

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. X.]

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1817.

[No. 487.]

THE DROWNED PASSENGER.

Along the beach the peasant stray'd
At day light when the storm was o'er,
And lol'd 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 this 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 whos'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 avert despair,
With hopes and fears for thy return.

In vain for thee, when tempests roar,
They watch far off the whitening 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 vernal bloom!

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

Yes, thou art blest in realms 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 Col. Colton 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, tooketh 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 name, 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 lieu thereof a sheet of paper with a pack of cards wrapt 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 staying for a wind 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, and gave her husband's name was Mattered, and gave her a pension of 40l. pound during life.

(See pap.)

Cash given for Rags.

The highest prices 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 low-GLAUBER Salts of the world, uncommonly MEDICINES in the best kind for 12 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, perhaps, 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.

A GATE STOLEN.

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 one 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 deceptions 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.

Floving 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. ELLISHA 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 Harpers 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 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.

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 Dispensatory 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-evident, that 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 inconsiderate 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 Ache and Fever Drops. Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges. Lee's Rich Ointment, warranted to cure by one application, without Mercury. Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c. Lee's Persian Lotion, for tetters 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.

MEDICINES.

The above eminently useful and highly approved Family Medicines are carefully prepared by NOAH RIDGELY, 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 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 intrude on the patience of the reader, or the columns of this 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 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 per 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 Harpers 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 against their peril. THOMAS RAWLINS. July 23.

Approved Patent and Family

MEDICINES.

JUST received, and for sale by the subscriber, at his Apothecary 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, colic, 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, hysterics, debility, diseases peculiar to the female sex, &c. &c.

Doctor Robertson's Patent Stomachic Elixirs,

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant Fevers.

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 DOWNY.

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 Lite 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.

Jefferson County, to wit,

May Court, 1817.

Hugh W. Evans, Complainant, against John M. Prentiss and Robert E. Carter, Merchants & Co-partners in trade under the 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 secrete any monies by him owing to, or goods or effects in his hands belonging to the absent defendants Prentiss and Carter, until 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.

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 12 months. Distinct subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance.—No paper will be discontinued, except at the option of the Editor, until arrearages are paid. Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. All advertisements sent to the office without having the number of times for which they are to be inserted, designated, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly. All communications to the Editor must be post paid.

CAMP MEETING.

A Camp Meeting for Berkeley and Winchester circuits, will commence on the 20th 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 subjected to the rules which will be published from the stand, for the good order of the meeting. One of which will be, that satins, for the purpose of selling, spirits, cider, beer, cakes, or any other article, will not be permitted on the ground, or lands adjoining.—The worship, not 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) 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 townships (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 the 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 20.

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.

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—Purchasees, and the balance exported soon. Arrivers 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: Madeira, Old Port, I. P. Tenerife, Claret, Old Cognac Brandy, Jamaica Spirits, New England Rum, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Gun Powder, Hyson, Young Hyson, 20 Barrels Herrings, Cloves, Mace, Termeric, Nutmegs, &c. &c. &c. MILL AND CUT SAWS.

3000 feet well seasoned inch Pine Plank. HAMPREYS & 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 Meigh, M. P.—and exhibits the spirit of extravagant curiosity and rash adventure, in 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 we found to be a pit or circular hole of ten feet in diameter, and about eighteen feet deep.—We descended without difficulty, and the Arabs began to strip, and proposed 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 up, while the other remained on the outside of the cavern. The Abyssinian merchant declined going any further. The sailors remained also on the outside to take care of our clothes. We formed, therefore, a party of six; each was 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 Greeks 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.—Whilst 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 discovery.—So far the story of the Greeks was true, and it remained only to explore the galleries, where the Arabs had formerly taken refuge and where, without doubt, were deposited the mummies we were searching for. We had all of us torches, and our guides insisted upon our placing ourselves in such a way, that an Arab was before each of us. Though there appeared something suspicious 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, stopping or creeping, as was necessary, and following its windings, till at last it opened into a large chamber, which after some time, we recognized as the one we had first entered, and from which we had set out. Our conductors however, denied that it was the same, but on our persisting in the assertion, agreed at last that it was, and confessed they 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 oblig us to crawl flat on the ground, &c. and 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, and came at length before the heat became oppressive—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—I 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 faint, eager, 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 silent horror. The danger increased every instant; our torches burnt faintly, our breathing became more difficult, our faces tattered 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. Ives, imploring assistance, and imploring us with despairing cries. But we 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 crept 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 the other, 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 a dispute, the American differing from my friend and myself in this dilemma 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. Muttering all my strength I leaped, and was followed by the American; I snelt stood on the brink ready to drop with fatigue. He called out, "For God's sake let help him over the fence, 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 we could not resist the desire to 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 160 deg. Our sailors who were waiting for us, had luckily a bucket 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 turbans, 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 fertility 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 monarchs the first 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 enterprise effected much in their cause. At one time during his life, he had sixty thousand men in the field, who, tho' not so scientifically 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 arrangements were made 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, or 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 terms for themselves, by stripping 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 19th of November last, the insurgent chief Teram, with 400 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 royalists.

About the same time Gen. Ryan, who succeeded Morales in the command of the insurgents, gave himself up with about 400 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 Montecali, a man of great wealth and influence in the vicinity, had raised the standard of revolt, in company with a dignitary of the church named Pjero, at a place called Anequac, some distance to the north west of Mexico.

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

It is thought that the whole Spanish force in Mexico, compared to the reinforcements, does not exceed two thousand men. Many of the towns and provinces, however, in their eagerness to wipe out all suspicion of disloyalty, were using every exertion to exterminate the rebels.

quarter past 8 the four prisoners were placed at the bar; they were dressed and attended by 15 Yeomen of the Guard, as usual. They all shook hands, Watson and Thistlewood had a long conference, after which they signed a paper.—At a quarter past 9 o'clock Mr. Justice Bayley took his seat on the Bench, and disposed of some motions of course. At ten o'clock the jury came into the jury box.

The Lord Chief Justice and the other Judges being on the Bench, the names of the Jury were called over. Chas. Mills, of Toms-court, Somers Town, patron of Bow-street, was examined by the Solicitor General. We lost John Gattie, an accomplice, under examination by Mr. Gerney.

A paper of yesterday evening says, that the information, which we extracted from a Leeds paper, relative to a "traitorous conspiracy" in the West Riding of Yorkshire, is too well founded, and that a simultaneous rising was "unquestionably" intended to take place in the northern and midland counties, on the 8th of this month. "The Evening Paper" professes to "forebear" at present, from stating the particulars, and confines itself to saying that seven persons have been arrested at Sheffield and ten near Wakefield, from suspicion.

Corn Exchange June 11.—We had no fresh arrivals this morning, and no great deal of business doing. Fine Wheat, Oats and Beans, support Monday's prices, in other kinds of grain there is no alteration. As the close of the Market on Monday Flour advanced 5s per sack—Fine 115s 120s; Seconds 110s 115s.

