

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. XI.]

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1818.

[No. 532.]

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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

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

—All communications to the Editor must be post paid.

JUST RECEIVED, A QUANTITY OF

**Cradling Scythes and Cradles,
—ALSO—
Grass Scythes and Rakes,**
Which will be sold very low for cash or on a short credit to punctual customers.
CARLILE & DAVIS.
June 10.

NEW SUSQUEHANNAH

No. 1, Shad and Herrings,
Just received, and for sale by
JOHN R. FLAGG, & Co.
June 10.

PLANK.

THE subscriber has for sale a large quantity of good Pine Plank, and Scantling, at the Valley Saw Mill of F. Fairfax, Esq. Terms cash—or a short credit with security.
WM. W. HICKMAN.
Charlestown, June 10.

Troop Muster.

THE Jefferson Troop is ordered to parade in Charlestown, on the third Saturday in this month at 11 o'clock A. M.
June 10.

One Hundred Dollars REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living one and a half miles from Emmittsburg, Frederick county, Md. on the night of the 24th ultimo, a negro man, named

PETER,

calls himself Peter Porter,
About 26 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, a chunky, straight made fellow, and very black. He had on when he went away a black coat, striped vest, and with him, it is supposed, a variety of other clothing not recollecting. He has a remarkable knot on the lower side of each hand, occasioned by having at his birth five fingers on each hand, of which the lowermost was cut off.

Any person taking up said negro above fifty miles from home, and securing him so that I get him, shall be entitled to the above reward; or if within thirty miles, 50 dollars; or within ten miles, 20 dollars; and if brought home, all reasonable charges.
JOHN GRABILL.
June 10.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has the pleasure to announce to his friends, and the public generally, that he has just received from Baltimore, at the old stand lately occupied by Stephenson and Stone, a neat assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

which he will dispose of on pleasing terms. He tenders his grateful acknowledgements to his old customers, and a generous public for past favours, and hopes by strict attention, to merit a continuance of public patronage.
SAMUEL STONE.
Smithfield, June 3.

CAUTION.

THE subscriber having sustained great injury from the unlawful practices of persons throwing down his fences and passing through his farm, hereby cautions the public against a repetition of such offences, or committing any trespasses whatsoever on his land, as he is determined to prosecute all persons so offending to the utmost rigour of the law.
JACOB STEPHEN.
May 27, 1818.

Apprentices' Indentures

For sale at this Office.

NEW FIRM.

The subscriber having it in view to withdraw from his mercantile business, has interested Mr. John Marshall in the same. In future the business will be conducted under the firm of

John Marshall & Co.

It is with pleasure I tender my thanks to the inhabitants of Charlestown and its neighbourhood, for the liberal share of custom that I have received, and hope by Mr. Marshall's strict attention, and a disposition to give satisfaction, that their favours will be continued.
R. WORTHINGTON.
May 6.

NOTICE.

Persons indebted to me by open accounts, are requested to call at my counting room, as soon as possible, and close the same by payment or note—and such as have bonds and notes will please lift them.

It is hoped none will fail to comply with this request, after the unusual indulgence that many have received.
R. WORTHINGTON.
May 6, 1818.

BOSTON,

WILL stand this season, at Mr. Jacob Hartman's stable, in Charlestown, on Mondays and Tuesdays; on Thursdays and Fridays, in each week, at Lewis Barnett's stable in Battletown, and he let to mares at **EIGHT DOLLARS** the season, payable the first of September next; **FOUR DOLLARS** the single leap, to be paid when the mare is put to the horse, if not then paid, to be considered as engaged for the season; and **TWELVE DOLLARS** for insurance. Parting with, removing, or not continuing the mare regularly to the horse, forfeits the insurance: the insurance money to be paid when the mare proves to be with foal. The season has commenced and will end on the 25th of June next.

Boston is a handsome well-bred Strawberry Roan, full 15 hands high, was brought from New-England by Gen. Ridgely, the late Governor of Maryland, and is of the genuine Nargansitt blood; his fine figure and gait, so evidently mark his strain, that certificates of pedigree have been dispensed with; it is sufficient to say, that he is one of the best saddle horses in Virginia, and that the Nargansitts are the surest foal getters in the world.
ABRAHAM MARLATT.
May 27, 1818.

