

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. X.]

WEDNESDAY, July 30, 1817.

[No. 486.

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 discontinued, except at the option of the Editor, until arrears are paid.

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

All communications to the Editor must be post paid.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Orange, June 4, 1817.

The extensive injury produced by the Hessian Fly on our present crop of Wheat, has at length excited some degree of attention; but still less than its importance requires. Whatever is calculated to throw any portion of light on the origin, progress, and effects of this scourge of Agriculture, which deprives the husbandman of the fruits of his labor, and beats the fairest prospects of abundance, may justly claim a place in your paper. This impression, together with your invitation to that effect, (with which I was well pleased,) has induced me to communicate the following hasty sketch on this interesting subject. Altho' I am far from thinking that I have made any considerable progress towards a discovery of a remedy to this great calamity, yet if every Farmer will, like myself, contribute his mite, and give publicity to his observations and the result of his experiments, it will form a mass of valuable materials, which, explored by the eye of intelligence, may conduct us to a partial if not an entire preventative. It is well known that this destructive insect made its first appearance in this part of the North. Its name is palpably figurative and reproachful, and derived from the same source as Indian Hens or French Mocking-Birds. The ravages they committed were not unlike, in point of destructive effect, those of the barbarians whose name it bears. Its advance southwardly was regular and rapid—its first appearance in this country was about the year 1798. When the effects were first perceived, a great difference of opinion existed as to the kind of insect to which it should properly be ascribed. To satisfy myself in the year 1803, I made the following experiment. I pulled up a bunch of Wheat, palpably affected by the Fly, and deposited it in a large glass tumbler on the 10th May. To as much dirt as could be conveniently retained about the root, I added some rich soil in the tumbler, kept it moist by occasional wettings, covered the vessel with a piece of gauze, whose meshes were too minute to admit of the egress of the insect, and placing it where there was a free current of air and some sun, I discovered the Fly on the 27th of May, flying about the mouth of the tumbler. It resembles somewhat the musquito, color black, length of body 1/4 of an inch, size of a common brass pin; six legs, a sting in its tail, the organ through which it deposits its embryo. However, as I have recently repeated the above experiment, and I have my tumbler full of them, I prefer sending you the thing itself. Viewed through a microscopic glass, it will be much more satisfactory than any description I can give you. The theory which assigns to this insect the capacity of breeding twice a year, is certainly correct as far as it goes—the error is in limiting it to that number. It might with more propriety have been extended, in my opinion, to four times: I say opinion, because I have not as yet (tho' I have now commenced them) made any experiments which authorize me to say positively that it is so. But, we have discovered that the Fly begins to deposit its embryo about the 1st April, if not interrupted by the coolness of the weather. The Wheat shows its effects in about three weeks after the deposit, and in May, it is not only developed, but begins to fall. This latter fact is ascertained by a comparison of the Fly hatched in the tumbler and those detected (and now by me) last autumn, in the very act of depositing the embryo, and hence necessarily mature. I forgot to state, that the identity of the insect sent you, was independent of the circumstances detailed, proved beyond question, in this way—Flies precisely like the one sent, were discovered attempting to escape from the shell, but had not succeeded, in consequence, it is presumed, of a deficiency of sustenance. To recur to the frequency with which they produce their kind, I will remark that something less than 60 days seem to be required from the deposit of the embryo to the maturity of the insect. I repeat, therefore, that the opinion which suggests a suspension of the multiplication of their kind for several summer months, being at variance with the general law of insects, is unsound.

I will now proceed to give you the result of my observations on the manner in which the fly deposits its embryo—a subject on which a great variety of opinion has existed. The most prevalent of them, and on which, I understand, many Farmers acted, was that the deposit was made in the grain in its tender state. The fallacy of this opinion was soon exposed by repeated trials. An additional proof had been necessary, it might be furnished by an experiment made by one

of my intelligent neighbors, who procured a small parcel of Wheat from Algiers, (where, it is believed, the Fly was unknown,) the growing crop of which was as much affected by the Fly as that from Domestic Wheat. These results, however, went no farther than to ascertain what was not the manner of propagating their kind.

The last Autumn, I had an opportunity of making an observation which relieved my mind of all difficulty upon the subject. I sowed a square in my garden on the 4th of September with the Wheat alluded to by your Buckland Correspondent, and known among us by the name of the Hunton Wheat. On the 6th, it came up, (the season being peculiarly favorable)—about the 15th, I saw the Fly in great abundance floating about the Wheat. I pursued them with close attention, and discovered them in the very act of making their deposits. It was while they were thus engaged, that the Wheat, they just proceeded to ascertain the fitness of their position for the desired purpose—hence, if on an external banner, their stay was transient, they flitted about till they finally rested on the inside of the youngest viable branch, when, by the repeated application of the tail to the Wheat, it was most satisfactorily discovered they were in the act of depositing. And altho' a single egg could not have been discovered, yet as the number was considerable, the whole mass was visible without artificial aid—Two of my friends being with me some days thereafter, had an opportunity of making the same observations, and coinciding in my opinion, the embryo being external, are detached by becoming dry, pursuing the conduit furnished by the structure of the stalk, are precipitated to the bottom or near it, become attached as accident directs, and, after some fifty days, reappear to afflict the Farmer with the multiplication of its kind, and its consequent ravages. The effect on the Wheat was manifested about the 1st of October. It was suddenly arrested in its rapid growth, became sickly in its appearance, and I thought about to be destroyed. A favorable season, good soil and remains a peculiar property, enabled it to survive the attack. While I write, it exhibits the most luxuriant appearance I ever saw, and if not injured by being laid, or some disaster, will produce from 30 to 40 for one.

How this insect originated, or how it multiplies its kind, are questions of but little consequence when compared to the question—what can prevent its ravages? You will readily believe me, when I assure you that it is with untiring regard to this subject, I have been constrained to acknowledge, that upon this, the most important branch of the subject, I can furnish but little information. Among the remedies proposed, a kind of Wheat exempt from their influence naturally claims the pre-eminence. A property of this kind is ascribed to the Wheat I have already had occasion to allude to, the Hunton Wheat, or, if you please, the Buckland. That this Wheat does possess at present this quality to a certain extent, as most unquestionably true. It is my misfortune, perhaps, to lend a deaf ear to intruders on the present day; when, therefore, I was told of a species of Wheat which had been discovered, that survived unharmed amid surrounding desolation, like Goshen of old, in the land of Egypt, I was somewhat incredulous, though not altogether an infidel. The prize was great, the risk small. I therefore was induced to procure in the fall of 1815, 2 lbs. of this Wheat, rather by way of experiment than any strong expectation of indemnity. I sowed it with other kinds of Wheat in the same square of my garden, divided into six compartments. The annexed diagram, with the notes, will disclose a variety of experiments, of which the Wheat in question made one. And, although a number of them are foreign to the particular object of this communication; yet, as they are known to be accurate, and believed to be of some value, they are sent entire:

No. 1	4
2	5
3	6

No. 1.—2 lbs. of purple straw, cut the 5th of July, product 54 lbs. weighing 63 to the bushel.

2.—2 lbs. Baltimore bearded, product 53, weighing 64 to the bushel—cut 5th July.

3.—2 lbs. forward wheat, cut 29th June, product 59, weighing 64 to the bushel.

4.—2 lbs. purple straw, plastered by rolling, product 61, weighing 62 to the bushel, cut 6th July.

5.—2 lbs. Hunton Wheat, cut 11th July, product 54, weighing 57.

6.—1 lb. forward wheat, cut 29th June, product 63, weighing 64 to the bushel.

The length of the figure 12 1/2 feet, width 52—one seventh of an acre rejecting a fraction, giving to each compartment 42 1/2 feet by 26, sown on the 17th October, 1815.

The Hunton Wheat came up badly, and I feared at one time would come to nothing, the product therefore surprised me. I am of an opinion it should be sown thicker than common wheat.

The piece of ground, the subject of experiment, although a square in the garden, had been unsaid by nature—as it had been taken over that year for the first time, for that object, as the garden was a new one—it had a pea crop, which was taken off before the peas were made—a slight dressing from the farm pen of unrotted manure was then put on and simply ploughed in with a shovel plow. The wheat of each compartment was then raked in except No. 6, which was sown in—account for the general product of this small piece of land from the particular manner in which it was sowed and its being immediately threshed out before it had sustained the slightest injury from rain.

In addition to the two pounds, the writer had presented him by a friend, 18 lbs. of the same wheat which was sown contemporaneously with his other wheat and after corn. The produce was 239 lbs.—Last autumn to these five bushels five others were added by purchase, and sown principally on tobacco land highly manured, a small part with a view to a fair experiment was sown on some adjoining, old exhausted land.—The present appearance compared to other wheat directly adjoining and placed on an equal footing in every respect as to land, time of sowing, &c. is most decidedly in its favor.—Its product may be as three to one. That it is not entirely exempt from the fly, however, is as certainly true—for in walking through a field, I picked up an affected bush at every step. While therefore, I shall sow whatever I make and am disposed to recommend it to others, yet I am not so sanguine as many in the final result. There exists an objection to the Wheat of some extent—you will perceive that it is several days later than any of the common Wheat and still more in comparison with the forward; this feature renders it much more subject to the rust. But my zeal has been repressed by the reflection that we have successively tried various kinds of Wheat, each had its day and each in its turn yielded to its more popular successor. The old White Wheat cultivated by our Fathers yielded to the forward May Wheat—that lasted a few years and the Baltimore bearded expelled it. The latter in turn gave place to the purple straw, and that is now passing off in favor of the Hunton. Without suggesting an opinion which I have long entertained, by the bye that every thing animal and vegetable profits for a time by a change of scene, it is sufficient to remark that all experiments of new subjects are almost invariably partial. Their results, therefore, should be cautiously admitted and although for a season, this kind of Wheat be less affected and in that view a most desirable acquisition, yet I fear, it is fated to a common destiny with other Wheat. A very strong fact has occurred this spring in support of this result: the rye heretofore supposed to be free from danger, has been little less affected than the wheat itself—I have already given a length to this communication, when, therefore, I was told of a species of Wheat which had been discovered, that survived unharmed amid surrounding desolation, like Goshen of old, in the land of Egypt, I was somewhat incredulous, though not altogether an infidel. The prize was great, the risk small. I therefore was induced to procure in the fall of 1815, 2 lbs. of this Wheat, rather by way of experiment than any strong expectation of indemnity. I sowed it with other kinds of Wheat in the same square of my garden, divided into six compartments. The annexed diagram, with the notes, will disclose a variety of experiments, of which the Wheat in question made one. And, although a number of them are foreign to the particular object of this communication; yet, as they are known to be accurate, and believed to be of some value, they are sent entire:

CHARLES-TOWN MILL.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he has taken the above Mill under his direction, has employed a Miller equal to any in the state—He pledges himself that every attention will be given, to render satisfaction to those who may send their produce to be manufactured.—He will purchase wheat, rye, corn and oats whenever offered.