The Liverpool market remained good for American produce, as will be seen by the following letter:

Liverpool, 13th June, 1817.
Within the last fortnight the arrivals of flour have been very heavy, and we think they would have been attended with some decline in price, had it not been for a very large order for exportation to France, which has taken out of the Market from 20,000 to 30,000 barrels.—The prices given have been from 7s. to 80s. but to day we find the demand rather dull, and 7s appears to be the highest market price.

PARIS, JUNE 10, 1817.
AFFAIRS OF WIRTEMBERG.
The contest of politics which has so long agitated the kingdom of Wirtemberg is approximating to a close. It is known, that on the accession of the present King of Wirtemberg to the throne, he ordered the States of his kingdom to be convened, and laid before them, for their adoption, the plan of a new Constitution. From the acknowledged liberality and moderation of the King (and which was so much extolled when he was a Prince) it was anticipated that this Constitution would prove highly satisfactory.—But the result has been different.—On the 2d June, the question, *Shall the present plan of Constitution be accepted?* Was decided—*Yes* 12, *Nays* 67; and a committee appointed to acquaint the King, with the rejection.

The minority on this subject, immediately entered their protest against the decision, and declared, that for themselves, and in the name of the places they represent, they adopted the Constitution, and prayed the King to sanction the declaration.

On the 4th of June, the King directed the Assembly to be dissolved, and on the 5th he declared that his duty forbade his making any other sacrifice to the demands of the States; that he regarded the Constitutional Charter as established, and that it shall go into immediate effect when it shall be adopted by a majority of the people, which shall be declared by the organ of the assemblies of the bailiages, or by the magistrates.—It is said the people will adopt what the high nobles have rejected and that the Constitution will be executed.

The court of Assize for the first fortnight in June, commenced the second inst. The persons accused of crimes were 41, for theft, counterfeiting and fraudulent bankruptcy. [Paris contains nearly 500,000 souls.—Is what other city population is the proportion of crimes smaller than the above.]

PARIS, May 31.
The trials of the late conspirators in Bordeaux terminated the 25th inst. The advocates of the accused labored hard to save them.—But the jury found all their indictments supported, and sixteen of them were pronounced to be *Guilty*. Of these, *Randon, Maury, Theroux, Bedrines, Lhote, and Cassigne*, were sentenced to suffer death.—*Six* were sentenced to five years imprisonment, and 1,000 francs fine, and four to imprisonment for shorter periods. Before sentence was pronounced on *Bedrines*, the President of the Court said,—*Jean Francois Frederick Bedrines—You have failed in honor; I declare in the name of the Legion of Honor, that you have ceased to be one of its members.* This sentence, and that of death, are in conformity to Bonaparte's Criminal Code.

DARMSTADT, April 8.
There arrived a few days ago in the village of Arheilgen, in our neighborhood, a wagon with four horses, containing, besides some men and two women, twelve pretty and healthy looking farmers' girls none above the age of 16 nor below 12, to stay through the night. It was some understanding by the landlord from the wagoner, whom he knew, what the view of these travellers was in this making their journey, the following story about them being made known, viz.—that one of the travellers, a man, was a na-

tive of Wirtemberg, who had already crossed four times over from America, for the purpose of rendering assistance either by his propositions or his advice, and even by coming to emigrate to America; with this time, however, he was on his way into the young Wirtemberg into the United States, as he had been for such of the countrymen, as he knew waited for them, and who would, on no account, marry themselves with any but their own countrywomen.

COURT OF ASSIZES.
PARIS, JUNE 5.
The following are the details of the affair of the American accused of having voluntarily severely wounded a man named Bailly. James Swaney is twenty one years of age. He was born in the United States, in the State of Tennessee, where his father is a farmer. To complete his education, he set out for France in the course of the last year, with the sum of 3000 francs.—Having landed at Havre, he undertook to reach Paris alone, and on foot. He knew not a word of French, but he had under his arm an English and French Dictionary, by the help of which he was able to make himself understood.

The young American is compassionate, generous and charitable. Having arrived at the capital, he immediately found it necessary to live economically.—With that view he determined to go and live in the house of Bailly, as a common boarder. He had still at his disposal the sum of 100 francs.—Bailly found means of getting this sum into his hands. At first it was to be employed in trade by the latter, and the profits arising from it was to be equally divided between them; but afterwards it was agreed that Bailly should keep it six months as a loan, and that during that time Swaney should be fed, lodged, and have his washing gratis. A note was drawn up and signed.

The unsuspecting Swaney had no cause to congratulate himself on this bargain. They made him sleep on a bed without clothes—they fed him with the coarsest provisions, and besides loaded him with abuse.

Swaney in the mean time yielded, as far as was in his power, to the sentiments of the goodness of his heart, and his active charity. He wished one day to deprive himself of a great coat, to clothe an old man suffering with cold; and the neighbors, who had taken the greatest interest in him as he deserved, could hardly deter him. A young man, a tailor, who was without work, and who lodged in Bailly's house, was driven from it, because he could not pay any longer. Swaney kept him for many days, and shared his bed with him. He sold his waistcoat to give bread to this unfortunate young man.

Meantime the American, who was nearly in the capacity of a servant at Bailly's house, perceived that the establishment was falling to ruin, and began to have apprehensions for his money. The abuse and bad treatment of Swaney and his wife increased every day.—Swaney was compelled to go and share at a neighbour's, the asylum, and the bread of indignance. He presented himself as a workman at a manufactory, but on reading on his passport the description of *student*, they judged him not hardy enough for the labor, and refused him.

The note of 900 francs was not paid on its falling due. Swaney threatened to sue it at law. We are safe, said Bailly and his wife; his note is good for nothing.—If he has no other money for his voyage, he will not return soon to America.

With the intention of proposing a settlement with his debtor, Swaney went on the 17th of March to the shop of Bailly. He offered him a glass of brandy, and also to a workman who was present, and led the conversation to the business in hand. He offered to relinquish 300 francs of his demand, if Bailly would give him a note which he could negotiate, so that he might return to his country. Bailly refused, saying, "Bring your suits, manage as you will, you will get nothing." These words threw Swaney into despair; he was so furiously enraged, that he seized the bottle that stood upon the table, broke it to atoms upon Bailly's head, and wounded him so as deprive him forever of sight.

Struck with horror at the act he had committed in his passion, Swaney left the house. He was advised to fly; he refused. He was told the guard would come and take him.—He replied, "well; I will not wait for him: I will go and seek him." He went immediately to the guard house, acknowledging the act of violence he had been guilty of, and declared himself ready to submit to the punishment of it.

During the whole course of the examination and of the pleadings before the court of assizes, Swaney constantly gave proof of the most hearty and sincere repentance. He always expressed himself in the tone of frankness and grief. He attributed to the despair in which he was plunged, the act of fury of which he had been guilty. When he heard Bailly pronounce these words, "you will get nothing," he was struck with a thunderbolt. He saw all hope of returning to his country, and of seeing his family again was lost to him. He saw himself exposed to misery and death. If the river had been near him, he should have drowned in it his anger and his dishonor.

