

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. X.]

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1817.

[No. 497.

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, or the date, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly. All communications to the Editor must be post paid.

THE EPISTLE

From the Yearly Meeting, held in London, by adjournments, from the 21st of the 5th month, to the 30th of the same, inclusive, 1817.

To the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends, in Great Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere.

DEAR FRIENDS,
The love of our heavenly father has prevailed in this, our annual assembly. It has united us in the fellowship to the gospel, and has extended to our dear absent brethren. Under this influence, our confidence has been renewed, that the foundation upon which the righteous in all ages have built their faith and their hope is forever immutable. Notwithstanding our own infirmities and the discouragements which surround us, we have felt the consoling persuasion that the Lord is still mindful of us. He who hath blessed us and our forefathers with many tokens of his divine regard, is yet waiting to show himself gracious—and by the Spirit of his son, is calling us to purity of heart, and to holiness in all manner of conversation. May we then consider the sacred duties which devolve upon us as Christians; the awful responsibility we are under to a right use of all those gifts and talents, with which we have been intrusted; and the necessity of becoming a more spiritually minded people.

In turning our attention to the state of the Society as it has been now laid before us, the proper employment of the first day of the week, the day more particularly set apart for public worship, is a subject that has claimed our serious attention. It is no small privilege to be living in a country where much regard is paid to this duty, and it highly becomes us to be careful that our example in this respect be consistent with the profession we make to the world. We desire that heads of families, and our younger friends also, may closely examine whether they are sufficiently solicitous to improve that portion of this day which is now allotted to the great duty of meeting with their friends for the purpose of divine worship. To those who are awakened to a due sense of the eternal interests of the soul—and oh! that this were the case with all—we believe that these intervals have often proved times of much religious benefit. Many have derived great increase of strength both at these and other times, from retiring to wait upon the Lord; from reading the holy scriptures with minds turned to their Divine Author; and in desire that he would bless them to their comfort and edification; and from perusing the pious lives and experiences of those who have gone before them. But we avoid prescribing any precise line of conduct, believing that if the attention be sincerely turned unto the Heavenly shepherd, his preserving help and audience will not be withheld.

Those of the class whom we have just been addressing, may sometimes feel that their faith is low, when about to attend their meetings in the course of the week; it may be, under great outward difficulties. These sacrifices of time and opportunities of withdrawing from worldly cares, have been blessed to many; they have proved, in seasons of deep trial and discouragement, times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. The waiting, dependent mind has thus been enabled to put on strength, to persevere in the Christian course; and under the pressure of many troubles and perplexities, to experience an increase of faith in the merciful and omnipotent care of our great God. Be encouraged then, dear friends, not to neglect your meetings, however small; but to believe that by a diligent attendance of them, and a right engagement of mind therein, you will be strengthened to fill up your stations as faithful and devoted Christians.

In a well ordered family, short opportunities of religious retirement frequently occur, in which the mind may be turned in secret application to the author of all our blessings; and which have often proved times of more than transient benefit. It is our

present concern, that no exception to this practice may be found amongst us: whether it take place on a reading of a portion of the sacred volume, or when we are assembled to partake of the provisions with which we are supplied for the sustenance of our bodies. On these latter occasions, may the hearts of our young friends also, be turned for them. May the experience of us all be such, that we can adopt the words of the Psalmist—"Evening, and morning and at noon, will I pray"—Ps. lv. 18.

In our last year's epistle, we had to remark the failure of some of our members in paying their just debts. We have been again deeply pained on finding that some disgraceful cases of this kind had since occurred. Whilst we lament the condition of such as have thus wounded their own peace, and brought condemnation on themselves, we also feel very tenderly both for the near relatives of these, and for their creditors who have suffered through them. In advertising to these, it is our solicitude that the misconduct of those to whom we allude, may be a caution to others. At all times, but more particularly in the present depressed state of trade and commerce, it will be very useful for Friends frequently to inspect into the state of their own property, and so to concern within proper bounds, the rights of others, their wants, within the limits of Christian contentment, and should any unforeseen reverses be experienced, they may look back with feelings of conscious integrity. And we would especially recommend to Friends of discrimination and sound judgment, in kindness and love, to watch over their brethren for good. Great advantages would result from early, repeated, and private advice to young tradesmen, who from temporary success and inexperience may be in danger of exceeding their capital, and of imprudently extending their business.

Our sympathy is much excited for those who, after fair prospects, have from some cause, been subjected to the loss of property, and have been reduced to many difficulties. We wish kindly to encourage such of these as have still within their power, to a timely contraction of their domestic expenses. And we desire that their trials may be lightened by beholding in their offspring a disposition to industry and economy, and a willingness that their expectations should not exceed those limits which become a Christian character; that we believe would ultimately tend to their greatest good. Before we quit this subject, we would remind our friends of the former advice of this meeting, that where any have incurred others in their property, the greatest frugality should be observed by themselves and their families; and although they may have a legal discharge from their creditors, both equity and our Christian profession demand that none, when they have it in their power, should rest satisfied, until a just retribution be made to those who have suffered by them.

The amount of sufferings reported this year for tythes & other ecclesiastical claims, and a few demands of a military nature, is upwards of fourteen thousand pounds. We have received epistles from all, except one, of the yearly meetings on the American continent. From these we observe with pleasure, that besides a watchful care to support the testimony of our own Society, our brethren beyond the Atlantic are engaged in various acts of benevolence for the welfare of their fellow men.

Dear young friends, our hearts are warmed with love to you. We desire, that it may be your frequent concern, to seek for an establishment on the only sure foundation, and to wait in humble watchfulness for the teachings of the heavenly instructor. If conflicts of mind should attend you, and prove painful and humiliating in their nature, this is no cause for dismay. Those who steadily pursue the path of a true disciple, will, thro' the goodness of the Lord, at times be permitted undoubtably to feel, that they are objects of his paternal regard. Thus they will have cause to acknowledge the great benefit of patient religious exercise. They will, from their own experience, know an increase of true faith in the power and perceptible support of the Holy Spirit. Ascribing this to the free gift of God in Christ Jesus our Lord, they will become firmly persuaded, that the tendering power of redeeming love, though undervalued by too many, is above all things precious. We are consoled in the belief, that the feet of many of our beloved young friends have turned in this path. And it is our earnest desire, that neither the fear of man, the offence of the cross, an aversion to the simplicity of the truth, nor the activity of their own wills, may interrupt their progress; but that they may, through the unfoldings of divine counsel, come to know an establishment in that faith, which gives the victory.—1 John, v. 4.

And, dear friends, you who love the truth, and who are in the vigor of life; feeling as you must, the many blessings of which you have been partakers, and the privilege it is to be employed, in the smallest degree, in the service of the Lord, let it be your concern to offer your hearts to his disposal, and

under his sacred guidance, to become devoted to the support of his cause.

May our dear elder brethren and sisters, though often depressed on various accounts, be by continued watchfulness unto prayer, and by capacity to trust in God. May they receive that divine support which will enable them acceptably to endure the remaining trials of time, and being preserved in liveliness and meekness of spirit, be prepared to enter into rest everlasting—Farewell. Signed in and on behalf of the meeting, by

WM. DILWORTH CREWDSON,
Clerk to the meeting this year.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The following description of Gen. Jackson is an extract from his life, just published.

