an establishment on the coast of Africa—exclusive of motives of humanity, the commercial advantages to be derived from it might defray all its expenses.

Accept the assurance of my respect and esteem.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

* Note by the Communicator.—Which was unfavourable, owing to circumstances which do not exist at the present time.

Sketch of the Island of Minorca.

From a letter written by a gentleman attached to our Mediterranean squadron, to his friend in Exeter.

"We arrived here on the eve of December 20th, having been a month at sea; which is longer than we were crossing the Atlantic. 'Minorca' is the principal place in the island of Minorca. The harbour is perhaps the best in the World. The town contains about 10,000 inhabitants, and is the nearest I ever saw. The Minorcans are a distinct race of people, and speak a dialect of their own. I am delighted with their personal appearance and their character. They have a light, wholesome complexion, and bear more resemblance to Americans than to Italians or Spaniards. The women and children are beautiful, and every thing about their houses or dress is neat in the extreme. This is true of even the poorest who are accustomed to white-washing their houses inside and out once a week, and would rather go without food than omit any thing necessary to cleanliness. The women all wear a sort of randa, or half handkerchief passing over the head and pinning under the chin. This is of white muslin or red cloth, according to the weather and the circumstances of the persons. This dress gives them a singular appearance, but it is quite becoming. But what strikes one most forcibly, is the simplicity and innocence of their manner; and their frankness and hospitality towards strangers.

The other day I walked into the country, several miles. It was the middle of winter, I thought of friends at home—how you were all crowding round the fire, and scarce able to move out of doors on account of the snow. But how different with me. The sun shone bright, air was mild as May. The hills were dressed in verdure, the dark green of the olive being beautifully contrasted with the lighter colour of the grass carpet beneath. The meadows were enlivened with flowers of different hues. Various sorts ran blooming along the walls, which separated newly planted fields. The birds made music among the branches, and the very windmills (of which I counted 30 in sight) seemed as if they were animated by the beauty of the scene. We came to a farm house and were invited to enter. Delicious bread and milk and sausages and wine of the island were set before us in abundance: in the garden we plucked oranges from the trees like apples, and did not spare the grapes which had been left from the vintage. We were delighted with our hostess and her children, who, with a certain simplicity, and without ceremony, made us welcome, and entertained us with every that they had, and dismissed us with every demonstration of good

will. I met this day what I had read of in romances, but never found in real life before—rustics without clownishness, and people ignorant without being gross. In general the people seem virtuous and happy. The only unpleasant thing which one sees is the Spanish soldiers. They are convicts, and you may read crime in their countenances."

LATE FROM THE SOUTH SEAS.

Captain Fanning, of the ship Volunteer, who arrived at this port yesterday, informs, that while on his voyage in the Pacific Ocean, having her crew much affected with the scurvy, was obliged to put into the port of Coquimbo for refreshments. On Capt. Fanning landing, he and his boat's crew were made prisoners. Captain F. was immediately marched to prison, and confined in a place 10 by 5 1/2 feet square, with a hole 8 by 10 inches, called a window, to admit the air, and this nearly choked up with massy bars of iron, and infested with three kinds of the most obnoxious vermin. The ship was taken possession of by an armed force, his sails, powder and arms taken on shore, and after a month's detention, during which time the crew were robbed even of their wearing apparel, and treated in the most unfeeling and cruel manner, the ship was released by an order from the Captain General of Chili to the Governor of Coquimbo, and directed to put to sea, and forbidden to approach again within 10 leagues of the coast.

On regarding his liberty, Captain Fanning entered into correspondence with the Governor, remonstrating, in a spirited manner, against the treatment he had received, and demanded to know the cause why a citizen of the United States, who had put into his port for succor, should have been thus abused.

The governor finally invited him to a conference, and apologized for his acts by saying that they had strong suspicions that we Americans were disposed to assist the present opposers of the present government of Chili. This (and the other false subtleties) the governor stated, obliged him to treat us in this manner.

Capt. F. saw at Coquimbo whale boats, and dry works, which he was informed by one of his guard belonging to an American whaling vessel which had been condemned there.

Mr. Havel the Consul General of the U. States, at St. Jago, the capital, was arrested by the Governor, and sent as a state prisoner to the Island of Juan Fernandez.

