



ing population can threaten to bring about this fatal event.—Nothing but our extensive and fertile Western outlet could prevent the approach of this dreadful scourge in Eastern America, under the present mode of culture.—The dust of those unfortunate, who first attempted a permanent settlement in Virginia, reposes under the sod in the environs of Richmond—who breathed their last in a state of absolute starvation. I, therefore, entreat my countrymen and fellow agriculturalists, to avoid the cultivation of corn and tobacco as they would the most deadly and dreaded enemy to all their hopes and future prospects.

For entire satisfaction and conclusive information on each of the foregoing queries, I refer to a strict examination of the system pursued by the farmers in Frederick county, Maryland, where the wheat crops this very day are most charming to behold, promising to yield from thirty to forty bushels per acre.

Respectfully, yours, &c.  
PHILO FRANKLIN.

#### ON THE CUT WORM.

Brandwine, 17th 5th mo. 1817.  
*Estimated Friend.*—A very simple but important discovery has been lately made, in retarding the progress of the cut worm or grub, which is, if possible, more destructive to the Indian corn crop this season than of the last year.

By making sharp pointed piece of wood, from one to two inches in diameter, any length most convenient to handle; and by driving it into the hill of corn near to the plants as they appear above ground, leaving a hole perpendicular six or eight inches, opened into the ground, (or less if kept open). The worm uniformly takes shelter from the rays of the sun, after feeding at night, by burying itself very shallow under the surface of the loose earth, near its food, in order to resume its feeding the ensuing night; and by this hole being made immediately in the vicinity of its operations, it serves as a place of retreat, from which it is never able to ascend, not being calculated for climbing so perpendicular a surface; and more especially as the crumbling earth falls in with the insect until the attempt is given over, and they perish in the bottom of the holes.

Thousands of them are now perishing in my neighborhood, by this mode of procedure. If one hole is not sufficient, more may be made at discretion, with ease and dispatch.

Very respectfully,  
CALEB KIRK.  
Dr. JAMES MEASE,  
Vice President of the Agricultural Society,  
Philadelphia.

#### THE CUT WORM.

Which is making such destruction in the cornfields, is easily destroyed, and the crop of corn much benefited by the following process: Put on each hill of corn a table spoon full of live ashes, or double that quantity of dead or leached ashes; let it be spread well over the hill so as to surround each stalk of corn; the best method of putting it on is to carry the ashes in a bucket or basket, and with a shovel made of the thin edge of a shingle about three inches wide, take the quantity abovementioned, and putting the shovel near the ground, throw the ashes in a horizontal direction, and it will spread and light around the bottom of the stalks; the dew & rain will produce a ley that will destroy or drive away the worms. Great care should be taken particularly with the live ashes that it does not light on the blades or the stalks; in which case it is almost as destructive as the worms; therefore I have been particular in describing the best method of putting the ashes on; these observations are the result of a successful experiment for several years in fields where the worms were abundant; several rows that were not ashed were almost totally destroyed, but where ashes were, the corn flourished unmolested and produced abundantly—the process is not tedious, one hand can easily ash three acres in a day, and do it well. I would recommend to the gentleman who proposes making holes for the worms to fall into, to put a little ash in each hole, in order to kill them immediately, and not let the poor devils lie there and starve to death.

A FARMER.

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

#### MEMOIR OF NAPOLEON.

A Book has recently been published in London, the manuscript of which is stated in Bell's Weekly Messenger to have been sent by Bonaparte to England, enclosed in a packet. The Messenger (received at this office) has the following notice of the work.

The first singularity in the Work (which is only published in French) is the abrupt, and as it were, passionate style of the writer; a style, which is so notoriously the characteristic manner of Bonaparte, as to be an argument neither on the one side nor the other for the authenticity of the work.

The narrative (for such it is) is throughout in the first person. The book an octavo volume of 150 pages, and the subject is a running commentary upon the principal events of the military and civil life of Napoleon. Our limits will not permit a lengthened criticism; but we must notice, in passing, one or more of its most striking passages. We begin with the Preface; which is bold enough and short enough.

"I write not commentaries; for the events of my reign are sufficiently known, and I am not obliged to cater for public curiosity. I give to the world a sketch of these events, because my character and my intentions may be grossly misrepresented, and I wish to appear such as I really have been, in the eyes of my son, and of posterity.

Such is the object of this work. I am compelled to employ indirect means in order to cause it to be published. For if it should fall into the hands of the English ministers, I know, by experience, that it would never see the light."

"This is the whole of the Preface—the Work then commences with a narrative of his early life, his education, but which are all dispatched, each in two or three sentences. Some of these condensed members are very striking—some even acute, and all characteristic. We shall subjoin a few of them.

"I succeeded in every thing because I resolved to succeed. My will was strong. I looked at the point, and precipitated myself towards it. I carried all difficulties by assault, and as few difficulties are made of brass; they fell before me. The secret of my success has been, that I never hesitated."

"The best part of courage, or rather courage itself, is in the will—in a vigorous but decided resolution. But this will, this faculty of thus willing, is not a matter of choice; it is the gift of nature; it is the natural firmness." But the French is so much more expressive than any translation, that we are induced to add it—"La Volonte est, au reste de la trempe de l'individu; il n'appartient pas a chacun d'etro maitre chez lui."

"I derived no advantage from any study but the mathematics. I read indeed all, because I would not be ignorant of what was known to those around me. But long and methodical arguments of these writers on morals, law, and history, seemed so much beating about the bush; I saw their object at once; in history I wanted only the fact, and in morals I saw the reasons in the book of the world before me. I very early accustomed myself to impress a distinct idea, a picture in full of every subject in my own mind; I then closed my eyes and ears, and examined it as if it were in the silence and darkness of self-reflection. This is the secret of my strong conceptions."

