

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. X.]

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1817.

[No. 491.]

From the Northern Maid.
 Charming nymph, with step so airy,
 Why so awfully trip the dew?
 Whether Goddess, sylph or fairy,
 Quit not yet my ravish'd view.

See the flowers, that rise to meet thee,
 Gathering lustre from thine eyes,
 See the grateful grove that greets thee,
 Echoing soft the west wind's sigh.

See how every hill grows brighter,
 See how mellows every shade;
 See, each lass's step is lighter,
 See, the rose forgets to fade.

Why, then, fair unknown, and whither,
 Dost thou hasten to depart?
 Let my wishes woo thee hither,
 And, oh tell me—who thou art.

I am one, inquiring stranger,
 Whom no wish or prayer detains;
 Through the eots and fields a ranger,
 Mountain's side or corn clad plains.

Often by the sound of labor,
 I the rustic's care beguile;
 On the brow of honest labor,
 Is bestowed my richest smile.

From the city's smoke roll'd vapors,
 Far away I bend my flight;
 Midnight revels, glaring tapers,
 Ne'er behold my footsteps light.

Thousands spread their wealth before me,
 Braving my eternal stay;
 Thousands more with prayers adore me;
 Wealth and prayers are thrown away.

What, deprived of me, is treasure,
 What Golconda's glittering wealth?
 Stranger, know that not a pleasure
 Lives without me—**I AM HEALTH.**

THE GOOD-HEARTED FELLOW.
 There is no character with which our ears
 are more frequently saluted, than that of the
 good hearted fellow. The most abandoned
 wretch on earth, who never in his life did a
 worthy action, is nevertheless, a good hearted
 fellow.

The liar, who tries how fast he can coin
 and spread new falsehoods, setting the whole
 neighborhood at variance, and every body
 quarrelling, is sure to be a good hearted
 fellow.

The drunkard very cheerfully yields to
 his favorite vice and gets drunk every op-
 portunity, disturbs all about him, abuses
 his wife, drives the children out of the
 house, plays truant on the plantation, and
 does all the mischief he can. But the man
 was drunk, and his reason had no dominion
 over him; had he been sober he would not
 have done so; and, in a word, he is a good
 hearted fellow.

The highway robber makes no scruple in
 conscience, nor once thinks it unjust, to
 present his blunderbuss and despoil the un-
 weary traveller of his last shirt, and for
 what he knows or cares, leaves him to per-
 ish, yet he is a clever sort of a man, and a
 good hearted fellow.

The common swearer, upon all occasions
 swears bitterly; curses every one; blas-
 phemes his maker and talks quite familiarly
 of sinking his own and every body else's
 soul to hell; and all this is done with as lit-
 tle ceremony or compunction, as he would
 say get out to his dog; yet he is a jolly com-
 panion, and really a good hearted fellow.

The bully or man eater, who bites off an
 ear, who breaks a scull or limb, or tears out
 another's eye in the most cruel manner,
 and as unconcerned as though he had hold of
 a snake or Hessian fly, is highly excusa-
 ble, and a good hearted fellow.

The libertine, who gives loose to the ex-
 cesses of Venus; who wanders in lust and
 wallows in lasciviousness; who strips mar-
 trimony of its charms and wraps up the
 married state in bitterness; and who cares
 no more for breaking the seventh command-
 ment than a brittle stick, is sure enough a
 comical lad, but a hearty good fellow.

The gambler cheats every body he can;
 does every unmanly trick; practices every
 fraud, and whenever he can, takes unfair
 means of youth and inexperience without
 the smallest grain of remorse; yet he is an
 honorable gentleman and a good hearted
 fellow.

Finally, the whole tribe of mischief mak-
 ers who do their utmost to keep the world
 in an uproar, and would, if they could, turn
 the earth upside down and overset the uni-
 verse, may pass very well; for take every
 body's word for it, and they are all good
 hearted fellows.

Releigh Minerva.

MISERIES.

Being obliged to attend to business with
 your face bound up, on account of a tooth-
 ache, having the question asked every five
 minutes, "pray, sir, what ails your face?"
 you mumble out an answer which you have
 to repeat two or three times to every person,
 before you can be understood.

Walking the streets on Sunday with a per-
 son—more especially a lady, who talks so
 loud, that every person within a stone's
 throw understands the conversation as well as
 yourself.

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, 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, junr.
 Surviving Trustee.
 August 6.

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 contin-
 ues to make wheat fans in the best man-
 ner, on the most reasonable terms, and shortest
 notice. Persons at a distance, by forward-
 ing 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.

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

1360 ACRES.
 On the fork of Buffalo Creek, Mononga-
 lia 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 por-
 tion 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 graz-
 ing countries & well adapted to raising stock.
 Any further information which may be want-
 ed relative to these lands, can be obtained by
 applying to me, at the Post office, Shepherd's
 Town, Virginia.

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

More Good Bargains.
 ONE of the undersigned took advantage
 of attending the auctions in Baltimore, in
 harvest, when but few purchasers were in
 market; he got some excellent bargains in
DRY GOODS.
 Two wagon loads have arrived, and the bal-
 ance 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 ex-
 tensive, consisting in part of the following:

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

MILL AND CUT SAWS.
 3000 feet well seasoned inch Pine
 Plank.
HUMPHREYS & KEYES.
 July 30.

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.

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

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

This subscriber offers for sale, on accom-
 modating terms, the house and lot which he
 at present occupies, on the main street in
 Charlestown, next door to Mr. James Ste-
 phenson's store. The situation of this prop-
 erty, for a store, or any mechanical profes-
 sion, is not inferior to any in the town. Al-
 so the house and lot now occupied by Nicho-
 las Starry, on the main street in Charles-
 town, 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.

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

FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

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

Since, next to good conscience, good health
 is the greatest of all earthly blessings, it is
 self evidently, the duty of every one to study
 such a book as this. But, Housekeepers es-
 pecially should never be without it. They
 might learn from it,
 1st. How to prevent a great deal of sick-
 ness in their families.
 2d. They might soon learn to treat com-
 mon complaints without the expense and
 trouble of constantly sending for a Physician.
 3d. By thus learning to administer suitable
 medicine soon as the disease appeared, they
 might nip it in the very bud, and thus save
 all the miseries, also less of time, which long
 lingering illness occasions. And above all,
 they might, under the God, often save precious
 lives in their families, and thus escape all
 those bitter reflections which have sometimes
 pierced the hearts of parents and masters,
 who, because of the inconvenience or expense
 of sending for a distant Physician, had put it
 off too long, and thus brought on themselves
 the blood of their children and servants.

June 18.