Capt. F. afterwards saw and conversed with Capt. Smith, of the Albatross, and Capt. Guylar of the schooner Leda, both of whom had been made prisoners on the Coast of Mexico, and the latter, after 3 months detention, being robbed of his provisions, was ordered off—Captain Smith left his ship lying off and on at the mouth of the harbor, and entered it with his boat, but with his boat's crew was immediately made prisoners, and directed to write to the officer on board the ship to bring her in.

Capt. S. suspecting there was no one present who could read English, wrote the public in which he informed the mate of his situation, directed him to send a shirt of clothes in a small trunk, and put to sea, and remain with the ship at a certain Island. The mate acted accordingly. Capt. Smith remained a prisoner several weeks, and was on his way to join his ship when Captain F. saw him.

A shocking accident occurred yesterday at Bladensburg, between ten and eleven o'clock; an explosion in the powder mill belonging to Mr. Bissard of Georgetown. The ignition of the powder took place in the pounding mill, as we understand, probably from the friction. Two men passed in a moment from time to eternity, and two others were dreadfully mangled or wounded—the one a white man with a family, the other a man of color. The injury to the works, it is understood cannot be repaired at a less expense than five thousand dollars. The explosion, it is believed, occasioned no injury beyond the limit of the works.

WASHINGTON CITY, APRIL 19.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

For Congress.

E. Colston, Esq. 186

D. Morgan, Esq. 37

Maj. R. Bailey, 16

Assembly.

Messrs. McCarty and Naylor, elected.

BERKLEY COUNTY.

For Congress.

E. Colston, Esq. 261

D. Morgan, Esq. 211

Maj. R. Bailey, 50

Assembly.

Capt. Israel Robinson and Mr. Archibald Porterfield, elected.

LATEST ACCOUNTS OF OPERATIONS IN THE SPANISH MAIN.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the highest respectability, (who has the best opportunity of learning authentic particulars) to the editor of the Columbian, dated "St. Thomas, 19th March, 1817.

"A gentleman arrived here last night, who left Barcelona 24th ultimo, and Margarita a few days since. He gives the following information which may be relied on as authentic. General Bolivar, with about 2500 men, was in Barcelona, where he was blockaded by the Spanish squadron of 18 sail of vessels of different descriptions, principally small, and was invested on the land side by a royalist force of four or five thousand men under Gen. Real said to have been killed formerly. Bolivar's force was in great want of provisions, living on cats, dogs, asses, &c. and a little cocoa; but Real and his army were nearly in the same situation, on account of 4 or 500 cavalry under the patriot general Zarasa, who are in his rear, and cut off all his supplies from the plains. There were only two or three patriot vessels at Barcelona, and they had been driven on shore the 21st February, after an action of two hours with the

loons, and returned to the owner, who was not a little gratified at recovering a pocket-book containing more than two thousand dollars. The pickpocket exhibited much composure, sturdily denying the theft, till the pocket book was discovered; and even then did not lose his self possession. There were found in his pocket a bundle of matches, a bottle of phosphorus and some match paper. We need not add, he was safely lodged in jail.—*Nat. Intell.*

NEW-YORK, APRIL 14.

From New Orleans.—Capt. Hitch, of the ship Parnasso, who arrived here yesterday from New Orleans, informed the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser, that while laying at the Balize, he received the following information from town:

On the 20th March a mob collected at New-Orleans, in consequence of the British ship Hamilton representing in her van the tricolor flag, in disgrace to the present national flag of France. It resulted in the death of one English sailor, and several others wounded, and the destruction of the ship's masts, and lower rigging; when Gen. Ripley appeared with part of his forces, seeing which the mob dispersed.

We have New-Orleans papers to the 15th ult. which are barren of news. The United States frigate Congress sailed from the Balize on a cruise, 2 days before Capt. Hitch.

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23.

Res indigna facinus, horrendum.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

It is well known that the government of Virginia has been under the direction of Whigs or Democrats ever since the declaration of independence; and many a good citizen has been persuaded to think himself safe under his own vine and fig tree. But the infatuation is as lamentable, as the delusion will prove fatal.—Because a most nefarious and detestable conspiracy has just been discovered by the Amanuensis of the Shepherdstown Buzzard (yeleped *BAZZE*)—whose awful warnings cannot—must not be disregarded. His demonstrations (as plain as apikestaf) establish the important, but horrible fact that if such wicked incendiaries as Richard Duffield and Braxton Dawsonport, should be elected, all is over with us. Alas! our beloved country will be drenched in blood and tears—and humbled in dust and ashes! But take his own language for it—

Hear your faithful countryman—Verily he exhorteth each and every federalist to "come forward on Monday next with the same 'ZEAL and devotion that he would exercise in preserving from shipwreck, or desolation' of FIRE, the objects of his dearest, fondest attachments! It is now no time to stop and parley—the storm is raging! The conflagration increases, and without a 'MIGHTY effort every thing will be swept away!' Rouse then my federal friends! &c.