Flour, Chopt Rye, Corn Meal and Oats always for sale at the above mill.

R. WORTHINGTON.

July 23.

Prepare to pay your Taxes.

THE subscriber begs the people, resident in that district of the county west of the road leading from Charlestown to Winchester and south of Hite's road, to prepare for the payment of their taxes, due for the present year. Those who feel disposed to pay without being called on at their respective houses, will have an opportunity of doing so by calling at Captain Thomas Wilkinson's Inn, Charlestown, at all times, and especially on Saturdays, except the second Saturday in August next, when he will be at Smithfield, to meet those who may be there on that day, for the purpose before mentioned. This information is given in consequence of its being indispensably necessary, that the collection should be made immediately.

J. L. RANSON, Deputy for Van Rutherford.

July 23.

THE subscriber will commence collecting the taxes due for the present year on the 1st of August next. He will collect from all those residing south of the Winchester road and Hite's road in Jefferson county.

Wm. LITTL, Deputy for Van Rutherford.

July 23.

NOTICE THIS,

All who wish to buy Houses, Lots or Lands.

I WILL offer for sale, on the premises, to the highest bidder, at 12 o'clock on Friday the 1st of August next, the lot No. 2, in the town of Smithfield, in Jefferson, Va. and on Wednesday the 6th of August, at 12 o'clock, I will also offer for sale to the highest bidder, at Dunham's tavern, on the Pack-horse road, in Berkeley, Va. a tract of 281 acres of land, situate near that place. I deem it unnecessary further to describe the above property, as persons wanting to buy will doubtless inform themselves at or previous to the days of sale, which they may easily do in Smithfield, in regard to the lot, and by applying to the before named Mr. Dunham, or to Mr. Henderson, in the neighborhood of the land. The terms will be made easy to purchasers; but in case sales are not then made, the property will be leased upon good terms to the first industrious persons that may afterwards apply.

I am always ready to sell all or any of my Houses and Lots in this town, upon liberal terms, both as to prices and payments; and for some of them I will receive in exchange western lands, at fair prices.

JOHN MORROW.

Shepherdstown, July 9.

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.

NOTICE THIS, All who wish to buy Houses, Lots or Lands.

I WILL offer for sale, on the premises, to the highest bidder, at 12 o'clock on Friday the 1st of August next, the lot No. 2, in the town of Smithfield, in Jefferson, Va. and on Wednesday the 6th of August, at 12 o'clock, I will also offer for sale to the highest bidder, at Dunham's tavern, on the Pack-horse road, in Berkeley, Va. a tract of 281 acres of land, situate near that place. I deem it unnecessary further to describe the above property, as persons wanting to buy will doubtless inform themselves at or previous to the days of sale, which they may easily do in Smithfield, in regard to the lot, and by applying to the before named Mr. Dunham, or to Mr. Henderson, in the neighborhood of the land. The terms will be made easy to purchasers; but in case sales are not then made, the property will be leased upon good terms to the first industrious persons that may afterwards apply.

JOHN MORROW.

Shepherdstown, July 9.

Apothecary and Groceries.

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,
- Batemans Drops,
- Essence of Peppermint,
- British Oil,
- Gouffrey's Cordial,
- Tilley's celebrated oil,
- Hooper's fenale pills,
- Lee's anti bilious do,
- Dr. Stier's Oppodel do,
- Darlington's balsam,
- Best English Mustard,
- London Sugar of Lead,
- Salt of Tartar,
- Quick Silver,
- Balsam Capiva,
- Borax,
- Camphor,
- Spanish Flies,
- Peruvian Bark,
- Cream of Tartar,
- Prepared Chalk,
- Elixir of Vitriol,
- Staphisagria,
- Best Senna,
- Soccorine Aloe,
- Gum Anoniac,
- Do. Arabic,
- Do. Asafetida,
- Do. Guaiacum,
- Do. Gamboge,
- Do. Myrrh,
- Do. Tragacanth,
- Acid of Benzoic,
- Magnesia,
- Best Flake Manna,
- Manna in Sorts,
- Cubeb,
- London Red Precipitate,
- Turkey Opium,
- Volatile Salt,
- Crude Antimony,
- Tartar Emetic,
- Oil of Anise,
- of Juniper,
- of Sassafras,
- of Sperrmint,
- of Wormseed,
- of Olives,
- of Palma Christi,
- Burgundy Pitch,
- Opacuantha,
- Columbo Root,
- Jalap & Rhubarb,
- Carolina Pink Root,
- Centin Root,
- Best Senca Snale Root,
- Virginia ditto,
- Glauber Salts,
- Refined Salt Petre,
- Salts of Soda,
- Genuine white Castile Soap,
- Spermaceti,
- Spirits of Hartshorn,
- of Lavender,
- of Nitre,
- of Turpentine,
- Liquorice Bark and Root,
- Venice Turpentine,
- White Vitriol,
- Blue do. or blue stone,
- Tincture of Myrrh,
- Hoffman's Anodyne Liqueur,
- Arrice Root,
- Tapioca,
- Strongest aquafortis,
- Oil of Vitriol,
- Pearl Barley,
- Alcohol,
- Arsenic,
- Balsam of Tolu,
- Corrosive Sublimate,
- Canella Alba,
- Essence of Lemon,
- Extract of Lead,
- Diethylis,
- Sweet Fennel Seed,
- Alleppe Galls,
- Isinglass,
- Juniper berries,
- Pearl Ash,
- Sarsaparilla,
- English Saffron,
- Fine Sponge,
- Squills,
- Tamarinds,
- Thermiac,
- Tincture of Steel,
- Finegar of Squills,
- Filtrated Tartar,
- Water of prepared Kali,
- White Wax,
- Wormseed,
- Mind Water,
- Cloves,
- Mace,
- Mustard,
- Snuff,
- Pipes and Tobacco,
- Spanish Cigars,
- Guano powder,
- Shot,
- Glue,
- Rosin,
- Chalk,
- Alum,
- Copperas,
- Logwood,
- Best Liquid Blacking,
- Loaf and Brown Sugars,
- Coffees,
- Teas,
- Chocolate,
- Pimento,
- Pepper,
- Cheese,
- Fish,
- Tobacco,
- R. Ginger,
- Raisins,
- Almonds,
- Nutmegs,
- Cinnamon,
- Best Acornack Peach,
- Brandy,
- Spirits,
- Also, an assortment of Confectionary.

ROBERT DOWNEY.

Charlestown, May 14.

GROCERIES.

- Cloves,
- Mace,
- Mustard,
- Snuff,
- Pipes and Tobacco,
- Spanish Cigars,
- Guano powder,
- Shot,
- Glue,
- Rosin,
- Chalk,
- Alum,
- Copperas,
- Logwood,
- Best Liquid Blacking,
- Loaf and Brown Sugars,
- Coffees,
- Teas,
- Chocolate,
- Pimento,
- Pepper,
- Cheese,
- Fish,
- Tobacco,
- R. Ginger,
- Raisins,
- Almonds,
- Nutmegs,
- Cinnamon,
- Best Acornack Peach,
- Brandy,
- Spirits,
- Also, an assortment of Confectionary.

ROBERT DOWNEY.

Charlestown, May 14.

Constables' Blanks For sale at this office.

PROSPECTUS OF A MONTHLY MAGAZINE, TO BE PUBLISHED IN WINCHESTER, VIRGINIA, BY ARMSTRONG AND MAXWELL.

A period like the present, when the happy decay of party spirit, and the almost universal prevalence of peace throughout the world, have divested our political journals and our diaries of news of much of the interest which they lately possessed, seems peculiarly adapted to the establishment of periodical works of a literary character.—In no part of the world is the class of readers so numerous in proportion to the total population, as in this, and in no part of the world is the desire for improvement more strongly felt, or the human mind more active or alert. At such a period, and in such a country, the editors indulge a sanguine expectation that their humble efforts to add to the general stock of knowledge and literary entertainment will be favourably received.

They propose to publish in the town of Winchester, a periodical work to be entitled

The Literary Miscellany,

The title itself conveys a general idea of the character which this publication will endeavour to sustain. It will be a repository of useful knowledge on all those subjects which may be presumed to be most interesting to its patrons. It cannot be expected, nor indeed is it desirable, that its pages should contain a large portion of original matter; but in a town and district of country possessing so much talent and literature, the editors think they are not too sanguine, in calculating on occasional communications of no ordinary merit.