There were many Americans in the Court room. The United States' Consul was in the advocate's bench, near the counsel of Swaney, who, though he expressed himself with some difficulty in French, yet had no need of an interpreter.

Many witnesses were heard. All testified the goodness, the sensibility of heart of the

accused, and his active charity. The audience were much affected by the testimony of the young tailor.

M. de Schoner, king's advocate, thought he must persist in considering Swaney as having given the wound voluntarily, but never, said he, can the royal clemency to which the jury and the court will earnestly recommend him, be exercised upon a person more deserving of it.

Bailly having brought a civil prosecution, his cause was pleaded by Mr. Boyer.—Swaney was defended by Mr. Chaux d'Estange, with much zeal and talent.

The jury pronounced the accused guilty of inflicting the wound, but that it did not appear that he did it voluntarily. The court acquitted him of the criminal charge; but he was amerced in 100 francs damages for the benefit of Bailly.

ENGLISH ACCOUNT.
LONDON, JUNE 15.

The Conspiracy at Lisbon.—The following are further details which were received yesterday.—
Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated May 29, 1817.

"This city has been thrown into the utmost consternation by the sudden arrest at midnight on the 23th inst. of several persons of distinction accused of treasonable practices, and conspiring to overthrow his most Faithful Majesty's government. At the head of this conspiracy, is, ostensibly, Gomes Fieire, formerly colonel of the 3th regiment of infantry, and sent into France by Junot, where he remained during the whole war, and where he probably imbibed those principles which have now led him to destruction. He lies in a deep dungeon at the Torre de San Julien.—Among the persons taken up is a person, who has been for some time resident in this city, without any perceptible occupation or object.—An English servant of his died suddenly some nights ago, and was hastily buried under circumstances, which, at the time, excited much conversation and suspicion among the Portuguese, and which have been very much increased by the development of this plot. The dead tell no tales.—The conspirators had issued commissions and appointments, calling themselves the Supreme Council of the Independence of Portugal, under which title were found a great number of printed proclamations, and a printing press in the house of one of the conspirators.

It is entirely to the activity and energy of Lord Beresford that we are indebted for our safety, and even existence. It appears now that his Lordship has for more than two months had accurate information of all the steps of the conspirators.

The plot appears to have been of the most bloody kind. Lord Beresford sleeps in a remote and lonely part of the palace, destined by the government for his residence, with four or five doors entering his chamber, and windows down to the ground, opening into the garden; all of which, with the unsuspecting confidence of a brave man, conscious of the rectitude and integrity of his conduct and intentions, he never locked, and often, in the hot weather, left open for ventilation. The first object was, for a small and chosen party, headed by a captain of the first infantry, to enter the chamber at night, through the garden, and put his lordship to death, if possible, without exciting alarm; and from thence to proceed to the house of Don Miguel Pereira Forjaz, secretary at war and foreign affairs, to assassinate him also; after which all the British officers in the service were to be indiscriminately butchered, the flag of independence hoisted, the proclamation issued, the castle, mint, treasury, powder magazine, and arsenal seized, and finally every possible assistance forwarded to the rebels of Pernambuco, with invitations of fraternization to Bahia, Maranhao, Para, &c. But through the ability and judgment of one man has the whole of this diabolical plot been discovered.—The marshal in the apprehending of these villains shewed the same master's hand that was so conspicuous in his catching the rebels in the county of Wicklow, who had, till he went there, so long defeated all the measures taken for their apprehension. Arrests still continue, but it is generally supposed that the plot has a deeper foundation than has yet been revealed, or at least, publicly made known; however, measures for public safety are taken, and every thing is perfectly quiet, indeed the streets are much thinner than usual, as all prudent people who are not obliged by business to go out, remain quietly at home; but considerable anxiety and apprehension may be traced in every countenance."

COMMISSIONERS FOR SETTLING BOUNDARIES.
It is understood that Mr. Elliot, after a course of observations, rendered uncommonly laborious from the unfavorable state of the weather, has established the latitudes of 43 deg. and marked the same, from the St. Lawrence to St. Regis river. No permanent monuments having been made when this boundary was first established, the difference is not exactly known, but it is believed it does not vary 50 feet from the calculation of Mr. Holland, the engineer employed on that occasion. It is hoped that those points, as well as the line generally, will be better designated than heretofore; at least that the offsets of from 10 to 20 chains existing in the former line, will be so far corrected that it may be known which is the true boundary.

The commissioner on the part of the British government appearing not fully prepared to enter upon the negotiation, ours, in the mean time, is industriously engaged in directing a trigonometrical survey of the shores and islands, and taking the soundings of the St. Lawrence. This work, if completed in the manner it appears to be, will be a valuable acquisition to the topographical knowledge of this part of the country.

Mr. Elliot, from St. Regis, proceeded via Montreal to make similar observations at Rouse's Point, on Lake Champlain, but had little expectation of meeting the commissioners on this part of the boundary, in which case he would proceed directly home and wait their call.

LATEST FROM AMELIA.
SAVANNAH, JULY 21.

Our latest advices from that place are of the 20th inst. In consequence of expected reinforcements not having arrived, Gen. McGregor still remains on the island, placing it in a posture of defence that will warrant its security against any contingency which may hereafter happen. The complete apparatus for a printing establishment has been received, and a newspaper is about to be issued. The general is likewise zealously engaged in organizing the executive and judiciary departments, and enforcing salutary regulations for the preservation of good order throughout the territories by his troops.

FROM THE BRAZILS.
BOSTON, JULY 30.
By the brig Sally-Barker from St. Salvador, the superintendent of Merchants' Hall received papers to the 13th of June, with which we have been favored. He is also given us a manuscript account of the commencement and termination of the revolution at Pernambuco, presented to Captain DeFrees, from which the following is extracted.

"The revolution was intended to have taken place on the 18th May, but owing to Martin's being arrested, broke out prematurely, to which may be ascribed its being so easily overcome, added to the misfortune of Martin's, who being out on a scouting party, with 12 others of the principals of the revolution, was taken prisoner and sent to Bahia, together with a few others, when Martin and two more men of talents and virtue, after a kind of trial were immediately shot—meeting their deaths with that cool resignation, with which only great men die. One, who was a legislator at Pernambuco, addressed the people a few moments before his death, loaded with iron, in an impressive manner, and said he was to die for wishing to make them free.

"There is an order to shoot every fourth man in Pernambuco, but it is hardly possible such an order will be executed.

"There will soon be created an Inquisitorial Court in the Ports of the Brazils, to take cognizance of persons disaffected with the government.

"As the plan for a revolution extended throughout the Brazils, it is probable there will be a great deal of bloodshed on the coast.

"The army left Pernambuco a short time before the Portuguese got possession and probably still exists."

NORFOLK, July 30.
FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.
Anchored in Hampton Roads, yesterday afternoon, the United States ship *Alert*, L. P. Kennedy, Esq. commander, 57 days from Gibraltar. Through the politeness of Capt. Kennedy and five of the officers, who came up in a pilot boat, we are indebted for the following information.