Yes, yes—rouse, ye drowsy groggers! Turn 'turn out' and let every mother's son of the *Zealful* *Stumpy*, carry with him his *lathing hatchet* and *fire-buckets*—and then, we shall be able to meet the "conflagration" peacefully if we can—forcibly if we must.

FUDGE.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

For Congress.

E. Colston, Esq. 186

D. Morgan, Esq. 37

Maj. R. Bailey, 16

Assembly.

Messrs. McCarty and Naylor, elected.

BERKLEY COUNTY.

For Congress.

E. Colston, Esq. 261

D. Morgan, Esq. 211

Maj. R. Bailey, 50

Assembly.

Capt. Israel Robinson and Mr. Archibald Porterfield, elected.

CANDIDATES.

We are authorised to state, that Daniel Morgan Esq. will be a candidate, at the ensuing election to represent the district, composed of the counties of Jefferson, Berkeley, Hampshire and Hardy in the 15th Congress of the United States.

Wool Carding Machines.

THE subscribers inform the public that they have a complete set of machines now in operation at their mill, near Mr. Isaac Strider's Mill, one and a half miles from Lees-town, where they intend carding wool, if the good people will please to favor them with their custom. All persons from a distance can have the wool by the return of the cart. Their rolls shall be done in the neatest manner. It is necessary that the wool should be picked clean of burs and sticks. The price for carding is only the moderate price of eight cents per pound.

JOSEPH ROBERTS, & Co.

April 23.

CAUTION.

Whereas my wife Margaret has left my bed and board, without just cause or provocation, this is to forewarn all persons from harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts or contracts from this date.

JOHN MAGINNIS.

April 23, 1817.

Spanish blockading squadron, but were afterwards got off and reloaded.

At Cumana (only about 100 miles from Barcelona) things were very different. It was held by the royalists, in number 5 or 600 men, and blocked up on the land side by Gen. Arismendi, with about 900 independents, and sea-ward by admiral Brion, who generally lay with his squadron at the port of Pampara in Margarita, opposite Cumana, his fleet was well manned, but only 6 or 7 in number. However, it appears the royalists always avoided engaging him, by going into one of the small ports, they having very few men on board. The brig Diana, belonging to Brion's fleet, had destroyed one of the royalist schooners with 60 or 70 men, she blowing up after a short engagement.

"Affairs were quiet in Caracas and its vicinity, where Morillo the royalist general from Santa Fe, was expected with a considerable force."

Extract of a letter from Lexington, Ky. March 28, 1817.

"It is with the most painful sensations we have to communicate the sad destruction of most of the produce on the Kentucky river. After a season of dry weather, which prevented all the first boats descending, an incessant torrent of rain was experienced for four days and nights, which swelled the river beyond any flood ever known here before. It rose above its usual level, upwards of eighty perpendicular feet, sweeping many warehouses and every thing before it. The loss of tobacco and other produce is immense."

HEREFORDSHIRE CATTLE.

At a recent sale of cattle belonging to Mr. Price, of Ryal, near Upton, upon Severn, brought prices beyond all former precedent, even when agriculture and breeding were in the greatest prosperity. Such an increase was never before known as 180 head of cattle (one third of which were only yearlings and calves) bringing the immense sum of £7,000. The following are some of the prices:

One Cow sold for	£. s.
Do.	215 5
Do.	110 5
Do.	120 5
Three year old heifer	173 5
Two year do.	252
Yearling Heifer	139
Bull (Original)	147
Bull Galf	126
Yearling Bull, Waxey	341 5
Bull, Royal	282 10
Do. (Moses)	115 10
Do. (Warrior)	136 10
Do. (Wellington)	283 10

Literary Panorama.

RICHMOND, April 14.

We regret to hear, that on Saturday, as Mr. Daniel P. Organ, formerly of this City, and a most respectable man as well as merchant, was sitting at the window of a friend's house in Petersburg, a man in the street was going by with three muskets on his shoulder. One of them went off, report says accidentally, the ball from which perforated the window at which Mr. Organ was sitting, and went through his head—he instantly expired. A gentleman who was in the same room, received at the same time a buck shot in his shoulder from the same discharge—the wound not supposed to be a dangerous one.—This melancholy event must inspire every feeling bosom with compassion.—In the midst of life, we are indeed in death."