They are nevertheless, aware that the reputation of their Magazine will depend, chiefly, on the judgment and taste with which the selections shall be made. The following topics will receive primary attention: AGRICULTURE, with all the new improvements and discoveries which relate to it.—STATISTICS.—USEFUL INVENTIONS in general.—BIOGRAPHY and CRITICAL REVIEWS of useful and interesting works. The Literary Miscellany will also contain MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES selected from the periodical works of EUROPE and AMERICA. Literary Intelligence, Anecdotes (few and select), Poetry, and in a word whatever of the miscellaneous character is proper for insertion in a work of this sort.

Having thus presented to the public a slight sketch of the plan of the proposed work, the editors submit the following

CONDITIONS OF PUBLICATION

I. "THE LITERARY MISCELLANY" will be published monthly, with new type, and on paper of a good quality.—Each number shall contain sixty four octavo pages.

II. The price per annum will be four dollars, payable, one half on the receipt of the first number, the remainder at the expiration of six months from that arranged.

III. The numbers will be so arranged as to form two volumes in each year, and a title page and index will be given with each volume.

IV. No subscription to be discontinued except at the end of the year, and on payment of what may then be due.

V. The publication of this work will commence as soon as four hundred subscribers shall have been obtained.

* * Subscriptions received at this office.

July 2.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, A few copies of the second edition of Doctor Ewell's celebrated

FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

TREATING in the most clear and concise manner, almost every disease to which the human body is subject, with their names, symptoms, causes, cure, regimen, and means of prevention.—A Dispensary for preparing family medicines, and a Glossary for explaining technical terms.

Since, next to good conscience, good health is the greatest of all earthly blessings, it is self-evidently, the duty of every one to study such a book as this. But, Housekeepers especially should never be without it. They might learn from it,

1st. How to prevent a great deal of sickness in their families.

2d. They might soon learn to treat common complaints without the expense and trouble of constantly sending for a Physician.

3d. By thus learning to administer suitable medicine soon as the disease appeared, they might nip it in the very bud, and thus save all the miseries, also loss of time, which long lingering illness occasions. And above all, they might, under God, often save precious lives in their families, and thus escape all those bitter reflections which have sometimes pierced the hearts of parents and masters, who, because of the inconvenience or expense of sending for a distant Physician, had put it off too long, and thus brought on themselves the blood of their children and servants.

June 18.

Cash given for Rags.

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

PLANK & SCANTLING FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has on hand, at the Shenandoah Locks at Harper's Ferry, a quantity of plank and scantling, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

JOHN A. SMITH.

July 9.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having in his possession, all the bonds, notes, and book accounts, belonging to the late firm of Wm. M. Sherry & J. Clark, requests all those who are indebted to the said firm, to come forward without delay, and make payment, to enable him to meet his arrangements, and to have it in his power to keep a constant supply of leather, for the old customers, and those who may give him a call.

The highest price will be given for Bark, Hides and Skins.

D. L. M'SHERRY.

Smithfield, July 9.

Wanted to Purchase, A NEGRO WOMAN,

between 18 and 28 years of age, who is qualified as a washer-woman and chambermaid. For such a one that can come well recommended, a liberal price will be given. Any person who would prefer exchanging a woman of the above qualifications for a girl 14 years old, who sews tolerably well, and is active, honest and obedient, may be accommodated. Inquire of the

PRINTER.

June 25.

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, 1817.

Jefferson County, to wit.

May Court, 1817.

Hugh W. Evans, Complainant,

against,

John M. Prentis and Robert E. Carter, Merchants & Co-partners in trade under the firm of Prentis and Carter, and James S. Lane, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

The defendants, Prentis 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 Prentis 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 said county.

A Copy.—Teste,

R. G. HITE, Clk.

Trustee's Sale.

Pursuant to a Deed of Trust, Executed to the subscriber by Moses Wilson, sen. 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.

QUILLS WANTED,

A liberal price will be given for a quantity of Country Quills. Apply to the Printer.

June 18.

KITTY CRANE.

Who has just received a fresh supply from Baltimore.

Great allowance to those who purchase to sell again.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper the signature of

NOAH RIDGELY, (Late Michael Lee & Co.)

N. B. The proprietor is in possession of many certificates of the efficacy and usefulness of the above mentioned medicines, but he will not insist on the patience of the reader, or the columns of this paper, as he is satisfied a discerning public will still continue to duly appreciate their true merits.

15 DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the pasture of general A. T. Mason, sometime between the 20th and 31st ult. a bright

BAY MARE,

with a black mane and tail, about ten years old, a natural trotter, both hind feet white, a few white hairs in her forehead, and her mane braided. Whoever will take up said mare and return her to the subscriber, in Leesburg, Va. shall receive the above reward; or if they will give such information as will enable him to get her again, they shall be handsomely rewarded and all charges paid.

SAML. B. T. CALDWELL. June 17—31.

Approved Patent and Family MEDICINES.

JUST received, and for sale by the subscriber, at this Apothecary's Shop, in Charles town, the celebrated Doctor Robertson's Family Medicines, among which are the following:

Doctor Robertson's celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health,

Which has proved by thousands who have experienced its beneficial effects, to be the most valuable medicine ever offered to the public, for the cure of coughs, colds, consumption, the hooping cough, asthma, pain in the breast, cramps and wind in the stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, indigestion, &c. &c.

Doctor Robertson's Vegetable Nervous Cordial, or Nature's Grand Restorative.

Is confidently recommended as the most efficacious medicine for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head ache, tremor, faintness, hysterical fits, debility, diseases peculiar to the female sex, &c.

Doctor Robertson's Patent Stomachic Bitters.

Doctor Robertson's Infallible Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Doctor DYOTT'S Anti-Bilious Pills, For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant Fevers.

Doctor Dyott's

INTERESTING VIEWS OF OUR COUNTRY.

Translated copy of a letter from a distinguished and enlightened French emigrant, to his friend in Washington City.

Dated from the Arkansas Post, 23d March, 1817.

MY DEAR FRIEND—Of all the privations I have endured during the last five months, that of remaining without letters from you the most sensibly affects me. It would be a formidable task to attempt to give you extracts from my notes on the Ohio, the Mississippi, the river Volt, the St. Francis, and the White river, which offered no position suitable for a large settlement; but from what I have myself seen here, and from every information which I receive, I feel assured that I shall find on the borders of this river all that we can desire. The higher you ascend the long river Arkansas, the more picturesque and fertile is the country, particularly that part of it lying on the right bank, which belongs to the Indians, who feel the greatest attachment for the French, and the strongest desire that they would form a settlement near them; styling them their Great Fathers, and characterizing them by the remark that they are as good as Indians. It is confidently asserted that government is at this moment negotiating the purchase of a considerable portion of this immense territory, which has only two or three hundred families for sovereigns, legitimate proprietors of a country extending three hundred miles in length, and two hundred in breadth. If this purchase should be made, it might be practicable, after having obtained the left bank, to induce a cession of the right also, which would be very advantageous. I have been obliged to remain at the Post of the Arkansas, on account of the rising of the river, and the difficulty of procuring a light boat to ascend in; but this week's delay has not been lost. I have visited a great proportion of the lands situated between White river, the St. Francis and the Arkansas, and have seen immense prairies. The largest is nearly one hundred miles in circumference, its soil of middling quality. The smaller, which is a Spanish cession not yet confirmed, would be extremely desirable for any one who could stock it with two thousand head of cattle, but would not be suitable for a colony. Nearly all the inhabitants of the Arkansas Post and its environs, are French; many of them very amiable and sociable. All unite in wishing for us as neighbors, unless it be a few who live by hunting and trading; but the greater part have given up this mode of living for the cultivation of their lands. More than one hundred families have, within very few years, established themselves here, as squatters at one hundred and fifty, two hundred, and even three hundred miles from this post, on the beautiful banks of the Arkansas. There the lands are of an admirable fertility for the production of cotton, tobacco, indigo, rice, maize, vines, fruits, and vegetables. This is without doubt, the most beautiful and agreeable part of the U. States, both in point of temperature of climate and fertility of soil. Nothing is wanting in this delightful portion of your happy country, but useful and industrious hands, and intelligent heads to render it the most flourishing of your immense possessions. All the riches of nature abound in profusion. The mountains contain nitre, alum, salt, vitriol, lead, copper, iron, silver, limestone, mill-stone quarries, fuller's earth, chrysol, good clay for delft ware, and sand for glass-ware.

Vegetation is gigantic; the express, the cedar, the white oak, the plum tree, the cherry, the sassafras, the mulberry for silk worm, and above all the indigenous olive, flourish here. I do not know if this beautiful tree, which rises to the height of one hundred feet, and whose fruit I have seen, will produce oil equal to that of Provence; but I am confident it will answer well for the manufacturing of soap, the tanning of leather, for burning, &c. &c. I believe this discovery is my own, and that it will be a valuable acquisition to the country. I think also, that the olive of Europe would most assuredly succeed here. Madder, indigo, peacock, fit for dying red, the yellow tree, the gum tree, which yields a rosin highly aromatic, the lemon tree, which produces an excellent lemon, &c. all flourish here without care or culture. I cannot enumerate all the vines, among which are the prune grape, which the Indians call Pocco, the mountain grape, ripe in June, the red, the white, the black, the violet, &c. This, my dear sir, is the vast and natural nursery of Boscchia.

I have devised a very simple and economical mode of speedily obtaining good grapes from the wild vine. It is to cut down an adjacent tree, on which I incline the vine, taking care not to injure its stem, removing all unnecessary foliage from around it to free it from shade, and pruning it on the prostrate tree, which serves as a prop for it. There are large districts in which almost every tree supports two or three enormous vines. Your northern country is the Arabia Petraea of America; and your vegetation stunted when compared with this. Here are many trees growing more than two hundred feet high. What a beautiful country, if it could be secured from inundation! I tire

every one I meet with my questions, and every day I learn something new and useful. My zeal and ardor do not abate, too happy if my privations and exertions prove beneficial to my companions in misfortune.