The *Alert* left Mahon the 1st May, and touched at Gibraltar, whence she sailed for the United States on the 2d of June.

The frigate *United States* had sailed the day previous for Mahon, with our Consul, Mr. *Shaler*, on board, who was not in good health.

The United States ship *Erie* was behind the *Rock*.

We learn with much regret, that Captain *Water Stewart*, late commander of the *Alert*, died at Mahon on the 13th of May last, the day after his arrival at that place—and Lieut. *G. W. Spooner*, of the Washington, died the last of the same month. Lieut. *Dudley*, also had paid the debt of nature.

The following U. S. vessels were at Mahon when the *Alert* sailed.—The Washington 74, undergoing repairs.—Frigate *Constellation*, and ships *Peacock* and *Spark*. The officers and crews of the squadron were in good health.—The frigate *United States* or ship *Erie* was to sail for the United States with despatches in about a month after the *Alert*.

Com. Chauncey was on the eve of departure for an excursion to Rome, for which purpose a commodious barge was in preparation.

The *Cleopatra's Barge* was at Gibraltar, an object of general admiration.

The *Deu* of Algiers is placing his fortresses in the best order—he is stated to be indefatigable of body, and a man of quick and accurate perceptions.

THE REPOSITORY.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6.

The Rev. John Matthews will preach the funeral sermon of the late Dr. J. Wood on Sunday next, at the presbyterian meeting house, in this town, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Died suddenly, on Monday last, Mr. Benjamin K. Deber, of this county.

The Board of Revisors, constituted by an Act of the last Legislature to revise the statutes of the State, and consisting of Judges Roane, Coulter, White, Brockenbrough, and Mr. Watkins Leigh, is now sitting in the Capitol, in prosecution of their labors. We understand that their Report will in all probability be printed for the use of the next General Assembly.

MR. MONROE.
The following is given as the true account of the dates at which President Monroe appears in the history of our country. Born in Virginia in 1759, he was in the army in 1776, and was wounded at the battle of Trenton, Dec. 26, 1776. Gen. Washington then gave him a Captaincy, and he was aid to Gen. Lord Sterling, and soon after Col. of a Regiment. In 1782 he was in the Legislature of Virginia, and in 1783 a member of the Convention which ratified the Constitution. In 1790 he was a Senator of the United States in France, and upon his return was Governor of Virginia, and continued as long as the Constitution of the State allowed.

In 1802 he was sent by Mr. Jefferson to France, on the negotiation for Louisiana. In 1803 he was appointed Minister at London, and in 1805 he went on a special mission to Madrid. On his return he was again in the Legislature of Virginia, and in 1810 was Governor. In 1811 he was Secretary of State, and in the dangers of 1814 consented to be Secretary of war. He is now President of the United States, the highest honor his country has to bestow, and this honor receives with the consent of the whole Union.

AN INDIAN TREATY.
FROM THE KNOXVILLE GAZETTE OF JULY 17.
We are enabled to state, on authority entitled to the fullest credit, that on the 8th inst. Governor M. Minn and Generals Jackson and Meriwether, commissioners on the part of the United States, effected a treaty with the Cherokee Indians, (by way of exchange) for a small tract of country on the north side of Tennessee river, within the limits of this state, including little more than the Sequatchee Valley; and all the land south of Chatahochee river, in the state of Georgia.

It is expressly stipulated in this treaty, that the census of the whole nation be taken in the month of June next, with a view to ascertain the gross number of those on the Arkansas and White rivers, including all those on the east side of the Mississippi, who, on taking the enumeration, shall express a wish to remove thither—said express a wish to remove is taken, the Cherokee nation cede to the United States, such portion of their country as those who reside on the Arkansas and White rivers, together with all those who may wish to remove, are justly entitled to from their numbers; for which the United States see to give them an equal portion of land on the Arkansas and White rivers—the bounds of which are designated in the present treaty.

Those that make their election to remove are to be furnished with boats and supplies necessary to their removal, at the expense of the United States; each individual of the poor Indians to be furnished with a rifle gun, a blanket and kettle or steel trap. There will be reserves of 40 acres allowed to heads of families, in the portion of country given up to the United States, should the individual claiming it reside thither on or before his death, which will descend to their posterity in fee simple; but should they have their reservations during their life time, such lands will become the property of the government. A reasonable compensation is to be made to those Indians who leave plantations for their improvements.

Col. WHARTON, of the marine corps, has been arrested by order of the Secretary of the Navy, while on a visit to his friends in Philadelphia, in consequence of charges exhibited against him by Major HURMARSON. His trial, we understand, will take place at Washington on the 11th inst. and that Capt. STEWART, of the navy, is to be president of the court. Of the nature of these charges we are uninformed.

MR. COBBETT'S LAST LETTER.
Is entitled, "A peep into the den of sinners, pensions and grants; addressed to the laboring class in England, Scotland and Ireland." It is dated "North Hampstead, Long Island, July 4, 1817," and commences with the following observations on the day of the anniversary of the independence of the United States:—"Writing the date of this letter puts me in mind of the circumstance, that this day is the only one which is celebrated as a festival by the people of this country. It was on the 4th of July that they declared themselves independent of England. They succeeded in establishing that independence, after a long and arduous struggle against the English fleets and armies, and against the Brunswickers, Hessians, and other German troops, hired by our government of the German princes. The ground of that memorable quarrel was, that the government wanted to tax the Americans without letting them send members to Parliament. Upon this ground the people resisted; and in the House of Lords, Lord Chatham, the father of Pitt, said, that they had 'a right to resist,' and that he rejoiced that they had resisted. This revolution, which has led to such mighty consequences in the world, and which was the first great blow given to despotism and superstition, was built upon the foundation, that he who is taxed without his own consent, is a slave. He may call himself what he will; but if he has no voice in making the laws by which he is liable to be punished, and by which his property is taken away and applied to the use of others, he is, to all intents and purposes, a slave."

Speaking of the pensions granted for life by the British government, to persons who have served only two or three years abroad in the capacity of foreign ministers, Mr. C. observes,

"The American foreign ministers receive, while on service, each of them about a fifth part as much a year as Canning received per year while he was at Lisbon, and they receive no pensions after their employment ceases. But, then, the American people have not the satisfaction to see such men as Canning rotting in his chariot, while they eat greens and butter milk! The American people have not the honor to pay 20s. a bushel for English salt; but, on the contrary, I know a fully paid salt, of English money, for that very salt for which I used to give 20s. a bushel in London, and 19s. a bushel at Botley. People here give salt to their cattle in great abundance, and to surprising advantage; they take their hay in sometimes almost green, and throw salt amongst it, which makes it, they say, as good as hay made in the general way. Yet this very salt comes from England. Yea, is made in that very same England, where a poor man can hardly get salt to use with his potatoes! But then the Americans, as I said before, have not the honor to have such pensioners, great pensions, great grants, and a long list of 'late foreign ministers'—though the foreign affairs of the country are conducted with more ability than those of any other nation in the world. As a proof of this, compare the public papers of the American foreign ministers with the papers of Castlereagh, Canning, Wellesley, or any of the rest of them. Besides, the American foreign ministers are always amongst the very first in the country for talent, wisdom and integrity. Of the five Presidents, three have formerly been foreign ministers. And it is to men like these that the Americans give about a fifth part as much as we give to such men as Canning and Frere! But then the people of America do not live upon butter milk and grains; nor do they live upon tea and potatoes."

