Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the farm of Mr. John Gr... near Charlestown, on the 24th inst. a bay horse, about 15 hands high, five years old last spring, shod before, marked by the gears, and has never been docked. The above reward will be paid for taking up said horse and giving such information to the Editor of the Farmer's Repository, or to Mr. Jonathan Wickersham, as will enable me to get him again, and all reasonable expenses if brought to my residence near Bucklestown.

WALTER EVANS.

August 27.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, on Friday the 19th of September next, at the late residence of George Smallwood, deceased, about four miles from Charlestown, horses, cows, sheep, hogs, beds and bedding, household and kitchen furniture, corn and buckwheat in the ground, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Nine months credit will be given, upon the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon.

GABRIEL SMALLWOOD.

August 27.

100 *Dollars Reward.*

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living on the Rock's Farm, Jefferson County, Va. on the night of the 10th instant, a negro man, by the name of

HARRY.

Said negro is of dark complexion, about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made, has rather a long face, and when met or spoken to, has a down look, has a stiffness in the middle joint of one of his little fingers, I believe the one on his right hand, occasioned by a hurt when small, which prevents him from straightening it; chews tobacco and is about 22 years of age. Took with him only the clothes he wore, which were a wool hat, tow linen shirt, and trowsers, a striped yellow, white and red, cotton waistcoat, a blue cotton coat, a pair of old half boots, which I believe had been foxed, and perhaps a pair of bound shoes. HARRY is a valuable hand on a farm, he is a good wagoner, cradler, mower and ploughman—It is likely he will try to pass for a free man, as he has a free father (also named *HARRY*,) who is at this time, and has, ever since he was emancipated, been living in Loudoun county, Va. in the neighbourhood where said negro was raised. He was raised by my father, Jas. Lewis, of Loudoun county, Va. and is still his property, with whom he lived until about five years since, when he was removed into Jefferson county, where he has remained until his elopement, on the farm which I occupy.

If said negro is apprehended in the state of Virginia, and secured in any jail so that I get him again, I will give 35 dollars; if brought home, I will give 50 dollars, and all reasonable travelling expenses.—If he is apprehended out of the state of Virginia, and secured in any jail, so that I get him again, I will give 75 dollars; and if brought home, 100 dollars, and travelling expenses paid.

JOHN H. LEWIS.

August 27.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber informs his employers that he has commenced his singing School in the stone church in Charlestown, agreeably to notice given by the Rev. Mr. Allen. Therefore all who gave express verbal orders, to have their names attached to the subscription, as well as those who subscribed themselves, are desired to send their children every Wednesday afternoon.

A. TOLAND.

Aug 27.

Pocket Book Lost.

LOST, on the 26th instant, on the road leading from Charlestown to the Camp Meeting, an old *Red Morrocco Pocket Book*, containing a five dollar note on the bank of Leesburg, a two dollar note on the bank of Harper's Ferry, two 2 dollar notes not particularly recollected, and some small change. The finder will be rewarded with two dollars, on leaving the book with its contents at the office of the Farmer's Repository, or with the subscriber, in Bucklestown.

JOHN DAWSON.

Aug. 27.

Regimental Orders.

THE first Battalion, commanded by Major Davenport, will parade in Shepherd'stown, on Saturday the 25th of October next, at 11 o'clock.

The second Battalion commanded by Major Hite, will parade in Charlestown, on Saturday the 18th of October next, at eleven o'clock.

VAN RUTHERFORD,
Lieut. Col. Com. 55th Reg. V. M.

August 27.

BACON AND LARD FOR SALE.

Apply to
HUMPHREYS & KEYES.

August 20.

Ephraim S. Bellar, CABINET MAKER,

HAS just received an assortment of Mahogany, equal to any in this part of the country, and furnished himself with the newest fashions for Sideboards, Secretaries, Bureaus, &c. He returns his most grateful acknowledgements to the public for past favors, and hopes by strict attention, the superior quality and neatness of his work, to continue to receive a share of public patronage. All orders from a distance will be promptly attended to.

August 20.

Wheat, Rye, Oats & Corn,

WILL BE TAKEN AT A FAIR MARKET PRICE FOR

GOODS,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, WHO HAS ON HAND

Superfine and other cloths,
Silk, Straw and Chip Bonnets,
Ladies' and Misses Morocco Shoes,
Fur Hats.

And a variety of other

Dry Goods, Hardware, &c. &c.

Cogniac Brandy, Spirits and Wine of the best quality—All of which will be sold on the cheapest terms for cash, or country produce.

JOHN CARLILE.

Charlestown, Aug. 20.

LOOK HERE.

THE subscriber has on hand a quantity of

Well Burnt Brick,

which can be had low for cash. Any thing in his line, can and shall be done on the shortest notice, in the best manner, and on the most liberal terms.

TH. BUCKMASTER.

Charlestown, August 20.

Sale of Land under Deed of Trust.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, given to me by Ferdinando Fairfax and Eliza B. his wife, bearing date the first of June, 1812, to secure the payment of a sum of money therein named, to Elijah Chamberlin, I shall, on Monday the 22d day of September next, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, all that tract or parcel of land situated at and below the point of the Short Hill, in the county of Loudoun, being part of the original tract called Piedmont, and comprehending a range of mill seats, with a command of water, at and below a considerable fall on the river Potomac, estimated to contain from 50 to 60 acres.

The sale will be made at Harper's-Ferry at 12 o'clock. A. M.

JOHN DIXON.

August 20.

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 1813, 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.

VALUABLE PROPERTY *FOR SALE.*

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

JOSEPH WYSONG.

July 30.

CHARLES-TOWN MILL.

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

Flour, Chopt Rye, Corn Meal and Oats

always for sale at the above mill.

R. WORTHINGTON.

July 23.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note, or book account, are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can nor will be given.

NATHAN JANNEY.

Smithfield, August 13.

VALUABLE LAND *FOR SALE.*

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

1360 ACRES,

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

6437 2-3 ACRES

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

The road from Lexington leading through Richmond, up Rock Castle to the Goose Creek Salt Works, (which latter place is about ten miles distant) affords *a ready cash market at the door for all kinds of produce.* Both of these tracts are situated in fine grazing countries & well adapted to raising stock. Any further information which may be wanted relative to these lands, can be obtained by applying to me, at the Post office, Shepherds Town, Virginia.

JAMES BROWN.

July 30.

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

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.

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.

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.

Approved Patent and Family MEDICINES.

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

Doctor Robertson's celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health,

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

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

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

Doctor Robertson's Patent Stomachic Bitters.

Doctor Robertson's Infallible Worm Destroying Lozenges.

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

Doctor Dyott's Patent Itch Ointment.

Dr. Dyott's Infallible Tooth Ache Drops.

The Restorative Dentifrice,
For cleansing, whitening and preserving the Teeth and Gums.

ROBERT DOWNEY.

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 qualities, and capable of performing a journey. Enquire of the Printer.

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

Madeira, Old Port, L. P. Teneriffe, Claret	WINES.
Old Cogniac Brandy,	
Jamaica Spirits,	
New England Rum,	
Loaf and Brown Sugar,	
Gun Powder, Hyson, Young Hyson	TEAS
20 Barrels Herrings,	
Cloves, Mace, Termeric,	
Nutmegs, &c. &c. &c.	
MILL AND CUT SAWS.	

3000 feet well seasoned inch Pine Plank.

HUMPHREYS & KEYES.

July 30.

R. DOWNEY,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

Box Figs, best Filberts,
Almonds, Rice,
Candles, Coffee,
Acomack *PEACH BRANDY,*
Best chewing *TOBACCO.*

ALSO—A FRESH SUPPLY OF

CONFECTIONARY.

August 13.

English, French, India, Russia and American GOODS.

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

Superfine Cloths,	*Long & short yellow and blue Nankeens,*
Do. Cassimeres,	*Lace Veils & Shawls,*
Cotton Cassimeres,	*Bandannoe handkerchiefs assorted,*
Cords and Velvets,	*India Muslins,*
Fancy Vestings,	*Floss Boss,*
Bombazettes,	*Green & blue Gauze,*
Cotton shirtings,	*Thread and Cotton Laces,*
Steam Loom do.	*Gimp-headed Fringe*
Ginghams,	*Irish Linens,*
Chintzes & Calicoes,	*Do. Shirtings,*
Fancy Muslins,	*Table Diaper,*
Cotton and Silk Hosiery,	*Towel ditto,*
Plain and Twilled Cravats,	*Counterpanes,*
Feather and Paper Fans,	*Marking Canvas,*
Ribbands,	*Russia Sheeting,*
Silk and Straw Bonnets,	*Ditto Duck,*
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,	*Ditto Diaper,*
Kid, Morocco, and Leather Shoes,	*White and Brown Tecklenburgs,*
Rich Satins,	*Dowlasses,*
Do. Levantines,	*German Rolls,*
Do. Lutestrings,	*Plaids & Stripes,*
Black and white Silk Lace,	*Chambrays,*
Shawls and Handkerchiefs,	*Checks,*
Men's and Women's Silk Gloves,	*Tickings,*
Do. Beaver & Kid,	*Bleached and Brown Shirtings,*
Canton Crapes,	*Spun Cotton of all Numbers,*
	Baltimore & Country made Fur and Wool Hats.

Also—A large assortment of

Groceries and Liquors.

—LIKEWISE—

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

Together with an excellent assortment of

SADDLERY,

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

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

☞ Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves.

R. WORTHINGTON.

May 28.

Cash given for Rags.

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

Digitized by Harpers Ferry National Historical Park under grant from Harpers Ferry Historical Assoc.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. X.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1817. [No. 492.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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

Jefferson County, to wit.

August Court, 1817.

Walter B. Selby, Complainant,
vs.
Parmenus Smallwood, and John B. Henry, Deputy Sheriff of Jefferson County, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendant, Parmenus Smallwood, not having entered his appearance agreeably to an Act of Assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, on the motion of the Complainant by his counsel; It is ordered, that the said Defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in November next, and answer the bill of the Complainant: And that the other Defendant, John B. Henry, as distributee of the estate of George Smallwood, deceased, heretofore appointed for that purpose, by this Court, do not pay, convey away, or secret any monies by him owing to, or goods or effects in his hands belonging to the absent defendant Parmenus Smallwood, until the further order of this Court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmers Repository, printed in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the door of the Court House of the said County.