"I was first under fire (when a Lieutenant) in a small action with the Genevoise. My natural coolness and habit of attentively looking at the affair before me, made me at once a soldier, and I date my military ability from this moment. I saw that both parties merely occupied themselves in firing straight forwards at each other; and that this mode promised nothing decisive on either side; both parties fighting merely to discharge their duty. I saw a hill at a small distance; I saw that it commanded their rear, and I concluded that if I fell on them from that post I should decide the battle. I took a small body of men; I made the movement, and gained the victory.—I was made a Captain in consequence; but my reasons for making this movement, I taught me the art of gaining a victory; this art consists in being in earnest; in looking attentively upon the point whilst all others are employed in the noise and bustle of the common detail, and in making some decisive movement which fortune may admit. I require of my soldiers only steadiness in front, till fortune shall throw the cast, which affords the opportunity for my play."

"This was my first notion, and always has been, and is still, of what belongs to a good General. I now became attached to my profession of arms; sought all books within my reach, and applied them to the system in my own mind, and in what was going on around me. I thus formed my own theory of War, and Europe has seen what it is."

He then proceeds to relate his part in the siege of Toulon; it introduced him to the notice and patronage of Barras, who was in power, and Bonaparte needed a patron. Each suited the other, and Bonaparte was made a General. In the affair of sections he regards himself as having merely done his duty. He was called out to disperse the Insurgents against the actual Government. He obeyed, and cleared the streets. The service was regarded to be of great importance, and he was made General of Division.

The narrative then proceeds to the several other acts of the Life of Bonaparte; his appointment to be General in Chief of the Army in Egypt, his Egyptian campaign, &c. &c. in all of which it contains most important matter for future history, and reflection.

[A translation of this work is now in press, by VAN WINKLE & WILEY, New-York, and will be published in a few days. They have also in press, the same work in the original language.]

BOSTON, MAY 17.

It gives us great pleasure to be able to announce the safe arrival in this town, on board the brig *Gipsy*, of the patriot ANTONIO GONZALEZ DA CRUZ, Ambassador from the Provisional Government of Pernambuco, one of the principal cities and provinces of the Brazils, in South America, to the government of the United States. Like our own illustrious ADAMS and HANCOCK, this distinguished gentleman was, with four other patriots, *Proscribed by the Royal Governor*. After the Governor had been obliged to retire with his partizans into the fort, he issued a proclamation, offering the grade of captain to any soldier, and grades in proportion to men in higher rank, to whom he should deliver up to him, *dead or alive* the

five gentlemen named in the proclamation. In less than twenty four hours, however, the Governor was himself obliged to capitulate, and we have already been apprised of the liberal and unanimous manner in which he was treated. The patriots, exulting in the success of their glorious cause, distained to retaliate, and notwithstanding his barbarous proclamation, he was permitted to embark with his family, his partizans and property, for Rio Janeiro.

The Ambassador, his secretary and suite, confirm all the favorable accounts heretofore received of the wisdom, humanity, moderation, and unanimity, which have marked the progress of the revolution at Pernambuco, and given it a character of brilliancy far superior to any which has yet taken place in South America.

We consider the appointment of this gentleman to be extremely judicious, on the part of the provisional government. His political importance and high standing at home—the advantages he derives from his former travels in England, France, and other European countries—together with his gentlemanly, affable, intelligent and dignified deportment, peculiarly qualify him for this important station.

The provisional government consists of a Council Board, and an Executive of five members, taken from the professions of agriculture, commerce, the military, the clergy, and mechanics. This state of things will continue until a constitution is formed. The clergy are represented as being very patriotic, singing *Te Deum*, and animating the people, as our clergy did in 1773, to resist tyranny, and establish liberty and independence.

The Pernambuco flag, when first hoisted, was represented to have had an *iris* in the centre, surmounted by a *star*, indicative of the State of Pernambuco; other stars to be added as other provinces join the patriot cause. Another province having already joined, two stars now appear upon it in full brilliancy. It is expected they will multiply rapidly. Under the *iris* is a *sun*, figuratively indicating the citizens of Pernambuco to be children of the sun, and below is a *cross*, to designate the primitive name of the Brazils when first discovered, being that of *Santa Cruz*, the *Holy Cross*. The whole appear to us very ingenious and beautiful designs.

We further learn, that before the patriotic Ambassador left Pernambuco, *all titles of nobility had been abolished*. He is therefore not willing, nor can he consent to assume the title of "Excellency." Patriot and compatriot are the only title known at present.

The provisional government have determined to organize and maintain a regular army of 15,000 men, which in the province of Pernambuco alone, will be seconded by a well-regulated militia of 40,000. The pay and rations are the most liberal that have ever before been known in any country.

Thus the new world is destined by all the powers of heaven, as an asylum for the persecuted of all nations, and the residence of that noblest of all productions, a free and independent race of men. Already is the standard of liberty waving triumphantly in Mexico, Venezuela, Brazil, the Provinces of Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Chili; and Peru cannot long resist the example of so glorious a combination. May despots of every description be speedily deprived of the power to oppress, and may liberty extend its genial rays to the remotest corners of the earth!—*Pat.*

#### THE RIOT AT NEW-ORLEANS.

It is due to the importance which this affair once assumed, to place before our readers the first official or authenticated account we have had of it. We therefore select two depositions, which give a full view of the transaction. They at first, magnificently, we are sorry to find the city of New-Orleans disgraced by such atrocities, of which there are few examples in the history of our cities. The genius of our government is opposed to all tumultuous and riotous assemblages of the people. There is no country on earth in which they so seldom occur; and it is with pain we have ever to record them. After reading those depositions, one feels no little surprise at finding that the rioters were not even tried for this offence, as we understand to have been the fact, the Grand Jury having failed to present them.

Nat. Intel.