R. WORTHINGTON.

LOOK HERE!

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his customers that he will continue to receive at his Store and Mill, small notes issued from banks, (generally called tickets) until the 10th of next month, and no longer, as after that day he will pay out *specie change*.

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will offer for sale, on Monday the 28th instant, at Robert Fulton's tavern, in Charlestown,

A HOUSE AND LOT,

situate on the main street in Smithfield—the house is 44 feet in length and 18 in breadth, weather boarded and elegantly painted—there is also an excellent kitchen and smoke house—the lot is large and the situation superior to any in the place. The terms of sale will be one half cash, and the balance in two equal annual payments. The sale to take place at 12 o'clock.

BARTON CAMPBELL, Agent
for the heirs of John Hill, dec'd.
N. B. If the above property be not sold, it will be for rent.
April 9.

Milliner and Fancy Store.

The subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies of Charlestown and its vicinity, that she has lately commenced the

MILLINER'S BUSINESS,

near Samuel O. Offatts, where she intends to keep a constant supply of silk and straw bonnets of the latest fashion—She also has a variety of *Fancy Articles*, recently purchased in Baltimore, which she will sell very low. She feels a hope, that she will be able to give every satisfaction to those who may please to favor her with their custom.
SUSAN BUNN.

April 9.

FUR HATS,

DIFFERENT PRICES AND QUALITY.
Straw and Plain Silk and Satin Bonnets,

For sale at the subscriber's Store, near the market house, Charlestown.

JOHN CARLILE.

April 9.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber wishing to move to the western country, offers for sale a tract of land lying in Berkeley county, Virginia, ten miles north east of Winchester, and one and a half miles from Joseph Bell's mill, on Opeckon Creek. This farm contains about 400 acres, about 185 cleared and under good fence, about 40 acres of which are well set in clover. There are two never failing streams running through it, and a good sulphur spring. On the premises are four comfortable dwelling houses, with a double barn to each of them, and a number of good fruit trees. Any person wishing to purchase a less quantity can have it by applying to the subscriber, on the premises.
WILLIAM DUNN.

April 9.

For Sale or Rent,

The house and lot now occupied by Mr. John O'Neal, at the west end of the main street, in Charlestown. The house is two stories high, and very convenient, with a good cellar, stable and garden. For terms apply to
MOSES WILSON, sen.

April 9.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, at Harper's Ferry, Va. on the 31st March, 1817.

- A. William Armstrong, Elizabeth Alt, James Allen, John Atwood.
- B. Edward Boteler, Catherine Beall, Edward Boyle, Capt. Beall, Sarah Border.
- C. Joseph Calbert, Charles Cameron, Henry Conrad.
- E. Wesley Earnshaw.
- G. Alexander Grim, 2; Rev. Ezra Grover, 2; John Golaspee, James Greer.
- H. Thomas Hawkins, Levi Hutton, Anna B. Hinkle.
- J. John Jager.
- K. Jesse King, John Heller, 3.
- L. David Little.
- M. Amos Mendinghall, Catharine Mitchell, John Morton, Charles Mills, Lewis Mix, James McBride, Robert McIntosh, George McChimma.
- O. William Orpatt, 2;
- P. Mr. Putnam.
- R. John Riley, 3.
- S. John Steer, William Sweeney, John Sphaeck, John A. Schaeffer, William Speaks, 2; John Spalding, 2; John Strider, 1; Phillip Strider, 4.
- T. David Taylor.
- W. John Wylett, Niculas Watling, Jacob Walton.

ELECTION.

AN election will be held at the court house of Jefferson county, on Monday the 28th instant, to choose a proper person to represent the district composed of the counties of Jefferson, Berkeley, Hampshire and Hardy in the 15th Congress of the United States—Also, two suitable persons to represent the county of Jefferson in the next Legislature of this state.
VAN RUTHERFORD, S. J. C.
April 2.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Port of Shepherd's-Town,

April 3, 1817.
JUST ARRIVED,
The fast sailing Boat Potomack, James Bell, Master, from tide water, with a cargo of
CHINA & GLASS WARE,
or the subscribers, who now have on hand a very handsome assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

in the store hitherto occupied by Mr. Kearsley, on the hill, in Shepherdstown; and as they are selling remarkably cheap, their friends and the public are respectfully notified of it, and invited to call upon them for good bargains.
BAKER TAPSCOTT, & Co.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber has removed his store to his new house; and has received a considerable supply of

NEW GOODS.

which added to the stock before on hand, give him a general assortment. He solicits those who may wish to buy, to give him a call, believing that his terms will be agreeable to every purchaser.
R. WORTHINGTON.
Charlestown, April 9.