A Copy.—Teste,
ROBERT G. HITE, *Clk.*

September 3.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber's farm in harvest, a large white drove steer, speckled with small red spots, particularly about the neck, thick horns, inclining inwards, not very long, about four year old. I will give five dollars to any person that will secure him so that I get him again, and all reasonable expences paid, if brought home.

RICHD. M'SHERRY.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, in June, two red heifers, the one a muley with a star on her forehead, no mark on the ear—the other entirely red, with a crop off each ear, and a slit in the left. The owner can have them by proving them and paying charges.

RICHD. M'SHERRY.

Sept. 3.

Stray Steer.

CAME to the subscriber's farm, adjoining Capt. B. Beeler's, some time in the month of June last, a Black and White spotted Steer, with a crop off the right ear.—No other brand or mark perceiveable. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

TH. R. HAMMOND.

Sept. 3.

CORN FOR SALE.

The subscriber has a quantity of corn for sale, at five dollars per barrel.

MASON B. DODD.

August 6.

Sale of Land under Deed of Trust.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, given to me by Ferdinando Fairfax and Eliza B. his wife, bearing date the first of June, 1812, to secure the payment of a sum of money therein named, to Elijah Chamberlin, I shall, on Monday the 22d day of September next, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, all that tract or parcel of land situated at and below the point of the Short Hill, in the county of Loudoun, being part of the original tract called Piedmont, and comprehending a range of mill seats, with a command of water, at and below a considerable fall on the river Potomac, estimated to contain from 50 to 60 acres.

The sale will be made at Harper's-Ferry at 12 o'clock. A. M.

JOHN DIXON.

August 20.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Extract of a letter from Messrs. Lawrence, Willis and Lawrence, to their friends in New-York, dated

LIVERPOOL, JULY 19.

"Our cotton factory has been very animated for the last fortnight, and, generally speaking, an advance of an half penny per lb. has taken place. The sales have amounted to no less a quantity than 25,145 bags; the imports during the same period, only 11,236 bags. We quote you the prices of actual sales of this day, as follows:—boweds, of ordinary to middling quality, 17 to 18d; fair to good, 17 1-2 to 19 3-4, and fine, 20d. New-Orleans, 20 a 22 1-2; Sea Islands, 2s 1 1-2 to 2s 6 1-2; stained do. 1s 10d a 2s.

Flour fluctuates daily, but has a declining aspect. A parcel of New York was offered this day at auction; a few lots only brought 55s per barrel; the remainder was withdrawn at 51s 6 a 54s 9. The crop has a promising appearance.

Naval stores have been tolerably brisk the last week. Tar has sold at 16 a 17s per bbl.; turpentine at 15s 6d a 15 per cwt. Pot ashes are 52 a 54; pearls, 63. Carolina rice fluctuates almost daily; the present price 33 a 33s 6d per cwt. Quercitron bark, New York, 16 a 18s; Philadelphia, 19s a 21s; flaxseed 58 a 63s per cask of 7 bushels. Barrel staves demanded at 12 a 15*l*.

United States six per cent stock brisk at 104, dividend from 1st July; Spanish dollars at 4s 5d each."

LONDON, JULY 17.

Paris papers arrived yesterday to July 13. It appears that some fresh arrests have taken place in Bordeaux, in consequence of disclosures which Random made before he was executed. Intelligence from Augsburg adverts again to the intention of the Germanic Diet of adopting some measures to protect the German navigation from the Barbary pirates. General Lacy has been sent to the Island of Majorca; but it seems doubtful whether this has been the result of positive instructions, or of an apprehension that his continuance in Barcelona might excite an improper interest for his fate. The King has not yet notified his determination to the sentence.

We are happy to observe a continued announcement in these papers of the progressive decrease in the prices of grain and the general prospect of a prosperous harvest.—In the environs of Paris they have already begun to reap the corn, which is described as most abundant.

Letters from Rome express great doubts upon the probable recovery of the Pope.—The accident he met with has much impaired his health, already shattered by many sufferings as well as by old age.

The improvement in the young crops of wheat has been more general and sudden, in the course of the last fortnight, than the most experienced agriculturists have before remembered—with such rapidity of vegetation have they burst into full ear, that an early, instead of a protracted harvest, is now expected. This promising change, as might be looked, has given so favorable a turn to the markets as to lower the average price of wheat within a few days nearly twenty shillings a quarter.

Mr. Baring has set off for Paris, apparently on business relating to the loan negociated some months ago by the French government with him and other contractors.

Lord Arundel died at Bath on Monday last, in the 54th year of his age. His Lordship is succeeded in his titles by his eldest son, James Everaud Arundel, who married Mary, the only daughter of the late Marquis of Buckingham.

The Prussian Vice-Consul at Cherburg has published a notice that he had received advices from the Prussian Consul at Marseilles, stating, on the authority of the Captain of a merchant vessel which left Algiers on the 15th ult. that the Dey had fitted out a frigate of 44 guns, and some smaller vessels, which had sailed some days before the departure of the above vessel; and that they were sent out for the purpose of cruizing in the channel against Prussian vessels, as well as those of the Hanseatic Towns. This intelligence, it is stated, is confirmed by private letters.

We understand that a South American, calling himself an agent for the republic of Venezuela, is, and has been for some time, in London, endeavoring to induce British officers, sergeants and corporals, to enter into the service of the South American Independents. The terms proposed to commissioned officers are, a rank in the army of the republic equal to what they held in the British service, equal pay from the day of their arrival at Venezeula, and 200 dollars for defraying the expence of their passage and appointments. The sergeants and corporals receive pay from the moment of their embarkation, and have a free passage. The exertions of this agent have hitherto been, as we understand, very successful, and not many days since a vessel sailed from the river, having on board a considerable number of these adventurers.

America is now said, in the papers of that country, to possess twelve sail of the line, and have several more vessels of that magnitude on the stocks. We are more inclined to mention this circumstance, from the opportunity which it gives us of noticing a work every way remarkable and deserving consideration:—"On the Naval Occurrences in the late war between Great Britain and America," by a gentleman of the name of James, who was for some time a prisoner in America; and has given his attention in what may be termed a professional way, to the consideration of those causes by which the Americans obtained some *apparent* triumphs over us. His conclusions are most honorable to our skill and courage, and, we trust, will be equally beneficial to us in the way of direction and guide for the future. It is impossible here to insert the author's plans or tables; suffice it to say, that his work is one of calculation chiefly, shewing, by the most authentic returns, that the superiority of the Americans over us in action, proceeded only from their superiority either in weight, or number, or both, of guns, of men, vessels and even shot; a plate of the different kinds of shot used by the Americans being annexed. In addition to the claims of minute accuracy in all the calculations of men and metal, tonnage and size of vessels engaged, the work may serve as an entertaining history of the late naval war.—It is addressed "to Sir Philip B. V. Broke, who, on the 1st of June, 1813, in his majesty's frigate Shannon, captured, after a close action of 15 minutes, himself leading the boarders, the United States' frigate the Chesapeake, of the same force."

JULY 18.

Wednesday at twelve o'clock, a full meeting of the Lords of the Treasury took place. Their Lordships continued sitting till three o'clock, when the Earl of Liverpool and the Chancellor of the Exchequer went to attend a Council, which was summoned to meet at that hour at the Foreign Office. The Council continued in deliberation till past five.

By parliamentary paper it appears, that there are about 20 individuals who have dividends due to them upon the Orphan Fund, for various periods, from the year 1694 downwards. In one case the interest due is nearly five times greater than the principal.

His Majesty the Emperor of Russia has sent over four young Russians for the purpose of being instructed in the new method of teaching, that they may be placed at the head of seminaries.

A letter from Lisbon of the 1st inst. states, that the Portuguese Government, having obtained a Loan of near half a million sterling, were enabled to proceed with its armaments, and that the expedition for the Brazils was already in a very forward state of preparation.

The celebrated Madame de Lavalette quitted town last week for Paris. Her stay in this country was about a fortnight, and the object of her visit was to sell out of our public funds. Madame de Lavelette preserved a strict incognito, and both her arrival and departure were known to very few persons.

The remains of his grace the Duke of Northumberland are to be removed for interment in Westminster Abbey on Saturday morning; the cavalcade and carriages, we understand, will extend from Northumberland House to the Abbey.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 19.

The present session of parliament was closed on Saturday last in the usual manner, by an address from Parliament, and a speech from the throne. The Royal Speech, after taking a slight review of the leading transactions of the session, according to custom, proceeds to offer us all the consolation which the situation of our affairs admits, and perhaps a little more.—The cheering prospects, however, which it holds out had such an effect on the money market, that the funds immediately advanced two or three per cent. There is something in this extraordinary and continued rise in the stocks which is quite inexplicable. A short time since, when the gradual advance of the Consols to 73 or 74 was urged as a proof of brightening prospects and returning confidence, it was replied that this circumstance was so far from being symptomatic of public prosperity, that it indicated the direct contrary. The rise of the stocks it was said, was the natural effect of the depression of trade, in consequence of which a great part of the unemployed capital of the country found its way into the public funds. It is now distinctly admitted by public men of all parties, and by private accounts from every quarter, that our trade is improving, and consequently that the employment of commercial capital is considerably extended. Yet notwithstanding this obvious fact, that in the face of an insufficient and declining revenue, the consols have advanced from 75 to 82. We suspect that the enormous wealth accumulated by individuals, during the late war, is only just beginning to manifest itself in its full extent.

Before the close of the session Mr. Brougham brought forward his promised motion on the state of the nation. He introduced it by a speech, in which the unrivalled acuteness and immense resourses of his intellect were even more than usually exhibited. All the delinquencies of the administration, past, present, and to come, were strikingly displayed, and marshalled in such formidable array, that it required no common nerve to endure their aspect. But he had to do with men that were not easily appalled. Lord Castlereagh answered some of his arguments, and Mr. Canning so effectually ridiculed such of them as could not be answered, that the motion was negatived without a divison.

In the Court of King's Bench, on Monday se'nnight, Mr. Cook, an American merchant, formerly residing about ninety miles from Sierra Leone, in Africa, obtained a verdict of 10,000 pounds damages against Col. Maxwell, late Governor of Sierra Leone, for destroying his factory by fire, and carrying off his moveable property, under the pretence that the plaintiff was engaged in the slave trade. The plaintiff also obtained a verdict of 1000*l.* damages for false imprisonment.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, JULY 2.