#### Deposition of James Stuart.

Being sworn, saith, that he is a citizen of Great Britain, and at present doing business for the House of Dennistown, Boston & Co in New-Orleans; that on the morning of the 17th inst. being on the levee, he met with captain Colshard, who invited him on board his ship; on the evening of the 17th, he saw a crowd collected on the levee, abreast of the ship, and soon after he discovered the mate of the Pacific, with a drawn sword in his hand, addressing the crowd, and pointing to the vessel then lying on the masthead of the Hamilton; a few minutes after he heard the crowd cry out to take down the vane, or they would cut down the masts. The deponent, upon this, informed the master that it was necessary to take care of his vessel, as the crowd intended to board her. The crowd shortly after came on board, but after a few threats from the captain, and the persons then on board, they desisted and went on shore; and were no sooner on shore than they commenced throwing brick bats from the levee towards

the vessel. About this time the deponent saw the city guard approaching, and immediately after the crowd dispersed.

On the 18th, about two o'clock P. M. the deponent called on board the Hamilton, at which time there was a crowd again assembled on the levee; one of the number in particular, with a large stick, Dyonent, with others, advised the captain to go to the mayor and get assistance. This deponent went in company with the captain to the mayor's office, which was shut, but afterwards found him at the shop of Mr. Chapman, corner of the Levee and St. Peter streets. This captain then informed the mayor that a crowd was collecting around his ship, and that he wished them dispersed. The mayor told him he could not do any thing; upon which the captain requested him to have arrested the man before alluded to, with a large stick, who seemed to be going about with a view of stirring up the mob; the mayor observed he must put the man's name, and go to a justice of the peace, and then he would give him men to take him up; at the same time informing the captain that he understood it was intended by the crowd that evening, to take down the vane, and drag the English colors thro' the streets. At this time the British consul passed, and the captain finding, that nothing could be done with the mayor, requested deponent to go. The British consul accompanied the captain and the deponent to look at the vane, and observed that he could find nothing in them that could give offence to any one.

At about one o'clock that evening, the deponent, coming on the levee, observed the crowd had increased; and, on coming abreast of the Hamilton, saw the crowd driven away by the crew of the ship, who were armed with staves, and the flour that they were engaged in loading, was thrown off the stage by the crowd. The captain was advised to go on board and protect his vessel; he was then standing at the end of the stage with two American masters of vessels. Deponent went on board with the captain and some others, when the mob endeavored to force their way up the stage, armed with swords and pistols—about 15 in number. Shortly after the mayor came on board, and told the captain he would take charge of the vessel. The captain immediately ordered his crew to desist from further opposition, and go forward; at the same time informing the mayor he expected every thing would be left in the same condition as when he took charge of the vessel, even to the vane that was lying on the deck. The mayor observed he would be responsible, and told the captain to go below, where the deponent accompanied him with others, under a belief that the mayor had taken charge of the vessel, as he was then on deck. A few minutes after going below they were called to from the deck to come up, as the mob was boarding. The deponent discovered, on coming on deck, the crew retreating, pursued by the mob with pistols, swords and cutlasses. Deponent, in looking around, saw one of the crew pursued by one of the mob with a dirk, when another advanced and shot him through the neck with a pistol. The captain and those with him again returned to the cabin and shut the cabin door after them. As the captain went down the cabin, one of the mob fired a pistol after him.

Deponent seeing no convenient mode of retreat, and before he was pursued by the mob, with a cutlass in one hand and a pistol in the other, stood still and waited the approach of the assailant, and in the act of drawing the stroke with the cutlass, deponent caught his arm, and being on a higher part of the deck, gave the assailant a push, who fell against the companion door. Deponent immediately stepped upon the hen coop, and from thence to the bowsprit of the *Tennessee*, where he remained until the arrival of the United States troops. Deponent saw, during the affray, the British consul struck three times on the shoulder by the mob.

JAMES STUART.  
Sworn to and subscribed before me,  
GALLIEN PREVAIL,  
Justice of the Peace.  
New-Orleans, 21st March, 1817.

#### Deposition of Maj. Gen. Ripley.

Being sworn, saith, that being indisposed on the 18th inst. he had retired to his private chamber, and some time after dinner that day, Mr. Lee, his aide-de-camp, came into the room and informed him that two gentlemen wished to speak to him at the door. The deponent arose immediately, and proceeded to the door, where he found two gentlemen in citizens' dress, who informed him that there was a riot in town, and that it appeared to be the intention of the mob to destroy or sink a vessel, and thereupon requested that the troops might be marched to the spot for the purpose of suppressing them. The deponent observed, that he should rather have the request of the civil authority to turn out the military force on such occasions, or to such effect. The deponent then dispatched Mr. Lee to examine into the nature of the transaction, and the gentlemen before alluded to continued to press upon the deponent the urgency of the case, which induced him to order the place of the riot, and an expectation of some kind, which induced him to order the place of the riot, and acting as circumstances might require. On his arrival at the spot, the rioters had abandoned the ship. The deponent proceeded to station a strong guard on board the ship, who remained there until morning. The first man deponent met on the levee was the mayor, who seemed much rejoiced that the troops had arrived. The deponent after succeeding in a

great measure, in clearing away the crowd, as well from the ship as the levee, ordered the remainder of his troops, with the exception of his guard, to return to their quarters—and the crowd immediately dispersed.

The deponent further states, that having understood that a rumour was in circulation in town that the mayor had, in the deponent's presence, made some observations disrespectful of the President of the U. States, he conceives it his duty to state, that he has no recollection or knowledge that any such observations were made to him or in his presence.

The deponent also states, that he never did receive any communication, either verbal or written, from the mayor, requesting his aid in the suppression of the riot.

Sworn to and subscribed before me,  
GALLIEN PREVAIL,  
Justice of the Peace, 2d section.  
New-Orleans, March 27, 1817.

#### Richmond, May 28.

The Federal Court for the district of Virginia was opened at the capitol, in this city, on Thursday. Present, Chief Justice Marshall, Judge Tucker, we are informed, is prevented from attending by indisposition.

On Friday last came on the trial of John Ross, of this state, indicted for breaking open, while a clerk last summer in the post office in Fredericksburg, sundry letters, and taking both letters and money enclosed.