THE PUPILS.
Of the Union Grammar School, will be examined 24th inst. The patrons of the school and the friends of youthful improvement are requested to attend at nine o'clock A. M.

FRESH TURNIP SEED.
For sale at the Printing Office, Charles town August 6.

NOTICE.
Farmers' Mechanics' and Merchants' Bank of Jefferson County, Va.
The Stockholders having this 5th day of August, 1817, duly declared that the association is dissolved.—The Directors have ordered that the agents, on the 16th inst. shall pay a dividend of seventy five cents on each share of the capital stock, which stands duly credited by the payment of the five installments heretofore called for—that they refund to the Stockholders the money paid on the fifth and fourth installments, and that they require payment of interest on all stock notes up to that date.

Published by order of the board of directors.
JOHN VATES, Pres.
Those concerned are hereby notified, that the agents will attend on the 16th inst. at the counting room of Mr. R. Worthington, at which they carry into effect the above order—and they request that all persons indebted to the association, or claiming money therefrom, will call on that day to close their transactions.—Funds remain in the hands of James Stephenson and R. Worthington, Esqrs. to redeem the notes issued by the bank.
Charlestown, August 6.

CORN FOR SALE.
The subscriber has a quantity of corn for sale, at five dollars per barrel.
MASON B. DODD.
August 6.

Wanted to Purchase,
An easy going saddle horse, of good quality, and capable of performing a journey. Enquire of the Printer.

WHEAT FANS.
The subscriber informs the public that he has removed to the farm formerly owned by Mr. John Bryan, about two miles from Charlestown, on the road leading from said place to Harper's Ferry, where he continues to make wheat fans in the best manner, on the most reasonable terms, and shortest notice. Persons at a distance, by forwarding their orders for fans, to the Post Office, in Charlestown, will be informed when the fans will be ready for delivery. He has several fans on hand for sale.
BENJAMIN HELLER.
August 6.

FOR SALE,
A Set of Blacksmith's Tools.
Apply to the subscriber, in Charlestown.
MOSES ORAM.
Aug. 6.

Trustee's Sale.
By virtue of a deed of trust executed to Jacob Myers and the subscriber, by Jacob Stephen, on the 26th day of November 1815, to secure the payment of several sums of money therein specified, to be due from the said Jacob Stephen to Henry S. Turner, the undersigned will sell, upon the first Saturday of Oct. next, to the highest bidder, for cash, as much of the tract of land on which the said Stephen now resides, as will raise a sufficient sum to pay the balance due the said Turner, with interest and costs of sale. The Deed of Trust is recorded in the county court of Jefferson, and the sale will take place on the premises and commence at about 12 o'clock.
THOMAS GRIGGS, jun.
Surviving Trustee.
August 6.

Estray Cow.
Came to the plantation of the subscriber, in January last, a red milky cow, white rump and tail, a salt and under bit in the right ear, supposed to be three years old last spring—appraised to twenty dollars.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.
JOHN M'PHERSON.
August 6.

RUINS OF POMPEII.
Magnificent monuments of ancient splendor still continue to be discovered in search of the ruins of Pompeii. Behind the temple which was lately noticed, a public building has been found, built at right angles, 260 Neapolitan palms long, and 120 broad and surrounded in the interior by a portico of 50 columns. It is ornamented with beautiful paintings, some of which are very valuable, as among others, one of which represents a warrior precepted from a char drawn by four horses. The pavement is a mosaic, formed in part of small white and colored stones and in part of large slabs of marble of various colors. Several inscriptions have been traced, that ascertained the use of this monument.—One of them indicates that the right *lanium abstrudendum* (a right established by the Roman laws, preventing, in certain cases, neighboring proprietors from having lights or prospects over the contiguous estates) had been purchased at the price of several thousand sesterces.—This discovery has afforded new riches to sculpture—several statues have been found. A Venus five palms high, and a *Hemaphysdite* may be placed among the finest specimens of the Greek chisel that have come down to us. Several distinguished Artists think that in this Venus they have discovered one worthy to dispute pre-eminence with the *Venus de Medici*.—This opinion, inspired perhaps by the pleasure of the discovery, may be before long discussed, as the precious monuments of sculpture are to be transported to the Musee Bourbon.—In the same place have been found two arms of bronze, adorned with bracelets. The Chevalier Ardit, who directs the search, hopes to be enabled in a short time to expose the whole extent of Pompeii, which will probably be a mine fruitful in objects of the Fine Arts.

Singular Robbery.—A short time since, two men, apparently gentlemen, came to the house of Mr. Vansicer, innkeeper, about half way between Burlington and Cooper's Ferry. They complained of being much fatigued and after giving the landlord a valuable bundle for safe keeping, called for supper and wine. Mr. V. was highly delighted with the liberality and respectable appearance of his guests, and flew like lightning to wait upon them—the best in the house was served, and ample justice done to the feast. Having been copiously refreshed, to their heart's content, they were conducted to their rooms, previously ordering "a good breakfast." When night had wrapped all nature in deep sleep, save these watchful gentlemen, and the landlord, perhaps, in imagination presenting long bills, and joyfully receiving the needed fee, they arose, and literally abridged the scripture, for they took up their beds and walked. In the morning all the cooks were engaged for the reception of the gentle, who, as a matter of course, were the men "ground" with hot muffins. The best table being set in the best manner, and the landlord seated at the table in her best *lib and tucker*, it was thought necessary to awaken the lodgers before the breakfast should be cold, when it was ascertained they had eloped, having stripped the rooms of beds, bedding and looking glasses, nothing remaining but the bedsteads, tables and chairs. A sorry picture for the landlord—all now was consternation—the beds gone, and the breakfast spoiled! 'Twas now time to examine the gentlemen *caute* for deposit, when it is nothing but a parcel of dirty rags, really, they are in a handsome handkerchief presented itself to his astonished sight! which was the next day left at the police office in Philadelphia, with a description of the villains. We cannot say whether he has been so fortunate as to have re-taken his property since; but we can vouch for the truth of the above; for we saw the landlord's woful countenance, and heard his plaintive tale, the day after the robbery.
[Elizabethan Journal.]

HALL'S CULTIVATION.
The following strongly authenticated certificate has been forwarded to us for publication by a very respectable friend, who says its truth may be certainly relied on, as indeed we should have been certain from the signatures.
Nat. Adm.
We the undersigned have this day personally attended to the gathering and measuring a portion of the best of an experiment according to Mr. Jno. Hall's plan for cultivating Indian Corn, on Mr. George L. Brent's farm, and do hereby certify that the yield, as gathered, and measured in our presence, was at the rate of twenty three and three fourths barrels to the cultivated acre, or one hundred and eighteen bushels and three pecks. We also certify that the ground on which this experiment was made is so exceedingly sterile, being selected on that account, that it would not have yielded as much corn as would have paid the expense of cultivation.