Madame Regnault St. Jean d'Angely has obtained permission to quit the medical abode, to which, on account of the infirm state of her health, she was trasferred. Her intention, previously to her confinement, was to rejoin Count Regnault, her husband, in the United States. A certain time is granted her for the arrangement of her private affairs, at the expiration of which she is to quit Paris. She purposes repairing to Rotterdam by Aix-la-Chappelle, and is to be accompanied by a natural son of her husband, who is now in the Low Countries, superintending the preparations of her voyage. The project of this Lady's departure has been accelerated by the distressing accounts the late vessels from America have conveyed. It appears that Count Regnault, of such distinguished but servile talent, had not mental firmness enough to meet the reverses of his fortune, and that his intellectual faculties for some time past have been entirely deranged. He owed his elevation to his natural endowments alone. M. Regnault, from being a humble barrister at St. Jean d'Angely became successively Editor of several Journals remarkable for their vigour and effect, President of the Class of Literature at the Institute, the Imperial Attorney General, High Officer of the Legion of Honor, and Minister and Secretary of State of Napoleon and his family.

An article in the Journal des Debats of this morning, under the head of Brussels, is likely to excite attention, when it is remembered that no foreign intelligence can appear in the columns of a French newspaper without receiving the written authorization, and consequently a decree of sanction, from the foreign Office. The article states, that private letters announce, that a division exists in the British Cabinet, and that a war between Great Britain and America is near at hand, in which case Lord Grenville offers to form part of the ministry. For some time past, the Anti British Journals of this country have dwelt with complacency on the same idea. "In another continent (says the Mercury of this morning) the fierce rival of England preserves the dignity of her attitude, and the secret of her designs. Mr. Monroe visits the frontiers and the coasts, and the dockyards of the interior; he regards with sensibility the monuments of American glory; he encourages, one may even add, he gives confidence to the citizens. This journey resembles a preparation."

PARIS, JULY 13.

The price of grain still continues to fall every where. In the department of the Nievre, the measure of wheat, which was at nine francs, has fallen to four and a half.

The population of Paris, by a late census, amounts to 715,595, independently of the garrison. There are 27,371 houses, and 227,252 families.

The aeronaut Augustin, on Sunday last, at Lyons, in the plain des Brotteaux, made an aerostatic experiment, at the conclusion of which he was to descend in a parachute. It seems he could not succeed in cutting the rope of his boat, and he continued to rise till he was out of sight. It was thought that he was lost; and the most intense anxiety took place of the pleasure which had been expected. However, in the same evening, he alighted with difficulty at Hieres, a town about eight leagues from Lyons. The news of his descent did not reach Lyons till late on Tuesday; but on Wednesday M. Augustin arrived himself to tranquilize all anxieties on his behalf.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The French General Alix has published a work in the French Language, at Frankfort and Leipsic, in which he pretends to point

out the true structure of the universe, and to *overturn the theory of Newton respecting attraction.*

The Bible Society at Petersburg had lately a meeting there, at which Prince Galitzin stated that the whole number of societies, established to promote the circulation of the Word of God, amounted to at least a thousand, of which 700 are in Europe.

A Jewish Rabbi, his wife and two sons, were baptized at Rome, in the Church of the Twelve Apostles, on the 21st ult. After the ceremony of baptism was concluded, the Rabbi received the nuptial benediction from his Eminence Cardinal Morozzo. This man is Jacob Barocas, of Leghorn, 55 years old, and son of Zachariah and Rachael Levi. The Seignior Joseph Celani was his godfather, and his wife had the Countess Ripenti for her godmother.

The prospect of the hop crop has altered so much, within the last fortnight, that the old duty, which was laid at 65,000*l.* is now estimated at 105,000*l.*

An article, dated Russia, in the French papers, calculates the gross population of St. Petersburg at 285,500 persons, the military included. In 1764, the number of inhabitants in that capital amounted to 114,000 Russians, and 16,000 strangers; in 1792, St. Petersburg contained 193,000 natives, & thirty two thousand strangers.—Of the present population, of 285,500 souls, it is computed that the foreigners may amount to 35 or 36,000.

PLAGUE AT ALGIERS.—A letter from Gibraltar, dated June 18, received at Lloyd's, London, says—intelligence has been received from Algiers, stating that many are sick in that place. People who are all day in their shops, in good health, when they retire home at night after supper, make a convulsive cry and remain dead. Moors walking in the streets suddenly die. It is said to be the plague.

From every part of Germany, tidings have been received of the fall in prices of corn.—The Diet has decided that from the 1st of October next, the transit of corn shall be free throughout all Germany.

Dublin markets, 4th July was dull, and prices of every kind gave way. Little was done in flour, American 80s, new potatoes were coming in abundantly, and selling from 1 1-2 to 2 1-2 per lb.

The robbery of the house of Randell and Bridge of jewels to the value of 30,000*l.* is in a train of discovery. A part of the property, to the value of 10,000*l.* has been recovered.

On the anniversary of Louis XVIII. return to the capital, his majesty viewed 13 legions of the Parisian national guard upon the Boulevard Chaumartin. The streets through which he passed were lined with military, and the white flag and other appropriate emblems were displayed from the windows. The number of men under arms were estimated at 36,000. The city was illuminated at night.

A steam-boat has been invented in France by a Mr. Humphrey, on a principle which renders explosion impossible. This vessel carries passengers between Berlin and Charlottenburg.

A horrid murder has been committed in Lisbon, which excited much interest. A Portuguese officer having drawn his sword on one of his sisters, on the interference of his mother, cut down and stabbed the latter through the heart. The unfortunate object of his first attack was also desperately wounded; and the other sister, in attempting her escape from the chamber where this tragedy was performing, was precipitated down a flight of stone steps, and her skull fractured. The wretched author of these crimes was soon after arrested in the street, but appeared totally indifferent to the bloody deed he had perpetrated.

Letters from Paris dated the 10th July make mention of some trifling disturbances at Strasburg. The national guard was followed by many persons of low description hooting at them. The guard who could have put them to flight in a moment, took no notice of them.

The Portuguese squadron which is to convey the princess royal of Portugal to the Brazils, was expected at Leghorn the 30th June.

The harvest in Italy promises great abundance.

The London Times of the 14th July, states that the American squadron, commanded by commodore Chauncey, which had been in the harbor of Marseilles, arrived off Leghorn the 21st ult. It consists of the Washington of 86 guns and 780 men, and two frigates, the United States of 44 guns and 440 men, and the Constellation of 36 guns and 330 men."

It was reported in England that the Austrian troops were to evacuate Naples.

It is mentioned from Rome that the princess of Wales occupied the country house of the banker, Scultheiss, on the summit of Mount Aventine.

The Duke of Northumberland has left a revenue to the eldest son of 80,000 pounds per annum; and to each of the younger children he has bequeathed 100,000 pounds in cash.

The Paris papers of the 13th have arrived.—The Dutchess of Berry has not yet gratified her Royal relatives with the birth of a young Bourbon. It is doubtful whether the Queen of Spain will not take the lead of the Dutchess, and be first in the straw.

We learn from Stockholm, that the enquiry into the pretended conspiracy of the 13th of March, has been concluded. The public accuser has demanded that Lindholm shall make due satisfaction to those persons and families whose honour has suffered in the consequence of his conduct and shall be punished according to his offence. He also requires that Baron Klinkowstoem shall be called to an account for incautiously accusing certain persons without proof of their guilt.

The Court of Cassation at Paris has just decided an important question, and one altogether new in modern jurisprudence; namely, whether a father was bound to provide for the natural children of his deceased son, when they had been acknowledged by the latter. This question had been decided in the affirmative by the Royal Court of Douai; but the Court of Cassation, in virtue of the 756th article of the civil code, has reversed the decree.

In France it seems that the provincial physicians are not permitted to carry on their destructive practices in the metropolis itself.—Their licences to kill game are confined to certain districts. A Dr. Meunier has recently been fined 10,000 francs for having exercised his profession in Paris, "he having no right to exercise it except in the department of La Creuse."

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 4.

The elegant and fast sailing ship Julius Cæsar, Capt. Macey, arrived at this port yesterday, in 37 days from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 24th of July.

By this arrival, we learn, that the prospects for an abundant harvest continued, and that the price of bread stuffs were on the decline. American flour at Liverpool on the 24th of July, was from 50 to 55 shillings per barrel. Upland cotton from 17 to 20 pence per lb. American 6 per cent. stocks, at London July 22d, 105—U. S. Bank Stocks, 113 1-3.

It is stated, (says the London Globe of the 22d of July) under the head of Nuremburg, that Russia has engaged to support the cause of Ferdinand VII in Spanish America, with a squadron including six ships of the line, and an army of from 15 to 20,000 men, in consideration of the cession of Old and New California, the Island of Minorca, and certain commercial advantages by Spain to Russia.

The same paper also adds, that North America is stated to have engaged, in consideration of the cession of the two Floridas by Spain, to forbid all assistance to the Insurgents in its territories.

The Duchess de Berry was delivered of a daughter on the 13th July, but the infant died the same evening.

LONDON, JULY 21.

By a mail from Flanders, we learn, that on Monday last there were some disturbances at Brussels, occasioned by the dearness of vegetables; peace however was restored without bloodshed, but not till several cart loads of potatoes had been disposed of by the populace at their own prices. Any cause for tumult must, however, cease every where in a few days, as already in several places the new barley has come to market, and the rye was expected to be offered for sale yesterday.

The King of the Netherlands continues his tour through West Flanders. He has been at Cambray, Ghent, Nieuport, Ostend, and other places, making himself personally acquainted with the state of the country over which he reigns.

A letter from Valenciennes dated July 14, says—'Since the arrival of the Duke of Wellington at his head quarters it is observed that his Grace is very much occupied. Numerous Couriers have been sent to Paris with dispatches, which are supposed to relate to some new negociations between the Allied Powers and France. What is certain is, that the several important personages are expected at Cambray. All this opens a wide field for conjecture, while we are in quiet expectation of the clearing up of these political mysteries.'

The Paris papers of the 18th arrived last night, and those of the 19th this morning.

The Paris papers contain the report of the Committee appointed by the Diet of Frankfort to devise the most effectual means for protecting the commerce of Germany from the piracies of the Algerines and Tunisian corsairs. Our readers will observe in it the extreme anxiety with which the attention of the Diet is directed to the interference of England, which alone is conceived effectual towards correcting the evil; and to obtain this desirable object, as the great powers of Europe are to be entreated to exert their influence with the Court of Great Britain, it is proposed that a Confederacy should be formed for the purpose of pursuing, as pirates, any of the Barbary cruizers, if found in the Atlantic, and if taken, the ships are to be destroyed, and the crew subjected to rigorous bodily punishment.