In the person of general Jackson, is perceived nothing of the robust or elegant; he is six feet and an inch high, remarkably straight and spare, and weighs not more than a hundred and forty five lbs. His conformation seems to disqualify him for hardship; yet accustomed to it from early life, few are capable of enduring fatigue to the same extent, or with less injury. His dark blue eyes, brows arched and projecting, possess a marked expression;—but when, from any cause excited, they sparkle with lustre and penetration. In his manners, he is pleasing—in his address, commanding, while his countenance, marked with firmness and decision beams with a strength and intelligence that strikes at first sight. In his deportment, there is nothing repulsive. Easy, affable, and familiar, he is open and accessible to all. Influenced by the belief, that merit should constitute the only difference in men, his attention is equally bestowed on honest poverty, and on high consequence. No man, however inconspicuous his standing, ever approached him on business, that he would not patiently listen to his story, and afford him all the information in his power. His moral character is without reproach, and by those who know him most intimately, he is most esteemed. Benevolence, in him, is a prominent virtue, that never passed distress, without seeking to assist and relieve.—He is however, not without some of those foibles which heaven always mingles in the composition of man. Void and virtue are often found in the same bosom, which, like light and shade in picture, reflect each other in brighter contrast. Deriving from his birth a temper irritable and hasty, it has had the effect to create enemies, and involve him in disputes, which have sometimes brought him to the field of individual contest. On this subject, he has been heard to remark, that throughout life, he had made it a settled policy, never to insult, or willingly assail the feelings of any man.—Controlled by this golden rule, and influenced by reason, we would doubtless seldom err; but it is a misfortune incident to nature, that the mind, when irritated, not untruly induces improper conclusions from premises, and ascribes intention to conduct and language, in themselves innocent.—Wise is he, peculiarly blest, and greatly to be envied, who, in every situation, before he acts, can deliberately think, it was this quality, which, on his entering the world, induced many, to fear he would prove too rash for a safe commander—that occasions would arise, when he would suffer his judgment to be estranged, through the improper exercise of feeling.—Events have proved the fallacy of the conjecture, and shown, that there were those who reasoned more dispassionately on the fitness and propriety of measures—none more cautious, where caution was necessary, or more adventurous, when daring efforts were required. Few generals had ever to seek for order, amidst a higher state of confusion, or obtained success, through more pressing difficulties.—The effects he produced, under circumstances gloomy and inauspicious, now thro' eloquence and persuasion, and again thro' his firmness, portrays a character for decision, and a mind intimate and familiar to human nature. That the hiring soldier, prodigal of his life, because his sovereign orders, and the mere echo of his superiors, should entertain a respect for his commander, is not commonly the case, to excite surprise of such materials, general Jackson's army was not composed; they were freemen, citizens, yet with the exception of those who abandoned him, in his advance against the Indians, there was scarcely one who served with him, officer or soldier, that was not warmly and particularly attached to him.

General Jackson possesses ambition, but, it rests on virtue, an ambition, which, regulated by a high sense of honor, leads him to desire, that pleasure which follows good actions—not that which is run after. No man is more disposed to hear and respect the opinions of others, and none where much is at stake and in conflict with his own, less under their influence.—He has never been known to call a council of war, whose decisions when made, were to shield him from responsibility or censure. His council of war is so commonly the case, to excite surprise of such materials, general Jackson's army was not composed; they were freemen, citizens, yet with the exception of those who abandoned him, in his advance against the Indians, there was scarcely one who served with him, officer or soldier, that was not warmly and particularly attached to him.

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regarded, if their reasons were conclusive; but these not being satisfactory, he at once adopted and pursued the course suggested by his own mind.

Much as we may delight to range thro' the field of battle, in quest of acts, to fix a hero's character, yet inconsiderable circumstances often mark it much more strongly: it is then that the mind, retiring from every thing like motive, gives a loose to impulse, and acts from feeling alone. The general who retreats and repulses, is not more frequently impelled by ambition, and a collection that a nation's gratitude will succeed his efforts; but when, amidst the general carnage, he is seen acting as a christian, and sympathizing in others woes, his character is marked by virtue, and more truly ennobled.—At the battle of Polopokin, an infant was found, pressed to the bosom of its lifeless mother.—This circumstance being made known to Gen. Jackson, he became interested for the child, directed it to be bro't to him, and sought to prevail on some of the Indian women to take care of it. They dignified their unwillingness to do so, and that inasmuch as all its relations had fallen in the battle, they would prefer it should be killed. The General, after this disclosure, determined he would not entrust it with them, but become himself the protector and guardian of the child. Bestowing on the infant the name of Lincoyer, he adopted it into his family, and has ever since manifested the liveliest zeal towards it, protect it by being reasonable, and because it bore a strong resemblance to his own, who, in early life, and from the ravages of war, was left in the world forlorn and wretched, without friends, or near relations.

Of the two great parties, General Jackson is attached to the republican. In his first political career, he rallied on the side of the people. During Mr. Adams' administration, he was in the army, and was found in the ranks, when he was in the Indian women to take care of it. They dignified their unwillingness to do so, and that inasmuch as all its relations had fallen in the battle, they would prefer it should be killed. The General, after this disclosure, determined he would not entrust it with them, but become himself the protector and guardian of the child. Bestowing on the infant the name of Lincoyer, he adopted it into his family, and has ever since manifested the liveliest zeal towards it, protect it by being reasonable, and because it bore a strong resemblance to his own, who, in early life, and from the ravages of war, was left in the world forlorn and wretched, without friends, or near relations.

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MURDER AND PIRACY.

Extract of a letter from William Porter, Esq. to the Council of the United States at Palermo, dated June 20th, 1817.

You will probably see in the newspapers, before this reaches you, an account of the piracy and diabolical murders committed by six abandoned wretches, about six weeks ago, on the north side of this Island.—If I follow you should not have seen any statement of this cold blooded business; the following may serve.

These miscreants armed themselves at Messina with muskets, long knives, bayonets, and proceeded to a place three or four miles distant from that city, where they stole a small row boat, and embarked themselves, taking a direction towards Melazzo, (35 miles on the coast west of Messina) near which place, in the afternoon, they took a station for the purpose of seizing upon a small vessel they knew to be ready to sail from Messina for this place, and on board of which they likewise knew of several passengers whom they supposed money might be found. Soon after the approach of this vessel, these wretches, apparently as fishermen, rowed towards her, and at about half past seven o'clock, being within the reach of musket shot, a volley was fired into her. Shortly after they boarded her, and in a few minutes murdered and mutilated every person on board.—Of the murdered were twelve men, one woman and one child; and of the mutilated and left for dead were three men and two women. One of the twelve men, the woman and the child were of one family. To the woman two alternatives were offered, one of which was instant death, which she preferred. They then searched for money and other things; and actually, with all this carnage before their eyes, cooked victuals, and partook of a supper, and remained on board the vessel until the next morning.

In a few days afterwards these same wretches took another small vessel, only a few miles distant from this harbor, bound to one of the Lepari Islands, and after murdering three men, drove the remaining six, under deck, nailed down the hatches, and bored holes for the purpose of sinking her, and left her,—fortunately, however, a small boy, who in the confusion, had covered himself with one of the sails, and was not discovered by the villains, was able, with the assistance of those below, to uncover the hatchway, and the vessel was kept above water until assistance was rendered by some fishermen.

The day after this second butchery, the

LIST OF LETTERS.

In the Post Office, Charlestown, Va. on the 30th September, 1817.

A. Thomas Austin, 2; Eveline Anderson, Isates Anderson.
B. David Bushman, John Bazill, William Bunt, Euphemia C. Byackbridge, Robert Boman, Thomas Blackburn, James C. Bosen, James Bayly, Mr. Brown, (Sta. near Springs) Judith B. Blackburn, Benj. Beder.

C. Elizabeth Calhoun, Edward Cruch, Sant J. Cramer, Frederick Clapper, John Cooper, Rezen Connel, Jesse Calcutada, David Conkin, Saml Cameron, 2; J. Coates, James M. Campbell, Morgan Campbell.