A CARD.

ALL those indebted to *John Carlile & Co.* are requested to call on John Carlile and pay off their bonds and accounts without delay.—In consequence of a late arrangement in the firm, it is actually necessary that all accounts due the said firm, should be settled by payment immediately, and we hope there are but few if any that will not comply with this reasonable and just request.
The business will be conducted in future under the firm of

JOHN CARLILE,

Who has on hand a quantity of

GOODS,

of different descriptions, consisting in part of elegant superfine London Cloth, a quantity of cheap cloth and cassimere, with a variety of other

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware &c. &c. all of which he will sell on as good terms as any goods of the same kind or quality can be sold for in this part of the country.
April 2.

The Elegant and well bred Horses

MARQUIS,
WILL stand this season, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, in each week, at the stable of Mr. John Lock, at the White House, on the road leading from Charlestown to Winchester, six miles from the former place; and on Friday and Saturday, in each week, at Beall's mill, (the burnt mill) on the road leading from Charlestown to Harper's Ferry.

MARQUIS is a chestnut sorrel, full 17 hands high, 6 years old, remarkably well made and active. A view of Marquis, with a knowledge of the stock from which he was bred, will be sufficient inducements for good judges to breed from him. An attentive person will be employed to attend on the horse. For pedigree and further particulars see the handbills.
VAN BENNETT.
March 19.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WILL be sold, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the 30th day of May next, before the door of Robt. Fulton's Tavern, Charlestown, a **LOT OF LAND,**

lying in Jefferson county, adjoining the lands of George Bryan, and others, containing four acres and a quarter; said land having been conveyed to the subscriber in trust, to secure the payment of a sum of money due from Philip Funk to Ann same.
TH. GRIGGS, jun.
April 2.

BANK NOTICE.

THE Cashier of the Farmers', Mechanics' and Merchants' Bank, Jefferson County, Va. having resigned his office, the Directors of the Institution have appointed Smith Slaughter and John Yates, Agents to settle the affairs of the Company. Those who are indebted to the Institution in this county, will take notice, that by an order of the Board, one third of the balances due must be paid on or before the 17th day of March next;—half the remainder on the 18th day of May following, and the residue on the first of August ensuing. The debts due to the Concern in Frederick and Berkeley, must be paid on or before the first day of each month above mentioned.
The Agents will leave funds in the hands of Mr. J. Stephenson and Mr. R. Worthington, to redeem the paper of the Company.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN YATES, President.

Cash for Rags.

The highest price will be given for clean linen and cotton rags, at this office.

H. HAINES' INN.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has opened a house of

Public Entertainment,

in that large and commodious brick building, opposite Mr. Matthew Frame's Store, in Charlestown, where he is supplied with every thing necessary for the accommodation of travellers, and others, who may call upon him.

H. HAINES.
Charlestown, March 26.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the *Farmers', Mechanics' and Merchants' Bank of Jefferson County, Virginia*, are notified that, on the first Tuesday in August next, before they proceed to choose Directors for the following year, a proposal will be submitted to them to dissolve the association.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN YATES, President.
Feb. 12.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Under the authority of a Deed of Trust, executed to the subscribers by John Anderson, on the 23d day of February, 1815, for the purpose of securing the payment of a sum of money due from him to Thomas Hammond—The subscribers will sell, a public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, on Monday the fifth day of May next, two several lots of land, situated in Charles-Town, Jefferson County, one of which lots said Anderson now lives, and was purchased by him of George North and Sarah his wife, and the other was purchased by said Anderson of a certain John Humphreys—A particular description of said lots is contained in the Deeds from North and Humphreys to Anderson, of record in the county court of Jefferson.

The subscribers will convey to the purchaser the title as they possess under said Deed of Trust.
THO. GRIGGS,
R. C. LEE,
WM. TATE, Trustees.
March 19.

FRESH GOODS.