Liverpool Corn Exchange, July 22.

The import of corn and flour has been trifling during the last week, and the demand limited. Wheat may be quoted 1s. oats 2d. and barley 6d. per bushel lower. In beans, peas, rye, and oatmeal, no alteration.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 24.

The Manchester paper says that the stock on hand of manufactured goods, in the market of that place, and good yarns, both twist and weft, is less by one fourth than it was some years since; and that trade is reviving there. At Nottingham the lace trade is full of activity.

AMSTERDAM, JULY 16.

We have extracted from the German papers an article from the Ghent Journal, which furnishes a fresh proof of the rancorous and inveterate hostility against British commerce cherished on the Continent.

PARIS, JULY 19.

A private letter from Lisbon, of the 2d July, contains as follows:—"We saw the day before yesterday enter this port a ship dressed in colours. She sailed from Rio Janeiro 63 days ago, but passing before Pernambuco, and seeing little obstacle to entering the port, she put in there. Her passage from thence to Lisbon in 40 days. She has brought an account, that in consequence of two great and sanguinary battles on the 15th and 19th May last, the troops which Count Arcos had sent from Bahai, without any succors, those from Rio Janeiro not having then arrived, had entered Pernambuco, and subjected that place to the legitimate authority. It is said also, that the resistance there was obstinate; that a great deal of blood was shed, that the principal conspirators fell in arms, and that their leader, Martinez has fled into the woods."

LATE FROM AMELIA

FROM THE CHARLESTON CITY GAZETTE.

[*Editors' Correspondence.*]

"Fernandina, Aug. 25, 1817.

"It is with extreme mortification and surprize, that I peruse in many of the Charleston and Savannah papers "extracts of letters," and other pieces, tending to injure General M'GREGOR and his brave associates, who have embarked in the glorious cause of liberty. In fact, some of those extracts contain the most glaring falsehoods that ever disgraced a press—such as desertion, disease, &c. thinning our ranks; it is true, we have lost a *few choice fellows*, whose zeal in the cause proved fatal to them—it is likewise true, we have lost (no, I beg pardon, they are no *loss* to us) some, whose insatiate thirst for plunder on the innocent inhabitants, which they could not accomplish, caused them to desert; when, had they gone openly to the General, and asked for a discharge, they would have got it. Many of these came from Charleston, and I suppose by this time are prowling about the city in want of some *employment* of a more *easy* and *lucrative* nature than that of brave soldiers, fighting in the cause of liberty and independence; others left us through *fear*; and some, after receiving their bounty, *runaway*; the whole amounting to one dozen men.

"As to any impropriety committed on the inhabitants by any of the troops on this station, it is equally false; not the slightest misdemeanor has taken place, and every article, though of the most trivial nature, has been paid for. You will perceive then that it is a spirit of malice that causes men to commit such pieces to the press. Among the number, I understand M. who once attempted the reduction of the Floridas, is conspicuous for his precious scraps: an old adage ought he to keep in mind—"still tongues make wise heads;" he owns a large tract of land near us, and it may be given to the lads of the Green Cross for military services.

"The Buenos Ayrean brig El Patriota, Commodore Taylor, arrived here not long ago, and has put to sea again, after taking in water; she proceeds to St. Augustine, and along the coast, for the purpose of annoying the enemy; first exchanging a few compliments with Coppinger, the governor. She is a fine vessel and fast sailer, mounting twelve 18 pound gunnades, and one long 32 as a shifting gun, with a fine crew: from such a vessel and armament something may be expected; and I trust we shall have a few prizes in ere long. On Monday there is a quantity of sugar and coffee to be sold, as prize property, taken by the privateer Republican.

"Our forces at present are healthy, contented, and only want an opportunity to prove that they possess the courage and bravery of men, calculated for any undertaking which may be necessary for the good of the cause in which they are egaged; and nothing is now wanting but a few more men, to commence offensive operations farther south. You, no doubt, have heard of a boat which left here being taken—alas! for the unfortunate wretches, 'tis too true; they were on a plundering expedition, contrary to all instructions which they received; they landed at Musqueto, to the south of St. Augustine, fifteen in number, and were overpowered by 67 *****, who killed all but 3, after begging quarters; the remainder are sent to Augustine, for perhaps a worse fate, though I am told the Governor has treated them very humanely—however, it is not the boat which was found in Charleston harbor; she has been on the cruize, returned, and has sailed to day on a second. On the 15th of September I imagine the coast from New Orleans to this will be blockaded, but cannot vouch for it to a certainty—you will naturally suppose it will be a paper one, but I assure you it will be one in fact, if five brigs and two schooners are sufficient.

"We have at present an excellent Printing Press, from which is issued all Proclamations, and other necessary papers for the government, and daily expect one for the purpose of issuing a paper. We have likewise established a paper currency, a sample of one of the bills I herewith enclose you: they are 6 1-4, 12 1-2, 25, and 50 cents, and 1 dollar bills, and believe me they are in great circulation, so that you see we have a little government established, which ere long will grow to a much larger one.

One thing I had forgot, and that to shew you how fast we decrease by sickness and desertions: at the surrender of this place, our force amounted to 74 in number, all included, this day, at 10 o'clock, we have 150 fit for duty, sufficient for any force which can come against us from Augustine and its dependences. Situated as we are in the fort, with two block houses, and mounted videttes, it would take some time, I think, to force us from this place, having our naval force to co-operate with us. It is sufficient to say, we are easy as to any attacks. We receive none among us whose inclinations lead them to acts of plunder, or any misconduct."

AMELIA, AUG. 15.

"We are still at this place, but I think a movement will shortly be made by the General. Our reinforcements have not yet arrived, but they are hourly expected; if they do arrive, we will immediately make a bold push for St. Augustine, and I have no doubt but we shall take it, but with some blood shed—the troops are all desirous to be led to battle, for they are determined to *conquer* or *die*. The General is considered by the troops as a father to them, and when such an opinion is formed by soldiers of their Chief, in my belief they are invincible. No doubt you have heard a great deal of the General, but none knows his merits as a soldier, a man, or a gentleman, but those that serve under him—I speak from experience. I send you one of his Proclamations to the Soldiers of the Army, dated the 11th inst. it is very laconic, but very forcible. The Spaniards here, and I do believe in general, are the most despicable set of cowards that ever disgraced human existence; when the troops marched up the hill opposite the town, where is a block house mounting two guns, that could have cut them to pieces, they surrendered without firing a single gun."

BOSTON, AUG. 30.

THE SEA SERPENT.

Yesterday we conversed with an intelligent gentleman from Gloucester, and learnt that the Sea Snake had not been seen there since Tuesday last. The hopes of taking him become less daily.

Two fishing boats from Sandy Bay, (Gloucester) sailed last Saturday in pursuit of the Sea Serpent, with nets and other implements for taking him, but did not succeed.

In searching for the Sea Serpent some fishermen on Monday caught a fish about nine feet long, off Cape Ann harbor; which being an uncommon one, has been skinned, stuffed, and sent to the Salem Museum. It has been *hoaxingly* reported, that this fish is one of the *progeny* of the Serpent. *Apropos*—We have heard persons express their fears, that the visit of the Sea Serpent to our coast is to cast its spawn!

Capt. Tappan, from Newburyport, reports, that on his passage here on Thursday, about 10 o'clock, A. M. he saw the Sea Serpent in the vicinity of Cape-Ann, passing very rapidly through the water, with *his* head extended several feet.

MORE EVIDENCE.—The following statement of a gentleman of unquestionable veracity, will tend to establish a *desideratum* in *Natural History*—proofs of the existence of *Sea Serpents;* and with the other facts which the appearance of the Aquatic Animal at Gloucester has brought to light, will, we trust satisfy the doubts of the English Encyclopediaists on the subject; and add an interesting article to the edition of REES now publishing in *Philadelphia.* The Linnæen Society have requested several gentlemen in Gloucester, to take the depositions of the persons who have seen the Monster that has appeared in that harbor; which they will unquestionably make public; and Gen. Humphreys, in his late visit to that place, has obtained copies of some, which, we learn, he intended to transmit to Sir Joseph Banks, in London; that the British public may be made acquainted with authenticated facts on the subject.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 3.

Horrid work—On Wednesday last, a duel was fought at Hoboken—On Sunday *another*—and on Monday morning *another!* Shortly after the third duel, some persons attracted by the noise of the pistols went to the fatal spot, where they found the body of a man about 45 years of age! A ball had entered his right side and went out of his left shoulder. On the corpse was found written on a piece of paper with a pencil, J. GIBBS, Esq.

BALTIMORE, SEPT. 2.

On Sunday last, as we learn, two officers who had in charge two negroes, convicted in Charles or St. Mary's County of crimes, and sentenced to the Penitentiary, were surrounded on the road, about five or six miles from the city, in the direction to Washington by a great number of the negroes who had assembled at the African Camp Meeting, close by. A tumultuous attack was made on the officers, which occasioned the escape of the convicts, and we have not heard that they have been retaken.—*Gaz.*

PARIS, (KY.) July 30.

Shocking Affair.—Three young men, viz. Wm. Sanders, Abram Harter, and John Rozier, started from the house of James Coons, at Puddell's mill in this county, on the evening of the 24th inst. to take a squirrel hunt. As they proceeded along the lane of Mr. Coons, Sanders being about 22 paces behind Harter, stopt and said, Harter let us shoot mark at each other.—Harter replied well; upon which they presented their guns, and dreadful to relate Sanders received Harter's ball through his left breast and instantly expired. A Coroner's inquest was held over the body of Sanders, on the next day, and reported that the murder was accidental, Sanders was lately from Baltimore.—Young and incautious gunners, this is a serious admonition, for you, to take care how you trifle with guns!

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 18.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Correspondent, dated Pinckneyville, M. T. July 30.