D. Thomas Duff, Jacob Desamp, Thomas Davis, Philip Dadrige, Joseph Ddaplone, Luther Davis, Jno. Deeks.
E. Jas. Edwards, Joshua Everit, Benj. Edmonds, 2; Patrick Edwards, Robt. Fulton.

F. James Glenn, John Grant, Wm. Gort, Elizabeth Greenham, Thomas Gill, Monsieur Gairfobantier, Absolom Gaines, Emily Griffith, Elizabeth Greenawyer.
H. John Hyatt, John Howe, Ruben Hugger, H. Hall, Polly Henry, Jacob Huggin, R. G. Hill, John Hasket, John Huggin, Jeremiah Harris.

J. Daniel Jones, Nancy Jett, 2; Charles Jones, Geo. Jacobs, Susannah Jackson.
K. James King, Catharine Kelly, William King.
L. Robert Leavright, Thomas Likens, John Lamm, James Lock.

M. Abraham Malony, Dan. Musselman, 2; Davis M. Sherry, James Mill, William Madis, Province M'Gormick, Rachael M'Cartney, John Myers, Thos. Minor, John Morrow, Hannah Near.
O. Davis O'Loughlin, David Oglevie, Jno. Ouel, Christian Olenong.

P. James Patton, James T. Pollock, Nancy Partridge, John Pumphrey, John Patterson, John Prichard, Nancy F. Packett.
R. James Roper, Geo. H. Riley, 2; Hannah Roche, J. Reynolds, Sanford J. Remy, Joseph Rose, M. Ruwina, Sally C. Robardt.

S. Eliska M. Swift, Saml Smith, Wm. Strider, James Saunders, John Sheen, Jno. Sharp, Robert Slomons, Samuel Staley, Smith Slaughter, Raben Slaughter, James Stewart, Geo. Stussor, Henry Shepherd.
T. David Thomas, Mary Timbortake, Hannah Tucker, Aquila Talley.

W. Matthew Whiting, Danl Ware, James Wilson, Mary Wade, Benj. Wilson.
Y. Jno. Yuung.

H. KEYES, P. M.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to the subscriber, by Bair Myers and Nathaniel Myers, bearing date the first day of August, 1816, to secure the payment of several sums of money therein mentioned to be due to Michael Wysong, I will sell, at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, before the door of Henry Haines' tavern, on Saturday the 18th instant, two parcels of land, containing 167 acres, adjoining the lands of Jarvis Shirley and others, within two miles of Charlestown. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

JOHN WYSONG.

TUITION.

The subscriber proposes (should he meet with sufficient encouragement) to open a school in this place.—He will teach the rudiments of the Latin and Greek Languages, Geography, and English Grammar; together with the ordinary course of instruction, common to English Schools.—Conceiving that it would be superfluous, as well as unbecoming in him, to mention here, the advantages he has enjoyed, to fit him for the business of teaching, the subscriber would respectfully refer all those who feel disposed to enquire into his qualifications to Dr. Cramer, or Mr. Williams.

CONWAY SLOAN.

BOOT & SHOEMAKING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the Boot and Shoemaking Business, in Charlestown, nearly opposite Mr. Russell's Shop, and hopes his knowledge, industry, and a desire to please, such as may favor him with their custom, will entitle him to a share of their patronage.

JAMES MCLEAN.

N. B. An Apprentice to the above business is wanted, of a good moral character. None else need apply.

October 1.

CONSTABLE'S BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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, and bedding, household and kitchen furniture, corn and wheat 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.

POSTPONEMENT.

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

PUBLIC SALE.

WE shall offer at public sale, on Tuesday the 21st day of October next, on the premises, near Charles Town, the following valuable property: About twenty acres of land, nearly all rich bottom, a considerable part set in Timothy. The improvements are a stone dwelling house, log kitchen, &c. and a three story Stone Merchant Mill, on an excellent stream, capable of making thirty barrels of flour per day; has been lately rebuilt, is in good order and is insured against loss by fire.—Also with the above, four acres and three quarters of wood land, about half a mile distant.—This property is on the bank of the Shenandoah river, and in the finest wheat country in Virginia.—One half of the purchase money will be required in hand, and the balance will be made accommodating to the purchaser. The title is indisputable.

JOHN DOWNEY,
EDMOND DOWNEY.

Jefferson County, Sept. 21, 1817.

Regimental Orders.

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

The second Battalion commanded by Major Hill, 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.

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 Harpers 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.

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, croup, the hooping cough, asthma, pain in the breast, cramps and wind in the stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, indigestion, &c. &c.

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

Doctor Robertson's Infallible Worm Destroying Lozenges.
Doctor DYOTT'S Ant-Bilious Pills,
For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant Fevers.

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

ROBERT DOWNEY.

FOR SALE.

A young mare 5 years old next spring, rides tolerably well, and draws in the gig, cart, or wagon. Enquire of the Printer.

September 24.

NOTICE.

THE purchasers of the subscriber's sale are informed that their notes are now due. Prompt payment is expected.

THOMAS BUTLER.

September 21.

Jefferson County, to wit.

September Term, 1817.

Issue Robbins, Complainant,
vs.
William D. Burnett, John Yates and Smith Slaughter, Agents and Managers of Charlestown Bank, and Thomas Gigg, Jon and William Douglass, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

The defendant William D. Burnett, 1stc having ordered his appearance agreeably to the Act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, It is ordered that the said defendant Burnett, do appear here on the fourth Monday in November next, and answer the bill of the complainant: And it is further ordered, that the defendants John Yates and Smith Slaughter, Managers of Charlestown Bank, and Thomas Gigg, Jon and William Douglass, do not pay, convey away or secret any money by their hands, or goods, or effects in their hands belonging to the absent defendant Burnett, until the further order of this Court, and that a copy of this order, be forthwith published in the Farmer's Repository, printed in Charlestown, for two months successively and posted at the door of the court house of the said county of Jefferson.

A Copy—Teste.

ROBERT G. HITE, CL.

September 21.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received at his Store, in Charles Town, near the Market House,
A large assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard
Ware, Queens' Ware, &c.

Which are now offered to the public on the most generous terms, as numbers of those goods being bought very low at auction, enables him to dispose of them on pleasing terms to the purchaser. All those who are fond of buying cheap goods, will do well to call here and see his assortment.

JOHN CARLILE.

Sept. 21.

R. WORTHINGTON,

HAS JUST RECEIVED A CONSIDERABLE SUPPLY OF
GOODS,

which are offered for sale on very good terms.
Charlestown, September 17.

CATTLE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 20 head of cattle and 30 sheep.
WM. LEE.

September 21.

O Yes! O Yes! O Yes!

THE subscriber respectfully offers his services to the Public as
AN AUCTIONEER.
His charges will be reasonable, and every exertion in his power used to give general satisfaction.

JOHN DELGARY.

Harpers Ferry, Sept. 17.

Jefferson County, to wit.

August Term, 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

villains landed at one of the King's tunny fish establishments, about ten miles from this city, & retreated to the mountains. It was impossible, however, that such monsters should long escape apprehension. The orders of his Royal Highness, the Hereditary Prince, were promptly on the occasion; and the measures immediately taken did away the possibility of their escaping from the island. In a few days after, four of them were apprehended in this city; one has been found in Messina, the other in a mountain near Catania.

"The whole six were this morning exposed to the view of the inhabitants of Palermo.—They have confessed their crimes, and have nothing to wait for but the justice of this world, and the world to come."—*Bost. Cen.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The very fast sailing ship Rubicon, Holdridge, arrived at this port yesterday in 41 days from Havre, having performed the voyage from hence in 73 days. She brings Paris papers to the 22d August, but they furnish nothing new, nor do later dates than those by the *Hibernia*. The following articles are extracted.

VIENNA, 9th Aug.