George Sweeney, who has been many years a clerk in the post office at Washington city, discovered last June, that sundry packages from different places at the southward had been broken open, the letters so torn as to ascertain whether or not they contained money. In some instances he found, comparing the post bills with the contents, that letters were missing. Fredericksburg being a dividing post office, where packets were separated, but not a distributing post office, where they ought to be opened, he was led to suspect that office; not believing that the same kind of violence to the packages were in process, at four or five offices at the same time, for a month together.

Suspicion fell on Rose. He was arrested early in the fall, by Chester County, agent of the General Post Office, and William Little, page, high Sheriff of Prince William, and brought before Judge Ronne. He professed a willingness to be searched; but when the sheriff was about to examine a pair of gloves in his surlout pocket, which he had laid aside, Rose, in a low tone, requested him not to do so. In one of the fingers was found a \$50 bill. To this bill Mr. Finney, of Stevensburg, swore, he having put it in the mail to Philadelphia) and this was the only note of the same date, number, letter, &c. The cashier of the bank testified that there was not.

Mr. Timberlake, post master at Fredericksburg, testified that Rose came to his office, his only clerk, in the spring, poorly clothed, without funds on any apparent means to obtain them, excepting his salary of \$100 per annum, which he had paid him till he was dismissed, he having become dissipated and not to be trusted; he had procured fine clothes, and appeared flush of money. One witness, Mr. Claxton, declared that Rose gave him, in a state of intoxication, on the fourth of July last, to keep a short time, \$146, which Rose said was given him by Captain Rose, an uncle or other relation. Capt. Rose however denied having given him any—Rose would give no satisfactory account how he obtained his money.

The jury were out but about ten minutes before they returned with a verdict of guilty.

The next day Mr. Upshaw, counsellor for the prisoner, moved an arrest of judgment, because the indictment did not state the act to be felonious, because it did not mention that Rose was the property, nor whether the note was of an incorporated bank; some other objections were made. To these objections Mr. Wirt replied.

Probably the prisoner will receive his sentence this day. (Five year's imprisonment.)

#### ST. JOHNS, (N. B.) April 20.

Arrived within the last ten days from Scotland, a great number of laboring men and mechanics, with their families. It is to be hoped the more affluent Farmers will not allow so favorable an opportunity to escape by supplying themselves with steady, prudent servants, and those owning wilderness lands cannot hope for a more favorable time for settling them than the present.

The industry and sober habits of the people make them a very valuable acquisition to the province; and we should deeply regret, if by situations not being found for them, they should be induced to think of moving to the United States.

way through a window, by which he was much injured. His family endeavored to follow, but perished in the attempt—when found, the mother had the youngest child in her arms.

Capt. Johnson, his wife and children, the eldest only eight years old, Wm. Carline, his wife and three children; (this man's presence, made some observations disrespectful of the President of the U. States, he conceives it his duty to state, that he has no recollection or knowledge that any such observations were made to him or in his presence.)

The deponent also states, that he never did receive any communication, either verbal or written, from the mayor, requesting his aid in the suppression of the riot.

Sworn to and subscribed before me,  
GALLIEN PREVAIL,  
Justice of the Peace, 2d section.  
New-Orleans, March 27, 1817.

#### St. Francisville, State of Louisiana, May 31, 1817.

We have just been informed here of a most dreadful accident having happened this morning on board the steamboat Constitution, ascending the Mississippi, about six miles above this village, by the explosion of the boiler; which took place while the passengers were at breakfast, and burned and destroyed ten or twelve persons; some of whom, we are told, were thrown far into the Mississippi, and immediately disappeared—others, who survive, present the most horrid spectacle your imagination can paint.

The news has just reached us, and several of our citizens are going to offer relief to the unfortunate sufferers, who are lodged in a house at Point Coupee, near the plantation of Monsieur Poydras.

GREAT FIRE AT SAG HARBOR.  
NEW YORK, MAY 29.  
On Monday last at 1 o'clock, a fire broke out in a barn situated in the midst of the cluster of buildings at the dock, which comprised the business part of the town of Sag Harbor, L. I. and raged with such violence that, in one hour and a half, the whole block was laid in ashes, together with most of their contents. The fire is supposed to have originated by the sparks from a blacksmith's shop. The whole number of valuable buildings destroyed is thirty two, besides out-houses, &c. By this disaster, many families and individuals are reduced to indigence and want. Very little of the property was insured. The amount of loss has not yet been ascertained, but is estimated to be about 150,000 dollars. Fortunately the wind was in a direction from the wharf, and the vessels lying there escaped uninjured.

THE REPOSITORY.  
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4.  
The Rev. Mr. Mayors will preach in the German language, on Sunday next, in the Presbyterian meeting-house in this town, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

LITERARY AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.  
We understand that Captain O'CONNOR of the artillery has for some time been engaged, by order of the War Department, in translating from the French a celebrated Treatise on the Science of War and Fortification, originally composed by order of the Emperor Napoleon for the use of the students of the Imperial Polytechnic and Military Schools of France. This Work embraces the whole Science of War, and Field and Permanent Fortification, with all the modern inventions and improvements in the latter branches; and in France is universally used by the military, and is esteemed beyond all other productions on these subjects, being considered a masterpiece.

We learn that the Translation is completed, and will shortly be published for the use of the Cadets of the United States Military Academy. Nat. Intel.

#### Winchester, May 31.

EXTRAORDINARY CALF.  
A Calf, the offspring of a Cow belonging to Mr. James Harry, of this place, was dropped on Wednesday last, which among thousands of other instances, exhibits the wonderful operations of nature in the most extraordinary degree. The calf weighed at its birth fifty five and an half pounds—had one head and two bodies, which join under the shoulders near the heart; its hind parts are distinctly and perfectly formed; there is but little, if any, difference in the size of the bodies;—there are eight legs, all properly formed and of usual size, one set of which are placed in their proper order; the hind legs of the other set appear also to be in their proper place, but the fore legs are on the back near the junction of the bodies! There is but one heart, which is perfectly formed; two sets of lungs—two windpipes, one of them imperious and placed where the gullet (of which there is none) should have been; there are two livers, and four kidneys; two distinct spines, connected at the posterior part of each jaw; the pulmonary artery (or the artery

which supplies the lungs) was calculated to serve the purpose of distributing the blood through the body.—We have endeavored to give as minute a description as possible, in plain language, of this wonderful curiosity. We regret that our ignorance of the anatomy of the animal species, and of technical phrases, prevented our giving it in terms which would perhaps have been more acceptable to the faculty. Gazette.