I regret very much to inform you that a most villanous and atrocious murder was committed a few days since, at fort Adams, 8 miles from this place on one (probably two) citizens of your town and its vicinity. About the 23d inst. a boat landed at Fort Adams about dusk. No notice was taken of the boat during the next day, but in the forenoon of the day following, 25th, a dead man was discovered in the water near the boat; he was drawn out, and it was found that his skull had been beaten with an axe. He was recognized by a citizen of the place to be the man who had landed the boat two evenings before, and appeared to be the owner, by the name of *John S. Horn*, from Louisville, Ken. By a letter found on board the Boat, it would appear his father is named David Horn, and lives on Cripple Creek.

Soon after Mr. Horn was found, another man (supposed to be one of his hands) was found a little below, who had been killed with the blade of an axe, driven into the skull. Some circumstances gave rise to a suspicion that the other hand, by the name of Kemp (who had been hired at Natchez) was probably the murderer. He was pursued and taken; is a lad of 18 years of age, and is now in custody.

Mr. Horn's trunk had been broken open and rifled of its contents. The cargo has been landed and stored. Your obd't serv't.

EDW. RANDOLPH.

EMIGRATION TO RIVER RAISIN.

DETROIT, AUG. 16.

It is said that *Twenty five families* from *one county* (Genessee) in the state of New-York, have recently arrived with the intention of settling at the River Raisin. We understand the lands on the borders of that river are of a very excellent quality, having every variety of soil necessary for the purpose of farming. Probably there is no part of America where emigrants, particularly farmers, can settle more advantageously than in this Territory. Lands are cheap, and Detroit furnishes the best market for produce, without exception, in America.

INDIAN NEWS.

Extract of a letter to his excellency Governor Cass, dated

CHICAGO, 21st July, 1817.

"I have late accounts from Rock River, from which it appears that the Sioux have struck on the Fox nation, and destroyed 20 of their lodges. These unfortunate people have in consequence complained of the outrage to our agent at Prairie de Chien, who has referred them to the governor of the Mississippi Territory. This circumstance took place 21 days since. As the statement is made by an Indian, we must make allowance for error and inaccuracy."

MONTPELIAR, Aug. 19.

SAVAGE BARBARITY.

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman in Ashby, Mass. to his friend in this village.

"On Friday, Aug. 1, a most brutal outrage was committed in this place, by Stephen Corban, toll gatherer, for the Ashby turnpike, under very numerous circumstances of aggravation, the principal of which I shall relate.

"For some time there had been a misunderstanding and enmity between Corban and his near neighbor, Mr. Jonas Hogman.—Knowing the men to be absent from home, Corban went, just at sunset, to the barn yard of Mr. Hogman, where Mrs. H. and her daughter were milking, and with a stick which he brought, gave the young woman a blow across the head. She attempted to rise and make her escape, but Corban seized and threw her again, and placing himself across her body, with one knee on each of her arms, began gouging and beating her with great fury. Her screams, with the cry of murder from her mother, reached the ears of her brother, a lad of about 12 or 13 years of age, who was at work in the field. He instantly flew to their relief, and entering the yard with a large beech stick, he gave the monster *one* powerful blow on the face, which tore the lip from the jaw, fractured the jaw in the middle, and beat nearly half of his teeth into his mouth. This caused him to stay his work of vengeance, and to staggere off to his own house, leaving his unfortunate victim severely bruised with one eye gouged out and hanging only by a string, and the other so nearly out, as to render it doubtful whether she will ever see again. He very soon retreated to the woods, and continued out until next morning, when he became so much exhausted, with the loss of blood, and the anguish of the wound, that he was obliged to make a halt, and ask for assistance. He stopped at a house in Leominster, and pretended he had been seized with a fit on the road, and said his name was Brown. A surgeon was called, and his wound dressed—not, however, without some suspicion of his villany.

"In the course of the day the report of the outrage reached Leominster, and as there could be but little doubt that he was the perpetrator, he was arrested and carried to Townsend, where he was tried and bound over to next term of court.

"During the whole proceedings he manifested no compunction nor remorse; but declared he was not sorry, and that he would whip Mr. and his wife if ever there was an opportunity."

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

Married, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Wm. Hill, Mr. *Samuel Mendenhall*, jun. of Jefferson County, to Miss *Martha Reed*, of Frederick County.

"May their union be lasting and their peace unalloyed."

From the Albany Argus.

PRESIDENT'S ARRIVAL AT DETROIT.

Col. Gardner, of the U. S. army, arrived yesterday in 8 days from Detroit. The Col. constituted part of the President's suite from Plattsburg to Detroit. He informs, that the President arrived at the head of the lake in three days from Buffalo. The British at Malden, expecting him at that place, prepared to salute him; but on reaching the Detroit river, the President, accompanied by Gen. Brown, embarked in a boat and landed at Spring-Wells, where he was met by the citizens of Detroit *en masse*, who escorted him to the residence of Governor Cass, in the city. The President's suite proceeded up the British side of the river. In the evening, the city was brilliantly illuminated, and every demonstration of respect shewn to the illustrious visitor. The President was to leave Detroit on the 15th for Sandusky, on his way to Pittsburgh, accompanied by Gov. Cass and Gen. Brown, as far as Chillicothe, and expected to reach Washington the 16th September.

Among the extraordinary occurrences of the extraordinary age in which we live, we will mention, upon authority which we deem unquestionable, (and we ought to have stated at least three weeks ago,) that Mr. JOHN RANDOLPH, *of Roanoke*, not long since paid a *friendly visit* to Mr. JEFFERSON, at his seat in Albemarle. Mr. Randolph is making arrangements for a voyage across the Atlantic, and is taking leave of *all* his old friends and acquaintances. We understand he intends visiting England, France and Germany before his return. These countries at this moment, present an admirable field for the contemplation of the politician; and we cannot but hope Mr. Randolph will return to his country completely divested of those erroneous ideas which, for so many years, have obscured his great genius, and rendered the employment of his noble mind rather injurious than beneficial to his country. [*Pet. Intel.*

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 27, 1817.

GENERAL ORDER.

A General Court Martial will assemble at Davis's Hotel, in the city of Washington, on Wednesday the 10th of September next, for the trail of such prisoners as may be brought before it. The Court will be composed as follows, viz.

Col. WILLIAM KING, *4th Inf.* President.

MEMBERS.

Col. G. B. MITCHELL, *Corps Art.*
Lieut. Col. J. V. BALL, *1st Inf.*
Lieut. Col. W. LAWRENCE, *8th Inf.*
Lieut. Col. W. K. ARMISTEAD, *Engineers.*
Lieut. Col. G. ARMISTEAD, *Corps Art.*
Lieut. Col. R. JONES, *Corps Art.*

SUPERNUMERARIES.

Major J. W. DAVIS, *Staff.*
Major W. M'DONALD, *Staff.*

A Judge Advocate will be appointed, and further instructions will be given through the President of the Court, in after orders.

By order,

D. PARKER,
Adjt. and Insp. Gen.

This Court, as we stated yesterday, has been detailed by the War Department, at the request of the Navy, for the trial of Lieut. Col. WHARTON, of the Marines; who, as a Marine officer, is only subject to the articles of war while serving on shore.

This Court is most respectable for the rank, talents, and military services, of its members. *Nat. Intel.*

Letters received from Pittsburg, mention that the small pox was raging at that place to a great degree—that the inhabitants appeared indifferent about it, observing that the sooner all had it, the sooner it would stop; and that not a boat came down the river but more or less in it were affected with the disease, after leaving Pittsburg. *Balt. Fed. Gaz.*

FROM THE CHAUTAUQUE (N. Y.) GAZETTE.

Mr. Jesse Buffington, of the town of Portland, in this county, has perforated a rock on the shore of Lake Erie, five hundred and thirty feet, in quest of salt water. He is a man of sobriety and industry, and feels confident of success. We sincerely hope he may yet succeed, and be amply rewarded for his perseverance in the great and arduous undertaking. The people of this section of the country feel particularly interested in his success; as it would furnish them with the important article of salt at a much cheaper rate than at present; and very much enhance the value of landed property in this county. Not only so, it could at a trifling expense be shipped to Guernsey's Bay, the best harbor on Lake Erie, a distance of only 12 miles; and from thence to the Cosdauqua Lake, seven miles and three quarters only—the shortest carrying place between the waters of Erie, and the best boatable waters leading to the Ohio; thereby opening a safe and easy communication, of the first importance to the people of the south western states.

Since the above was in type, we have received from a correspondent the following letter.

To the Editor of the Chataque Gazette.

PORTLAND, AUG. 13.

SIR—I observed in the Columbian Gazette of the 29th ult. a piece from the Albany Argus, headed "*Uncommon Perseverance*," stating that Joseph Eicker, in Ohio, after having penetrated through a rock, *four hundred and forty feet*, was successful in obtaining salt water, which would yield one bushel of salt to one hundred gallons.

The above depth is maintained as the *greatest* known by the editor ever to have been wrought in any experiment of the kind. In point of *perseverance* we have an instance here which I think quite eclipses Mr. Eicker. Mr. Jesse Buffington has, on the shore of lake Erie, in the town of Portland, Chatauque county, penetrated a solid rock, for the above purpose, *five hundred and thirty feet!* and is still pursuing the undertaking with unabated ardor. The rock at present is so very hard that he progresses only one foot per day, which is effected by the labor of five hands, although the average is estimated at about two feet per day. Mr. Buffington has expended in this business more than 4000 dollars, principally his own private property. He feels confident of succeeding in the attempt, were he furnished with the means of continuing the work a while longer. A subscription has been made up, which enables him at present to prosecute it—and we hope to see his labors finally crowned with success.

When he commenced the work, he had some expectation of finding salt water at the greatest known depth of Lake Erie, which is 330 feet; being disappointed, however, he now calculates upon it at *five hundred and fifty feet*, which is understood to be about the level of tide water at Albany. If he fails at that depth, he intends, if no accident happens, still to persevere, and bore, if necessary, a hundred or two feet deeper; calculating that every few feet, at the depth he now is, doubles the prospect of a happy termination of his labors.

The diameter of the perforation made is 3 inches. The rock appears alternately to be composed of slate and lime—much the greater proportion, however, of the latter. The borings brought up by the pump, have a strong sulphurous smell, and yield a considerable quantity of what is called Seneka Oil, (Naphtha.) At about 70 feet from the surface, there was emitted from the tube a large quantity of sulphurous hydrogen gas, or inflammable air, which being accidently lighted, very severely burnt one of the labourers.

Very respectfully, your's, &c.

F. DEMING.

NAPOLEON.