News from the Levant has caused here the greatest sensation. News of the violent death of the famous partisan Czerny Georges, formerly chief of the Serbian insurrection against the Ottoman Porte. This extraordinary man was a native of Albania, had served in the Austrian army as a subaltern by his family name of Petrovitch. His personal bravery had raised him to be a chief of a warlike nation. He left his seat at Kainova, a small town in Bessarabia, to go to Belgrade for the final arrangement of the frontiers of his dominions. The commandant of this city who had spies upon all his actions, caused him to be arrested and tried. He was found guilty of treason to the Turkish government, decapitated, and his head sent to Constantinople, with those of two of his principal adherents. We are informed that strong fermentation exists in Serbia; the tragical death of Georges cannot but augment it.

LIVORNIA, Aug. 2.

An English merchant vessel just arrived here has been placed under the most rigid quarantine. She came from Tunis and Alexandria. The crew and all her passengers perished with the plague on her voyage from Tunis to Alexandria. The pilot alone escaped, although he had a severe attack himself. The British Consul procured a pilot and six English sailors to take charge of her.

The American squadron under Com. CHAUNCEY, just quitted our shores, after having made considerable purchases of articles of luxury.—The Americans have almost emptied our magazines of alabaster and marble, as well as our shops of perfumery and fashions.

PARIS, Aug. 20.

Great preparations are making at the Hotel of Lord Wellington for a dinner to the Count de Ruppin. (King of Prussia.) The Marquis de Crois Mare, born under the Regency, lately died at Epernay, in the department D'Eure-et-Loire, just as he was entering his hundredth year.

A convention consisting of M. Le Count Cappel-D'Istria, M. Lamb, M. Le Count D. Caraman, the Prince of Metternich, and the Prince of Hardenburgh, will soon take place at Carlsbad. It is believed that these diplomatic personages will occupy themselves with the Spanish Colonies, and with the discussions between Spain and Portugal. All the powers appear animated with the desire of maintaining general peace.

FROM ENGLAND.

The ship *Hibernia*, Captain Graham, arrived at this port on Saturday, in 43 days from Liverpool. The *Hibernia* sailed on the 20th of August, and has furnished the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with Liverpool papers and prices to the 13th, and London papers and shipping lists to the 17th of August. Extracts follow.

By this arrival, we learn, that the harvest in the southern parts of England had commenced, and that there was every appearance of a good crop, notwithstanding the weather for a week previous to the sailing of the *Hibernia* had been very rainy, and unfavorable to the getting in of the crops.

Mr. Inceledon, the celebrated English singer, embarked at Liverpool, on board the *John and Edward*, Webb, for New York, on the 20th of August.

PARIS, July 2.

The commissioners for the liquidation of the claims of foreign powers, make upon France a demand of 262,000,000 sterling.

August 13.—None of the French who were comprehended in the ordinances of the 24th July, 1815, are allowed to remain any longer in Switzerland.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 8.

In one of our Journals we read the following articles:—"The Correctional Tribunal of Ghent will have to try, on the 30th of this month, an action of calumny, brought against the Editor of the Journal of East and West Flanders, on account of an article inserted in that paper on the 11th of June last, conceived in these terms:—

"It is affirmed that Mr. Dubie is administering the Colony (Martinique, of which he is Intendant) very well in favor of a foreign government."

Lord Wellington has desired to see him retained. No more is wanting to perpetuate his in his honorable functions."

His Grace will be the Plaintiff, and two distinguished counsellors of Brussels

revolted colonies of South America. Spain in return cedes to Russia the Island of Minorca and the two Californias. It is added, that the squadron and the transports are all ready in the port of Sebastopol, in the Crimea, but that the Ottoman Porte refuses to allow their passage through the Bosphorus, in spite of the pressing importunities of Count Strogonoff, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople.

"The Negotiations at Carlsbad will commence immediately. The Congress will be composed of Ministers from England, Russia, Prussia, Austria and France. The principal object that will occupy the Congress will be the affairs of the revolted colonies in America; the dispute between Spain and Portugal, and the question of the diminution of the army of occupation in France, will also be agitated at Carlsbad."

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19.

The unsettled state of the weather, has caused a further advance in flour. At this day's market much business was done at 52 for sweet and 41 for sour. Wheat 13s 6d per 70 lbs.—Our crops at present have received no injury from the continued late rains, but we now want warm dry weather, in which case our harvest will be abundant. In other produce no other alterations since yesterday, the prices of which you have annexed.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Whether the courts of Madrid and Petersburg are carrying on any negotiations, which have for their object the gratuitous or purchased aid of the latter, to assist in subjugating the American insurgents, is, as an abstract question, a matter of little moment to England. It will be time enough to fear alarm when we know there is danger, and the danger cannot be understood, till it takes a form and character which may be defined. To fret our energies away in teasing interference upon every rumor which floats along the tide of each day's speculation, would be stronger indication of our vanity than of our wisdom.

At Hamburg trade is brisk, and all things but corn rising in value.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

The Paris papers of Monday have arrived. They contain a copy of the Royal Ordinance for bringing back into actual service the half pay officers of the old army, a measure of which the public are apprised. Great inconvenience is experienced in the south-eastern departments of France, from the long continuance of dry weather. The King of Prussia's carriage was lately overturned in the vicinity of Bamberg, and his majesty was slightly hurt in the eye and left shoulder.

A Flanders mail arrived this morning, with papers from Brussels to the 13th inst.—They announce the Duke of Wellington in a new character, as plaintiff in an action for defamation, against the editor of a Flemish newspaper. The following are extracts:

We have various communications on the subject of the harvest, from many parts of the country; they are nearly of the same character. In consequence of the great moisture the wheat has in many places become smutted.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Letters were received this morning from Gibraltar, dated the 24th July. The Spanish commandant had sent official notice in to the fort that all the intercourse with Gibraltar was for the present prohibited by land and sea, as the effects of the plague now raging at Algiers and on the African coast, which is greatly dreaded.

It is supposed there are at least 500 sail of merchant vessels on the east coast which cannot get into port, in consequence of the prevalence of westerly winds for the last two months; a great proportion are reported to be laden with grain.

Letters received from Naples of the 29th July, state, the arrival that day of his B. M. ship *Albion*, Admiral Penrose, from Palermo; and on the 28th of the American squadron, consisting of the *Washington* 71, Com. Chauncey, the frigate *United States*, two corvettes, and a brig.

Lyngington, Aug. 15.—Yesterday afternoon, a steamer by the name of *Ben* went off to the ship *Mary Ann*, bound to New York, with about 250 passengers, and took into his boat about 20 persons, whom he landed at Yarmouth, where they remained some time, and then returned on board the ship, but owing to a strong wind and tide, the boat was forced under the bows of the *Mary Ann* and upset, whereby 17 persons were drowned.

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His Grace will be the Plaintiff, and two distinguished counsellors of Brussels

will plead; one for the noble lord, the other for the editor; they are Messrs. Tactesen and Touhand.

LONDON, August 20.

Extract of a letter from an English gentleman in Paris.

"A short time back the Allied Ministers here were called together to consider another application from the French government for a further augmentation of the Army of Occupation.—The representation was so strong as to cause a difference of opinion among the ministers present. The Duke of Wellington did not attend; but, after the meeting terminated, he was consulted as to the propriety of acceding to the request. The answer of his grace was, I am assured, in substance this:—That he would not be responsible for the withdrawing of any of the troops then in France; but that if a reduction was intended it would be better to withdraw the whole at once, than leave a force which would cease to be imposing if further diminished. This answer was considered decisive, and the application of the French government was for the present refused."

LONDON, Aug. 14.