NOTICE.
 THE subscriber having in his possession,
 all the bonds, notes, and book accounts, be-
 longing to the late firm of Wm. M. Sherry
 & J. Clark, requests all those who are in-
 debted to the said firm, to come forward
 without delay, and make payment, to enable
 him to meet his arrangements, and to have
 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. MSHERRY.
 Smithfield, July 9.

Approved Patent and Family MEDICINES.

JUST received, and for sale by the sub-
 scriber, at his Apothecary's Shop, in Charle-
 town, the celebrated Doctor Robertson's Fam-
 ily Medicines, among which are the follow-
 ing:

- 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, con-
sumption, the hooping cough, asthma, pain
in the breast, cramps and wind in the stom-
ach, head ache, loss of appetite, indigestion,
&c. &c.
- Doctor Robertson's Vegetable Nervous Cor-
dial, or Nature's Grand Restorative.
- Is confidently recommended as the most
efficacious medicine for the speedy relief and
cure of all nervous complaints, attended with
inward weakness, depression of the spirits,
head ache, tremor, faintness, hysterical fits,
debility, diseases peculiar to the female sex, &c.
- Doctor Robertson's Patent Stomachic Bit-
ters.
- Doctor Robertson's Infalible Worm De-
stroying Lozenges.
- Doctor DYOTT'S Anti Bilious Pills,
For the prevention and cure of bilious and
malignant Fevers.
- Doctor Dyott's Patent Itch Ointment.
- Dr. Dyott's Infalible Tooth Ache Drops.
- The Restorative Dentifrice.
- For cleansing, whitening and preserving the
Teeth and Gums.

ROBERT DOWNEY.

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 quali-
 ties, and capable of performing a journey.
 Enquire of the Printer.

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

JANE WOODS

OFFERS to that public that has hitherto
 given her so liberal a support, a fresh sup-
 ply of the very best MEDICINES in the
 world, uncommonly low—Glauber Salts of
 the best kind for 12 cents per pound. Physi-
 cians and others will find their interest in
 calling on her. She has every article that is
 valuable in the restoration of health or to
 prevent sickness. She has a general and
 beautiful assortment of

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

ANDREW WOODS
 HAS relinquished his intention of remov-
 ing from this place. He has lately purchas-
 ed the best assortment of Mahogany, per-
 haps, that is in any country town in the
 state, and has supplied himself with the
 newest patterns of Sideboards, Secretaries,
 and Pittsburg, for Sideboards, Secretaries,
 Tables, &c. Ladies and gentlemen will al-
 ways find him at home, and orders from a
 distance attended to with the greatest fidelity.
 —Bedsteads of a new and beautiful descrip-
 tion may be seen at all times at his Ware
 Room, on the main street.
 Charlestown, July 16.

CHARLES-TOWN MILL.

THE subscriber takes this method of in-
 forming the public, that he has taken the
 above Mill under his direction; has employ-
 ed 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.

MEDICINES.

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

The above eminently useful and highly
 approved Family Medicines are carefully
 prepared by **NOAH RIDGELY**, at his
 Dispensary, No. 68, Hanover street, Balti-
 more, where they may be had wholesale and
 retail. They are also sold by his appoint-
 ment by

JANE FRAME,
 Charlestown.

Who has just received a fresh supply from
 Baltimore.

Great allowance to those who purchase to
 sell again.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article
 has on the outside wrapper the signature of
NOAH RIDGELY,
 (Late Michael Lee & Co.)
 N. B. The proprietor is in possession of
 many certificates of the efficacy and useful-
 ness of the above mentioned medicines, but
 he will not intrude on the patience of the
 reader, or the columns of this paper, as he
 is satisfied a discerning public will still conti-
 nue to duly appreciate their true merits.
 July 9.

A BOY,

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

R. DOWNEY,

HAS JUST RECEIVED
 Box Fligs, best Filberts,
 Almonds, Rice,
 Candles, Coffee,
 Acornack PEACH BRANDY,
 Best chewing TOBACCO.

ALSO—A FRESH SUPPLY OF
CONFECTIONARY
 August 13.

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.

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 expira-
 tion of 6 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 GORE'S LIVERPOOL ADVERTISER.

PORTUGUESE AND SPANISH AMERICA.
BRASIL.
 Is bounded by the mouth of the river
 Amazon and the Atlantic Ocean on the north;
 by the same ocean on the east; by the
 mouth of the river Plata south and by a
 chain of mountains, which divide it from
 Paraguay and the country of Amazons on
 the west; 2,500 miles in length; and 700 in
 breadth. Provinces—Para Marignan, Siara,
 Petagous, Rio Grand, Paytaba, Tamara,
 Pernambuco, Serigippe, Bahia, for the bay
 of all Saints; Phaos, Porto Seguro, Spirito
 Sancto, Rio Janeiro, St. Vincent, and Del
 Rey, Chief Towns—Para, or Belim, St.
 Lewis, Siara, St. Lue, Tigrates, Payraba,
 Tamara, Olindo, Segigippe, St. Salvador,
 Paga, Porto Segura, Spirito Sancto, Sebast-
 ian, St. Vincent, and St. Salvador. Pro-
 duce.—The soil is extremely fruitful, pro-
 ducing Sugar, which being clayed is whiter
 and finer than our Muscovado, as we call
 our refined sugar, also tobacco, hides, indigo,
 ipecaouanha, balsam of Cubano, Brazil
 wood, which is chiefly used in dyeing. The
 produce of the soil was found very sufficient
 for subsisting the inhabitants until the mines
 of gold and diamonds were discovered; these,
 with the sugar plantations, occupy so
 many hands that agriculture is neglected;
 and in consequence, Brazil depends upon
 Europe for its daily food.—Commerce.—
 The trade of Portugal is carried on upon the
 same extensive plan on which the several
 nations of Europe trade with their colonies
 of America; and it more particularly resem-
 bles the Spanish method, in not sending
 out single ships as the convenience of the
 several places and the judgment of the Eu-
 ropean merchants may direct; but, by an-
 nual fleets, which sail at stated times from
 Portugal, and compose three fleets, bound
 to many ports in Brazil; viz. to Pernam-
 buco, in the northern part; to Rio Janeiro,
 at the southern extremity; and the Bay of
 all Saints in the middle. In this last is the
 capital, which is called St. Salvador, where
 all the fleets rendezvous on their return to
 Portugal. The trade of Brazil is very great,
 and increases every year, which is the less
 surprising, as the Portuguese have opportu-
 nities of supplying themselves with slaves at
 a much cheaper rate than any other European
 power. They import about 100,000 slaves
 annually, all of which go to the amount of
 the cargo of the Brazil fleets for Europe.
 Their export of sugar, within
 40 years, is grown much greater than it
 was, though anciently it made almost the
 whole of their exportable produce, and they
 were without rivals in the trade. Their to-
 bacco is good, though not raised in such
 large quantities as in the American colonies.
 The northern parts of Brazil abound with
 horned cattle; these are hunted for their
 hides only; of which no less than 40,000
 hides are exported annually to Europe.
 The Portuguese had been long in possession
 of Brazil before they discovered the treas-
 ure of gold and diamonds, which have
 since made it so considerable. The gold-
 mine, the greater part of which is coined in
 America, amounts to near four millions
 sterling; but part of this is brought in from
 their colonies in Africa, together with ebony
 and ivory.