A letter from an officer at St. Helena, dated 15th May, to his friend in England, says—"Bonaparte begins to walk out a little; we therefore suppose he is getting the better of his sulky fit. He does not look so well as he did, which as it may be imagined, is owing to his keeping so much within doors. The 53d regiment is healthy, but the 66th (2d bat.) has had extensive sickness." *Balt. Pat.*

Extract of a letter from Dublin to an Irish gentleman in New York.

"The contributions of the rich towards the relief of our numerous poor have been liberal indeed, but all efforts have not been able to keep the starving multitudes from committing acts of desperation, as those who have full bellies call the endeavors of the poor to provide a scanty meal! You may have some idea of our situation when I assure you, that from the 19th to the 26th June, police men had been employed in escorting bakers' boys with loaves through the city.

"The English faction (namely, the Orange men) reported that a rising of the people would take place on the 24th, St. John's day, which our peasantry celebrate with festivities. The object of this report was to procure permanent pay for the yeomanry, or gun beggars—but it failed, as the state of the finances of the country will not permit the foreign government which tyrannizes over us to affect a belief of intended insurrections, which have no existence except in the minds of the malignant.—We hope that national independence will result from the difficulties.—Then, *Vive la Republique!*"

THE NEWSPAPER.

There is no gratification so useful and agreeable, which can be obtained at a price so moderate, as a Newspaper. To have a full sheet of paper handed you every week, for a few dollars for a whole year—detailing all the most important events that happen in the world—stating to you the measures of your government—the conduct of your public functionaries—the movements of your armies and navy—useful discoveries—deaths and marriages—essays, political, moral and humorous—poetry—advertisements: What a mass of matter!

But their usefulness in a family where there are children, is particularly observable. Let one family take a paper, and another be without one—let the children, in every other particular have the same opportunities of education, and it may be distinctly observed, that those who have the chance to see the papers are far the most intelligent, and improve much the most rapid.—A good newspaper is almost equal to a school. A thousand facts useful and pleasing to know, are learned and treasured up, and the persons can hardly tell where they obtained them. There is scarcely an intelligent man of thirty five who cannot tell you all the material events of the French Revolution and the history of Bonaparte. Where was it learned?—From the Newspapers, almost exclusively.

Suppose Newspapers were struck out of existence, what a cloud of thick darkness would rest upon us! Notwithstanding all the other sources of information remained to us, and the art of printing books continued, we should still grope our way in comparative ignorance. And if the newspapers are not sufficiently valuable to file, they are, nevertheless worth half the cost—to put up garden seeds for the women—to cut patterns for the girls—to wrap up papers for the lawyer—to light segars for the tavern-keeper—to roll up tobacco for the merchant, or to make kites for the boys. Who then would not take a newspaper?

Chester & Del. Fed.

ATTENTION.

THE Light Infantry company, commanded by captain Buckmaster, will parade on Saturday the 13th instant, precisely at 11 o'clock. Punctual attendance will be expected, as there will be an election on that day to fill the vacancies in the company.

September 10.

Bible Society.

The managers of the Bible Society of Jefferson county, are requested to meet on Wednesday the 24th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. in Shepherd's Town.—

JOHN KEARSLEY, *Pres.*

Sept. 10.

STRAY STEER.

CAME to the subscriber's farm some time in July last, *A Brindle Steer*, 5 or 6 years old, marked with a small slip off the under side of the left ear, a crop or swallow fork in the left ear, and four notches cut in the right horn. Appraised to 35 dollars. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

KITTY CRANE.

September 10.

NOTICE.

THE FARM of Richard B. Beckwith, lying in the county of Frederick is for sale, and if not disposed of by private contract previous to the first day of October next, will be exposed to sale at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises on that day. The object of this sale is to liquidate the debts due from the said Beckwith, for which purpose I have been constituted his trustee.

ROBERT GATES HITE,
Trustee for Rich. B. Beckwith.

September, 10th.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, on Friday the 19th of September next, at the late residence of George Smallwood, deceased, about four miles from Charlestown, horses, cows, sheep, hogs, beds and bedding, household and kitchen furniture, corn and buckwheat in the ground, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Nine months credit will be given, upon the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon.

GABRIEL SMALLWOOD.

August 27.

POSTPONEMENT.

☞ The above sale is postponed until the 10th day of October next.

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 1813, 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.

August 6. Surviving Trustee.

For the Farmer's Repository.

MR. WILLIAMS,

By inserting the following lines in your paper, you will oblige one of your readers. They were written by Mr. ***** **** a young man in the public employ at Harper's Ferry.

TUNE—GILDEROY.

Farewell dear maid whom I adore,
With thee I'm doom'd to part,
And I behold those eyes no more,
Which oft have pierc'd my heart.

Your angel face no more I'll view,
Nor press thy lilly hand;
MARIA, I must say adieu—
We part—'tis thy command.

May that bless'd youth on whom you smile,
Be worthy of thy care,
From baseness free and treach'ry vile,
With thee life's blessings share.

From the Eastern Repository

WOMEN

Ye are stars of the night, ye are gems of the morn;
Ye are dew drops whose lustre illumines the thorn;
And rayless that night is, that morning unblest—
Where no beam in your eye lights up peace in the breast;
And the sharp thorn of sorrow sinks deep in the heart,
'Till the lips of the woman assuages the smart:
'Tis her's o'er the couch of misfortune to bend,
In fondness a lover, in firmness a friend:
And prosperity's hour, be it ever confest,
From Woman receives both refinement and zest;
And adorn'd by the bays, or enwreath'd with the willow,
Her smile is our meed, and her bosom our pillow.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

THE BRIEF REMARKER.

MARRIAGE, which is the first and most important of social institutions is, in civilized societies, generally regulated by law—but *giving* in marriage is a matter of custom. And, upon this last point, so far forth as the scantlet of my own information extends, custom is very diverse in different parts of the world.

In the simple patriarchial ages, a father was as it were a sovereign and independent ruler over his own household. His daughters especially were quite at his disposal. Yet, in giving a daughter in marriage, it was the custom to consult her own inclination, as appears in the 24th chapter of the book of Genesis, in the case of Rebekah. In process of time, however, it seems to have become customary in Asia for fathers to betroth their daughters with little or no apparent regard for their preferences or wishes. In that enslaved country, where women are held in a condition of extreme debasement, a girl is compelled to accept the husband assigned her by family authority how much soever she may detest and loth him in her heart.

Not that it is quite so all over the vast continent of Asia. For there are in it some nations simple in their manners, that still retain the custom of allowing their females the privilege of a *negative* upon such of their suitors as are not fortunate enough to find favor with them.

In Dr. Clark's description of the manners of the Calmuck Tartars, resident in Asiatic Russia, is an instance in point respecting their conjugal rites. "Calmuck women," says he, ride better than the men. A male Calmuck on horseback looks as if he was intoxicated, and likely to fall off every instant, though he never loses his seat; but the women sit with more ease and ride with more extraordinary skill. The ceremony of marriage is performed on horseback. A girl is first mounted, who rides off in full speed. Her lover pursues, and if he overtakes her she becomes his wife, and the marriage is consummated on the spot; after which she returns with him to his tent—But it sometimes happens that the woman does not wish to marry the person by whom she is pursued, in which case she will not suffer him to overtake her: and we are assured that *no instance occurs of a Calmuck girl being thus caught unless she had a partiality for the pursuer.*"

Somewhat akin to this account of the Calmucks is the following fabulous story of ancient date: "Atalanta had many admirers, but the only condition of obtaining her hand was to beat her running a race. At last Hyppodemus ran with her, and dropping some golden apples, which she stopped to pick up, he won the race and married her." How much or how little this old fable, of obvious meaning, is illustrative of the female heart in the present age, is a delicate question that I shall not take upon myself to decide on.

Western Europe, from which ourselves have borrowed the most of our customs, allows women a rank unknown and unprecedented in the eastern world. This is owing greatly to its superior civilization, but primarily and chiefly to the influence of christianity, to which also indeed, in no inconsiderable degree, its superior civilization is to be attributed. But even in western Europe the females of the highest rank are disposable property, as respects giving in marriage. In a matter so deeply interesting to their comfort and happiness, there is denied them all liberty of choice. A royal maid is disposed of in marriage upon the principle of state policy altogether, and she must accept the husband that is selected for her, or else draw down upon herself an intolerable weight of scorn and indignation. Morever, among the several ranks of nobility, GIVING in marriage is conducted on a principle of calculation, rather than of attachment. So that, in this interesting particular, the liberty of European females is an inverse ratio to the ranks of their families. The deplorable consequences are those that might be reasonably expected—such as coldness, alienation, domestic feuds, and conjugal infidelity, so common and notorious among those high-born ladies that had been given in marriage contrary to their own wishes.

Nor does it by any means follow, on the other hand, that paternal authority has no concern in this matter. It has, indeed, a deep concern, but it is rather negative than injunctive. A father has an undoubted right, nay he is in duty bound to refuse consent to an alliance which he thinks would be deeply prejudicial to the interests of his child, and to use all proper means in his power to prevent it. So far is this from cruelty, that it is a mark of affection and an act of kindness. But if he overleaps this boundary; if he assumes the right of selection; if he attempt to give his daughter in marriage against her own inclination; if he would sacrifice her peace to the Mammon of avarice or to the Moloch of ambition—it is then that he acts, the part of a tyrant, and is deserving of the severest of censure.

Such instances, however, do seldom happen in common life; in which there is a manifold greater number of children who rush into the state of marriage with a criminal disregard to parental authority in the manner above mentioned.

From the Same.

Short Chapter of Hints and Advisements on the subject of Hard Times.

HERE-AND-THERE-FOLKS.

As thy servant was busy here and there, he was gone.

1 Kings xx. 40.

It is an abundance of such here and there business, that occasions a considerable portion of the pinching wants of the present day.

A small farm, cultivated with the utmost diligence and care, will furnish a prudent family with a moderate sufficiency. Again, "he that has a trade has an estate," even although he own neither house nor land. But if the farmer and the trader, instead of attending closely to the proper callings, are busy here and there, they will assuredly "come out at the little end of the horn."—Moreover though they both buckle down, the one to his farm, and the other to his trade; yet if their wives and their daughters, instead of practicing the like industry and the like good management within doors, are busy here and there, "what is brought in at the door, goes out at the window"—all is gone.