That the plague has broken out at Algiers and other points of the coast of Africa is certain. Mr. McDonnell, the British Consul, who communicates this alarming news, adds, that this disease was introduced at Algiers by a caravan of Moors returning from Mecca, who afterwards proceeded over-land to Morocco.—The superstitious spirits and habits of the natives not allowing them to take any precautions to avoid contagion, the pestilence may be expected to spread as usual, and to cease only when it has no more victims to devour. No symptom of it has appeared at Gibraltar, and, therefore, the Spaniards, in cutting off all correspondence between the main land and the fortress, have been influenced solely by an apprehension that it might be communicated to the Garrison from the Barbary shores. It is a mere measure of precaution, totally free from all unfriendly spirit or feeling; it is a measure also, perhaps, more advantageous to the garrison than to the government that imposed it, as it prevents the spread and impetration of the quarantine system on the coast of Spain, Gibraltar more reason to dread the communication of the plague from its neighbors, than the fear of contamination from the garrison.

The perpetual motion, so long sought for in vain, appears capable of being effected through the medium of galvanism. A French Physician has in his cabinet two galvanic piles, sixteen inches high, which alternately attract a pretty heavy beam. The continued oscillation of the beam give motion to a pendulum which has never stopped for the last three years. The Physician is endeavoring to give this movement an isochronism which may render it more useful.

Ministerial paper.

BALTIMORE, October 10.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival at this port yesterday of the ship *Margaret*, Capt. KELLY, in 40 days from London, the Editor of the Patriot has been favored with London papers ten days later than have been received by any previous source, being up to the 29th August.

The harvest in England is represented to be very promising, notwithstanding considerable damage was anticipated from the great quantity of rain that had fallen. Advices from all parts of the country are extremely favorable to the crops.

The London ministerial papers contain paragraphs advocating the propriety, and even necessity, of the interference of Great Britain in favor of Spain against her colonies in South America; and it is even mentioned that an engagement, to that effect, has been entered into between the two powers.

We this day give as many extracts as our time and limits will permit, from papers received at the Merchants' Coffee House.

Extract of a letter from William Murdoch, Esq. of a Mercantile House in this City, dated

LONDON, Aug. 25.

There are no freights here either for American or any other ships; and all the American vessels that came here return in ballast, or nearly so. The productions generally in Europe have been very great. Flour here is now 45 a 50s per bbl. abundant; and in prospect the most plentiful harvest ever remembered. Tobacco continues languid every where and not more than 6 a 10d. can be quoted; and I believe to be in Holland. These are not low prices, yet much lower than those on your side. COTTON 18 a 2s 6d, the demand regular and steady.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Most Important.—The Bank of England has agreed to receive the notes of the Bank of Ireland the same as their own. To illustrate this subject, it is only necessary to state, that a merchant in Dublin, instead of paying 10 per cent. for a bill to meet his engagement in London, may transmit Irish notes, and they will be received as British currency. It may be a wonder of "old days," but Ireland reaps the advantages. It raises her property 10 per cent. in price in the great market of the world; and, if it be true, as we are confident it is, we owe to the present ministry, on this account alone, more than to all their predecessors since the revolution.—*Dublin Journal*.

VIENNA, Aug. 15.

It was on the 7th that Baron de Stipits, vice president of the council of war, received by express, from the military commander of Semlin, news of the death of Czernia

of it; so that we may hope for a well secured harvest.—*Liverpool Advertiser*.

Harvest commenced at Sunk Island on Wednesday last, with a very favorable prospect. We are informed that barley has also been cut near Hedon, and that in several parts of the neighborhood the same operation is going forward.—The late heavy rains have not had the usual effect of laying the corn, the stalk is strong.—*Hull Packet*.

The Harvest may be late, but more extensive persons than we pretend to be in such matters, assert, that it will still be abundant. Even if it should not, the country cannot suffer for provisions as it did last year. The granaries are full, and corn will continue to be imported until the middle of November.—*Dublin Evening Post*.

On Tuesday the weather here was generally favorable, and yesterday was altogether such as to excite the spirits of the former. New oats brought 25s per barrel. Great quantities of oats have already been brought under the sickle in this county, and are of the finest description.

Kilkenny Moderator.

The *Cesar*, which in consequence of the loss of the *Aleste* frigate, recently brought home Lord Amherst and his suite from Batavia, is the bearer of the latest intelligence from St. Helena, relative to the health and manner of living of the ex-Empress of France. The *Cesar* having occasion to touch at St. Helena, Lord Amherst expressed a desire to be introduced to Bonaparte, and in spite of some obstacles that presented themselves, his lordship, with Capt. Maxwell and Mr. Lynn, surgeon of the *Aleste*, was allowed to wait on him. On the 3d of July Lord Amherst was ushered into Bonaparte's presence at Longwood, while Capt. Maxwell and the surgeon waited in an anti-chamber. It was not long before those officers were desired to join. There was nothing in the appearance of Bonaparte which in the least indicated ill health; on the contrary, he looked well and less bloated than ordinary. In his conversation with the party, his questions were put with his usual rapidity; in answer, they followed each other in such quick succession, that answers could only be given to those which appeared most marked and important.—With his general curiosity, Bonaparte inquired of the officers what stations they filled on board the ship, and on learning Mr. Lynn was the surgeon, he enquired what system of pharmacy he pursued? "That depends on circumstances," replied the surgeon. "I hope," rejoined the general, "is any other than that practised on this island, for here we have the same thing over and over again—bleeding and calomel for ever?" The conversation taking a turn on the subject of Lord Amherst to China, his lordship related the cause of its failure, which he ascribed to the necessity imposed upon him by the emperor, of smiting the ground nineteen times with his forehead; an indignity which his lordship intimated could not be submitted to. Here Bonaparte's answer shewed the man.—"Indeed! Now had it suited my policy to send an ambassador to the Emperor of China, I should have instructed him to kiss his great toe; and if that would not do, he might, if required, have calculated a more offensive part, provided my object could be attained."

In the course of conversation Bonaparte said he knew of no law which gave the powers of Europe the right of detaining him a prisoner at St. Helena or elsewhere; and strongly urged the propriety of his present situation being taken into consideration by the crowned heads of Europe. Notwithstanding his disappointments, he still affects great reliance on the justice of the Prince Regent of England, and the influence of ministers; and, with this impression on his mind, he expressed an anxious wish that Lord Amherst would be the bearer of a letter from him to his Royal highness, which had been prepared some time, with the intention of forwarding it to England. We have reason to believe we are correct in stating, that his lordship undertook to deliver the letter in question. It is said to be couched in the most respectful terms; but discovers a sorely restrained and unbecomingly ungracious deroga. The officers of the late *Aleste* found that he can have the range of the whole island in his exercise of riding, driving, or walking, provided he will allow a British officer to attend him; but to this he objects. As it is, he may extend his walks about 12 miles, but then he is liable to meet in his perambulations British centinels at various points, who never fail to present arms to him. Madame Bertrand was seen by the British officers, and the impression made upon them was, that she was a very handsome and lively woman.—*Courier*.

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In the course of conversation Bonaparte said he knew of no law which gave the powers of Europe the right of detaining him a prisoner at St. Helena or elsewhere; and strongly urged the propriety of his present situation being taken into consideration by the crowned heads of Europe. Notwithstanding his disappointments, he still affects great reliance on the justice of the Prince Regent of England, and the influence of ministers; and, with this impression on his mind, he expressed an anxious wish that Lord Amherst would be the bearer of a letter from him to his Royal highness, which had been prepared some time, with the intention of forwarding it to England. We have reason to believe we are correct in stating, that his lordship undertook to deliver the letter in question. It is said to be couched in the most respectful terms; but discovers a sorely restrained and unbecomingly ungracious deroga. The officers of the late *Aleste* found that he can have the range of the whole island in his exercise of riding, driving, or walking, provided he will allow a British officer to attend him; but to this he objects. As it is, he may extend his walks about 12 miles, but then he is liable to meet in his perambulations British centinels at various points, who never fail to present arms to him. Madame Bertrand was seen by the British officers, and the impression made upon them was, that she was a very handsome and lively woman.—*Courier*.