OLD MEXICO, OR NEW SPAIN.
 Is bounded by New Mexico, or Guatama,
 on the north; by the Gulf of Mexico on the
 northeast; by Terra Firma on the south-
 east; and by the Pacific Ocean on the south-
 west; containing three Mexican provinces, viz.
 Galicia, or Guadaluajara, Mexico Proper, and
 Guatimala. Chief towns—Guadaluajara,
 Mexico, Acapulco, Vera Cruz, and Guatima-
 lana; 2600 miles in length, and 600 in
 breadth. Produce—Mexico is abundant in
 pine apples, pomegranates, oranges, lemons,
 citrons, figs, cocoa nuts and sugar. There
 are here more sugar mills than in any other
 part of Spanish America. Cedar trees and
 logwood flourish much about the bays of
 Campeche and Honduras. The most and
 glory of this country are the mines of gold
 and silver. The chief mines of gold are in
 Veraqua and New Granada, bordering up-

on Darien and Terra Firma. The other ar-
 ticles next in importance to gold and silver,
 are the cochineal and cocoa. It is comput-
 ed that the Spaniards annually export no
 less than 800,000 lbs. weight of cochineal,
 to answer the purposes of medicine and dye-
 ing. Cotton is here in great abundance.
 Commerce—the trade of Mexico consists of
 three great branches, which extend over the
 whole known world. It carries a traffic
 with Europe by Vera La Cruz, with the
 East Indies by Acapulco, and South Amer-
 ica by the same port. These two ports are
 wonderfully well situated for the commer-
 cial purposes to which they are applied. It
 is by means of the former that Mexico
 pours her wealth over the whole world, and
 receives in return the numberless luxuries
 and necessaries which Europe affords to her;
 and which the indolence of her inhabitants
 will never permit them to acquire for them-
 selves. Acapulco is the sea port by which
 the communication is kept up between the
 different parts of the Spanish Empire in the
 Indian sea and Surinam on the east, by the
 country of Amazons and Peru on the south,
 and by the Pacific Ocean and New Spain on
 the west; 1400 miles in length, and 700 in
 breadth. It contains nine subdivisions, viz.
 Terra Firma Proper, or Darien, Carthage-
 na, St. Martha, Rio de la Hacha, Venezue-
 la, Cumana, New Andalusia, or Paria, New
 Granada and Popayan. Chief towns—Por-
 to Bello, Panama, Carthagena, St. Martha,
 Venezuela, Cumana, St. Thomas, Santa
 Feda, Begata and Popayan. Produce.—
 The soil of this country is rich and fruitful;
 the trees are the cacao, the cedar, the man-
 ioc, the balsam tree, the machinalio tree
 bears a fruit resembling an apple, but con-
 tains the most subtle poison, against which
 common oil is found to be the best antidote.
 The utility of the tree is such, that if a
 person only sleep under it, he finds his body
 all swelled, and racked with the severest
 tortures. Commerce.—The commerce of
 this country is carried on from the ports of
 Panama, Carthagena and Porto Bello, which
 are three of the most considerable cities in
 Spanish America, and each containing sev-
 eral thousand inhabitants. Here there are
 annual fairs for American, Indian and Euro-
 pean commodities.

CHILI.
 An extensive country of South Amer-
 ica, extending from Peru on the north, to
 the country of Magellan on the south; bounded
 on the east by immense deserts, which
 divide it from Paraguay and other parts
 of South America, and on the west by the
 Pacific Ocean. The Inca's of Peru had
 prevailed upon great part of the inhabitants
 of that vast region to submit to their wise
 laws, and intended to subdue the whole, and
 they not met with insuperable difficulties.
 This important project was resumed by the
 Spaniards as soon as they had conquered
 the principal provinces of Peru. In the be-
 ginning of 1556, Almagro set out from Cusco,
 and possessed the Cordelera; and though he
 had lost a great part of the soldiers who
 attended him in his expedition, he was re-
 ceived with the greatest marks of submission
 by the nations that had been formerly
 under the dominion of the empire, where he
 ended his days in an unfortunate manner.
 The Spaniards appeared again in Chili in
 1541. Balboa, their leader, entered it
 without the least opposition. The inhabi-
 tants were gathering in their crops; but as
 soon as the harvest was over, they took up
 arms, and never laid them down for ten
 years. Some districts, indeed, discouraged
 by the continual losses they sustained, at
 length submitted, but the rest resolutely
 fought for their liberty, though they were
 generally defeated. Their most irrecon-
 cilable enemies are the inhabitants of Auro-
 cano and Tucapel, those to the south of it
 are the Mapuchis, whose manners, which bear
 a greater resemblance to those of the savages
 of North America than to those of the Per-
 uvians, their neighbors, render them conse-
 quently more formidable. When they go to
 war they carry nothing with them, and want
 neither tents nor baggage. The same trees
 from which they gather their food, supply
 them with lances and darts. As they are
 sure of finding in one place what they find
 in another, they willingly resign any coun-
 try which they are unable to defend. All
 places are equally indifferent to them.
 Their troops being free from all incumber-
 ces of provision and ammunition, march
 with agility. They expose their lives like
 men who set little value on them; and if
 they lose the field of battle, they are not at
 a loss for magazines and encampments where-
 ever there is ground covered with fruits.
 They sometimes invite their neighbors to
 join them to attack the common enemy, and
 they call throwing the arrow, because
 this call flies as swiftly and silently as an
 arrow from one habitation to another. A
 chain which is immediately fixed upon it
 in the dead of which, the time they always
 choose for the commencement of their pro-
 ceedings, and from thence proceed to
 others. They murder all the inhabitants
 except the white women, whom they always
 carry off. Before the enemy has time to
 collect his forces, they all unite in one body.
 Their army, though more formidable from
 their numbers than from their discipline, is
 not afraid of attacking the posts that are
 most strongly fortified. This fury often
 succeeds, because they are so constantly sup-
 plied with reinforcements, that they are not

sensible of their losses. If these are so con-
 siderable, as to oblige them to retreat, they
 retire to the distance of a few leagues, and
 live or six days after fall upon the other
 place. These barbarians never think they
 are beaten unless they are surrounded. If
 they can take possession of a place difficult
 of access, they think they are conquerors.
 The head of one Spaniard, which they carry
 off in triumph, comforts them for the death
 of 100 Indians. This country is of such con-
 siderable extent, that when they find them-
 selves in danger from the enemy, they im-
 mediately forsake their possessions, and re-
 move into some impenetrable forest.—Re-
 cruited by other Indians, they soon return
 into the parts they had before inhabited;
 and this alternate succession of flight and
 resistance, of boldness and fear, is the cir-
 cumstance that renders them unconquerable.
 War is to them a kind of amusement. As
 it is not so expensive nor inconvenient to
 them, they have nothing to apprehend from
 its continuance; and it is a constant rule
 with them never to sue for peace. The
 pride of Spain must always condescend to
 make the first overtures. When these are
 favorably received, a conference is held; the
 governor of Chili and the Indian general, at-
 tended by the most distinguished captains
 on both sides, settle the terms of accom