A manufactory of shoinois leather and a tannery, established here, would speedily insure an independent mode of subsistence, whose hair would make excellent mattresses, whose hide would be purchased at seventy-five cents each. A cruel war is carried on against these poor animals, solely for their fat. The flesh is more delicate than that of your best oxen. Fish are caught, game killed, and wild fruits procured without difficulty; and vegetables of every kind succeed well.

I have left the advanced guard of the Colony on the banks of the Ohio. The patriarch*** abandons his retreat to accompany us. The inhabitants of New Madrid, and those of this post, wish to set down beside us; but I do not think that we ought to make a very extensive purchase, unless we were assured of obtaining from government a protracted term for payment. Good cultivation will afford greater profits than speculation on the resale of the land, on account of the great extent of country to be sold on the borders of the Arkansas, when the surveying of it shall be completed.

A mail has been established this year between this post and St. Louis, and another is much wished for from hence to Washita; but it is absolutely necessary that there should be a warehouse at the mouth of the river, on the banks of the Mississippi, for the loading and unloading of steam boats and sloops, and the housing of merchandise, &c. A Frenchman, resident here, who is warmly attached to the interests of the Arkansas settlement, has in contemplation to undertake this establishment on the Indian territory. You may go down from this to New Orleans in ten or twelve days; thirty five or forty are necessary for the ascent in a keel boat. I have never seen any river whose navigation is equal to that of the Arkansas. It can be ascended in a loaded boat at the rate of three hundred miles in twelve days. With scarcely any other expense than that of horses, there might be relays established on the banks, by which means boats might be drawn up as fast as the mail travels. The shallows are hard bottomed, wide, and naturally kept clear by the current. There are neither rapids nor dangerous rocks. The river is as beautiful as the Seine, and only wants a Rouen or a Paris in miniature. I find myself left to complete my operations alone. Five months have I been wandering in the woods, and do not think I shall have completed my researches before the middle of May. It is not enough merely to cast the eye over a vast territory; it is necessary to explore and examine it; to compare one part with another, and note all its advantages. The society have required of me a salubrious climate, a fertile soil, and navigable water.

This desirable trinity is not wanting here; but I feel, however, confident of meeting with them on the banks of this river, if my health and strength do but continue. I assure you, that I encounter much fatigue and many thorns. I have just written to General**** to urge him to come and pass the summer on the delightful Arkansas mountains, and escape from musquitos and the yellow fever. Every one enjoys health here.

There are already fourteen or fifteen hundred squatters on the borders of this river; the greater part of whom have given up hunting and trading for the cultivation of rich lands whose products are certain, and the necessary labor peaceful and without danger. The wise man who wishes to live independent and tranquil, freed from the shackles of sophisticated society, may enjoy here full and complete satisfaction. Agriculture, the chase, fishing and the pleasures of a well provided table will amply compensate him for the absence of the too often perfidious attentions of the shining city. Those who have played a distinguished part in life retain their greatness in solitude, as long as they retain their greatness. Adieu, my dear friend. I could write you a full volume; but I dread to read my sorrow. My lands are only suited to the plough, and to it I destine them for the remainder of my life. "Ubi libertas ibi patria." My best respects to the illustrious exiles. Tell them, I beg you, that they cannot better place the wreck of their fortunes than here. With five or six thousand dollars and discretion, a respectable beginning can be made, life be enjoyed and independence secured. With courage and perseverance we shall speedily attain a fortune, rely upon it. Tell your friends and acquaintances to bury themselves in the snows of the St. Lawrence; let him transport his talents and chemical apparatus here and we will keep a continued jubilee. Here is a country ignorant of arts, and rather one that calls out aloud for them. Did I not dread writing, I could sketch him scenes, in blooming colors. Be kind enough to communicate to him my long epistle. Apropos: There is scarcely any winter in this country. We are already in the midst of spring. Frost is seen but five or six times during winter, and the heat is said not to be so great as at Philadelphia. The cultivation of cotton, the manufacturing of oil and soap, and attention to the vine are sure means of obtaining independence here. One can cultivate six acres of land—When cleared, the acre yields one thousand to twelve hundred pounds of cotton, in the pod, and three hundred pounds picked. The net produce of the acre may be estimated at \$50. Children can be employed to gather it and men be very profitably engaged, in making oil

scap, brandy and staves, which sell for \$50 the thousand at New Orleans. Sufficient for their support may be easily raised, and the food for the cattle costs nothing, which is a very great advantage. You shall be the first to hear where we fix our settlement. Write to me soon and be assured of my sincerest respect and regard.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

From London papers to the evening of the 7th of June received at the office of the Democratic Press.

FROM THE LONDON GLOBE, JUNE 4.

The expected message from the Prince Regent, preparatory to the renewal of the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, was yesterday communicated to both houses of Parliament. In the Lords, the former Secret Committee was revived with the exception of Earl Talbot, who as the Duke of Bedford declined acting as a member, was substituted for his Grace; but in the House of Commons, the consideration of the message was postponed to Thursday. A message from the Prince Regent recommending a suitable provision for the late Speaker, was also communicated to the Lords, and ordered to be taken into consideration on Thursday; but on the motion for taking a like message into consideration in the Commons, it was opposed as an unconstitutional interference with the privileges of that house, and after a very feeble and awkward effort in its support by Lord Castlereagh, the motion was withdrawn. As his Lordship immediately acquiesced in the objection, his conduct, in bringing down the message, might have been impured to ignorance or inadvertence, but his defence exposes it to the suspicion of an attempt to extend the Court influence.

The Dublin Papers state, that every inclination to disturbance, at Ennis, in the county of Clare, has disappeared. A very severe decree has been published (dated the 28th) by the regency, against the monopolizers of corn. VIENNA, MAY 22. They write from Milan, that her Royal Highness the princess of Wales has left Rome with her suite, and is gone to Rome. Savary is arrived at Trieste, where he is under quarantine. As he entered the port under an assumed name, his papers were sealed up, and have been sent hidler to be examined. Jerome Bonaparte has bought of Baron de Braun the beautiful estate of Schonau. He gives in exchange that of Erla and Algers, which he had purchased before, but which he has not been allowed to inhabit, and he pays besides 300,000 florins in convention money.

THE PLAGUE. NEW-ORLEANS, JUNE 25. This destructive disease made its appearance in the West Indies about seven or eight months since. After committing great ravages at Martinique and Guadaloupe, it reached Barbadoes and Antigua, and other of the British Windward Islands, where its progress was equally fatal. The distinguishing trait between this disease and the common Yellow Fever is, its indiscriminate attack on both natives, long residents and newcomers. We hear it has now reached the Island of Cuba, and Havana, its capital, where, from the time of year, the number of inhabitants, and defective police of that city, its ravages we fear will be frightful indeed.

We are happy to see that the Mayor and City Council have adopted measures for securing New-Orleans from the danger to which a communication with the countries infected might expose us—Every citizen must be well aware of the urgent necessity of contributing all in his power towards effecting so important a measure.

Letters from Cadix mention, that the whole of the Spanish navy has put to sea—the Asia 64, frigate Venizanza, 38, and brig Cazador 18, have left Cadiz and entered the straits of Gibraltar, with a view to visit the bay of Algeziras, there take on board stores, and afterwards proceed up the Mediterranean, some say to act against the Algerines, and others on a secret service.

A remarkable circumstance happened on the 30th ult, on the Genesee river, about ten miles above this place. A part of the land upon the north bank has fallen into and across the river so as completely to change the course of the stream, which was at this place about 80 yards wide. The land on the south side of the river was level for some distance; on the north there arose a very steep and high hill, commencing about twenty or thirty feet from the edge of the bank. Along the intermediate space a road passed, the level of which was not more than six or eight feet above that of the water. In the afternoon of the day above mentioned, about half an acre of the bank fell into the river. About half past ten o'clock at night the people in the neighborhood were suddenly alarmed by a tremendous noise from the hill, accompanied by the jarring of the houses. Upon going immediately out they discovered huge masses of the mountain tumbling from above into the river, and dashing the waters to a great height. About 15 acres of the surface is supposed to have fallen. The cavity left in the hill is of a circular form, the back part of which presents a precipice nearly perpendicular of about 150 feet in height. Several trees which stood on the side of the mountain yet remain in an erect posture, having been carried down in that position on masses of the earth; the tops of others are buried in the ruins, while their roots are raised into the air. The current of the river being completely obstructed, it has risen above the opposite bank, and is now forming a new channel for a considerable distance.

INTERNAL NAVIGATION. CINCINNATI, (OHIO) JULY 4. Singular arrival.—Arrived at this port on Monday morning last, (30th June), a small schooner built boat of about six tons burthen, 30 days from Rome, on the Mississippi river, state of New-York! The boat was conducted by Capt. Dean and four Indians—passengers, two squaws and an Indian boy. It was a handsome model, painted in neat style, with two masts, and sails, and an appropriate flag. They sailed here on the afternoon of the same day to enter Wabash; their avowed object is to enter lands on behalf of their tribe, cross over with their boat to the Miami, and return by the way of Lake Erie. This boat left Rome on the first of June, passed into Lake Ontario by way of Wood Creek, Onida Lake, and Oswego river, and after navigating the greater part of the southern coast of that Lake, was conveyed round the falls of Niagara on wheels, eleven miles; then by way of Buffalo, across the end of Lake Erie, and up to the mouth of Catusagus Creek, and up across a portage of eight miles and an half across the head waters of the Allegany river, arrived at this place, after passing two port

ages amounting to nineteen and a half miles! During this time they were detained nearly ten days by head winds and rains. These descendants of the forest, now wearing the habits and appearance of civilization and industry, manifested in their deportment that ingenuosness and dignity of mind which have characterized, in many instances, the savage of the forest, improved in a considerable degree by the hand of civilization. While gratifying the curiosity of several of our citizens, by taking them on board, and with a gentle breeze, sailing a considerable distance up and across the river, the following characteristic and appropriate toasts were given by one of the Indians accompanied by the firing of his gun—while on the Kentucky side. "The patriotism and bravery of Kentucky"—while on the Ohio side—Free trade and no slave-ry.