Most Important.—The Bank of England has agreed to receive the notes of the Bank of Ireland the same as their own. To illustrate this subject, it is only necessary to state, that a merchant in Dublin, instead of paying 10 per cent. for a bill to meet his engagement in London, may transmit Irish notes, and they will be received as British currency. It may be a wonder of "old days," but Ireland reaps the advantages. It raises her property 10 per cent. in price in the great market of the world; and, if it be true, as we are confident it is, we owe to the present ministry, on this account alone, more than to all their predecessors since the revolution.—*Dublin Journal*.

VIENNA, Aug. 15.

It was on the 7th that Baron de Stipits, vice president of the council of war, received by express, from the military commander of Semlin, news of the death of Czernia

of it; so that we may hope for a well secured harvest.—*Liverpool Advertiser*.

Harvest commenced at Sunk Island on Wednesday last, with a very favorable prospect. We are informed that barley has also been cut near Hedon, and that in several parts of the neighborhood the same operation is going forward.—The late heavy rains have not had the usual effect of laying the corn, the stalk is strong.—*Hull Packet*.

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AN ODE.

DELUSIONS OF THE HEART.

Woe to the man who giveth to thee this away,
Thou treacherous little inmate of the breast—
Hast thou not since my being's day
Destroyed by bootless sympathy my rest?

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Harper's
Ferry, Va. on the 30th September, 1817.
A. Mrs. Sarah Adams, Thomas Keyes.
B. Major Henry Lee, 2, George Latham, Charles Lancaster.

FOR SALE,

A NEGRO WOMAN,

WITH a female child, about three years
old. The woman is likely and healthy,
about 23 years old, & well acquainted with
house work.

Jefferson County, to wit.

September Term, 1817.
Isaac Robbins, Complainant,
vs.
William D. Burnett, John Yates and Smith
Slaughter, agents and Managers of
Charleston Bank, and Thomas Griggs,
Jun. and William Douglas, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

The defendant William D. Burnett, not
having entered his appearance agreeably to
the Act of Assembly and the rules of this
Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction
of the court, that he is not an inhabitant
of this Commonwealth, on the motion of
the complainant by his counsel: It is ordered
that the said defendant Burnett, do appear
here on the fourth Monday in November
next, and answer the bill of the complainant.

A Copy—Teste,

ROBERT G. HITE, Clk.

September 24.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received at his Store, in Charles
Town, near the Market House,

A large assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard

Ware, Queens' Ware, &c.

Which are now offered to the public on the
most generous terms, a number of these
goods being bought very low at auction, ena-
bles him to dispose of them on pleasing
terms to the purchaser. All those who are
fond of buying cheap goods, will do well to
call here and see his assortment.

JOHN CARLILE.

Sept. 24.

Regimental Orders.

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

The second Battalion commanded by Major
John Hite, will parade in Charleston, on Sa-
turday the 18th of October next, at eleven
o'clock.

R. WORTHINGTON,

HAS JUST RECEIVED A CONSIDERABLE

SUPPLY OF

GOODS,

which are offered for sale on very good
terms.

Charlestown, September 17.

LIST OF LETTERS,

In the Post Office, Charlestown, Va. on the
30th September, 1817.
A. Thomas Austin, 2; Evelina Anderson,
Leates Anderson.
B. David Bushman, John Bazzil, William
Bant, Eupheanna C. Brackenridge, Robert
Boneman, Thomas Blackburn, James G.
Bowen, James Bayley, Mr. Brown, (Sul-
phur Springs), Judith B. Blackburn, Benj.
Boiler.

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 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.

Jefferson County, to wit.

August Court, 1817.

Walter B. Selby, Complainant,

vs.

Parnemus Smallwood, and John B. Henry,

Deputy Sheriff of Jefferson County, De-

fendants.

IN CHANCERY.

The Defendant, Parnemus Smallwood,
not having entered his appearance agree-
ably to an Act of Assembly, and the rules
of this court, and it appearing to the satisfac-
tion of the Court, that he is not an inhabi-
tant of this Commonwealth, on the motion
of the Complainant by his counsel: It is or-
dered, 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 Small-
wood, 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 Parnemus
Smallwood, until the further order of this
Court; and that a copy of this order be
forthwith inserted in the Farmers Reposi-
tory, 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.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to
the subscriber, by Bair Myers and Nathaniel
Myers, bearing date the first day of Aug-
ust, 1816, to secure the payment of several
sums of money therein mentioned to be
due to Michael Wyson, I will sell at Public
Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, before
the door of Henry Haines' tavern, on Sat-
urday the 18th instant, two parcels of land,
containing 46 1/2 acres, adjoining the lands
of Jarvis Shirley and others, within two
miles of Charlestown. The sale to com-
mence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

JOHN WYSONG.

Oct. 1.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered for sale on Tuesday the
28th instant, at the subscriber's residence in
Charlestown, the following property, viz:
Two squares of lots in said town, one con-
taining lots No. 103, 104, 105 and 106—the
other containing lots No. 101, 102, 107, and
108; also all my household and kitchen fur-
niture—a small, but well selected library,
consisting of Law Books, History, &c.—one
Four Wheeled Riding Carriage, two Horses
and Harness—two Cows, and some Hogs.—
One half of the purchase money for the lots
will be required in hand, for the balance a
credit of nine months will be given, on giv-
ing a deed of trust to secure the payment
with interest from date.

A credit on the personal property will be
given until the first day of July next, on all
sums above 10 dollars, the purchaser giving
bond with approved security—all sums un-
der the sum of ten dollars will be required
in hand.

The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and
continue from day to day until all is sold.

N. B. Persons who have borrowed books
of the subscriber, are requested to return
them immediately.

ROBERT C. LEE,

October 1.

Cash given for Rags.

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

PUBLIC SALE.

WE shall offer at public sale, on Tues-
day the 21st day of October next, on the
premises, near Charles-Town, the following
valuable property: About twenty acres of
land, nearly all rich bottom, a considerable
part set in Timothy. The improvements
are a stone dwelling house, log kitchen, &c.
and a three story Stone Merchant Mill, on
an excellent stream, capable of making thirty
barrels of flour per day, has been lately
rebuilt, is in good order and is insured a-
gainst loss by fire—Also with the above,
four acres and three quarters of wood land
about half a mile distant.—This property is
on the bank of the Shenandoah river and in
the finest wheat country in Virginia. One
half of the purchase money will be required
in hand, and the balance will be made ac-
commodating to the purchaser. The title is
indisputable.

JOHN DOWNEY,

EDMOND DOWNEY,

Jefferson County, Sept. 24, 1817.

THE IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE.

FROM THE RALPH REGISTER.

"Let us cultivate the ground, that the
poor, as well as the rich, may be filled, and
happiness and peace be established through-
out our borders."

The want of due estimation of the pursuits
of Agriculture, is, in many countries, a
grand impediment to its progress. Where
the cultivation of the soil is regarded with
contempt, or as beneath the attention of men
of standing and education, it will be unat-
tractive to the management of persons of nar-
row capitals and still narrower minds. Such
prejudices operate in various places. In al-
most every part of the United States they
are fortunately rapidly dissipating, and agri-
cultural pursuits are viewed, as they should
be, as the basis of our strength and prosper-
ity, and therefore, worthy the attention of
the wise and good.—Many of our best citi-
zens, who were distinguished in the field
of law and the cabinet, are now to be found
on their farms devoting their time and at-
tention to the occupations of husbandry, as
the surest means of gaining an honorable sub-
sistence and of doing good to their country,
by thus encouraging and patronising this
first of arts.