We are now opening and offering for sale, at our Store, (corner) adjoining the Globe Tavern, in Shepherd's-Town, REAL Superfine London Cloths and Kerseys, Second and third quality, ditto, Super and common Elastick, Bedford and Bennett's Goods, Twill and plain Pelisse Cloths—fancy colors, Velvets, Constitution and other Cords, Florentine, Marselles, Camels-hair and other fancy Vestings, Bombazets, Bombazines & Canton Crapes, Luterings, and Florences—fully assorted; Laventine, Damas, Love and Clinitz Shawls, White and black Lace Veils, Wide and narrow Crapes, Black and white Silk Lace, Ditto ditto Gauze, Silk, Cotton, Worsted and Lamb's-wool Hose, Ditto, Horst ditto. Silk, Kid, Beaver and Dog skin Gloves, Calicoes, Domestic Cottons and Ginghams, fully assorted. Spun Cotton—assorted numbers—Candle Wick, Domestic and Steam loom Shirtings, Monocoe and Leather Shoes—assorted, Rose, Stripe and Point Blanket, China, Glass and Queen's Ware, Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries and Liquors, Paint and Paint-Brushes, Books and Stationary, among which are Latin and Greek **SCHOOL BOOKS:** together with many FANCY and other Useful articles, which, with the present Stock on hand, comprises a pretty general assortment of **MERCHANDISE;** which are now going off at light profits for Cash, and to punctual customers on short credit.
BROWN & LUCAS.
January 2, 1817. (t.f.)

A BEAUTIFUL FARM FOR SALE,

SITUATE in Loudoun County, four miles west of Leesburg, directly on the Carolina road, and adjoining the lands of Stephen C. Rossel, esq. and major Elgin. This farm contains 140 acres of excellent land, well watered, besides a stream running through it on which is a tolerable mill seat. The improvements are a two story brick dwelling house and kitchen, brick spring house and distillery, with water from two never failing springs; also, barn and stables, two good orchards of choice fruit, and a very good meadow.
Terms, \$1,500 will be required for the first payment, and the balance will be made very easy. Any person wishing to view this farm may apply to John L. Berkly, near the premises, or to the subscriber in Charles town.
ROBERT DOWNEY.
March 5.

MILLINERY,

in a few days, in the house now occupied as a store by Mr. R. Worthington, where she intends to make bonnets of every description, and hopes by strict attention, to merit a share of public patronage.
She has on hand, at the house formerly occupied by James Duke, a few of the latest Baltimore and Alexandria fashions—Also a few plain Bonnets.
March 5.

AGITABLE LAMPS!!!

AND **Winter Strained Spermaceti Oil,** CAN BE HAD AT THE STORE OF THE SUBSCRIBERS, which on trial, are found far superior to common candles, in affording light, with less trouble and expense.
BROWN & LUCAS.
March 5.

Jefferson County, Set.

Luke Green, Complainant, against Samuel Wolgamore Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

The Defendant Samuel Wolgamore, not having entered his appearance and given security agreeably to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; upon motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said Samuel Wolgamore do appear here on the first day of the next June court, to be held for this County, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, printed in this county for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court-house of said county.
A Copy.—Teste,
R. G. HITE, Clk.

Jefferson County, Set.

March Court, 1817.
William G. Newton, Complainant, against Samuel Maxwell, Lloyd Beall, and James Stubblefield, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

The defendant Samuel Maxwell, not having entered his appearance and given security agreeably to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; upon the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said Sam. Maxwell do appear here on the first day of the next June court, to be held for this county, and answer the bill of the complainant; and it is further ordered that the defendants Ld. Beall & James Stubblefield do not pay, convey away or secrete any monies by them owing to, or goods or effects in their hands belonging to the absent defendant Maxwell, until the further order of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, printed in this county, for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county.
A copy.—Teste,
R. G. HITE, Clk.
April 16.

To the Voters of the Congressional District composed of the Counties of Berkeley, Jefferson, Hampshire and Hardy.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,
Being a native born child of Virginia, a good Republican in principle, and well acquainted with our foreign and domestic concerns, I flatter myself I shall be able to legislate for you, to the best advantage, should I have the honor of your suffrage—and as this is a free and independent act, that either you or myself have a right to exercise, I have the honor to offer myself to your consideration as your representative in the fifteenth Congress of the United States, for the district composed of the Counties of Berkeley, Jefferson, Hampshire and Hardy, where I hope to meet you in person, on the different election days, and explain to you in Politics and other affairs, as far as I am capable, to give you an opportunity to judge of my abilities, on that day, as it is the proper day to choose your representative by vice voce, that is the voice of a living man.
Do not fellow-citizens, be dragged into measures contrary to your inclinations: do not let causes, no matter how respectable, choose for you.—Say we are a free people, and we will use our votes as we think proper on the days of election. And should it please you, fellow-citizens, to make me your choice, in preference to either of my worthy competitors, (Thomas Van Swearingen, Esq. or Edward Colston, Esq. I shall exert my best endeavors to serve you with the strictest integrity.
With sentiments of the highest esteem, permit me to subscribe myself, your humble servant.
ROBERT BAILY.
March 19.