THE WEDNESDAY, JULY 30. Married, on Sunday evening the 27th inst., by the Rev. John Matthews, Mr. Isaac B. Allison to Miss Mary Fisher, daughter of captain Jacob Fisher, all of this place.

A gentleman lately from Havana, (says the Charleston Courier of the 8th inst.) informs us, that the captain of the Spanish government brig, which, in conjunction with a frigate, made a dastardly attack some months since on the United States schr. Fire-Brand, has been lately tried by a court martial, at Havana, and broke—the captain of the frigate had been sent home to Old Spain, to take his trial, and there was no doubt would meet a similar punishment.

By Capt. Frost, at Salem, from Batavia, we learn, that about the 18th of February last, his Britannic majesty's ship Alceste, capt. Maxwell, having on board, lord Amherst, late ambassador to the court of Peking, was wrecked in the Straits of Gaspar; and so total was the loss, that in fifteen minutes after she struck, she had filled, scarcely allowing the crew time to save themselves in the boats, by means of which they reached Batavia on the 22d, & immediately dispatched an English East India Company's cutter, which happened to be there, to their relief, and succeeded in transporting the crew to Batavia.

Daring Robbery.—On Tuesday night last, (says the Commercial Advertiser) the Mechanics' Bank of New-York, was entered in the rear, and a keg of dollars taken therefrom, which had accidentally been left on the ground floor, instead of being put into the vaults. More than one person must have been employed in the robbery; and the plunder was evidently conveyed through the Dutch Church yard in Garden street. The villains have yet been traced no farther.

FROM AMELIA ISLAND. We have seen several Letters from St. Mary's and Amelia Island, received by yesterday's mail, which confirm the verbal accounts received here a few days since, from the same quarter, that the prospects of the Patriots were by no means so flattering as at first represented. Had Mr. GREGG pushed for St. Augustine, immediately on his landing at Amelia, while the Spaniards were panic struck and flying before him, he might perhaps have gained possession of that fortress—but he has lost that opportunity by delay; his followers are becoming dissatisfied; while the inhabitants of Florida are taking the alarm from the misconduct of his outposts; and the planters are petitioning the officers of the American government on that frontier, for permission to bring their negroes into our territory for safety.

"I cannot form any opinion as to the future operations of the Patriots, they are at present limited to the Island—I fear they will fall in their laudable scheme; they have no force—Every thing favored their occupations and march to St. Augustine. The Dons were panic struck. There is at present a restlessness among the people under their flag. Some outrages having been committed by their out parties.—There was a sale here to day of 31 slaves seized 4 days ago. They were seized, tried, condemned and sold in that time. These proceedings injured the cause, and should they not receive large reinforcements, I fear they will have to abandon the place.—The consequences of such an event are much to be dreaded."

MEXICAN PATRIOTS. From the N. York Daily Advertiser, of July 24. The schooner Ellen Tooker, Pond, arrived off the Hook yesterday, in 20 days from Matagorda, with her return cargo of munitions of war. Her mate came up to the city in the Rambler pilot boat for instructions, and reports that 3000 of the Patriot troops had joined the Royalists. It was also reported at Matagorda, that General MINA and his army

had been captured by the royal troops— Guy Champlain, commanding a privateer under the patriot flag, had arrived at Matagorda, with 4 vesse's prizes.

We learn from captain Pond some further particulars respecting the affairs of South America. Capt. P. states that one division of the Patriot troops which had joined the Royalists, was commanded by Gen. Terran in the province of Penlar. The cause of their defection is stated to have arisen from the disunion among the patriot officers, and the influence which the King's proclamation of offers of pardon, &c. had upon them. General Victoria, of Guadalupe, commanding a division of Patriots, was at Vera Cruz, closely besieged by the royal army. Gen. Mina's head quarters was at Soto La Marina, which place he had fortified, and had a garrison of about 100 men. Many persons had fled to his standard, and he had marched with his army against St. Louis Potosi.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR. PORTLAND, MAY 17. Numerous deputations from several towns at the eastward, were assembled at Portland to invite the President to confide his route to Bath, Topsham, &c.; but his tour into Maine terminated here. The President left town this morning early, on his way to Vermont, and was to breakfast with Judge Thatcher at Biddeford, and proceed to the first posts on the Lakes, by the way of Dover, Concord and Hanover, in N. H.

From the Portsmouth (N. H.) Oracle, of July 19. The President left this town on Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock, and was received on the Kittery side of the river by Marshal Thornton, Mr. Holmes, and others, where an address was delivered to him. He then passed on to York, where he breakfasted with the Hon. District Judge Sewall. He was publicly received in Saco and Kennebec, and reached Portland in the evening of the same day. He passed Wednesday in Portland, visited the harbor, fort, &c. and on Thursday left that place on his return home. He slept at Dover on Thursday night, and passed into Concord yesterday, where he is to spend the Sabbath.—On Monday he will proceed to Hanover, and cross the country to Burlington, in Vermont, cross Lake Champlain, visit Plattsburg, proceed to Sackett's Harbor, cross Lake Ontario, visit the falls of Niagara, and for this purpose probably pass into Upper Canada. He will then probably embark at Buffalo, on Lake Erie, and proceed by water to Detroit, and return through Ohio, Pennsylvania and Maryland to Washington; making a journey of more than 2000 miles.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 26. Extract of a letter from an Officer of the U. S. Navy in the Mediterranean, to an Officer on this station, dated PORT MAHON, MAY 24, 1817. "Algiers is rapidly recovering her consequence. She will in all probability have in the course of the summer two frigates, (one from the Grand Seigneur, and one from the French four leavy sloops, and eight or ten vessels, from twelve to eighteen guns.— A schooner built at Leghorn for the Regency touched at this port a few days since; her appearance was beautiful and she is calculated to carry 18 guns. It is rumored a British fleet is coming out to this sea, for what purpose we have not learnt. A Spanish squadron came in here a few days ago from Algiers, consisting of one ship of the line, a frigate and sloop of war; our sailors soon heard that the fleet was blockaded, and 300 entered for the Washington, and about 160 for the Constellation.

The Spanish squadron has sailed for Tunis. They had a hot press the morning they departed, which has occasioned deep distress amongst the fishermen and watermen. "The British Sloop of War 'Eric' arrived here from Algiers, her officers state that the Dey has received a frigate from the Grand Seigneur, and that he now can send eight cruizers to sea."

From the Charleston Courier, July 19. FROM AMELIA ISLAND. We have seen several Letters from St. Mary's and Amelia Island, received by yesterday's mail, which confirm the verbal accounts received here a few days since, from the same quarter, that the prospects of the Patriots were by no means so flattering as at first represented. Had Mr. GREGG pushed for St. Augustine, immediately on his landing at Amelia, while the Spaniards were panic struck and flying before him, he might perhaps have gained possession of that fortress—but he has lost that opportunity by delay; his followers are becoming dissatisfied; while the inhabitants of Florida are taking the alarm from the misconduct of his outposts; and the planters are petitioning the officers of the American government on that frontier, for permission to bring their negroes into our territory for safety.

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VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE. I will sell on accommodating terms, the two following tracts of land, viz.

1360 ACRES. On the fork of Buffalo Creek, Monongalia county, Virginia, about 10 miles above the junction of the creek with the Monongalia river; four hundred acres of which is the first rate bottom, with two improvements, the balance upland of superior quality. The creek (which in wet seasons is navigable) offers inducements for water works. The whole tract (cleared land excepted) abounds with the finest timber.

6437 2/3 ACRES. Lying on each side of Big Rock Castle River, Clay county, Kentucky; this tract has eight tenements (at yearly rents) with a good portion of cleared land to each, chiefly bottom. The road from Lexington leading through Richwood, up Rock Castle to the Goose Creek, Sh. W. Jones, (which latter place is about ten miles distant) affords a ready cash market at the door for all kinds of produce. Both of these tracts are situated in fine grazing countries & well adapted to raising stock. Any further information which may be wanted relative to these lands, can be obtained by applying to me, at the Post office, Shepherd's Town, Virginia.

JAMES BROWN. July 30. P. S. If the first mentioned tract is not sold in the course of the summer, leases will be granted for a term of years, to two or three industrious men. J. B.

COWAN'S SALE. PURCHASERS at the sale of David Cowan, are reminded that their notes will be due on the first day of next month, and may be found on application to Wm. Tate, Esq. Punctual payment will save cost. July 30.

Wanted Immediately, A boy of 12 or 13 years of age, to learn the Cabinet and Turning business. ANDREW WOODS. July 30.

Positively the last Notice. This business of the late Bank at Harper's Ferry, must be brought to a final close. After next week, the notes remaining unpaid, (to me as cashier) will be placed in the hands of Thomas Grieg, Esq. for collection by suit. July 30. GEO. W. HUMPHREYS.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale, on accommodating terms, the house and lot which he at present occupies, on the main street in Charlestown, next door to Mr. James Stephenson's store. The situation of this property, for a store, or any mechanical profession, is not inferior to any in the town. Also the house and lot now occupied by Nicholas Starry, on the main street in Charlestown, and next door to Miss Jane Paine's store. This house is likewise well situated for a mechanic. Indisputable titles will be given to the purchasers. JOSEPH WYSONG. July 30.