An idea, however, yet too generally pre-
vails, that young men and many of those
who have fine landed estates, must, of es-
sential duty and pursue some public pro-
fession, the pursuits of agriculture being too
low and mean to engage their talents and
attention.

Agriculture, when skillfully pursued, is
calculated to call into action every noble and
improved faculty of the mind, and is capabil-
ity of being aided by the most interesting
branches of the sciences; and in the late im-
provements which it has undergone, it has
been shown that some of its most important
principles are derived from, and may be il-
lustrated by chemical doctrines. The objec-
tion therefore, that young men would have
no employment for their talents and learn-
ing, were they to engage in the pursuits of
agriculture, is entirely groundless.

I consider the insensibility to the magni-
tude of the subject, to be the greatest obsta-
cle in the way of advancement, which agri-
culture has to encounter. The first prepara-
tory step towards its improvement, is to
satisfy the minds, not only of farmers, but
of the community at large, that it is an object
of primary importance, and not attainable in
perfection, by mere farmers. If this be un-
accomplished, efforts to introduce any thing
like system, or principle, will be abortive in-
deed.

A Farmer should be considered, by Lin-
coln, as well as by all other members of the
community, as one placed in a situation to
perform the most beneficial services of the
public, by exercising a calling in which all
other citizens are peculiarly interested.—
He may be, personally, no better or worse
than others; but the art in which he is en-
gaged, is the most essential, of all others, to
the general welfare; and an art, which should
be encouraged and supported by all manner of
means.—Agriculture having been not only
the first of Arts, in priority of time, but the
first in the estimation of the wisest and great-
est men in every age, should ever be deen-
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attention. Power, especially that delegated
to the people, should extend its arm, and
open its hand, for its aid and protection.—
Wheat should unlock its coffers for its en-
couragement; science and every mental ac-
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when instruction is required, as it always
has been, by the tillers of the earth; whose
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from the opportunities of gaining scientific
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research. Commerce should yield to the
support of Agriculture, a share of those pro-
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Art, on which their existence depends.—
Those who devote themselves to the learned
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FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. X.]

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1817.

[No. 498.]

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 expi-
ration of the year. Distant subscribers will
be required to pay the whole in advance.—
No paper will be discontinued, except at the
option of the Editor, until arrears are paid.

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

All communications to the Editor
must be post paid.

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Those who devote themselves to the learned
professions, should render to it both homage
and contribution. Their usefulness, or
gains, would be small indeed, among shep-

herds and hunters—and those were for the
most part, the employments of man, before
agriculture widely diffused its blessings, and
mainly contributed, not only to the civiliza-
tion, but the happiness, wealth, subsistence
and safety of our race. Those who minister
at the Altars, and are our instructors and
examples, in our most exalted concerns, are
also bound to animate, instruct and encour-
age the cultivators of the soil. Many of
them, in other countries, have been highly
meritorious, both in precept and example,
on this subject. And they peculiarly know,
that the exercise of this art, is venerable for
its antiquity; was enjoined by a dispensa-
tion of Providence, and established by an or-
dinance of heaven.

Those who have a permanent residence in
our towns, and cities, should be more con-
vinced, than they have hitherto been, of the
obligations they owe to agriculture. Their
daily subsistence, and their necessary com-
forts and even luxuries, depend, either di-
rectly or consequentially, on the first of arts.
The better the style of husbandry, the more
benefit they derive from it. It is no reason-
able excuse for withholding their assistance,
or encouragement, that they are not agricul-
turalists. They possess, and should bestow,
the means of promulgating encouragement
and information to those who are engaged in
the labors of the field.

On us, whose happy lot is cast in a free
country, the extension and encouragement
of agricultural improvement, is most imper-
atively incumbent. Montesquieu has, with
truth, observed, that "countries are not cul-
tivated in proportion to their fertility, but
to their liberty."

The Athenians, among the first of the
Greeks who acquired a free government, and
the polish of civilization and science, were
famed for their knowledge in Agricul-
ture. Xenophon, one of their distinguished
citizens and celebrated historians, has many
ages ago remarked, that "Agriculture is the
nursing mother of the arts. For, where it
succeeds prosperously, there the arts thrive;
but where the earth necessarily lies unculti-
vated, there the other arts are extinct."

In the early periods of the Roman Repu-
blic, when liberty was a substantial blessing,
and not an empty sound, the highest praise
that could be given to any citizen, was a
saying of him, "that he had well cultivated his
spot of ground." And the leading propensities
of his greatest men, were to cast off
their robes of state—lay aside their triviale
and ensigns of power—to cultivate
their spots of ground.

Let it not be understood, that the encour-
agement and improvement required for agri-
culture, is intended for the mere personal
enrichment of the farmer. Those who take
an incorrect or improper view of the sub-
ject, allege, that "farmers are doing well
enough,—and want no improvement." Ev-
ery one acquainted with political economy
knows well, how extensively it adds to the
general advantage of the community, when
the same portion of labor is made to produce
an increased number and quantity of sup-
plies. And eminently distinct from all o-
ther employments is that of the husband-
man, which brings into existence, by a kind
of creation, additions to the public stock,
drawn from the earth. Whereas, most, if
not all occupations, are employed on mate-
rials pre-existing. Farmers are truly cal-
led, by the best writers on political econ-
omy, "the productive classes" of the com-
munity.

It is not necessary to cite opinions, or
proofs, from great authorities, to shew that
whilst able and intelligent farmers enlarge
the mass of property and wealth in the so-
ciety in which they live,—they also increase
the public stock, and happiness.

It will be seen at once by every one who
passes through a country productively and
neatly cultivated, that quietude, contentment,
morals and exemplary submission to law and
good government, are strikingly conspicu-
ous. But in a district inhabited by a negli-
gent, indolent, and ignorant population, the
picture is disgusting, and even dangerous-
ly, reversed. So that it behoves every good
citizen for his own security, as well as from
motives of patriotism and moral obligation,
to assist in furnishing the means of warning
the negligent, stimulating the indolent, and
enlightening the ignorant husbandman.

AGRICOLA.

I am indebted to Judge Peters's writ-
ings, particularly his Address before the
Philadelphia Agricultural Society, for some
of the facts and observations contained in
this essay.

From the Freeman's Journal.

LOSS OF THE SHIP LAUTARO.

Extract from the Log-Book and Narrative
of the loss of the ship Lautaro, of
Charleston, S. C. Capt. Benjamin Mat-
thews.

Sailed from Greenock on Sunday, 23th
August, 1817, bound to Charlestown, with a
cargo of coal, iron and dry goods, and a
crew consisting of 14 persons, including the
captain, 4 cabin passengers, and 29 steerage