#### BALTIMORE, MAY 27.

Between three and four o'clock this morning, as we are credibly informed, 8 criminals made their escape from the Baltimore goal by means of powder, with which they effected a breach in the wall that admitted their entrance into a passage leading to the department of the sheriff and keepers. A sentry, who was there stationed, precipitated, and who they were suffered, without interruption, to reach their apartments at the expense of the goaler, for about half an hour.

After having refreshed themselves fully to their satisfaction, they scaled the walls encompassing the prison, and have not since been heard of. Their names are, Alexander Badger, alias Beatty, Andrew Anderson, Lewis Smith, Jno. Thompson, Abraham Hoppe, James Brown, a Captain Miller, and a man by the name of Porter.

FROM THE COLUMBUS GAZETTE.  
Extract of a letter from a gentleman to his brother in this town, dated Shelbyville, Ten. April 5, 1817.

DEAR BROTHER,  
"Through the blessings of Providence, I am once more enabled to inform you that I am in the land of the living. You have no doubt been much surprized at not hearing from me long ere this; but I must inform you that immediately after I wrote to you from this state last May, I joined a company of horsemen for the purpose of attaching ourselves to the patriot service in East Florida; we marched immediately to St. Auguste and there learned that there was a main body of patriots existing; they had all dispersed, a few had gone to St. Antonio to join Gen. Toledo, who it was said had left New-Orleans, for that place. Our little party, consisting of about forty five, agreed to follow their example, and in our way thither we fell in with about two hundred royalists who were scouring the country. We were soon surrounded and forced to fight or surrender; we immediately engaged and after having twenty-five of our party killed, the rest of us being very man wounded, were rushed upon, seized and bound fast and carried to the governor—who without hesitation sentenced us to the mines for life. The mines in the Florida were so full of Americans, that our party, then reduced to sixteen, (four being died of their wounds) was ordered with about fifty more to be sent to the king's mines in South America. In crossing the isthmus however, four of us escaped by swimming to the British brig Syphax, whose captain very generously treated us until we fell in with a patriot privateer, which I went on board of and remained until the 4th of March, when I landed at Savannah and came immediately to this state.

J. B. GARDINER.  
S. B. GARDENIER.

300 Dollars Reward.  
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near Smithfield, Jefferson county, Virginia, on the 24th instant, two negro men named

BILL and OSBOURN,  
BILL is about thirty years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a yellow complexion, tolerably well made, has a lump on his right ankle, occasioned by a cut, and limps a little in his walk, has a mole on his left cheek, a mark on one of his eye brows, and a very considerable trembling in his hands. He took with him sundry articles of clothing, among which were a brown coat, dark corded pantaloons, and a frock coat.

OSBOURN is about twenty-seven years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, very black, well made, large white eyes, white teeth with dark gums, and has a good countenance. He also took with him considerable clothing, part of which were a brown coat, silk waist coat, blue cassimere pantaloons, and boots. It is probable that the above negroes have obtained free passes, and may attempt to pass as free men, by changing their names.

The subscriber will give the above reward for said negroes, (if apprehended out of Jefferson county,) or one hundred and fifty dollars for either of them, delivered to the subscriber, or lodged in any jail in the U. States, so that I get them again, and if apprehended in Jefferson county, one hundred dollars for each of them.

JAMES SHARLEY.  
May 30.

ESTRAY MARE.  
TAKEN UP trespassing on the land which the subscriber rents from Ferdinand Fairfax, on the mountain, a sorrel mare, supposed to be 2 years old, about 15 hands high, some saddle marks, a few white hairs in her forehead, a small white spot on her left breast, a small black spot on her left buttock, her right hind foot white, and has a number of windgalls.

JACOB PAINTER.  
June 4.

MORE CHEAP GOODS.  
WE have just received and are now opening an extensive assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, most of which have been purchased within the two last weeks at auction, in Philadelphia and Baltimore, at a greater sacrifice than at any anterior period, consequently we are enabled to give greater bargains than heretofore. We know any person who wishes to purchase goods will promote their interest by calling on us. We have received some handsome

Chips and Straw Bonnets,  
HUMPHREYS & KEYES.  
June 4.

WHAT DO YOU WISH FOR!  
THE subscribers have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening at their Cheap Store, on the hill, in Shepherdstown, as elegant an assortment of

Fashionable and useful Goods, as any lady or gentleman could wish to make a choice from. They cannot mention all the particulars without filling up the whole of a newspaper, and therefore they just request all who wish to please themselves with good bargains, to call without delay.

BAKER TAPSCOTT & Co.  
June 4.

Three Good Work Horses,  
An excellent Road Wagon, a complete set of Gears, and  
300 Bushels of RYE,  
for sale by  
DOWNEY & LYONS.  
June 4.

SPRUCE BEER.  
The subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he intends keeping (at his Apothecary Shop in Charlestown) Spruce Beer of the best quality, in bottles.

ROBERT DOWNEY.  
June 4.

Trustee's Sale.  
Pursuant to a Deed of Trust, Executed to the subscriber by Moses Wilson, jr. on the 2d day of March, 1815, for the purpose of securing James Hite and John Dixon in a sum of money therein mentioned, I will offer for sale, at Robert Fulton's Hotel, on the 1st Saturday in August next, to the highest bidder for cash, the house and lot owned by said Wilson, situated on the main street, at the west end of Charlestown.—Such title as is usually given by Trustees, will be given to the purchaser.

ROBERT C. LEE, Trustee.  
June 4.