Paraguay some woaden stuffs called ponches, which are used for cloaks. It also sends wines, brandy, oil, and chiefly gold; and receives in return, a kind of tallow fit to make soap, the herb of Paraguay, European goods, and as many negroes as Buenos Ayres can furnish. Chili is a state entirely distinct from Peru, and is governed by a Chief, who is absolute in all political and military affairs, and independent of the Viceroy, who has no authority, except when a Governor dies, to appoint one in his room for a time, till the mother country names a successor. The Provinces or Viceroyalties of Chili and Peru, situated on the Pacific Ocean, by far the most important regions of the southern hemisphere, are not so well known here. Chili is between 15 and 16 hundred miles in length, and is 210 in breadth; its climate is one of the finest in all America, being temperate and salubrious; its soil fertile, and its sky is always clear, except at the commencement of the spring, which is in September, when it is reflected by copious rains. The port of Valparaiso is the principal medium of commerce for the whole province, and from thence more than 15,000 tons of wheat are annually exported to Lima. Saint Jago di Compostella is the capital and contains about 30,000 souls. Peru is, however, the most important province in a commercial point of view. The annual total value of imports, taken at the European invoice prices, is 32,397,453 dollars. The manufactures of the country consist almost entirely of a few kinds, the use of which, in a manner, confined to the Indians and Negroes. There are besides an inconsiderable number of manufactures of hats, cotton cloths, drinking glasses, &c. which do not, however, occupy much space in the scale of the riches of Peru, of which the mines are the principal source, notwithstanding the little skill and industry which is employed in working them, and the small help which commerce affords to the mines, 534,000 marks of silver; and 6380 of gold, were smelted and refined in 1790, in the Royal Mint at Lima; and 4206,906 piastres, in both materials, were coined there. The exports consist of gold, silver, copper, merino wool, casacilla, China root, cotton, cocoa, and other valuable articles, to the annual amount of 31,486,000 dollars. Cotton is excellent and abundant, as well in the Sierras as the Vales. The spiders in Mayabombas Chapoyas, and Jean, yield a silk as fine as that of Valencia. Flax and hemp grow wild, and in abundance, but no one dreams of cultivating them, though the latter might with little difficulty, be made an important article of exportation. The Kermes Berries are likewise found in prison, and yet this precious drug is only employed by the Indians to dye a few of their coarse stuffs.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

TO THE BREEDERS OF HORSES.

As horses begin to breed at three or four years old, and continue till they are twenty or thirty, and as they are not killed for food, except among the Tartars and some other savages they would overrun the world if the Almighty had not provided modes of destroying them. Wherever the poor animals are subjected to the use of man, they suffer so much abuse and ill usage, that they seldom increase too rapidly; but where they are better treated, and turned into good pastures, a species of fly, resembling the drone of the honey-bee, deposits its eggs on the legs, necks, manes, sides, but particularly on the fore legs of the horse, and especially on the inside of the knees, as if intended to be placed in a situation where they would be most likely to be effectual. These are deposited during the months of August, September and October, through a conical tube, as the fly suspends itself by the action of its wings; and in these months the horses shed their coats, and the hair dropping into the grass, these nits or eggs are thus taken into their stomachs; besides, while they are eating, flies and other insects frequently tickle their eyes, and the horses rub them and their necks with their teeth or lips, and often while the food is in their mouths, the hairs and nits stick to it, and are swallowed with their food. The gluten, which sticks the nits so tenaciously to the hair, sticks them also to the coats of the horse's stomach, where they gradually increase by absorption, and remain till they can attach themselves to the stomach by a proboscis, surrounded by small hairs, which renders them firm and difficult of removal. These are called bots, or grub worms. They are about the thickness of a large goose quill, but short, with three or four joints. They remain attached to the stomach till the spring of the year, and are fatal according to circumstances. If the horses are fed with food which by fermentation occasions a noxious effluvia, the grub-worm forces itself deeper, or if the horses are fat, it goes deeper to reach the nutrition derived from the vessels, and, in either case, if it perforates the stomach, the horses die suddenly. When the grub-worm is matured, it is always voided, unless fatal, and it lies in a torpid state for about three weeks, when it proceeds to the again, ready for the propagation of another brood. I counted the eggs or nits in one of these flies, which I caught laying its eggs, (but appearing plump, it might not have laid many) and found about five hundred. It may, therefore, be taken for granted, that they lay about five or six hundred eggs. When a horse dies with these insects, his stomach will be found sometimes to have patches of hundreds of them, sticking nearly close to-

gether; and the carcass is dragged into the commons, where it is eaten up by the vultures, dogs, &c. but the contents of the stomach and intestines are seldom molested. These grub-worms there come to perfection, and the consequence is, that a great number are laid by the flies on the vultures, dogs, &c. have eaten as much of the animal as they can, and little remains except the contents of the stomach and intestines, it would be proper to lay on a quantity of brush-wood and burn it up, by which you would effectually destroy what would in a few days, more produce millions of nits, and consequently of fatal enemies.