See you that farm overgrown with thorns and thistles and briars, and its fences broken down. How comes it about? Is the owner one of Solomon's *sleepers?* No; he is busy here and there, but seldom in the proper place. Perhaps he is doing head work abroad, is chaffering in horses, or cattle, or sheep, or is peddling over the country, or is pursuing, in a small way, some other scheme of speculation; or peradventure he has either got a little commission that occupies his attention, or seeking after one:—in which case, the "hand writing on the wall" clearly shows what he is coming to.

Lo, an auction! What's for sale? The goods of a grocer, and the tools of a mechanic. Are they profligates? No. Are they inanimate tools? Far otherwise. What then? They are lovers of chat, of company, of fun, and so, instead of attending diligently to their callings, they were busy here and there.

Mark the interior of that house—no useful industry going on—no order—nothing in its right place—more wasted than is eaten. Is the house wife a doll? So far otherwise, she is one of the most sprightly and ladylike women in the place; but she has no time to bestow upon the affairs of her household—she is busy here and there.

Look upon that comely young man in the hands of a bailiff. Has he committed a crime? Not so; his reputation is fair. How comes it then? He is in debt? Is he wanting in faculties? He possesses faculties of body and mind. Is he indolent? No, he is in quick motion all the day long. How happens it then that he, a single man, who never met with any heavy misfortune, is unable to pay his debts?—He has been busy here and there.

"Not ready," says the sly lawyer, when the case is called up, and when the witnesses have been waiting at court day after day. And why not ready? Being busy here and there, something has been forgotten or neglected by him. Here the circumstances are, however, materially altered. If the not-ready-lawyer obtains a continuance, he increases thereby his own emoluments. Partly "by this craft he has his wealth;"—it is the pigeons only that are plucked.

VALUABLE LAND
FOR SALE.

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

1360 ACRES,

On the fork of Buffaloe 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 tenements (at yearly rents) with a good portion of cleared land to each, chiefly bottom.

The road from Lexington leading through Richmond, up Rock Castle to the Goose Creek Salt Works, (which latter place is about ten miles distant) affords *a ready cash market at the door for all kinds of produce.* Both of these tracts are situated in fine grazing countries & well adapted to raising stock. Any further information which may be wanted relative to these lands, can be obtained by applying to me, at the Post office, Shepherds Town, Virginia.

JAMES BROWN.

July 30.

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

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.

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.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the farm of Mr. John Griggs, near Charlestown, on the 24th inst. a bay horse, about 15 hands high, five years old last spring, shod before, marked by the geers, and has never been docked. The above reward will be paid for taking up said horse and giving such information to the Editor of the Farmer's Repository, or to Mr. Jonathan Wickersham, as will enable me to get him again, and all reasonable expenses if brought to my residence near Bucklestown.

WALTER EVANS.

August 27.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber informs his employers that he has commenced his singing School in the stone church in Charlestown, agreeably to notice given by the Rev. Mr. Allen. Therefore all who gave express verbal orders, to have their names attached to the subscription, as well as those who subscribed themselves, are desired to send their children every Wednesday afternoon.

A. TOLAND.

Aug. 27.

Regimental Orders.

THE first Battalion, commanded by Major Davenport, will parade in Shepherd'stown, on Saturday the 25th of October next, at 11 o'clock.

The second Battalion commanded by Major Hite, will parade in Charlestown, on Saturday the 18th of October next, at eleven o'clock.

VAN RUTHERFORD,
Lieut. Col. Com. 55th Reg. V. M.

August 27.

R. DOWNEY,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

Box Figs, best Filberts,
Almonds, Rice,
Candles, Coffee,
Acomack *PEACH BRANDY*,
Best chewing *TOBACCO.*

ALSO—A FRESH SUPPLY OF

CONFECTIONARY.

August 13.

Wheat, Rye, Oats & Corn,

WILL BE TAKEN AT A FAIR MARKET PRICE

FOR

GOODS,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, WHO HAS ON HAND

Superfine and other cloths,
Silk, Straw and Chip Bonnets,
Ladies' and Misses Morocco Shoes,
Fur Hats.

And a variety of other

Dry Goods, Hardware, &c. &c.

Cognac Brandy, Spirits and Wine of the best quality—All of which will be sold on the cheapest terms for cash, or country produce.

JOHN CARLILE.

Charlestown, Aug. 20.

Ephraim S. Pellar,

CABINET MAKER,

HAS just received an assortment of Mahogany, equal to any in this part of the country, and furnished himself with the newest fashions for Sideboards, Secretaries, Bureaus, &c. He returns his most grateful acknowledgements to the public for past favors, and hopes by strict attention, the superior quality and neatness of his work, to continue to receive a share of public patronage. All orders from a distance will be promptly attended to.

August 20.

Approved Patent and Family

MEDICINES.

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

Doctor Robertson's celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health,

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

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

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

Doctor Robertson's Patent Stomachic Bitters.

Doctor Robertson's Infallible Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Doctor DYOTT'S Anti Bilious Pills,

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant Fevers.

Doctor Dyott's Patent Itch Ointment.

Dr. Dyott's Infallible Tooth Ache Drops.

The Restorative Dentifrice,

For cleansing, whitening and preserving the Teeth and Gums.

ROBERT DOWNEY.

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

Madeira, Old Port, L. P. Teneriffe, Claret } WINES.
Old Cognac Brandy,
Jamaica Spirits,
New England Rum,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Gun Powder, Hyson, Young Hyson } TEAS.
20 Barrels Herrings,
Cloves, Mace, Termeric,
Nutmegs, &c. &c. &c.

MILL AND CUT SAWS.

3000 feet well seasoned inch Pine Plank.

HUMPHREYS & KEYES.

July 30.

For Sale,

AT R. WORTHINGTON'S STORE,

An Interesting Sketch

OF THE LIFE OF

Dr. H.—— T.——

BY THE REVEREND J. R. W.

August 13.

Wanted to Purchase,

An easy going saddle horse, of good qualities, and capable of performing a journey. Enquire of the Printer

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. X.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1817. [No. 493.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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

From the Pennsylvania Washingtonian.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

DUELLING.

Commonwealth—vs.—Lieut. Uriah P. Levy, of the U. S. Navy.

This was an indictment against the defendant for having on the 27th day of May, 1816, sent a challenge to Peter Miercken Potter to fight a duel, contrary to the act of assembly of March 31st, 1806, entitled 'An act to restrain the horrid practice of duelling.'

Many curious and interesting points were made and decided in the course of the trial, which will be given in their order.

A jury being called into the box, the book was handed to one of them (Richard Palmer, Esq.) who applied to the court to excuse him from serving as a juryman in this case, because he knew all about the case already, had conversed much on the subject, and had long ago made up his mind about it. The court referred the excuse to the attorney general and the defendant's counsel, both of whom refused to challenge the juror, and the court told him he must be sworn, he had no right to challenge himself. The jury were sworn.

The father of the deceased, P. M. Potter, was called as a witness for the prosecution, and proved that the paper called a challenge was found by him in the pocket of his son at the time he was brought home wounded, after the duel had taken place.

A witness was then called to prove the hand writing of the defendant, who stated that he had seen him write his name once, and believed the signature to the letter to be his handwriting.

Peter A. Browne, esq. attorney general, then proposed to read the challenge to the jury.

Philips and Kittera, for the defendant, objected to this, on the ground that there had been no legal proof of his handwriting. They contended that the mere *belief* of a witness, who had never seen the defendant write but once, was not sufficient to establish the signature to this letter to be his handwriting.

By the Court—Rush, President, There has been some evidence to prove that the signature to that paper is the handwriting of the defendant; whether that evidence is sufficient to establish the fact or not, is not a question to be decided by the court, but by the jury. They are the judges of the weight of the evidence, and will, we have no doubt, decide it correctly. We are of opinion that the paper must go to the jury.

The letter was then read. It was addressed to Mr. Potter, and complained of ungentlemanly conduct on his part towards the writer, at a ball on the preceding evening, and asked for an opportunity "to punish such ungentlemanly conduct in a gentlemanly way." There was nothing in it about fighting a duel, or the use of any deadly weapons.

The attorney general then offered evidence to prove that the defendant and Mr. Potter had met on the same day that the letter was dated, went into a boat together at the point house, crossed over to Jersey, and there fought a duel, in which Mr. P. was severely wounded, and soon afterwards died of his wounds.

This evidence was objected to by the defendant's counsel, and, after argument, the court said that it could not be heard.

1st. Because the transaction did not take place in the county of Philadelphia to which the jurisdiction of the court was limited—and 2dly. Because it would be giving evidence of a greater crime when the defendant was on his trial for a lesser one. It would be giving evidence that the defendant had committed murder in the state of N. Jersey, when he was only on his trial for having sent a challenge in the county of Philadelphia—The court said, however, that the attorney general might give evidence of that part of the transaction which took place in the county of Philadelphia.

The witnesses were called, and proved that the parties met at the point-house, and went into a boat together; that Lieut Levy proposed to Mr. Potter to compromise their dispute, and said he would come on any terms that a man of honour might come upon; but Mr. Potter said he would come upon no terms, he was determined to fight him.

The evidence on the part of the prosecution being closed, the defendant's counsel produced a volume of testimony to prove his amiable and unoffensive disposition, and his good conduct and excellent character, both as a man and a soldier, and particularly his bravery and attention to duty in the action between the Argus and the Pelican, during the late war.

The evidence being closed on both sides, the defendant's counsel contended:

1st. That there was not sufficient evidence that the defendant ever signed the letter called a challenge.

2dly. That there was no evidence that the letter, if signed by him, was written or delivered in the city or county of Philadelphia. It was dated on board the Franklin 74, and there was no evidence that that ship lay within the county of Philadephia at the time.—The jury were bound to confine themselves to the evidence they had heard since they came into the box; they could not found a verdict upon facts which they knew of their own knowledge, much less from the report of others, before they were sworn.

3dly. That the letter, if signed by the defendant within the county of Philadelphia, did not amount to a challenge within the meaning of the act of assembly. The act speaks of a challenge "*to fight at sword, rapier, pistol, or other deadly weapons,*" & there was not a word about deadly weapons in this letter. The letter speaks of settling a dispute in a gentlemanly manner. What the defendant meant by these words it was not for the jury to presume. They could only take the words of the letter, and compare them with the words of the act of assembly, and decide whether or not the defendant, if he had signed the letter, had brought himself within the letter of the law. The act of assembly, they said, was a highly penal statute, and the rule of law is, that penal statutes are to be construed strictly. The indictment could not be sustained unless the defendant had brought himself within the express words of the statute.