ESTRAY MARE.  
TAKEN UP trespassing upon the subscriber's premises, on the mountain, a dark roan mare, about 8 or 9 years old, has a slit in the point of the right ear, some white hairs in her forehead, and some white on her sides. Appraised to \$10 dollars.

CHARLES BRYAN.  
June 4.

STRAY HORSE.  
Strayed from Charlestown about the 20th of May last, a bay horse, five years old, and about sixteen hands high, trots well and paces occasionally. He has a rope halter tied on his neck when he went away, and several fresh cuts on the side of his head, and he fore only. Any person who will return said horse or give information of him, shall receive the thanks of the subscriber and all reasonable charges—for their expense and trouble if brought home.

W. W. HICKMAN.  
June 4.

Jefferson County, to wit,  
Hugh W. Evans, Complainant,  
against  
John M. Prentiss and Robert E. Carter, Merchants & Co partners in trade under the firm of Prentiss and Carter, and James S. Lane, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.  
The defendants, Prentiss and Carter, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth; on motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the fourth Monday in July next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and it is further ordered that the other defendant James S. Lane do not pay, convey away, or secret any monies by him owing to, or goods or effects in his hands belonging to the absent defendants Prentiss and Carter, until the further order of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, printed in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the door of the Court-house of the said county.

A Copy.—Teste,  
R. G. HITE, CLK.  
June 4.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery, for the Winchester District, made the 14th day of April, 1817, I shall sell, at public sale, to the highest bidder, the Grist and Saw-Mill, with eleven acres of land adjoining, known by the name of the "Flowing Spring Mill," near Charlestown Jefferson County, the property of the heirs of the late John Peyton, dec'd. The above sale is made to satisfy a claim in favor of John Morrow, against the said John Peyton, dec'd.—The above property is worthy the attention of Millers, as it is a site for a first rate Milling Establishment, &c. being situated on one of the best streams of water in the state, and in the centre of one of its richest counties. The sale will take place on the premises, on Monday the 30th of June next, when the terms will be made known.

JOHN S. PEYTON, Marshal S. C. C.

May 21.

MRS. MOSES WILSON,

INFORMS the Ladies of Charlestown and its vicinity, that she has commenced Plain and Fashionable Mantua Making, and will be grateful for her friends and the public generally, for their patronage. She will also take plain sewing for gentlemen. Her residence is on the main street, at the west end of Charlestown.

May 21.

NOTICE THIS.

THE proprietors of the Pine Grove Factory, situate near Bruce's mills, seven miles N. E. of Winchester, will receive common quarter, half or three quarter blooded wool, which they will manufacture into three, six or seven quarter cloth, linsey, cassinet or blanketing, either one or two yards wide, as may be directed, at a fair price. Those who may favor them with their work, may depend on having it done in the best manner. Coarse work can be done on a very short notice. Country carding and fulling done complete.

HOLMES & GRIST.

May 14.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Waldron's prime cradling & grass scythes, Knives and forks of almost every price and quality, Hand-saws, hand-saw files, mill-saw files and rasps, Brass, plated and iron candlesticks, Shovels and tongs, Brass knobs and other locks, Screw and pad locks, Bureau and desk mounting, the newest patterns, Nails and brads, &c. &c.

And a variety of other hardware and cutlery, which will be sold on the most liberal terms at the subscriber's store, near the market house.

JOHN CARLILE.

May 21.

A Light Waggon for Sale.

The subscriber has for sale, a light waggon and gears, together with two good horses.

LEONARD SADDLER.

Charlestown, May 7.

NOTICE.

THOSE persons who made purchases at the sale of Robert O. Grayson and William Stanhope, are informed that their notes became due on the 18th instant, and unless immediate payment be made, they will be put into the hands of an officer for collection.—Their notes are now in possession of the subscriber, to whom payment may be made.

Wm. STANHOPE.

May 21.

Estray Mare.

TAKEN up trespassing on the land of Mrs. Patience Shirley, near Charlestown, a Bay Mare, seven years old, a star in her forehead, both hind feet white, some white spots on her neck and breast, and a scar on the off fore leg. Appraised to forty-five dollars.

JOHN CLARK.

May 21.

FRESH GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received, at their cheap store, on the hill, in Shepherdstown, an excellent assortment of Fresh Teas, viz. Young Hyson, Old Hyson, Gunpowder, and Imperial Tea.—Almonds, Raisins, and Spanish Segars, Java and other Coffee; excellent Cheese, and Sallad Oil.—Together with a variety of Dry Goods, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, low priced Muslins, &c. &c.—And we every day expect a brilliant assortment of the most fashionable goods from Philadelphia.

BAKER TAPSCOTT, & Co.

Shepherdstown, May 21.

If WILLIAM JAMES, who about the year 1796 came from England to America, will make application to this office, or to the office of Robert G. Hite, Esq. Clerk of Jefferson County, he will hear of something to his advantage.

Apothecary and Grocery.

JUST OPENED, at the house formerly occupied by Mr. R. Worthington as a store, a handsome assortment of

Medicines and Groceries,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

- Anderson's Pills, Bateman's Drops, Essence of Peppermint, British Oil, Godfrey's Cordial, Tilley's celebrated oil, Hooper's female pills, Lee's anti-bilious do, Dr. Stier's Oppodid, Turbington's balsam, Best English Mustard, London Sugar of Lead, Salt of Tartar, Quick Silver, Balsam Copaiva, Borax, Camphor, Spanish Flies, Peruvian Bark, Cream of Tartar, Prepared Chalk, Elixir of Vitriol, Sulphur, Best Senna, Scotorine Aloes, Gum Ammoniac, Do. Arabic, Do. Asafetida, Do. Guaiacum, Do. Gamboge, Do. Myrrh, Do. Terebinth, Acid of Benzoin, Magnesia, Best Flake Manna, Manna in Sorts, Colomel, London Red Precipitate, Turkey Opium, Volatile Salt, Crude Antimony, Tartar Emetic, Oil of Anise, Oil of Juniper, Oil of Sassafras, Oil of Peppermint, Oil of Wormseed, Oil of Olives, Oil of Palma Christi, Burgundy Pitch, Spicacuanha, Colombo Root, Cloves, Mace, Madar, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Madar, Nutmegs, Best Liquid Bark, Best Accomack Peach's Gin, Brandy, Rum, Whiskey, Also, an assortment of Confectionary.