These grub-worms are with so much difficulty detached from the stomach, and when detached, so difficultly killed; that they may be considered as the most dangerous enemy of the horse. It is, therefore, necessary to point out the mode of preventing them from entering into the stomach, and not depend upon any nostrums for the cure of what can certainly and effectually be prevented; for horses frequently die after every attempt is made to cure them, and nothing has yet been discovered that will effectually kill the grub-worm in certain stages of its existence, without raking the life of the horse, nor even then. The only efficient mode of prevention is to scrape off the nits from every part of the horse once a fortnight, or at the utmost once a fortnight, and once a week if the season should be depended upon. This should be done on a dunghill, and the nits covered; but if any should happen to fall on the dunghill where they would not be covered, as horses are remarkably cleanly in their food, they would not be likely to eat grass where there would be danger. But if they should be scraped off in a pasture, they would surely be very dangerous, because the horses would eat the grass with the nits thereon; and it is absolutely necessary to be very cautious in this point, the plough and wagon horses, and all ought to be scraped once a week in the same manner, otherwise the nits falling from their legs and bodies, when they shed their coats or hair, will endanger the whole. If these precautions be attended to during the season while the flies are laying their eggs, there will be no danger of any of them dying by the grub-worm; but if unfortunately these precautions should not have been attended to, and in the spring of the year, or during the summer, the animals should shew any symptoms of worms, by restlessness, by turning their heads to their sides, and then changing their posture, by scratching their tails without any visible cause, by rubbing their tails against the sides of the stable or elsewhere, it will be well to give them at night, according to their ages and strength, a dose of calomel; for the largest and strongest, two drachms, made up into a ball with flour and a little molasses, working it off next morning by the following dose: for a large horse, aloes in powder eight drachms, ginger in powder half an ounce, oil of aniseed sixty drops, molasses enough to make a mass, which may be given on an empty stomach, and let the horse fast an hour after, giving him no cold water to drink, but let it be a little warm, with a handful of bran or meal in it. In about five or six days give another dose, night and morning, in the same manner, and observe if any grub worms or bots be voided, taking care to kill such as are found. Two or three doses are requisite to remove all danger, for sometimes worms detach themselves more easily from the stomach than at other times, according to their ages. If the horse shew symptoms of worms, but without violence, a draught of two or three quarts of new milk, sweetened with molasses, given by degrees, in the evening, will sometimes so detach the grub-worms from the stomach, by furnishing them with a sweet nutritious fluid, with which they will gorge themselves, that a gentle purge will next morning bring away handfuls of them; and this may be repeated occasionally. But if the horse shew violent symptoms, by trying to bite his sides, and should throw himself on the ground and roll and get up and lie down often, especially in the spring of the year, or summer, he is in great danger, and a draught, composed of a pint of molasses and the same quantity of spirit or whiskey, with two quarts of warm water given immediately, and repeated two or three or four times, or even more, will sometimes give relief, by gorging or intoxicating the worms, and obliging them to quit their hold; but the case is desperate, and generally fatal. Some persons crumble into the food of their horses a little dried tobacco, every week; others give as much indigo as will lay on a quarter of a dollar; but these things are given generally by vagoniers, whose horses are seldom troubled with the grub-worm, for nits are not laid on horses that are stabled, and those in wagons are fed in troughs, and reined up when at work; therefore, they may attribute the safety of their horses to improper causes. Salt should be given to all horses, and indeed all kinds of cattle, as well as sheep, at least twice a week, as it tends to assist their digestion, to create an appetite, to destroy worms, and is so generally beneficial, that when in a state of nature, animals will travel great distances to salt licks or to the sea coast, for this essential article. Besides grub-worms or bots, horses are affected by other worms, which they get by drinking ditch or pond water, wherein various insects lay their eggs, and amphibians aquatic, which is six foot or more in length, and so much like a hair as to be supposed by the ignorant to be produced thereby, is common in the newly cut ditches of the meadows of this country.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

The prohibition of the exportation of cotton yarn is now a favorite object with many in England, to encourage the weaving in that country. The subject is before Parliament.

The makers of wrought nails in England have petitioned Parliament against the use of machinery.

The Chamber of Commerce of Glasgow have agreed to petition Parliament to repeal the laws regulating the interest on money.

The editor of the London Sun says, "We do not believe there will be such a modification in the British edicts, as to allow American vessels to use their own vessels, a free and unresisted participation in the trade of the British West Indies," on account of the great want of employment for the shipping of Britain, &c.

They had an account in England of the general failure of the sugar crops in the West Indies.

The Prince Regent is said to have purchased the Castle of Count Walleinden, in Hanover, with its grand collection of statues and paintings, for 1,000,000 dollars.

There were imported at Liverpool from July 1st to 7th, from the U. S. 25,871 bbls Russia, Imported previously, this year, 291,958—Total 317,829.

In the British House of Commons, July 3d, Mr. M. A. Taylor, moved that a report on the state of Newfoundland should be taken into consideration. He proposed the removal of 5000 of the inhabitants, and a bounty of 2s per quintal on fish.—The House declined considering the subject then; but it was intimated Government would direct all the relief possible to be afforded.

On the loss of the British frigate Alceste, Lord Amherst, (the late envoy to China) put his dispatches on board an American vessel, bound to Havana, and to Holland.

Arrests for treasonable practices continue in England.

A challenge has been given in England by Miss W. to her niece, Miss N. and rejected, and the former arrested, and committed to prison because she refused to give bail. She is represented as a fine woman, about 26 years of age. A gentleman of rank had offered her marriage, but suddenly changed his mind and addressed Miss N.

They had just received in England an account of the detention of American fishing vessels at Halifax.

In England, 12,000 dollars have been covered by Lt. Kent, of the Army, of Col. Sorell, for crim. con.

In London the price of bread is reduced three half pence in the quarter loaf.

The British papers complain of the tariff of duties established by the Revolutionary Government of Buenos Ayres, as enormously high, and amounting to a prohibition of some articles.

An explosion took place in a mine in Durban, in England, on the 31st of last month, occasioned by an obstinate use of a candle. About 35 persons lost their lives.

A Steam Boat from London for Margate has been destroyed by fire. It being found impossible to extinguish the fire, soon after it commenced in the hold, the deck was made as tight as possible, and the destructive element confined below. The engine was kept in operation, and the boat run on shore, and all on board (fifty persons) saved; but immediately after they landed the deck fell in.

The Emperor of Russia has declared Odessa on the Black Sea, a free port for 20 years; all foreign articles (except spirits and liquors) may be imported free of duty, declaration, and custom House visit. The Quarantine laws to continue in force.

Count Romanoff, a Russian nobleman, has at his own expense built four churches on his estates, for different sects; has sent a vessel round the world on a voyage of discovery; and is now about to establish Lincesterian Schools.

The Diet of Germany have resolved to memorialize the different Courts of Europe on the subject of Tunisian Corsairs appearing upon the coast.

A Steam Boat has been launched at Seville, Spain. The King has decreed that all new invented instruments may be imported free of duty. Lt. Gen. Equia is appointed Minister of War, vice the Marquis Camposagrado.

An Amnesty in favor of all the proscribed Spaniards is expected in Spain.

It is said some of the European Governments who loaned money to Bonaparte now call on Louis to pay it.

A light house is to be erected at the entrance of the bay of Calais, France.