The *attorney general* replied with considerable argument, in support of the prosecution, but with great liberality towards the defendant, and spoke of his character with great respect. He said that duelling was considered by some men as a most horrid crime, while others looked upon it as an honorable way of settling disputes, one which no honorable man could refuse without an irreparable injury to his character and standing amongst his friends and associates. Of the latter description were the gentlemen with whom the defendant's official situation, as an officer in the navy, required him to associate. Whether duelling was honorable or criminal, he was not prepared to say, nor was it necessary he should give any opinion on the subject at present; it was sufficient for him that the law made it an indictable offence to send a challenge to fight a duel, by which it became his duty, as attorney general, to prosecute it as a crime.

Judge Rush, in his charge to the jury, told them, that, in the opinion of the court, the only doubtful point in the cause was the want of satisfactory proof of the defendant's hand writing to the challenge. The evidence was not as conclusive as the court could wish—the jury were the sole judges of the evidence, and would weigh it impartially, and decide as they thought right.

As to the question of the letter having been written in the county of Philadelphia, there could be no difficulty about it. It was dated on board the Franklin 74, and is a fact known to all the jurymen, that that ship had been built in the county of Philadelphia, and had never yet been out of it, being at this moment in the stream opposite to the navy yard, and near to the Pennsylvania shore. The jury, he said, were not bound to shut their eyes against facts that are known to all mankind. Men are not to take leave of their senses because they are sworn as jurymen.

As to the language of the letter not coming within the words of the act of assembly, it could not save the defendant. If the construction of the act, which the defendant's counsel have contended for, were to prevail, it would destroy it altogether, and completely defeat the intention of the legislature. The intention of the law was to prevent duelling—but if their construction of it be correct, it will not produce that effect at all.—What do all duellists say in their challenges? Why, they inform the opposite party that they consider themselves as having been insulted by them, and they expect the satisfaction of a gentleman. Now, what does this mean! Every body knows that it means, I challenge you to fight a duel with me with deadly weapons. No man would be such a fool as to send a challenge in the words of the act of the assembly.

The jury went out, and returned in about ten minutes with a verdict of *not guilty.*

COMPOSITION OF THE INDIAN POISON FOR ARROWS.

It is a fact well known to persons conversant with the history of South America, that the Indian tribes, inhabiting the extreme wilds of that continent, between the Oronoke and Amazon rivers, have long been accustomed to prepare their arrows with a poison which they call *wourali*: the composition of which was wholly unknown to Europeans resident in that country, though its fatal effects had been too frequently felt.—With a view to ascertain its component parts, and the method of mixing the ingredients, in order, if possible, to discover some antidote to its destructive consequence, a gentleman named Waterton, undertook in the early part of the present year, to penetrate into the interior of Guiana, and after a perilous journey of a hundred and twenty days, succeeded in obtaining the desired information. In the interior of Essequibo, remote from any European settlement, Mr. Waterton found a tribe of savages, known by the name of Macouent Indians, who excelled in the preparation of the *wourali*.—From them he learned that the principal ingredients of this deadly poison, and that from which it takes its name, is the Wourali vine, which is indeginous to the forests of Demerara and Essequibo. Two species of roots, of a bitter taste, unknown to the European naturalists, and two kinds of bulbous plants peculiar to those regions, the stalks of which are filled with a glutinous juice of a pale green colour, and which, from their rarity, are not to be obtained without considerable difficulty; and a quantity of the strongest Indian pepper, form the vegetable parts of the Wourali poison. The animal ingredients consist of two species of ants; one of which is extremely large, of a black colour, and so extremely venomous, that its sting invariably produces fever; the other is a smaller insect, of a bright red colour, inhabiting nests formed in the leaf of a particular shrub and whose sting produces the effect of a nettle; a painful itching pustule appearing instantaneously on the wounded part. The last article of this extraordinary composition is the fangs of the Labarrie and Cornacochie snakes, which, when any of these animals are killed, are always carefully extracted, dried, and beaten to a fine powder. The ingredients obtained, the method of preparing the poison is as follows:—The vine branches and bitter roots are first scraped into fine shavings and placed into a sort of cullender or strainer made of leaves, over a new earthen pot; a sufficient quantity of water being thrown on the shavings, the liquor which comes through is of the color, and much resembles, strong coffee. The stalks of the bulbous plants are next bruised, and the juice expressed into an earthen vessel by squeezing the stalks in the hand. The snake's fangs, the ants, and the pepper, are then pounded together, added to the liquid and the whole is placed over a slow fire, where it is boiled down to a thick syrup of a deep brown colour. The scum which rises on the top of the mixture during the boiling is carefully removed with a leaf; and as soon as scum ceases to appear, the poison is considered prepared. What may not be required for immediate use, is preserved in little pots of Indian manufacture, the apertures of which are covered with two or three leaves, and tied down with deer's skin so as effectually to exclude the air: the influence of which, it is understood, would materially affect the strength of the poison; it is then put away in the driest part of the hut, and occasionally suspended over the fire to prevent the effects of damp.

Many superstitious precautions are taken by the Indians in the preparation of the Wourali poison, for the purpose of preventing any revengeful tricks being played on them by the Quahabow or Evil Spirit, whom they appear to consider jealous of the intrusion into his arcana of destruction. The effect of this poison on an animal is apparent in about a minute after it is wounded by the arrow, and however slight the puncture or scratch may be, has never, in any one instance, been known to fail of producing death in rather less than five minutes.—The moment an animal is struck by a poisoned arrow, it either stands quite still or walks forward at a very slow pace with its head inclined to the ground, as if in a state of stupefaction; in the second minute this stupor evidently increases, but the animal does not appear to suffer any pain; in the third minute, convulsive efforts to move, apparently accompanied by drowsiness and a nodding of the head, take place; these struggles are considerably increased in the fourth minute, and generally put a period to life before the expiration of the fifth. What is rather a remarkable circumstance in the Wourali poison is, that no injury whatever is done to the flesh of birds or animals killed by it; the flesh is perfectly wholesome, and will keep as long as if the animal had been killed by any other means; and even the wounded part may be eaten with complete safety.—The wounds manifest no disposition to irritation, nor does any particular effect appear to be produced upon the muscles otherwise than would have resulted from a wound inflicted with any sharp instrument. Whether any beneficial consequences may hereafter result from an analysis of the ingredients which Mr. Waterton has obtained, amongst which Shakespeare might have procured additions to the "hell broth" of his witches,

Adder's fork, and blind worm's sting,
Lizard's leg and owlet's wing,
Scale of dragon, tooth of wolf, &c.

it is difficult to say; but if the arrows used by the Indians of Guiana in their predatory excursions against the European settlements are prepared with the Wourali poison, to discover an antidote to its baneful effects, is a study worthy of the attention of the medical philantirophist. [*English Magazine.*

THE JUST REWARD OF VILLAINY.

"Though hand join in hand, the wicked shall not go unpunished."—HOLY BIBLE.

[*From the Charleston City Gazette.*

THE CONFESSION OF RICHARD FRANCIS.

At the Court of General Sessions for Barnwell District, Fall Term, 1816, *Richard Francis* was convicted of horse stealing, and was executed on the 21st of December following.

For some time after his conviction, he appeared to regard his approaching fate with the most perfect indifference, arising, it was supposed, from a hope that he would be pardoned by the governor. About a week before his execution, he desired to see Mr. Trotti, the sheriff of the district, of whom he enquired whether there was any reason to hope for a pardon—Being answered in the negative, he wept bitterly; and from that time to his execution, he continued to pray almost incessantly, and apparently with much fervour. On the day preceding his execution, he sent again for Mr. Trotti, whom he informed that he wished to make a confession of the crimes of which he had been guilty; adding, that by doing so, he could, he thought, die with more resignation. Paper and ink being procured and another gentleman called in, he related as follows;

That he was about 32 years of age, the son of Richard and Mary Francis, and was born in N. Carolina, from which State his parents removed to S. Carolina soon after his birth. His youth was spent in idleness, ignorance, folly and vice. The first crime of magnitude of which he was guilty, was the stealing of a horse of his uncle Jourdan Harrel, near Kingstree, for which he was apprehended, tried and convicted, but was pardoned by Governor Alston, on condition that he would enlist in the naval service—that he was accordingly conducted on board the gunboat cutter *Borer*, stationed at Georgetown, under the command of Capt. Mork, where he remained about a year; that in company with two other sailors he deserted and came to Island Creek, in Colleton District, where he had some friends and relations; and where he remained, until hearing he was advertised as a deserter—and he then directed his course towards Florida in company with Isaac Sauls, his wife's uncle—that in passing through Bryan county, (Georgia,) they came across a man lying drunk and asleep, on Jenk's Bridge, over Black or Mill Creek; they threw the man from the bridge into the water, and took along with them his horse, which was feeding a little distance off. The water under the bridge did not appear to be over a foot deep, but the space between it and the top of the bridge was between 20 and 25 feet, and the bottom was covered with logs and rubbish. They heard the man reach the water and struggle, but what became of him afterwards they never understood. On the Altamaha River, he fell in company with one Thomas Jones, with whom he engaged in the commission of theft, robbery, and villainy of every description; that during the time he was with Jones, which was about 18 months, they robbed many persons and houses of money, watches and clothes—stole 10 horses and 3 negroes, all of which they sold to the Spaniards in East Florida. One of the negroes, who belonged, as he said, to Mr. Beck, they stole from Beck's Ferry, on the Savannah River; the other two from Jac. Caswell, in Tatnell county, Georgia; that while in co partnership with Jones, he stole, on his own account, a horse from Mrs. Harvie, of Bullock county; that himself, Jones and one Lewis Randall, an associate of theirs, met at St. Mary's, with a man of the name of Johnson, and two others of the name of Williamson—after spending some time in drinking and gambling together, a quarrel arose between the two parties; Johnson threatening to inform against them, they drove off the two Williamsons with clubs, knocked Johnson down, threw him into the river, and escaped into Florida—from thence they went into the Creek Nation, and were sometime employed in stealing cattle and horses from the Indians, which they disposed of in Georgia. While in this employment, they killed two Indians, and one of their party was shot through the arm with a rifle ball.

That he afterwards engaged as a substitute in the Georgia militia, and having served two months at Savannah, he deserted with a view of enlisting in the U. States service. With that intention, in going to