ROBERT DOWNEY.

Charlestown, May 14.

GROCERIES.

- Loaf and Brown Sugars, Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Pimento, Pepper, Cheese, Fish, Tobacco, Soap, R. Ginger, Raisins, Almonds, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Best Accomack Peach's Gin, Brandy, Rum, Whiskey, Also, an assortment of Confectionary.

ROBERT DOWNEY.

Charlestown, May 14.

LIQUORS.

Also, an assortment of Confectionary.

ROBERT DOWNEY.

Charlestown, May 14.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber having been recently appointed Constable in what is called the Southern District of Jefferson County, and having given satisfactory indemnification (or security) for his punctual performance whilst in office, tenders his services to the public in that capacity. He therefore hopes from his unremitting attention to business, and promptness in payment, so soon as any monies shall have come into his hands as an officer, to render general satisfaction to all who may think proper to leave their claims with him for collection.

GILBERT GIBBONS.

Charlestown, May 14.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale at the subscriber's store near the Market House, a considerable supply of FRESH GOODS, consisting in part of DRY GOODS, accompanied with an elegant assortment of Ladies' Hats, and Bonnets, the newest fashion.

ALSO,

Wine, Spirits, Cogniac Brandy, Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate and Peas, and a good assortment of QUEEN'S WARE, all of which will be sold very low for cash.

JOHN CARLILE.

Charlestown, May 14.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

The subscriber intending to remove to the western country, offers his house and lot for sale, in Charlestown, opposite the residence of R. Worthington, in a fine healthy situation; the house is two stories high, and the lot contains half an acre of ground. A great bargain will be given to any person inclined to purchase, and possession may be had on the 15th of September next.

GREGORY O'NEAL.

April 30.

WOOL MANUFACTORY.

JOHN DAVENPORT

TAKES the liberty of returning thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement he has received in his line of business, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same, by a determination to please those who may favor him with their patronage. He is now preparing himself with additional Machinery, which, together with the proficiency he has made in the art of

Manufacturing Wool,

will enable him to work on more accommodating terms, and also to finish work in a better style than heretofore. Wool will be received as heretofore, and manufactured according to the direction of the owners. All persons are particularly requested not to grease their wool. Wool or Raw Cloths may be left at Messrs. Lane and Broome's Store, Winchester, where the same will be returned when finished.

Opequeon Factory, May 7.

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 Samuel 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 L. 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.

Jefferson County, to wit.

April Court, 1817. George Reynolds, Complainant, against Ferdinand Fairfax, Samuel J. Cramer and Edmond Downey, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

The defendant Ferdinand Fairfax 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 defendant do appear here on the 4th Monday in June next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and that the other defendants Sam. J. Cramer and Edmond Downey, do not convey, pay away or secrete any monies by them owing to, or goods or effects in their hands belonging to the absent defendant Fairfax, until the further order and decree of this court: And that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, printed in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of the said county.

A Copy—Teste, R. G. HITE, Clk.

April 30.

PAINTS, OIL, &c.

- White and red lead, Patent yellow, Venetian red, Litharge, Spanish brown, King's yellow, Whiting, Rose Pink, Yellow Ochre, Lampblack, Umber, Prussian blue, Flaxseed Oil, Vermillion, Spirits Turpentine, Patent green, Copal Varnish, Verdigris.

Also the following Die Stuffs, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Allum, Logwood, Pustick, Annotto.

All for sale by the subscriber on the lowest terms.

R. WORTHINGTON.

April 23.

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.

Feb. 12, 1817.

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.

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.

FRESH GOODS.

We are now opening and offering for sale, at our Store, (corner) adjoining the Globe Tavern, in Shepherdstown, REAL Superfine London Cloths and Kerseys, Second and third quality, ditto, Super and common Elastic, Bedford and Berners' Cord, Twilled and plain Pelisse Cloths—fancy colors, Velvets, Constitution and other Cords, Florentine, Marseilles, Camels-hair and other fancy Vestings, Bombazetts, Bombazines & Canton Crapes, Lustrings, and Florences—fully assorted, Laventine, Damask, Love and Clintz Shawls.

White and black Lace Veils, Wide and narrow Crapes, Black and white Silk Laces, Ditto ditto Gauze, Silk, Cotton, Worsted and Lamb's-wool Hosi.

Ditto. Ditto. half ditto. Silk, Kid, Beaver and Dog skin Gloves, Calicoes, Domestic Cottons and Gingham, Fully assorted, Spin Cotton—assorted numbers—Candle Wick.

Domestic and Steam loom Shirtings, Morocco and Leather Shoes—assorted, Rose, Striped and Point Blankets, 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:

Useful articles, 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.)

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 lock forging tools, shot gun and rille barrels, walnut and sugar tree stocks, 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 Tockenbaugh. 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.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. X.]

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1817.

[No. 479.]

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the commencement, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance.—No paper will be sent abroad, except at the option of the Editor, until arrangements are made. 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.

300 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near Southfield, Jefferson county, Virginia, on the 24th instant, two negro men named

BILL AND OSBORN,

BILL is about thirty-one years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a yellow complexion, a tolerably well made, has a lump on his right ankle, occasioned by a cut, and limps a little in his walk, has a mole on his left cheek, a mark on one of his eye brows, and a very considerable freckling in his hands. He took with him sundry articles of clothing, among which were a brown coat, dark corded pantaloons, and a fur hat.

OSBORN is about twenty seven years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, very black, well made, large white eyes, white teeth with dark gums, and has a good countenance. He also took with him considerable clothing, part of which were a brown coat, silk waist coat, blue cassimere pantaloons, and boots. It is probable that the above negroes have obtained free passes, and may attempt to pass as free men, by changing their names.