The statement of some of the preceding Journals of the arrival at Loggahon of the Portuguese squadron destined to convey the Princess Royal of Portugal to the Brazils, is asserted in these papers to be incorrect, as according to the latest intelligence from Loggahon of the 20th ult. the squadron had not arrived.

The first vote the Duke of Wellington has given in the British House of Lords has been against the Catholic Claims.

buried in the scull, and within the coffin, along side the skeleton, was found an earthen jar, of a singular form, which, from the rudeness of the workmanship, bears evident marks of great antiquity. The bill, in which these relics were found, has more the appearance of a work of art than of nature, which leads many to suppose that it must have been the monument of some hero of antiquity who fell in battle, and was buried on this spot.—The solution of this problem, however, remains with the antiquary; meantime, the occurrence has given rise to much speculation among the cognate of Dingwall.

On the 28th of June, a violent thunder storm broke over Versailles; two thunder bolts fell, the first on the road to St. Cyr, shattering to pieces an old tree, and killing two rats who had taken up their abode in its hollow trunk. The other bolt fell on a house in the Boulevard de la Reine, just near a stack of chimneys, without doing any injury.

Calais, June 21. The Russian squadron which has arrived at Calais, is composed of eight vessels of 74 guns, one frigate of 44 guns, and one brig of eighteen guns. This squadron is commanded by Vice Admiral Crown, and Rear Admirals Maureville and Ogilvy. Its destination is to embark the 6th part of the Russian contingent, and to convey them to Russia. The squadron sailed from Cronstadt and arrived at Calais on 24 days. A violent storm forced it to cast anchor twice at Elsinore.—An individual, very remarkable for his adventures, has arrived in the Russian squadron. He is a native of Bordeaux, and is named Joseph Cabris. Embarked in 1792 on board the privateer the *Diamourier*, he was taken by the English, and subsequently enrolled in the corps of emigrants in the English service. He formed part of the expedition to Quiberon, saved himself by swimming, and regained the English frigates. On returning to London he engaged as an under officer on board a merchant vessel for a long voyage. This vessel was lost at the Marquesas (or Marquis de Mendoza's Island) and an Englishman and he alone was saved. Received by the inhabitants of one of those islands, to which he gave the name of Necebia, he was adopted by them, tattooed from head to foot like the rest of the islanders. They gave him in marriage the daughter of the king, and he lived nine years with these savages perfectly happy, having in abundance fruits without the trouble of cultivating them, and lived on the produce of the bread tree and fish. These people are called *Atalaphagi*, and at the present time they take in war. He has seen several of these repeats, of which he gives circumstantial details, as well as of the manners of the natives.—The Russian Captain Krosenstein touched at this island in a voyage round the world, and took him on board. He left the Island of Necebia with regret. He was landed at Kamtschatka, and entered the Russian service as a lieutenant in the Navy. He now returns to France, and intends retiring to Bordeaux, his native place. The tattooing with which his skin is marked—from the forehead to the feet, is done with art. The designs of it are considerably varied, and traced with much neatness.

Calais, June 21. The trial of five men came on at the Lifford Assizes, on the 31st of last month, for administering an unlawful oath to John Rowan, on the 4th of Dec. 1816, at Carrickmacross, in Ireland. In the course of the cross examination of this John Rowan, who was at once an informer, and leading witness for the prosecution, a system of rumpus was brought to light, which may have been equalled, but which never was surpassed, in the annals of human depravity. This man, it seems, was employed on a roving commission by major D'Arcy, who was also a Justice of the Peace, to prowling about the country to entrap and ensnare the unsuspecting and unwary. He and Parker, the only other witness for the prosecution, had, it appears, been fliers in the Honorable Sir Thomas Newcomen's Yeomanry corps, of which the vigilant Justice D'Arcy was major. The witness Rowan had the audacity to declare upon oath, that he considered himself as major D'Arcy's right hand man, from whom he received his instructions, and to whom he made all his communications.

This witness admitted that he had assumed a false name; that he had taken two false oaths, which, by juring his memory, was increased to three; but, being hard pressed by the counsel for the prisoners, he, with a ruffian effrontery without example, had at last the daring hardihood to acknowledge that he had taken no less than five false oaths, every one of which he intended to break. He had been present, he said, at the burning of one house, but he took no step to prevent the commission of that crime; he thought it time enough to communicate information to his employer, major D'Arcy, when the crime was committed. The whole of this monstrous testimony, upon oath, goes to show that he went about to incite to the commission of crime, that he might be entitled to claim the reward from major D'Arcy. Now, would it be believed, that in a country calling itself Christian, and said to be governed by constitutional and equitable laws, framed to prevent more than to punish crime, that this fiend would not only be tolerated, but encouraged by a Magistrate to go about seeking whom he could devour? Must not that man blush for his country, whose painful lot it is to record that, on the

oath of such a wretch as this, no less than twelve men were conducted and punished at Longford, and that ten other men, against whom he had sworn information, were sent to waiting to be tried at the Lifford Assizes for a capital felony. With the opinions delivered by the excellent Judge who presided at this memorable trial, and with the verdict of the Jury, we entirely concur. With respect to any thing connected with the conduct of so upright and enlightened a Judge as Fletcher, we would rather distrust ourselves than question for a moment either his integrity or his wisdom. We, however, cannot help observing, that the bare acquittal of the prisoners is but ill adapted to put an end to the employment of those unprincipled and ruffian spies, who are compensated by weak and worthless Magistrates to distract society, and destroy, by perjury, their fellow creatures. An example, if it could, ought to have been made of Rowan, Parker, and the Major, to prevent the repetition of scenes so disgraceful to humanity. Perhaps there might be legal obstacles to this salutary course; but, if so, we are well assured Judge Fletcher will yet do every thing in his power to put an end to a system so impious.

Gentlemen, (said the learned Judge,) you are the guardians of the peace and tranquility of your country.—Had the prisoners been convicted, even on *vide videtur* as that which you heard, I should not, perhaps, have interfered with government in their behalf, without your particular request, calling on me to do so; but, gentlemen, the Jury very properly saved us that trouble; and it is now for you to decide, on reflection, whether such a man shall in future be considered as a peace preserver in your country, or as a fire-brand!

This Grand Jury ignored all such other bills as were supported on the evidence of Major D'Arcy's itinerant informers.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

THE SERPENT. The Salem Gazette of yesterday, says—The Serpent has quitted Gloucester, and yesterday (Thursday) was discovered in Kettle Cove, (Manchester) amidst schools of bait fish, none of these have been seen in Gloucester harbor since his disappearance.

Kettle Cove is about four miles on this side Cape Ann (Gloucester). It appears from various accounts, that the favorite food of this new visitor is bait fish, (herring, squid and polohed.) Is it not probable, then, that he has been attracted to our coast at this time by the unusual schools of these fish which have been known to abound on the whole coast of Massachusetts this summer?