Company Muster. THE Light infantry commanded by Capt. Buckmaster, will parade on the second Saturday in August next, on the public square. Punctual attendance of every member is requested, as an election of non-commissioned officers will take place on that day. July 30.

Estray Cow. TAKEN up trespassing upon the subscriber's farm, about two months since, a dark brindled cow, with a white belly and flank, short tail, both horns broken, some marks or bars in both ears, which appears to have been done by dogs, supposed to be 12 years old. Appraised to 12 dollars. HENRY CONKLIN. July 30.

Estray Mare. TAKEN up by the subscriber living at the Shenandoah Locks, near Harper's Ferry, on the 22d July, a bay mare, about 13 hands high, about 6 years old. Both hind feet white, bald face and a black streak down the back—Appraised to 35 dollars. The owner is desired to prove property, pay expenses and take her away. JOHN A. SMITH. July 30.

NOTICE. THIS is to notify the public that all bargains, contracts and sales of brick and lime, made and burnt at or on R. H. L. Washington's farm, Prospect Hill, will be made by me and no other, as the legal agent of Mr. R. H. L. Washington. I also take this opportunity of apprising the public, that the opinion of an existing partnership between R. H. L. Washington and James Anderson is not correct, and further that there never was any such intention on the part of Mr. R. H. L. Washington as a partnership with James Anderson. B. C. WASHINGTON. July 23.

LOOK HERE. THE subscriber being desirous of removing to the western country, offers for sale the House and Lot of Ground he now occupies, situated in Charlestown, nearly opposite the dwelling of Mr. George Humphreys. Also a Lot of Ground on the main street, adjoining Mr. Jacob Bodenhammer's, and opposite Mr. William Morrow's. Likewise two lots of ground near the Academy, on both of which are excellent stone quarries. Indisputable titles will be given to the purchasers. For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the premises. JOHN WILKINS. July 30.

WINE. Old Port, P. Tenerife, Chret, Old Cognie Brandy, Jamaica Spirits, New England Rum, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Gun Powder, Hyson, Young Hyson, 20 Barrels Herring, Cloves, Macer, Termerite, Nutmegs, &c. &c. &c. BILL AND CUT SAWS. 3000 feet well seasoned inch Pine Plank. HUMPHREYS & KEYES. July 30.

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LOOK HERE. THE subscriber being desirous of removing to the western country, offers for sale the House and Lot of Ground he now occupies, situated in Charlestown, nearly opposite the dwelling of Mr. George Humphreys. Also a Lot of Ground on the main street, adjoining Mr. Jacob Bodenhammer's, and opposite Mr. William Morrow's. Likewise two lots of ground near the Academy, on both of which are excellent stone quarries. Indisputable titles will be given to the purchasers. For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the premises. JOHN WILKINS. July 30.

THE DROWNED PASSENGER.

Along the beach the peasant stray'd
At day light when the storm was o'er,
And lo! by winds and waves convey'd,
A corpse extended on the shore!

His face was comely even in death;
His lips had lost their coral hue,
But smil'd as if with parting breath,
A ray divine had cheer'd his view.

When ev'ry aid was vainly given,
The villagers in tears exclaim,
O! for a miracle from heav'n,
To animate thy lifeless frame!

Some friend, perhaps, whose boding fears
Forbade thy feet at first to roam,
Or parent, in declining years,
With anxious heart expects thee home.

Who'er thou art, whatever thy name,
Or whoson'er thy kindred be,
Humanity asserts her claim
To feel for them and mourn for thee!

Around thy brow, with many a tear
Sad virgins shall the cypress twine,
Deck with sweet flowers thy humble bier,
And chaunt a requiem at thy shrine!

O! if amid this world of care,
A mother dear or sisters mourn,
And for a while await despair,
With hopes and fears for thy return.

In vain for thee, when tempests roar,
They watch far off the whiting sail;
Thy bark has reach'd the happy shore,
Where winds and waves can ne'er prevail.

Some nymph, perhaps the village pride,
Unconscious of thy hapless doom,
Still fondly hopes to be thy bride—
Still wastes for thee her virgin bloom!

On some lone cliff methinks she stands,
And gazes o'er the troubled sea,
Imagines scenes in foreign lands,
Where love and bliss encircle thee!

Yes, thou art blest in thine above!
And when she lifts her longing eyes,
She'll see the spirit of her love,
With angels soaring in the skies.

ANECDOTE

Relating to a curious adventure, by which Ireland was saved from the persecutions of the unrelenting Queen Mary. It was originally copied from the papers of Richard, Earl of Cork.

"Queen Mary having dealt severely with the protestants of England, about the latter end of her reign, signed a commission for to take the same course with them in Ireland; and to execute the same with greater force, she nominated Dr. Cole, one of the commissioners. This Doctor, coming with his commission to Chester, on his journey, the mayor of the city, hearing that her majesty was sending a messenger to Ireland, and he being a churchman, waited on the Doctor, who, in discourse with the mayor, took out of a cloak bag a leather box, saying to him, "here is a commission that shall lash the heretics of Ireland," calling the Protestants by that title. The good woman of the house (Elizabeth Edwards) being well affected to the protestant religion, and also having a brother named John Edwards, of the same, then a citizen in Dublin, was much troubled at the doctor's words; but watching her convenient time, while the mayor took his leave, and the doctor complimented him down stairs, she opened the box, takes the commission out, and places in its stead a sheet of paper with a pack of cards wrapped up therein, the knave of clubs being faced uppermost. The doctor coming up to his chamber, suspecting nothing of what had been done, put up his box as formerly. The next day going to the water side, wind and weather serving him, he sails towards Ireland, and on the 7th of October, 1558, arrived at Dublin. Then coming to the castle, the lord Fitzwater, being lord deputy, sent for him to come before him and the privy council; who coming in, after he had made a speech, relating upon what account he had come over, he presents the box to the lord deputy, who caused it to be opened, that the secretary might read the commission; there was nothing save a pack of cards, with the knave of clubs uppermost—which not only startled the deputy and council, but the doctor, who assured them that he had a commission, but knew not how it was gone. Then the lord deputy made answer, "let us have another commission, and we will shuffle the cards in the mean time." The doctor being troubled in his mind, went away and returned to England, and coming to the court, obtained another commission; but as he was on the water side, news came to him that the Queen was dead, and thus God preserved the protestants in Ireland."

Queen Elizabeth was so delighted with the story, which was related to her by lord Fitzwater on his return to England, that she sent for Elizabeth Edwards, whose husband's name was Matherdsh, and gave her a pension of 40*l.* pound during life.

(See pap.)

Cash given for Rags.

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

JANE WOODS

OFFERS to that public that has hitherto given her so liberal a support, a fresh supply of the very best MEDICINES in the world, uncommonly low—Glauber Salts of the best kind for 124 cents per pound. Physicians and others will find their interest in calling on her. She has every article that is valuable in the restoration of health or to prevent sickness. She has a general and beautiful assortment of

CONFECTIONARY,

all made in the course of the last three weeks. A small quantity of genuine old FRENCH CORDIALS, assorted. Charlestown, July 16.

ANDREW WOODS

HAS relinquished his intention of removing from this place. He has lately purchased the best assortment of Mahogany, &c. that is in any country town in the state, and has supplied himself with the newest patterns of Baltimore, New-York and Pittsburg, for Sideboards, Secretaries, Tables, &c. Ladies and gentlemen will always find him at home, and orders from a distance attended to with the greatest fidelity—Bedsteads of a new and beautiful description may be seen at all times at his Ware Room, on the main street. Charlestown, July 16.

A SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.

ON the night of the fifth inst. was stolen from the corner of my meadow, a large gate which I had erected for the purpose of keeping my neighbor's hogs out of my oats and flax, until I had secured my crop, being the only means I had, except keeping my children watching them, as the river had fallen so low that the former water fence had become of no use, and at the same time there were eleven panels of my fence thrown down, which was to answer the same purpose with the gate. I will give ten dollars reward to be informed who the thief was, so as to bring him to conviction, &c.—And from this and many other deprivations committed to my injury, on the place where I now live, under lease from Mr. Daniel Bedinger, formerly Samuel Spencer's, I forewarn all persons from going through said place, or committing any such offences, under any pretence whatsoever, as I am determined to punish in future all such offenders. THOMAS BLACKBURN. July 16.

Flowing Spring Mill.

The subscriber informs the public that he has rented the above mentioned mill, which he will have in complete order in a short time, for manufacturing flour, &c. and pledges himself that the utmost exertions on his part will be made to render satisfaction to all those who may send him their grain to grind. Mr. Wm. Stanhope will attend to the mill during a few days absence of the subscriber. ELISHA GARDNER. July 16.

A BOY,

From fifteen to sixteen years of age, of good morals, would be taken as an apprentice to the Cabinet business, by JOHN KENNEDY. Charlestown, July 16.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned against taking an assignment of a due bill given by the subscriber to Mary Tully, for forty-seven dollars and seventy cents; it appearing, on a subsequent examination of accounts that the above sum is not due her. I am determined not to pay said due bill. ZACH BUCKMASTER. July 16.

PLANK & SCANTLING

FOR SALE.—THE subscriber has on hand, at the Shenandoah Locks at Harper's Ferry, a quantity of plank and scantling, which will be sold on reasonable terms. JOHN A. SMITH. July 9.