GERARD ALEXANDER, Sr.
HERWINS HOARD.
BERNARD HOBE, jr.
LEWIS JENKINS.
JOHN WILATT.
Prince William Co. Virginia, near Dumfries, Nov. 8, 1815.

HISTORICAL CURIOSITY.
During the troubles in the reign of Charles I. a country girl came to London in search of a place as a servant maid, but not succeeding, she applied herself to carrying out beer from a brew house, and was one of those called

tabwoman. The brewer, observing a well looking girl in this low occupation, took her into his own family as a servant, and after a while married her; but he died whilst she was yet a young woman, and left a large fortune. The business of the brewery was devolved on Mr. Hyde, a gentleman of skill in law, to settle her husband's affairs. Hyde (who was afterwards Earl of Clarendon) finding the widow's fortune very considerable, married her. Of this marriage there was no other issue than a daughter, who was afterwards the wife of James II. and mother of Mary and Anne, queens of England.

THE PUPILS.
Of the Union Grammar School, will be examined 24th inst. The patrons of the school and the friends of youthful improvement are requested to attend at nine o'clock A. M.

FRESH TURNIP SEED.
For sale at the Printing Office, Charles town August 6.

NOTICE.
Farmers' Mechanics' and Merchants' Bank of Jefferson County, Va.
The Stockholders having this 5th day of August, 1817, duly declared that the association is dissolved.—The Directors have ordered that the agents, on the 16th inst. shall pay a dividend of seventy five cents on each share of the capital stock, which stands duly credited by the payment of the five installments heretofore called for—that they refund to the Stockholders the money paid on the fifth and fourth installments, and that they require payment of interest on all stock notes up to that date.

Published by order of the board of directors.
JOHN VATES, Pres.
Those concerned are hereby notified, that the agents will attend on the 16th inst. at the counting room of Mr. R. Worthington, at which they carry into effect the above order—and they request that all persons indebted to the association, or claiming money therefrom, will call on that day to close their transactions.—Funds remain in the hands of James Stephenson and R. Worthington, Esqrs. to redeem the notes issued by the bank.
Charlestown, August 6.

CORN FOR SALE.
The subscriber has a quantity of corn for sale, at five dollars per barrel.
MASON B. DODD.
August 6.

Wanted to Purchase,
An easy going saddle horse, of good quality, and capable of performing a journey. Enquire of the Printer.

WHEAT FANS.
The subscriber informs the public that he has removed to the farm formerly owned by Mr. John Bryan, about two miles from Charlestown, on the road leading from said place to Harper's Ferry, where he continues to make wheat fans in the best manner, on the most reasonable terms, and shortest notice. Persons at a distance, by forwarding their orders for fans, to the Post Office, in Charlestown, will be informed when the fans will be ready for delivery. He has several fans on hand for sale.
BENJAMIN HELLER.
August 6.

FOR SALE,
A Set of Blacksmith's Tools.
Apply to the subscriber, in Charlestown.
MOSES ORAM.
Aug. 6.

Trustee's Sale.
By virtue of a deed of trust executed to Jacob Myers and the subscriber, by Jacob Stephen, on the

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 Charleston, next door to Mr. James Stephenson's store.

Prepare to pay your Taxes.

The subscriber begs the people, resident in that district of the county west of Winchester, leading from Charlestown to Winchester, to prepare for the payment of their taxes, due for the present year.

Apothecary and Grocery.

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

- Medicines and Groceries. AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING: Anderson's Pills, Jaiap & Rhubarb, Balaena's Drops, Carolina Pink Root, Essence of Pepper, Gentian Root, Best Seneca Snake Root, ...

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—by horses, from the long experience he has had in the business, to be able to render complete satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

WOOL MIXER.

which will be eminently serviceable in preserving the cloth from tucks or draws, in the operation of falling.

JESSE BAYLEY.

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, cures, regimens, and means of prevention.

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.

- 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.

15 DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the pasture of general A. T. Mason, sometime between the 20th and 21st ult. a bright

RAY 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 nose bled.

SAM'L B. T. CALDWELL.

June 17—31.

MEDICINES.

Lee's Antibilious Pills, for the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, &c. Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, &c. Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

WHAT DO YOU WISH FOR!

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

PLANK & SCANTLING 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.

6437 2-3 ACRES.

Lying on each side of Big Rock Castle River, Clay county, Kentucky; this tract has eight tenements (at year's rents) with a good portion of cleared land to each, chiefly bottom.

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.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. X.]

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1817.

[No. 488.

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.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and so on in proportion.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and so on in proportion.

WHEAT FANS.

The subscriber informs the public that he has removed to the farm formerly owned by Mr. John Bryan, about two miles from Charlestown, on the road leading from said place to Harper's Ferry, where he continues to make wheat fans in the best manner, on the most reasonable terms, and shortest notice.

BENJAMIN HELLER.

August 6.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed to Jacob Myers and the subscriber, by Jacob Stephen, on the 26th day of November 1815, to secure the payment of several sums of money therein specified, to be due from the said Jacob Stephen to Henry S. Turner, the undersigned will sell, on the first Saturday of Oct. next, to the highest bidder, for cash, as next of the tract of land on which the said Stephen now resides, as will raise a sufficient sum to pay the balance due the said Turner, with interest and costs of sale.

THOMAS GRIGGS, jun. Surviving Trustee.

August 6.

Estray Cow.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, in January last, a red milky cow, white rump and tail, a slit and under bit in the right ear, supposed to be three years old last spring—appraised to twenty dollars.

JOHN M'PHERSON.

August 6.

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.

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.

6437 2-3 ACRES.

Lying on each side of Big Rock Castle River, Clay county, Kentucky; this tract has eight tenements (at year's rents) with a good portion of cleared land to each, chiefly bottom.

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.

Cash given for Rags.

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

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

NARRATIVE.