We have been informed by gentlemen from Cape Cod, that immense quantities of squid having appeared on that coast, and been thrown ashore on the land; and we have accounts from other quarters of the appearance of herrings, &c. in large numbers. Having exhausted Cape Ann harbor, this voracious Fish-Eater will probably search for his meals in the harbors and inlets in which this food abounds, and visit of course the south shore. We publish this suggestion, that those who have the means, and the inclination, to adventure for him, may be successful; and can assure a handsome fortune to those who may be so fortunate as to capture him, for exhibition.

Postscript.—The Serpent was seen yesterday morning off Kettle Island, between Manchester and Cape Ann; he was following and feasting on a large school of alewives.—The arrangements made in Cape Ann to take him, were ready for operation yesterday morning; and, if skill, courage, and strong apparatus can effect the desired object, their success is certain. We conceived yesterday with Capt. Beach, jun. who has taken this animal from 12 to 20 times, & has taken an accurate drawing of him for exhibition. He describes him as being in the most contracted state, about 70 feet in length, and of the size of a flour barrel. A number of enterprising citizens have been at Cape Ann some days, to encourage and assist in the destruction of the monster. A committee of the Linnaean Society, we learn, will repair to Cape Ann this day, to collect information so interesting to natural history.

FROM THE NEW-YORK MERCANTILE ADVERTISER OF Aug. 26th.

LATEST OF THE SERPENT. Capt. Doyle who arrived here yesterday morning, in three days from Cape Ann, informs us that the day before he sailed, a number of boats went out in pursuit of the Serpent, but, on account of the darkness, and they, with great difficulty, succeeded in reaching the shore. Two thousand dollars had been offered for his skin.

A gentleman of this town informs us, (says the Salem Gazette) that thirty years ago a Captain of a Marblehead vessel stated to him, that being on the coast of Surinam a monstrous Serpent actually crossed the deck of his vessel, entering from the sea on one side, and passing into it on the other; and that on being questioned as to its length, he answered that he supposed it might be 100 feet.

SEA SERPENT.—In Rollin's Ancient History, under the head of "First Punic War," we find the following account of an enormous serpent, which was slain by the Roman army under Regulus, after the departure of his colleague Manlius, for Rome.—The monster seems to have borne a strong affinity to the one lately seen in the harbor of Gloucester.

In the interval, betwixt the departure of

Manlius and the taking of Tunis, we are to place the memorable combat of Regulus and his wife's army with a serpent of so prodigious a size, that the fabulous story of Cadmus is hardly comparable to it. The story of this serpent was elegantly written by Livy, but it is now lost. Valerius Maximus, however, partly repairs that loss; and in the last chapter of his first book, gives us the account of this monster from Livy himself. He, Livy, says, that on the banks of Bagrada, an African river, lay a serpent of so enormous a size, that it kept the whole Roman army from coming to the river.—Several soldiers had been buried in the wide caverns of its belly, and many pressed to death in the spirital volumes of its tail. Its skin was impenetrable by darts; and it was with repeated engines, at last killed. It was more terrible to the Roman cohorts and legions than even Carthage itself. The streams of the river were dyed with its blood; and the stench of its putrid carcass infecting the adjacent country, the Roman Army was forced to decamp. Its skin, 100 feet long, was sent to Rome; and if Pliny may be credited, was to be seen, together with the jaw bone of the same monster, in the temple where they were first deposited, as low as the Numantine war.

CHARLESTON, AUG. 21. FATAL DUEL. Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated at Savannah, 18th inst.

"I had forgotten to mention to you last evening, that two young men, who came on here to settle an affair, which they deemed honorable, had met, and that one of them, Mr. O'DRISCOLL, was killed; and his opponent, Mr. EDWARDS, badly wounded. This has this business been adjusted in a manner that most occasion to their relatives and friends unnecessary sorrow and unhappiness. So anxious were the parties to reach here, to effect their murderous purpose, that they had a Boy and Horse drowned on their way from Charleston. It is a shocking event. That persons will so sport with their lives, on trivial occasions, is a disgrace to Society.

Some plan ought to be adopted, that would discountenance the practice, and prevent these numerous victims of folly. I am informed an inquest has been held on the body of Mr. O'DRISCOLL; their verdict was that he came to his death by a pistol shot by Mr. EDWARDS. The second will be arrested, if found. Mr. E. has been removed out of the way."

ALBANY, AUG. 22. A fair Thief.—A person was brought before the police yesterday, on a charge of larceny, whose case has excited considerable interest. The prisoner has been for some time a hack driver between this city and Lansingburgh. A brother hackman, lodged in the room with the prisoner, missed a small sum of money, and, as no one else slept in the room, he charged the thief upon his room mate, and arraigned the supposed culprit before the police. On examining the prisoner for the stolen money, the reader may conceive the astonishment of the court, when they discovered the prisoner to be a female, in the habiliments of a man!

From a letter found upon her, addressed to her mother in Vermont, it appears that she has travelled 1200 miles in this disguise, and proposed soon to return to the paternal roof with the fruits of her industry. Her name is Eliza Bennett; and we lament to add, that the proofs were so strong against her as to justify her commitment for trial.

MURDER. Fredericksburg, Aug. 27. A most atrocious murder was committed on the person of Mr. James Bonie, by his huggan man, Reuben, on Friday night last, between 7 and 8 o'clock, near Mr. Carr's Mill, Caroline County, and his body thrown into the Mill pond. It is one of the most horrid murders that ever was perpetrated; his head was completely mangled to pieces with a large club. A coroner's inquest was held on the body on Saturday morning, and from the proof that was before them, pronounced the murder to have been committed by his man Reuben, who has escaped.

BALTIMORE, AUGUST 28. LATEST FROM AMELIA. Intelligence of the 14th inst. has been received from Ferdinandia, which represents the affairs of M'Gregor to be in a more prosperous state than we were led to imagine from the last previous advices. His force, instead of being reduced to ten men, as has been promulgated, never has been less than about one hundred; and this defection which was so momentary, was more than supplied by the arrival of the *Patriota*, of 16 guns, Commodore TAYLOR, from the Chesapeake, by which he received an accession of 300 men. The ship Margaret, having on board 400 men, was hourly expected from New-York, on the arrival of which, it was the intention of M'Gregor, to push forward against St. Augustine. His naval force consisted, in addition to the *Patriota*, of the brig Lerwick, and the schooners Rebecca and Joseph. The Margaret, which it will be recollected cleared out at New-York early in the present month, but was detained by the collector, and again sailed on the 18th inst. would augment the number of his armed vessels to five.