The subscriber will give the above reward for said negroes, (if apprehended out of Jefferson county,) or one hundred and fifty dollars for either of them, delivered to the subscriber, or lodged in any jail in the U. States, so that I get them again, and if apprehended in Jefferson county, one hundred dollars for each of them.

JAMES SHIRLEY.

May 30.

Jefferson County, to wit.

May Court, 1817. Hugh W. Evans, Complainant, against John M. Prentiss and Robert E. Carter, Merchants & Co partners in trade under the name of Prentiss and Carter, and James S. Lane, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

The defendants, Prentiss and Carter, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth; upon motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the fourth Monday in July next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and it is further ordered that the other defendant James S. Lane do not pay, convey away, or secrete any monies by them owing to, or goods or effects in their hands belonging to the absent defendants Prentiss and Carter, until the further order of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, printed in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the door of the Court house of the said county.

A Copy—Teste, R. G. HITE, Clk.

WOOL CARDING.

The subscriber informs his customers and the public in general, that he has again commenced Carding Wool, at his

Woolen Factory,

On the main road leading from Shepherdstown to Martinsburg, about two miles from the former and eight from the latter. He invites himself he will be able to do his work in a superior manner, having got two new and elegant

Carding Machines,

which will enable him to do the work as fast as brought to the factory.—Wool brought to the factory must be washed clean, picked and greased, with one pound of clean soft grease to every eight pounds of wool.

JAMES CRAWFORD.

May 29.

WHAT DO YOU WISH FOR!

THE subscribers have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening at their Cheap Store, on the hill, in Shepherdstown, as elegant an assortment of

Fashionable and useful Goods, as any lady or gentleman could wish to make a choice from. They cannot mention all the particulars without filling up the whole of a newspaper, and therefore they just request all who wish to please themselves with good bargains, to call without delay.

BAKER TAPSCOTT, & Co.

June 4.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Co-partnership under the firm of Wm. McSherry and James Clark, was dissolved on the 19th instant, by mutual consent. All those indebted to the firm, either by bond, note, or book account, and those who have claims against the firm, are requested to come forward and settle with Mr. Clark, before the first day of September next; he wishes to remove to the western country at that time, and it is therefore necessary to have the business closed.

Wm. McSHERRY, JAMES CLARK.

May 28, 1817.

THE business in future will be carried on by the subscriber, who will take particular care to have an experienced hand to conduct the tanning business in his various branches. He solicits the attention of the old customers, who will find it to their advantage to call.

D. L. McSHERRY.

N. B. The highest price given for bark, hides and skins.

May 28.

English, French, India, Russia and American GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large assortment of SPRING GOODS, selected from the late arrivals, among which are the following, viz.

- Superfine Cloths, Long & short yellow and blue Napoleons, Do. Cassimeres, Lace Veils & Shawls, Do. Cassimeres, Bandannoe handkerchiefs assorted, Do. Fines, India Muslins, Floss Buss, Green & blue Gauze, Thread and Cotton Laces, Gimp headed Fringe, Do. Shawls, Do. Shirtings, Plain and Trilled Cravats, Counterpanes, Blanking Canvas, Russian Shirtings, Ditto Duck, Ditto Flannel, White and Brown Frockings, Do. Morocco, and Leather Shoes, Rich Satins, Do. Levantines, Do. Lustrings, Black and white Silk Laces, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Men's and Women's Silk Gloves, Do. Beavers' Kid, and Canton Crapes.

Also—A large assortment of Groceries and Liquors.

—LIKEWISE—

Hard, Plated, China, Glass, Queen's, Stone, Wooden and Potter's Ware.

Together with an excellent assortment of SADDLERY,

Among which are some superb Plated Stirrup Irons and Bridle Bits.

To the selection of these Goods, much time has been devoted, and great exertion made use of, to obtain them on the lowest terms; they are now offered on accommodating terms, for cash, country produce, or punctual customers.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves.

R. WORTHINGTON.

May 28.

SPRUCE BEER.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he intends keeping (at his Apothecary Shop in Charlestown) Spruce Beer of the best quality, in bottles.

ROBERT DOWNEY.

June 4.

MORE CHEAP GOODS.

WE have just received and are now opening an extensive assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

most of which have been purchased within two last weeks, at auction, in Philadelphia and Baltimore, at a greater sacrifice than at any anterior period, consequently we are enabled to give greater bargains than heretofore. We know any person who wishes to purchase goods will promote their interest by calling on us. We have received some handsome

Chipt and Straw Bonnets,

of the latest fashions.

J. M'PHREYS & KEYES.

June 4.

Trustee's Sale.

Pursuant to a Deed of Trust, Executed to the subscriber by Moses Wilson, jr. on the 3d day of March, 1815, for the purpose of securing James Hite and John Dixon in a sum of money therein mentioned, I will offer for sale, at Robert Fulton's Hotel, on the 1st Saturday in August next, to the highest bidder for cash, the house and lot owned by said Wilson, situated on the main street, at the west end of Charlestown.—Such title as is usually given by Trustees, will be given to the purchaser.

ROBERT C. LEE, Trustee.

June 4.

Three Good Work Horses,

An excellent Road Waggon, a complete set of Gears, and

300 Bushels of RYE,

for sale by

DOWNEY & LYONS.

June 4.

ESTRAY MARE.

TAKEN up trespassing upon the subscriber's premises, on the mountain, a dark roan mare, about 8 or 9 years old, has a sit in the point of the right ear, some white hairs in her forehead, and some white on her sides. Appraised to 40 dollars.

CHARLES BRYAN.

June 4.

STRAY HORSE.

Strayed from Charlestown about the 20th of May last, a bay horse, five years old, and about sixteen hands high, trots well and paces occasionally. Had a rope halter tied on his neck when he went away, and several fresh cuts on the side of his head, shod before only. Any person who will return said horse or give information of him, shall receive the thanks of the subscriber and all reasonable charges for their expense and trouble if brought home.

W. W. HICKMAN.

June 4.