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 15th 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.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
A few copies of the second edition of Doctor Ewell's celebrated

FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

TREATING in the most clear and concise manner, almost every disease to which the human body is subject, with their names, symptoms, causes, cure, regimen, and means of prevention—A Dispensary for preparing family medicines, and a Glossary for explaining technical terms. Since, next to good conscience, good health is the greatest of all earthly blessings, it is self evidently, the duty of every one to study such a book as this. But, Housekeepers especially should never be without it. They might learn from it.

1st. How to prevent a great deal of sickness in their families.
2d. They might soon learn to treat common complaints without the expense and trouble of constantly sending for a Physician.
3d. By thus learning to administer suitable medicines soon as the disease appeared, they might nip it in the very bud, and thus save all the miseries, also loss of time, which long lingering illness occasions. And above all, they might, under God, often save precious lives in their families, and thus escape all those bitter reflections which have sometimes pierced the hearts of parents and masters, who, because of the inconvience or expense of sending for a distant Physician, had put it off too long, and thus brought on themselves the blood of their children and servants. June 18.

MEDICINES.

Lee's Antibilious Pills, for the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, &c.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, &c.
Lee's Infalible Ague and Fever Drops.
Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application, without Mercury.
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.
Lee's Persian Lotion, for tetter and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, &c.
Lee's Eye Water.
Lee's Tooth Ache Drops.
Lee's Damask Lip Salve.
Lee's Corn Plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches.
Lee's Tooth Powder.

The above eminently useful and highly approved Family Medicines are carefully prepared by NOAH RIDGLEY, at his Dispensary, No. 68, Hanover street, Baltimore, where they may be had wholesale and retail. They are also sold by his appointment by

JANE FRAME,

Charlestown. Who has just received a fresh supply from Baltimore. Great allowance to those who purchase to sell again. To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper the signature of NOAH RIDGLEY, (Late Michael Lee & Co.) N. B. The proprietor is in possession of many certificates of the efficacy and usefulness of the above mentioned medicines, but he will not intrude on the patience of the reader, or the columns of his paper, as he is satisfied a discerning public will still continue to daily appreciate their true merits. July 9.

15 DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the pasture of general A. T. Mason, sometime between the 20th and 31st ult. a bright

BAY MARE,

with a black mane and tail, about ten years old, a natural trotter, both hind feet white, a few white hairs in her forehead, and her mane braided. Whoever will take up said mare and return her to the subscriber, in Leesburg, Va. shall receive the above reward; or if they will give such information as will enable him to get her again, they shall be handsomely rewarded and all charges paid. SAML B. T. CALDWELL. June 17—31.

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public that he has at Mr. John Heller's new establishment within one mile of Charlestown, a new and complete set of

Carding Machines,

for carding wool into rolls—he hopes, from the long experience he has had in the business, to be able to render complete satisfaction to those who may favour him with their custom. All wool committed to his charge, must be well cleansed of sticks and burrs, before sent to the machine, and greased with one pound of clean grease to every eight or ten pounds of wool. The price is eight cents per pound for common wool, and ten cents for merino. He has also supplied himself with a

WOOL MIXER,

which will be eminently serviceable in preserving the cloth from tucks or draws, in the operation of fulling. JESSE BAYLEY. June 25.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 7th inst. from the subscriber living at Harper's Ferry, an apprentice to the Blacksmith Business, named

JACOB COOPER,

about 19 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and dark complexion. The above reward will be paid for returning said boy to the subscriber, or lodging him in jail. All persons are cautioned against employing or harboring said boy at their peril. THOMAS RAWLINS. July 23.

Approved Patent and Family MEDICINES.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, at his Apothecary's Shop, in Charles town, the celebrated Doctor Robertson's Family Medicines, among which are the following:

Doctor Robertson's celebrated Stomachic Lixir of Health, Which has proved by thousands who have experienced its beneficial effects, to be the most valuable medicine ever offered to the public, for the cure of coughs, colic, consumption, the whooping cough, asthma, pain in the breast, cramps and wind in the stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, indigestion, &c. &c.

Doctor Robertson's Vegetable Nervous Cordial, or Nature's Grand Restorative. Is confidently recommended as the most efficacious medicine for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, headache, tremor, faintness, hysterics, debility, diseases peculiar to the female sex, &c.

Doctor Robertson's Patent Stomachic Bitters. Doctor Robertson's Infalible Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Doctor DYOTT'S Anti Bilious Pills, For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant Fevers.

Doctor Dyott's Patent Itch Ointment. Dr. Dyott's Infalible Tooth Ache Drops. The Restorative Dentifrice, For cleansing, whitening and preserving the Teeth and Gums.

ROBERT DOWNEY.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having in his possession, all the bonds, notes, and book accounts, belonging to the late firm of Wm. M. Sherry & J. Clark, requests all those who are indebted to the said firm, to come forward without delay, and make payment, to enable him to meet his arrangements, and to have it in his power to keep a constant supply of leather, for the old customers, and those who may give him a call. The highest price will be given for Bark, Hides and Skins. D. L. M. SHERRY. Smithfield, July 9.

Trustee's Sale.

Pursuant to a Deed of Trust, Executed to the subscriber by Moses Wilson, sen. 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.

June 4. P. S. The first mentioned tract is not sold in the course of the summer—leases will be granted for a term of years, to two or three industrious men. J. B.

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.

QUILLS WANTED.

A liberal price will be given for a quantity of Country Quills.—Apply to the Printer.

Constables' Blanks

For sale at this office.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. X.]

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1817.

[No. 487.

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

All communications to the Editor must be post paid.

CAMP MEETING.

A Camp Meeting for Berkeley and Winchester circuits, will commence on the 29th of August next, and continue until the 26th, on the land of Mr. John Griggs (or the cave farm) near Charlestown. It is expected that all who may attend, will be subject to the rules which will be published from the stand, for the good order of the meeting. One of which will be, that settlers, for the purpose of selling, spirits, cider, beer, cakes, or any other article, will not be permitted on the ground, or lands adjoining.—The words, "no traffic," is the object of the meeting. Those who can make it convenient are requested to bring their tent-poles with them. July 30.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

I will sell on accommodating terms, the two following tracts of land, viz. 1360 ACRES.

On the fork of Buffalo Creek, Monongalia county, Virginia, about 10 miles above the junction of the creek with the Monongahela river; four hundred acres of which is the first-rate bottom, with two improvements, the balance upland of superior quality. The creek (which in wet seasons is navigable) of freck inducements for water works. The whole tract (cleared land and excepted) abounds with the finest timber.

6487 2-3 ACRES

Lying on each side of Big Rock Castle River, Clay county, Kentucky; this tract has eight tenements (at yearly rents) with a good portion of cleared land to each, chiefly bottom. The road from Lexington leading through Richmond, up Rock Castle to the Green Creek Salt Works, (which latter place is about ten miles distant) affords a ready cash market at the door for all kinds of produce. Both of these tracts are situated in fine grazing countries, & well adapted to raising stock. Any further information which may be wanted relative to these lands, can be obtained by applying to me, at the Post office, Shepherd's Town, Virginia. JAMES BROWN. June 20.

P. S. The first mentioned tract is not sold in the course of the summer—leases will be granted for a term of years, to two or three industrious men. J. B.

More Good Bargains.

ONE of the undersigned took advantage of attending the auctions in Baltimore, in harvest, when but few purchasers were in market; he got some excellent bargains in—

DRY GOODS.

Two wagon loads have arrived, and the balance expected soon. Purchasers are invited and solicited to call. They think themselves pretty well prepared to sustain the character of Charlestown for selling Cheap Goods.—With the Groceries they had on hand and those just received, their assortment is extensive, consisting in part of the following—

Madira, Old Port, I. P. Tenerife, } WINES.
Claret,
Old Cognac Brandy,
Jamaica Spirits,
New England Rum,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Gun Powder,
Hyson,
Young Hyson } TEAS.
Cloves, Mace, Termeric,
Nutmegs, &c. &c.
MILL AND CUT SAWS.

3000 feet well seasoned inch Pine Plank. HUMPHREYS & KEYES. July 30.

FROM THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

The following very singular account of an attempt by two Englishmen, one American, an Abyssinian merchant, and some Arabs, to visit a cavern in which it was supposed the mummies of the "Sacred Crocodiles" were deposited, is taken from a work lately published in England, entitled—"Narrative of a journey in Egypt and the country beyond the Cataracts—By Thomas Migh, M. P."—and exhibits the spirit of extraordinary curiosity and rash adventure, in as striking a light as any thing we recollect to have seen.

"We were bent on going, and the Arabs at last undertook to be our guides for a reward of 25 piasters. After an hour's march in the desert, we arrived at the spot, which was found to be a pit or circular hole of ten feet in diameter, and about sixteen feet deep.—We descended without difficulty, and the Arabs began to strip, and proposed to us to do the same; we partly followed their example, but kept on our trousers and shirts. I had by me a brace of pocket pistols, which I concealed in my trousers, to be prepared against any treacherous attempts of our guides. It was now decided that three of the four Arabs should go with us, while the other remained on the outside of the cavern. The Abyssinian merchant declined going any farther. The sailors remained also on the outside to take care of our clothes. We took, therefore, a party of six; each took to be preceded by a guide—our torches were lighted—one of the Arabs led the way—and I followed him.

"We crept for seven or eight yards thro' an opening at the bottom of the pit, which was partly choked up with the drifted sand of the desert, and found ourselves in a large chamber fifteen feet high.