On the late visit of the President to the Independence 74, Com. Bainbridge, with that attention to the interests of those under his command, which so strongly characterizes him, on presenting his officers, detained acting midshipman King, while he mentioned his escape alone in an open boat from Bermuda. The following is a statement in the words of midshipman King himself:—

I was taken in the U. S. brig Vixen, on the 22d of November, 1812, by his B. M. ship Southampton, commanded by Sir James Yeo. The Vixen and Southampton were wrecked on the 27th November, on Little Island, one of the Bahamas. We were taken off Little Island by his B. M. brig Rhodan, and taken to Jamaica, where we were kept prisoner until the 3d of April, 1813, when a part of the Vixen's crew were paroled, myself among the number, and sent home in the Rebecca, Syms, of Philadelphia. We entered the Delaware on the 2d of May, & were boarded by the Poitiers, of 74 guns, commanded by Sir John P. Bessford, who ordered us to come to anchor, and took all the officers and men belonging to the Vixen on board the Poitiers, for the purpose of exchanging them for some of his crew, then prisoners at Philadelphia. The officers and men were released on the 10th of May, with the exception of James Stevens, carpenter of the Vixen, and myself, whom Sir John thought proper to detain on the supposition of our being British subjects. The Poitiers sailed for Bermuda on the 12th, and arrived on the 25th of May. Stevens and myself were sent on board the guard ship Ruby, of 64 guns, then commanded by Com. Evans. The Ruby had a fine boat, which sailed remarkably fast. I mentioned to some of my companions in captivity, that we might venture to cross the gulf in her, without much danger, but could get none of them to join me, with the exception of a man by the name of John Black, who gave his assent, and gave his oath that he would join me in any scheme for our liberty. Thinking I could put confidence in this man, I next day sold some shirts to some of the crew, and got one of the men belonging to the Ruby to buy me a pocket compass and four loaves of bread. Being 6 or 8 days without getting any chance to make my escape, and our mess being short of provisions, I gave two of my loaves to the mess. The 24th of July, being very stormy, and continuing so during the night, I thought it would be the best opportunity I could get of going off with the boat, and accordingly watched for the favorable moment. About 11 o'clock, P. M., a heavy squall of rain came on, and the sailing on the gang way was discontinued, when my companion, after handing me the burden, said he would not get in vain did I state that we should have fair wind one half the way at least, owing to the trade winds prevailing in that latitude; he said it would be impossible to cross the gulf in an open boat, and mentioned the scantling of our provisions. Finding I could not prevail on him to go, I shoved off and let the boat drift astern of the ship. When about a hundred yards astern, they struck a bell, and the sentry cried 'all well!' I made sail as soon as possible, and at day light was 30 miles from the ship. On missing the boat, they sent several vessels in chase of me, as I have since been informed by one of the prisoners on board.

I had several squalls between Bermuda and the Gulf stream. I suffered a good deal for want of sleep, and did every thing I could think of to keep myself awake. My lips were parched with the sun; I used to irritate them with my fingers, to try if it would keep them awake; but all proved ineffectual; I often got asleep, and sometimes when I awoke would find the boat with her sails aback and steering a different course. After being out four days, I tried to steer by tying my hand to the tiller, which proved to be very useful to me the rest of the passage. I suffered a good deal in the Gulf, owing to the continual motion of the boat. I saw a brig, but thinking that she was an Englishman, I was fearful of approaching her. I made Cape Henry on the 2d of August, about 4 P. M. and on approaching the light house, discovered the British fleet lying in Lynnhaven Bay. I hailed to the southward, and heaved the boat about 12 o'clock at night, about ten miles to the southward of the Cape. I un-

pay but six per cent, and two per cent to the admiralty, which the merchants of other nations pay?—All produce of the country to which the vessel belongs to pay no more duty than is exacted of citizens. All arms and military stores are free of duty, as well as the return cargoes purchased for them.

Then follows a bulletin, dated May 12, giving an account of a battle fought by Gen. Piar in Guiana, in which he claims to have routed the royalists, taken 586 prisoners, including in the number Ceruti, governor of Guiana, and 17 officers.

The next article is a decree of the Executive government in which it is declared that the style of the Sovereign Congress of Venezuela shall be The Honorable Congress, the title of executive power shall be The Respectable, that of the judiciary, The Just. The title of High Officers is Honorable, and these titles are to be given in all official correspondence.

The next article is as follows, "Palace of the Government, at Pampatar, May 12, 1817, year 7.

Considering the distinguished services rendered by the inhabitants of the Island, (Island of Margarita) in the struggle which they have maintained for the destruction of the enemy and for the glory of the republic, this Island shall take the name of New Sparta on account of the resemblance of the heroism which they have exhibited to that of the ancient republic of that name in Greece. Those communicated by the Respectable Executive Power for publication.

SASIANO BAZARES, Secretary.

The next and last article is a decree that the flag of the Venezuelan ships of war shall bear seven stars, representing the seven provinces, but merchant vessels shall carry only the tri-colored flag.

CHARLESTOWN, July 29.

FROM AMELIA ISLAND.

By the pilot-boat schr. Humming-Bird, arrived here yesterday in 4 days from St. Marys, we have the latest advices from the scene of patriotic warfare on our Southern Border.—The forces of Gen. McGregor, are stated to remain in quiet possession of the Island of Amelia, in expectation of being soon joined by reinforcements which will enable them to assail the fortress of St. Augustine with a certainty of success.

The general in chief had made liberal advances of pay to his men, and the rebels solicited their strict attention to discipline.

Information had been obtained from St. Augustine, that Don Francisco Morales, late commandant of Amelia, had been put in irons immediately on his arrival at the former place—and the general expectation was, that he would lose his head, for surrendering that place, in express contradiction to his orders, without firing a gun. It was also ascertained, by the same means, that the governor of St. Augustine had received a reinforcement from Havana, and that every man, and even the boys of the town, had taken up arms for the defence of the place.

A small Spanish schooner, from St. Augustine, evading the Patriots, arrived at St. Marys, a few days before the Humming-Bird sailed—but a sharp look out would be kept to prevent her returning in safety to the port from whence she came.

Two small privateers were fitting out at Fernandina on the 21st inst for a cruise against the Spanish commerce.

A Patriot privateer schooner was said to be cruising off the harbor of St. Augustine, at the time Capt. Liverpool sailed.

The sloop Genl. Washington, which sailed yesterday for Savannah, has on board a company of U. S. troops, intended for the protection of the frontier of Georgia. They are to be joined at Savannah by another detachment and will proceed from thence to the vicinity of St. Marys, where they are to be stationed.

CROGHANVILLE.

WOOSTER, (O.) JULY 11.

Agreeably to the proclamation of the president of the United States, the sale of lots in the town of Croghanville at the Lower Rapids of the Sandusky river, commenced on the 7th inst. and was concluded on the 10th. The lots were all sold, with the exception of 5 or 10, and at various prices, from twenty dollars to six hundred. We suppose the average price to be about one hundred dollars per lot. After the sale of the town lots an out lot of two and a half acres was set up, which sold at the rate of 115 dollars per acre. The sale of out lots commenced again this morning. The number of persons attending the sales is considerable; and they are from different sections of the United States. Particulars relative to the sales shall be given as they occur, both of Croghanville and Perryburgh.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

By the brig Sally Barker, Defries, arrived at this port from Bahia, we have received verbal intelligence from that place to June 17, and papers to the 13th. We do not however from either source obtain a very full knowledge of the state of affairs in the Brazil. The army of the republicans evacuated the city of Pernambuco, as has been before stated, but it was supposed to be still in existence. Many of the leaders had been taken prisoners, and several of them had suffered the punishment of death. Martins and 12 other persons are said to have been taken prisoners while on a reconnoitering party, and sent to Bahia, where Martins and two others were tried, received the sentence of death and were immediately shot. They submitted to the sentence with great coolness and magnanimity. One of them, when brought to the place of execution, addressed the spectators in a bold and impressive manner, telling them that he was about to suffer death for wishing to make them freemen. Several persons were executed June 13, of whom the following is a list, as nearly as we are able to decipher the manuscript in which their names are given us:—Domingos Jose Mez, Miguel Joaquin de Almeida, Bernardo Luis Ferrera Portugal, Jose Luis de Mondouia, and Miguel Jose perra Caldas.