It is also mentioned, that the troops had

uniformly been in good spirits, that they had never been vanquished, and that there had never been evinced the least disposition to evacuate Amelia.

Still more auspicious to the Patriots! Since the above was written, we have received a paper containing a paragraph under the New Orleans head of the 26th ult. which mentions that Commodore AVRY, with four armed vessels, had sailed from Galveston, it was presumed for Amelia Island, to co-operate with General M'GREGOR.

THE REPOSITORY. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

The following melancholy account of the murder of Dr. Alexander Sanders, formerly a resident of this place, is extracted from a late Kentucky paper.—Letters have been also received by a gentleman here, confirming the statement of this awful event.

GLASGOW, (Darren Co.) Ky July 29. We are sorry it has fallen to our lot to announce to the public a horrid murder committed in this county, on the body of a Doctor for Sanders, who lived in the Mississippi Territory, about 12 miles from Natchez, from which place he came in company with John Hamilton of this county.—The object of the Doctor's tour to this country is said to be the purchase of negroes, (for the purpose of settling a Plantation which he owned on the river Mississippi.) He had with him 8 or 10,000 in cash. Hamilton, it appears expressed much friendship for the Doctor, by inviting him to dine with him to his Father's, which place they left in company early on the morning of June 28, and were seen to pass by a house together, not far distant from whence they had set out. Some after passing this house, the report of a gun or some fire arm was distinctly heard by the family; presently after a sorrowful horse was discovered tied or hitched in view, this was the Doctor's horse, which was afterwards found at Mr. Hamilton's, the father of John. In this situation the circumstances remained for three weeks, more or less, and suspicions became multiplied, and led the citizens to an honest enquiry, and search for the supposed murdered Doctor. They met on Wednesday 23d inst. at the house where the report of the gun had been heard, and took that direction from whence the report came; they soon reached the spot where the horrid crime was committed. A part of the murdered body was presently found, the soil bears evident marks of the murderous hand—the ball and shot appear to have entered nearly between the two eyebrows, and passed through to the back of the head, where the ball and shot were found lodged in the skin and hair; the bone of the right eyebrow, with a large portion of the skull on the same side is taken off. Previous to the murder, John Hamilton solicited and obtained the loan of a pistol from Col. Gorin; this was found near the place and identified to be the borrowed pistol. John Hamilton's shalawals or riding breeches, were found in the vicinity of the place; they appear to retain on them the marks or stain of blood. These circumstances, with many others all verge to the same point, develope the horrid deed, and tell the murderous hand—Hamilton has had a hearing before a court of inquiry and was upon the circumstances of the case committed to jail, where he is to await the issue of his trial.

A second search has been made on and about the ground where the murder was committed.—The Doctor's hat and saddle-bags were found; in that hat and under the lining was a memorandum of the numbers, &c. of bank notes—John Hamilton observed to a gentleman previous to the murder, that the Doctor had several thousand dollars in New-York bank notes; these kind of notes were seen in the possession of Hamilton to the amount of several thousand dollars since the murder.

Respecting the policy of the U. States taking part with the Spanish American colonies against the mother country, the Georgia Journal remarks:—The interference of the allied powers between Spain and Portugal, in consequence of the invasion by the latter of part of the American possessions of the former, shews what the United States might anticipate from exposing the cause of the Spanish-American colonies against the mother country. The probable result would be, the hostility of all Europe against us.

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 of the right ear.—No other brand or mark perceivable. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

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 inward, not very long, about four years old. I will give five dollars to any person that will secure him so that I get him again, and all reasonable expenses paid, if brought home.

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

RICHD. M'SHERRY. Sept. 3.

Sept. 3. 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 *Patriots Repository*, printed in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the dock of the Court House of this said County.

A COPY—Teste. ROBERT G. HITE, CLERK. September 3.

Sept. 3. TH. R. HAMMOND.

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RICHD. M'SHERRY. Sept. 3.

Five Dollars Reward.
FRANCO from the farm of Mr. John...

PUBLIC SALE.
WILL be sold on Friday the 19th of September...

100 Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber living on the Rock's Farm...

HARRY.
Said negro is of dark complexion, about five feet 8 or 9 inches high...

Trustee's Sale.
By virtue of a deed of trust executed to Jacob Myers...

NOTICE.
The subscriber informs his employers that he has commenced his singing school...

Pocket Book Lost.
LOST on the 26th instant, on the road leading from Charlottesville to the Camp Meeting...

BACON AND LARD FOR SALE.
Apply to HUMPHREYS & KEYES. August 20.

Ephraim S. Bellar, CABINET MAKER.
HAS just received an assortment of Mahogany...

Wheat, Rye, Oats & Corn.
WILL be TAKEN AT A FAIR-MARKET PRICE FOR GOODS...

LOOK HERE.
The subscriber has on hand a quantity of Well-Burnt Bricks...

Sale of Land under Deed of Trust.
BY virtue of a deed of trust, given to me by Ferdinand Fairfax...

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

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
The subscriber offers for sale, on accommodating terms...

CHARLES-TOWN MILL.
THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public...

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note, or book account...

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

WHEAT FANS.
The subscriber informs the public that he has removed to the farm formerly owned by Mr. John Bryan...

NOTICE.
THE subscriber having in his possession, all the bonds, notes, and book accounts...

A BOY.
FROM fifteen to sixteen years of age, of good morals, would be taken as an apprentice to the Cabinet business...

Approved Patent and Family MEDICINES.
JUST received, and for sale by the subscriber, at his Apothecary's Shop...

CHARLES-TOWN MILL.
THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public...

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

More Good Bargains.
ON the 1st of the undersigned took advantage of attending the auctions in Baltimore...

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

R. DOWNEY, HAS JUST RECEIVED.
Box Figs, best Filberts, Almonds, Aliee, Candies, Coffee...

Five Dollars Reward.
STRAYED from the subscriber's farm in harvest, a large white drove steer...

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

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

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

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.
THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the commencement...

Jefferson County, to wit.
Walter B. Selby, Complainant, vs. Parmenus Smallwood, and John B. Henry...

IN CHANCERY.
The Defendant, Parmenus Smallwood, not having entered his appearance...

Stray Steer.
CAME to the subscriber's farm, adjoining Capt. B. Beeler's, some time in the month of June last...

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

Sale of Land under Deed of Trust.
BY virtue of a deed of trust, given to me by Ferdinand Fairfax...

Late Foreign Intelligence.
LIVERPOOL MARKET.
Extract of a letter from Messrs. Lawrence, Willis and Lawrence, to their friends in New-York, dated...

London, July 17.
Paris papers arrived yesterday to July 15. It appears that some fresh arrests have taken place in Bordeaux...

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