do. in all 47 persons. Nothing material
happened until Tuesday, 2d Sept. when she
carried away the fore yard in the slings;
having a spare spar on board, set the car-
got the new yard up and bent a new fore-
sail. From this date to the 8th instant,
fresh gales and variable winds.—On the 8th
at noon, strong breezes and heavy weather;
the pump had been set a going as usual, to
pump the ship out, at 15 minutes 2 M.
having it did not suck, somed in the well
and found three feet water in the hold, altho'
the ship had been pumped out at 11 A. M.;
immediately rigged both pumps, took off the
hatches and commenced throwing the dry
goods overboard, and every thing else that
could be got at. At 5 P. M. finding the wa-
ter had not gained much on us, and suppos-
ing the leak to be on the starboard side,
we wore ship to the southward. At 6 P. M. the
water had increased to four feet in the hold;
as it gained so fast on this tack, we wore
again to the northward, and examined every
part of the ship we could get at, to try and
find the leak, but without effect; hauled the
courses up and took in fore and mizen top-
sails, crew and passengers all employed in
throwing the cargo overboard, pumping and
baling. At 8 P. M. the lee pump choak'd,
hoisted it up, cleared it and set it a going
again. At 10 P. M. seven feet water in the
hold, continued baling out at the after hatch
and cabin, a quantity of iron, and every
thing else, that could be got at, were thrown
overboard. At midnight, the water was
in the after hold began to get loose and roll
about; the lee pump constantly choaked with
the coals as fast as ever we cleared it.—
From 12 M. until 4 A. M. kept constantly
pumping and baling, from the after hatch
and cabin, but the water still gaining. At
this time 8 feet water in the hold. After sev-
eral attempts to clear the lee pump, the
spear broke in it, and we abandoned it.—
Cut a tackle on the mizen stay, slung a bar-
rel over the hatch and commenced baling in
this manner. From 10 until 12, the water
continually gaining on us, and no vessel heav-
ing in sight, we concluded to get the long
boat and jolly boat out, which was accom-
plish'd, and into which we put about 20
gallons of water, one barrel and a half bag
of bread, 3 hams, 6 pieces of beef, 2 cheeses
and one 6 gallon keg of beer, one main roy-
al, and one main top gallant steering sail,
two small spars, a half coil of rope, one
compass, two quadrants and one chart.—At
5 o'clock in the forenoon, every person being
quite exhausted with the exertions they had
made to keep the ship up, we were obliged
to tress beyond measure, which occurred in
trying who could get into the boats first; the
captain was obliged to order the boats to be
veered some distance astern of the ship. At
3 P. M. with the greatest difficulty the cap-
tain succeeded in getting into the long boat.
On his arrival in the long boat, he found 17
persons including himself, in it, and 3 in the
jolly boat; have overboard a quantity of
clothing in order to lighten the boat as much
as possible, lay by the ship all night, in hopes
of some vessel passing near us, but at half past
3 o'clock in the morning, observed the vessel
to take a sudden lurch to leeward; she rose
with the next swell, and sank so suddenly,
that few in the boats saw her when she dis-
appeared, carrying down with her 27 souls,
including two of the ship's company.

We immediately cut the rope by which
we hung, and pulled in order to avoid be-
ing drawn into the vortex, and carried down
with her. In 15 minutes after the ship sunk,
a heavy sea, drove over the jolly boat with
her head—let the water in, and stove her; she
immediately filled, and the men who were in
her swam to the long boat, which, increased
our number to 23.—We then lay by until
day light, when we commenced hauling wear-
ing cloths round the boat's sides, and rig-
ging a mast. At 11 A. M. being all ready,
served out a pint of water and about a pound
of bread amongst the twenty persons, and
then were away, steering E by S the W. N.
W. At half past 11, the lower gudgeon of
the rudder gave way, and we were obliged
to steer with an oar.—At half past 1, of the
11th, discovered to our great joy a sail right
ahead—let her veer out of our sail and stood
for her.—At 2 P. M. the wind moderating,
manned the oars and kept pulling until sail-
ing towards the vessel. At 3 P. M. 31 souls,
including two of the ship's company, were
alongside the brig Jessie, of Dumfries, (Scot-
land), captain James Williams, bound for
St. Andrews. N. B. who received us on
board, and whose kindness and hospitality
to us afterwards, will never be forgotten by
any individual who was saved.

Thus ends the history of this unfortunate
ship, and the fatal disaster which befel it.
On the 18th of the same month, fell in with
the ship Waverley, of and for Philadelphia,
captain Waverley, who, although full of pas-
sengers, kindly received on board, Capt. Mat-
thews, his mate, Mr. Ansley Hall, Mr.
Wm. Hall, Mr. Wm. Weston, Mr. J. C.
Ross, and two boys.

It now only remains to publish the names

of the survivors, and of those who unfortu-
nately perished. The ship went down in lat.
46. 20. N. long 32 W.

Ship's Company Saved.—B. Matthews,
master; Hugh Livingston, mate; John
Smith, 2d do.; John Evans, carpenter;
Wm. Morgan, steward; John Fassanick,
seaman; John Picknell, do; John Smart, do;
James Clarke, do; John Riggins, do; John
Barnard, apprentice; Hector M'Pieron,
do.—12.

Passengers Saved.—William Hall, cabin;
Ansley Hall, do.; William Weston, do.;
John C. Ross, do.; Duncan Darro-h, steer-
age; John M'Gregor, do.; John M'Each-
ern, do.; Peter Ganes, do.—3.—Total saved
20.

Passengers Lost.—Luclan M'Neill, his
wife and two children, Archibald M'Donald,
his wife, 5 children, father-in-law and mo-
ther-in-law; Donald Campbell, his father,
mother and sister; Mr. Smith and wife,
alias Grant; James Duncan; Duncan Mac-
Millan, his mother and sister; Mr. Murray;
one man, name unknown.—25.

Ship's Company Lost.—Elliott Carter,
cook; William Bradbury, seaman.—2. To-
tal lost 27.

FOREIGN NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.

THE LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the fine fast sailing ship Lancaster,
Capt West, arrived at this port last evening,
in 31 days from Liverpool, the Editors of the
Freeman's Journal have received London
papers to the 8th, and Liverpool to the 10th
September, twelve days the latest from the
Continent.—The late hour at which we have
received these papers, makes it impossible to
give but a very imperfect and brief sum-
mary of their contents.

The king of the Netherlands has appoint-
ed Commissioners to negotiate a Commercial
Treaty with America. The confer-
ences have been opened at the Hague.

A malignant fever is raging through every
part of Ireland, and many deaths have taken
place.

The London Globe of Sept. 8, says, "The
appearance of the Corn Market this day is
extremely favorable. What has fallen 8
shillings per quarter below Monday's prices."

A private letter from Paris, dated Sept. 5,
states that serious troubles had broken out
at Lyons, but had entirely subsided, and the
march of the troops countermanded. Marshal
Marmont had been appointed to the
command of the 19th Military Division, of
which Lyons was to be the head quarters.

Another private letter, by which it was
stated that "an alarming insurrection had
broken out at Lyons, equaling in activity
and violence, the most sanguinary scenes of
the Revolution. The streets are represent-
ed as streaming with blood, and heaped with
dead bodies."

Among other victims to the destructive
fever which is raging through Ireland, is
Mr. Justice Osborn. His lordship sunk un-
der its attack on the 1st Sept.

An advance from 7 1/2 to 10 per cent. on
every article of cotton manufactures, has
every where at Manchester, and is readily
obtained. Great preparations are making
through Prussia and other places on the con-
tinent, for the celebration of the centennial
festival of the Reformation by Luther.

The Emperor Alexander was on the eve
of leaving St. Petersburg for eighteen
months, on a tour of inspection through the
southern provinces of his immense domi-
nions.

The differences between the Turks and
Russians are likely to be amicably settled,
and a negotiation is said to be on foot for
engaging the Sublime Porte to permit the
free passage of the Dardanelles to all vessels
paying a moderate duty.

Sir J. T. Duckworth, Admiral of the
White, died at Plymouth Dock, Aug. 31.

Marshal Davoust, Prince of Eckmuhl, has
taken the oath of fidelity to Louis 18th, and
has received a Marshal's baton.

Price of American Stocks at London, Sept. 3.

Three per Cents, 7 1/2—Old Six per Cents,
none—New Six per Cents, none—New Six
per Cents, 106 a 106 1/2—Seven per Cents,
none.—The above with Dividend from the
1st July 1817. Louisiana Six per Cents,
100—with Div. from the 1st July 1817. U.
S. Bank Shares, 37 5/8—with Div. from the
1st July 1817.

London, Sept. 5.

The Lord