MRS. DOWNEY,

INFORMS the Ladies of Charlestown and its vicinity that she intends opening a handsome assortment of

MILLINERY,

in a few days, in the house now occupied as a store by Mr. R. Worthington, where she intends to make bonnets of every description, and hopes by strict attention, to merit a share of public patronage.
She has on hand, at the house formerly occupied by James Duke, a few of the latest Baltimore and Alexandria fashions—Also a few plain Bonnets.
March 5.

AGITABLE LAMPS!!!

AND **Winter Strained Spermaceti Oil,** CAN BE HAD AT THE STORE OF THE SUBSCRIBERS, which on trial, are found far superior to common candles, in affording light, with less trouble and expense.
BROWN & LUCAS.
March 5.

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BROWN & LUCAS.
March 5.

FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. X.]

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1817.

[No. 473.]

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued (but at the option of the Editor) until arrearages are paid.
Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. All advertisements sent to the office without having the number of times for which they are to be inserted, designated, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.
All communications to the Editor must be post paid.

PAINTS, OIL, &c.

White and red lead, Patent yellow, Venetian red, Litharge, Spanish brown, King's yellow, Whiting, Rose Pink, Yellow Ochre, Lampblack, Umber, Stone do. Flaxseed Oil, Vermillion, Spirits Turpentine, Patent green, Copal Varnish, Verdigris.
Also the following Die Stuffs.
Indigo, Logwood, Madder, Fustick, Coppers, Annatto.

All for sale by the subscriber on the lowest terms.
R. WORTHINGTON.
April 23.

OLD WHISKEY.

THE subscriber has excellent whiskey for sale.
ALSO,
WINES, JAMAICA SPIRITS, FRENCH BRANDY, HOLLAND GIN, &c. &c.
LIKEWISE, A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF **GROCERIES,** JUST RECEIVED.
R. WORTHINGTON.
April 23.

Copartnership.

THE subscribers having entered into a Copartnership in the mercantile business, will carry on the same under the name and firm of **BAKER TAPSCOTT & Co.** JOHN KEARSLEY, BAKER TAPSCOTT, Shepherd's-Town, April 17.

The Cheap Store.

THE subscribers pledge themselves to the public, that their store shall be what they profess it to be—A Cheap Store. They have now on hand, at the place where business has heretofore been done by John Kearsley, a handsome assortment of **GOODS** of every description, and intend in a few weeks to add to their stock a new supply of **FASHIONABLE GOODS,** suited to the approaching season.

They invite the public generally to give them a call, and they will be convinced from the bargains they will get, that the subscribers have indeed a Cheap Store.
BAKER TAPSCOTT & Co.
April 17.

Jefferson County, Set.

Luke Green, Complainant, against Samuel Wolgamore Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

The Defendant Samuel Wolgamore, not having entered his appearance and given security agreeably to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; upon motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said Samuel Wolgamore do appear here on the first day of the next June court, to be held for this County, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, printed in this county for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court-house of said county.
A Copy.—Teste,
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From the Richmond Enquirer.

INTERESTING LAW CASE.

The world is already acquainted with the case and character of Mr. Andrew Broadbush, of Caroline County—a man of consummate eloquence in his calling. Two or three years ago, he wedded a lady, who was a sister of his first wife. This excited much conversation at the time, and the propriety of the law, which forbid it, was variously and seriously canvassed. This matter was brought into the public papers; and finally at the instance of some persons, a bill was filed by the Attorney General of the State, before the Court of Chancery for this District. The result of that investigation is given in the following statement.—“You will perceive (said the gentleman who handed it for publication) that there was no objection to the Act of Assembly, so far as it restrained marriages within certain degrees; nor to the power of the legislature, to confer jurisdiction of such cases, on the courts of Chancery; but the objection went to the mode of trial, and upon this ground, the jurisdiction was denied. Had the legislature, in conferring jurisdiction upon the court of Chancery, exempted the defendants from any prosecution, on account of their answering, and left it with the court, to declare the nullity of such marriages, and to execute its sentence, upon the principles of the court, there could have been no objection to the Act.”