It was reported that one in four of the Pernambucians, who had taken up arms, was to suffer death. Many arrests had been made of suspected persons, in other parts of Brazil, and as there was a plan for a general conspiracy, which was defeated only by the premature disclosure of it at Pernambuco, it was apprehended there would be many executions in all parts of the kingdom.

A fleet consisting of a ship of the line, a frigate, a sloop of war, and several transports, including on board 2000 troops, arrived at Bahia May 27, and sailed for Pernambuco June 15.—From the sailing of so large a force so long after the royalists had taken possession of Pernambuco, it may be concluded that a considerable republican force remains in arms.

A Buenos Ayres paper of May 11, received by the brig Cora arrived at this port, contains an official account, communicated by the governor of the province of Tucuman, of the capture of the town of Tamia on the 15th of April, by the republican Genl. Col. Madrid. The prisoners taken were 351, including 20 officers. This advantage was gained with very little loss on the part of the conquerors.

We have received the Port au Prince Telegraph of June 29, which is full of a variety of official papers of the government of the United States of Venezuela. The first of these is a proclamation of Santiago Marino, Captain General and first chief of the armies of the Republic to the people of Venezuela, dated May 10, 1817, year 7.

The second is an act of the government, confirming Bolivar's decree proclaiming freedom to slaves, and enacting a penalty for its violation.

The third a commission to the Honorable citizen Louis Brion, appointing him Admiral of the Venezuelan squadron, and Capt. General of the armies by land and sea.

The fourth is a military law, passed May 13 of the year 7 of the Liberties of the Venezuela, declaring every individual from 11 to 60 years of age, soldiers of the republic, and requiring them to present themselves in 24 hours to the several military commanders who are to enrol their names, ages, places of birth, &c. Those who neglect are to be considered enemies of the republic, and punished according to circumstances.

Next follows an act of the Supreme Executive power of the United States of Venezuela, passed May 17, of the year 7, which after a preamble expressing the desire of the republic to show its gratitude to Great Britain and the United States of North America, for the hospitality shown to emigrants of the republic, and for admitting her ships into their ports, and respecting her flag on the high seas, decrees that English or North American manufactures, or merchandise of any kind, imported into Venezuela under the flags of these two nations "shall

pay but six per cent, and two per cent to the admiralty, which the merchants of other nations pay?—All produce of the country to which the vessel belongs to pay no more duty than is exacted of citizens. All arms and military stores are free of duty, as well as the return cargoes purchased for them.

Then follows a bulletin, dated May 12, giving an account of a battle fought by Gen. Piar in Guiana, in which he claims to have routed the royalists, taken 586 prisoners, including in the number Ceruti, governor of Guiana, and 17 officers.

The next article is a decree of the Executive government in which it is declared that the style of the Sovereign Congress of Venezuela shall be The Honorable Congress, the title of executive power shall be The Respectable, that of the judiciary, The Just. The title of High Officers is Honorable, and these titles are to be given in all official correspondence.

The next article is as follows, "Palace of the Government, at Pampatar, May 12, 1817, year 7.

Considering the distinguished services rendered by the inhabitants of the Island, (Island of Margarita) in the struggle which they have maintained for the destruction of the enemy and for the glory of the republic, this Island shall take the name of New Sparta on account of the resemblance of the heroism which they have exhibited to that of the ancient republic of that name in Greece. Those communicated by the Respectable Executive Power for publication.

SASIANO BAZARES, Secretary.

The next and last article is a decree that the flag of the Venezuelan ships of war shall bear seven stars, representing the seven provinces, but merchant vessels shall carry only the tri-colored flag.

CHARLESTOWN, July 29.

FROM AMELIA ISLAND.

By the pilot-boat schr. Humming-Bird, arrived here yesterday in 4 days from St. Marys, we have the latest advices from the scene of patriotic warfare on our Southern Border.—The forces of Gen. McGregor, are stated to remain in quiet possession of the Island of Amelia, in expectation of being soon joined by reinforcements which will enable them to assail the fortress of St. Augustine with a certainty of success.

The general in chief had made liberal advances of pay to his men, and the rebels solicited their strict attention to discipline.

Information had been obtained from St. Augustine, that Don Francisco Morales, late commandant of Amelia, had been put in irons immediately on his arrival at the former place—and the general expectation was, that he would lose his head, for surrendering that place, in express contradiction to his orders, without firing a gun. It was also ascertained, by the same means, that the governor of St. Augustine had received a reinforcement from Havana, and that every man, and even the boys of the town, had taken up arms for the defence of the place.

A small Spanish schooner, from St. Augustine, evading the Patriots, arrived at St. Marys, a few days before the Humming-Bird sailed—but a sharp look out would be kept to prevent her returning in safety to the port from whence she came.

Two small privateers were fitting out at Fernandina on the 21st inst for a cruise against the Spanish commerce.

A Patriot privateer schooner was said to be cruising off the harbor of St. Augustine, at the time Capt. Liverpool sailed.

The sloop Genl. Washington, which sailed yesterday for Savannah, has on board a company of U. S. troops, intended for the protection of the frontier of Georgia. They are to be joined at Savannah by another detachment and will proceed from thence to the vicinity of St. Marys, where they are to be stationed.

CROGHANVILLE.

WOOSTER, (O.) JULY 11.

Agreeably to the proclamation of the president of the United States, the sale of lots in the town of Croghanville at the Lower Rapids of the Sandusky river, commenced on the 7th inst. and was concluded on the 10th. The lots were all sold, with the exception of 5 or 10, and at various prices, from twenty dollars to six hundred. We suppose the average price to be about one hundred dollars per lot. After the sale of the town lots an out lot of two and a half acres was set up, which sold at the rate of 115 dollars per acre. The sale of out lots commenced again this morning. The number of persons attending the sales is considerable; and they are from different sections of the United States. Particulars relative to the sales shall be given as they occur, both of Croghanville and Perryburgh.

JOSEPH WYSONG.

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.

Positively the last Notice.

THE 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 Griggs, Esq. for collection by suit.

GEO. W. HUMPHREYS.

July 30.

Wanted Immediately.

A boy of 12 or 13 years of age, to learn the Cabinet and Turning business.

ANDREW WOODS.

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 bared, some marks or slits 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.

R. H. WASHINGTON.

July 25.

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 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 25.

July 25.

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 James county, Va.

Wm. LITTLE, Deputy for Van Rutherford.

July 23.

JANE WOODS

OFFERS to the 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 12 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, perhaps, 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