"This was probably the place into which the Greek Demetrius penetrated, and here we observed what he had described, the fragments of the mummies of the crocodiles.—We saw also a great number of bats flying about, and hanging from the roof of the chamber.—While holding up my torch to examine the vault, I accidentally scorched one of them. I mention this trivial circumstance, because it afterwards gave rise to a most ridiculous, though to us a very important discussion.—So far the story of the Greek was true, and it remained only to explore the galleries where the Arabs had formerly taken refuge and ware, without doubt, were deposited the mummies we were searching for. We had a party of us, twelve in number, who insisted upon our placing ourselves in such a way, that an Arab was before each of us. Though there appeared something mysterious in this order of march, we did not dispute with them, but proceeded. We now entered a large gallery, in which we continued for more than an hour, stooping or creeping, as was necessary, and following its windings, till at last it opened on a large chamber, which after some time, we recognized as the one we had first entered, and from which we had set out. Our confidence however, departed that it was the same, but on our persisting in the assertion, agreed at last that it was, and confessed that he had missed their way the first time, but if we would make another attempt, they would undertake to conduct us to the mummies.

"Our curiosity was still unsatisfied; we had been wandering for more than an hour in low subterranean passages, and felt considerably fatigued by the irksomeness of the posture in which we had been obliged to move, and the heat of our torches in those narrow and low galleries. But the Arabs spoke so confidently of succeeding in this second trial, that we were induced once more to attend them. We found the opening of the chamber which we now approached, guarded by a trench of unknown depth, and wide enough to require a good leap.—The first Arab jumped the ditch, and we all followed him. The passage we entered was extremely small, and so low in some places, as to oblige us to crawl that on the ground; & almost always on our hands & knees. The intricacies of its windings resembled a labyrinth, and it terminated at length in a chamber much smaller than that which we had left, but like it, contained nothing to satisfy our curiosity. Our search hitherto had been fruitless, but the mummies might not be far distant; another effort, and we might still be successful.

"The Arab whom I followed, and who led the way, now entered another gallery, and we all continued to move in the same manner as before, each preceded by a guide. We had not gone far before the heat became excessive—for my part, I found my breathing extremely difficult, my head began to ache most violently, and I had a most distressing sensation of fullness about the heart.

"We felt we had gone too far, and yet were almost deprived of the power of returning.—At this moment the torch of the first Arab went out—It was close to him, and saw him fall on his side—he uttered a groan—his legs were strongly convulsed, and I heard a rattling noise in his throat—he was dead. The Arab behind me, seeing the torch of his

companion extinguished, and conceiving he had tumbled, passed me, advanced to his assistance, and stopped, I observed him appear later, later, and fall in a moment—he also was dead.—The third Arab came forward, and made an effort to approach the bodies, but stopped short.—We looked at each other in silence, however.—The danger increased every instant; our torches burnt faintly; our breathing became more difficult, our legs tottered under us, and we felt our strength nearly gone.

"There was no time to be lost.—The American, Barthow, cried to us to take courage, and we began to move back as fast as we could. We heard the remaining Arab shouting after us, calling us, C. fires, imploring our assistance, and upbraiding us with deserting him.—But were obliged to leave him to his fate, expecting every moment to share it with him. The windings of the passage through which we had come increased the difficulty of our escape; we might take wrong turns, and never reach the great chamber we had first entered. Even supposing that we took the shortest road, it was but too probable our strength would fail us, before we arrived. We had each of us, separately and unknown to one another, observed, attentively the different shapes of the stones which projected into the galleries we had passed, so that each had an important clue to the labyrinth we had now to retrace.

"We compared notes, and only on one occasion had we a dispute, the American differing from my friend and myself in the direction we were determined by the majority, and fortunately were right. Exhausted with fatigue and terror, we reached the edge of the deep trench, which remained to be crossed before we got into the great chamber. Mastering all my strength I leaped, and was followed by the American; Smelt stood on the brink ready to drop with fatigue. He called to us, "For God's sake to help him over the loss, or at least to stop, if only for five minutes, to allow him time to recover his strength." It was impossible, to stay was death, and in our eagerness to give a push on and reach the open air, we encouraged him to summon all his force, and he cleared the trench. When we reached the open air it was one o'clock, and the heat of the sun about 100 deg. Our sailors who were waiting for us, had luckily a *barak*, full of water, which they sprinkled upon us, but though a little refreshed, it was not possible to climb the side of the pit; they unfolded their tarbans, and flinging them round our bodies, drew us to the top."

MEXICO, OR NEW SPAIN.

FROM THE LOUISIANA GAZETTE OF JULY 3. It is now three hundred years since the Spaniards first discovered these regions, where they afterwards established a rule as despotic as any that ever prevailed in Asia, so celebrated for the reign of despotism. Until the last seven years, no attempt had ever been made to wrest from the sway of civil and religious tyranny, a country that could number six millions of inhabitants, and yielded to none for richness of climate and native richness of soil.

It was in November, 1810, if we mistake not, that the energetic Hidalgo first conceived the daring project of wresting from the Spanish monarch the finest gem in their crown. With a mind equal to the greatness of the enterprise, in all probability he would have succeeded in rendering Mexico independent of Europe, had not treachery and individual avarice betrayed him into the hands of his foes. Not deterred by his fate, another leader offered to the insurgents; Morales took the command of the principal army of the revolutionists, and by his talents and enterprize effected much in their cause. At one time during his life, they had sixty thousand men in the field, who, tho' not so much skilled or provided with arms to drive the Spaniards from the cities, were masters of all the open country and villages.

Disensions now arose among the Independents, springing from personal ambition and the most sordid motives.—The war languished—the Spaniards were allowed time to recover; and reinforcements arriving from Europe, they resumed the offensive with vigor, dispersed the insurgent congress, and captured and beheaded Morales, their principal stay. Since his death, no man appears to have been found able to unite the confidence of his countrymen with ability to command. The lower classes of the mixed race, seeing no prospect of succeeding, got tired of the war, and became willing to agree to any rule, or to any masters, for the sake of peace. A war of this disposition prevailing among their followers, those who found themselves in command of different corps or posts, became eager to make their peace with the king, and obtained terms for themselves by outstripping each other in the race of submission. Accordingly, for the last six months, the Spaniards have had more reason from these causes, to expect a successful issue to their attempts of quelling

the rebellion in every province this side of the Isthmus of Darien, than otherwise the combined power of Ferdinand and his allies could have given them.

The following is a short summary of some of the late occurrences in that quarter: On the 15th of November last, the insurgent chief Teram, with 800 men, was attacked in the town of Tehuacan, at 3 P. M. by 2000 royalists. Teram was forced to retire, with his men, to two churches in the town, where, after some resistance, he agreed to capitulate with his forces, and surrender a neighboring fort to the royals.

About the same time Gen. Ryan, who succeeded Morales in the command of the insurgents, gave himself up with about 100 followers, and obtained the king's pardon. At the latest accounts he inhabited the capital.

About the 10th of December, General Osorno, another rebel leader, obtained the king's pardon, by submitting with 6 or 700 men.

Gen. Victoria was the only insurgent chief who had not surrendered. On the 8th of June he occupied an ancient fort called Palma, about 30 miles south west of Vera Cruz, which he defended with 450 men against two thousand of the royalists, who had been then besieging it for some weeks.

Herrera who was in this city some time since, as an agent for the Independents, has either delivered himself up or been taken.

It was reported in Vera Cruz in June, that Montecarlo, a man of great wealth and influence in this vicinity, had raised the standard of revolt, in company with a dignitary of the church named Piorro, at a place called Anequet, some distance to the north west of Mexico.

In the different provinces there have been numerous small predatory parties, consisting of that had the shape of an army.

It is thought that the whole Spanish regular force in Mexico, comprising the late reinforcements, does not exceed ten thousand men. Many of the towns and provinces, however, in their eagerness to give up all suspicion of disloyalty, were using every exertion to exterminate the rebels.

Wm. D. Robertson, a colonel in the Mexican service, was a prisoner at Vera Cruz, and it was expected would be sent to Old Spain.

The Spaniards at Vera Cruz, either were or pretended to be ignorant of the operations of Mina. On the 9th of June a frigate sailed from the mouth of the river Santander; for which destination another frigate and a brig had sailed some time before. These vessels will endeavor to cut off all communication with Solo la Marina by sea, while an army goes against it by land.

We are told by an intelligent person, a man of much observation, who had a good deal of conversation at Vera Cruz with Spaniards in authority and high rank, that they were all unanimously of opinion, and expressed it without hesitation, that England and Spain had lately concluded an alliance for the safety and even aggrandizement of their respective dominions in America. They boasted that the Court of St. James had agreed to assist when required, the Court of Madrid in subduing the revolted colonies. They added that an opportunity would be eagerly sought after by both powers to turn their united arms against the United States; and thus blot out the only example of a successful rebellion. This is evidently the mere opinion of Ferdinand's minions, but none can doubt but that they and their master entertain any other than a miserable sentiment towards this country.

LATEST FROM ENGL. IND.

NEW YORK, July 28. From the Mercantile Advertiser. Last evening arrived at this port the ship Golconda, Capt. Hussey, from Liverpool, which place she left on the 13th of June, and brought papers of that date, and London of the 11th, with which the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have been favored. They are however barren of news. The trials of Watson and others for treason, were not yet brought to a close. Intelligence reached London on the 9th, of the discovery of an important conspiracy at Lisbon, having for its object the dissolution of the government, the transfer of the crown to the young Duke of Cordova, a near relative of the King, and the murder of Marshal Beresford and the other British officers in the Portuguese service. The chief of the plot was general Andrade, and Baron Eriv was implicated. The plot was said to have been well organized, and to have been carried into execution on the 5th June; when the affair was discovered and the principal conspirators arrested without opposition, and hurried to Fort St. Julien. The ship Washington, Furman, from London, for this port, in which Mr. ADAMS had taken passage, passed Gravesend on the 8th June. LONDON, June 11. The trial of Watson was resumed this morning in the Court of King's Bench; it a