In the Superior Court of Chancery, held at Richmond, January, 1817.

The Attorney General, Plaintiff, vs. Andrew and Jane Broadbush, Defendants.

UPON an information, filed by the Attorney General, against the defendants, being the sister of the other defendant's former wife, the information, in the usual form of pleading, charged the defendants with having intermarried contrary to one of the provisions of the 13th section of the act, concerning marriages, in the Revised Code, page 195, and concluded in the usual form, and in conformity with the provisions of the act; so much of that section, as authorised the said information, is in these words: “If any man hath married his wife's sister, every person or persons so unlawfully married, shall be separated by the definitive sentence or judgment of the High Court of Chancery; and the Attorney General, upon any information made to him of any such marriage, shall, and may exhibit a bill to the Judge of the said Court, against any persons so unlawfully married, who shall be compelled upon oath to answer the same—and upon such bill and answer, and the depositions of witnesses, where the same shall be necessary, the said Court shall, and may proceed to give judgment, and to declare the nullity of such marriage, and moreover, may punish the parties by fine, and cause the parties to give bond with sufficient security, that they will not cohabit hereafter, in such penalty as the said Court shall judge reasonable: Provided always, that no punishment by fine shall be imposed on any person until the same shall have been assessed by a jury, duly impanelled at the bar of the said Court;” is a penal statute authorising a criminal prosecution in the mode therein prescribed, and is contrary to and inconsistent with the above recited article of the said Bill of Rights, and is therefore unconstitutional, void and of no effect; and therefore doth not invest in this Honorable Court any lawful jurisdiction to hear and determine the matters in and by the said information of the attorney General alleged and charged against these defendants; and these defendants do therefore humbly demand the judgment of this Honorable Court whether they or either of them ought to be compelled to make any other or further answer to the said information.

To this plea there was a general replication, and the cause was argued with very great ability by the Attorney General for the Commonwealth, and by Mr. Wirt and Mr. Leigh, for the defendants; and it being late in the term, the following decree was pronounced

By the Chancellor:

This cause came on this day to be heard on the information of the Attorney General, on behalf of the Commonwealth, and the plea of the defendants, which the parties agreed might be considered as a demurrer to the information, and was argued by counsel; on consideration whereof, the Court being of opinion with the Attorney General that, if this be a criminal prosecution, this Court should not entertain it: the Court then both only to enquire, what is a crime, and to come at the character of the prosecution, and the answer is, in the language of all the elementary writers upon the law, that a crime, is an act committed or omitted, in violation of a public law, either forbidding or commanding it: the act, under consideration, is a public law, the violation of it then is a crime; a prosecution for it, must of necessity be a criminal prosecution; hence, it was not competent to the legislature to confer jurisdiction thereof upon this Court, for reasons assigned in the demands; and thereon the Court, considering so much of the act in question, as contrary to the Bill of Rights, and for that reason void, doth adjudge, order, and decree, that the information be dismissed.

MISSOURI TERRITORY.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Columbian from an intelligent officer, dated FORT OSAGE, Feb. 28.

“We have had a pleasant winter, constantly cold and dry for about 3 months: rain in the winter is very rare in this country—the degrees of cold vary from 25° above to 60° below 0, by Fahrenheit's thermometer. The spring is approaching gradually, without any very disagreeable weather; the ice in the river broke up a few days ago, the great force of the current and the vast body of floating ice dashing against the shores and sand bars, and detached parts of sand bars, with their load of ice moving off, had the grandest appearance, and baffles a just description.

“The emigration to this country continues to an unparalleled extent. When I arrived here last March, our nearest white neighbors were 120 miles below us on the river; the distance now is not half so great to the verge of a settlement of whites, and I believe some families have already advanced within 15 or 20 miles of us. As soon as the spring opens, several families will be as high as, or higher than this post. Neither are the emigrants of the poorest class, but respectable farmers, and strong-handed, bringing with them their stock, teams, money, &c. &c. This is probably the easiest unsettled country in the world to commence farming in. The emigrant has only to locate himself on the

edge of a prairie, and he has the one half of his farm a fertile forest, and the other half a fertile plain or meadow, covered with a thick sward of fine grass: he has then only to fence in his ground and put in his crop. The country abounds with salines and salt-works sufficient to