IMPORTANT.

To those who wish to purchase an elegant

FARM.

WILL be sold, at public sale, on the 12th of June next, on the premises, an elegant farm, situate in Loudoun county, Va. four miles from Leesburg, and adjoining the lands of major Elgin and Stephen C. Rostel, esp. containing

140 ACRES,

a good proportion of which is in timber; the residue in a high state of cultivation, and well watered, having three or four never failing springs, besides a large stream passing through it. The improvements are a new story brick dwelling house and kitchen, neatly finished, together with other out houses; the dwelling house is insured against fire at the valuation of \$1800—a brick distillery and spring house, a good log barn, stables, &c. and two orchards of choice fruit. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will have an opportunity of judging for themselves.
ROBERT DOWNEY.

The Maryland Herald, Hagerstown, and Washingtonian, Leesburgh, are requested to insert the above till day of sale, and send their accounts to this office for payment.
May 13.

The Elegant Horse,

WELLINGTON,

WILL stand this season at the subscriber's stable, about four miles from Charlestown, on the Warm Spring road, and let to mares at **SIX DOLLARS** the season, payable the first day of September next, but may be discharged by the payment of **FIVE DOLLARS** if paid within the season. **TWELVE DOLLARS** the single leap, to be paid when the mare is put to the horse, but if not paid then, to be considered as engaged for the season. **TEN DOLLARS** for insurance, to be paid when the mare proves with foal. Removing the mare out of the county, or not attending regularly every eighth or ninth day throughout the season, forfeits the insurance money. The season will commence the first of April, and end the 25th of June. The greatest attention will be paid, but no responsibility for accidents.

WELLINGTON is a beautiful chestnut sorrel, handsomely marked, four years old this spring, seventeen and a half hands high, and well proportioned. His sire was the well known horse Irish Grey, who dam was a Florida mare. It is deemed unnecessary to say any thing more, as his appearance will recommend him to all impartial judges.
WALTER BAKER.
Jefferson County, March 11, 1818.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

TOBACCO & COTTON.

Humphreys and Keyes,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A QUANTITY OF **Chewing Tobacco,**
of a very superior quality—Also,
SPINNING COTTON.

THEY HAVE ALSO RECEIVED A CASE OF **STRAW BONNETS,**
of fashionable shape.
Charlestown, May 20.

CHEWING TOBACCO.

The Subscribers have received a consignment of **TWENTY KEGS** excellent **CHEWING TOBACCO,**
which will be sold on accommodating terms, to merchants, or others.

JOHN MARSHALL, & Co.
Charlestown, May 20.

THE UNDERSIGNED

Is opening, in his well known store house, corner of Washington and West Streets, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF **Spring and Summer Goods,**
which will be sold unusually low.
DAVID HUMPHREYS.
Charlestown, May 13.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable lot of land, about one mile from Charlestown, containing about

49 ACRES,

about 15 acres of which are in good timber. This land has a small stream of water running through it. The price will be moderate and the payments easy. Apply to the subscriber in Charlestown.

CYRUS HIBBINS.

May 6.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable farm, situated about 6 miles from Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va. late the residence of Jonathan Frazier deceased, containing about 200 acres—110 of which are cleared, with about five acres of good meadow—the residue well clothed with timber. On the premises are an excellent dwelling house, a large barn, and other out houses, a never failing well of water, and a large orchard of choice fruit of various kinds. A sufficient title will be given the purchaser, and the terms made easy. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

THOMAS FRAZIER.

April 29.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby forwarn all persons from hunting, fishing, or passing through my farm on any pretence, or dealing with, or suffering any of my servants to remain in their kitchens or houses, under penalty of suffering the utmost rigour of the law; having lately had nearly all my poultry, and three sheep taken from my farm—and one sheep shot, either purposely or by accident,—for the discovery of the perpetrator of the last act, I will give ten dollars, as I cannot think it was done by accident or the actor would have given me immediate notice thereof, that I might have used it in my family, the sheep being very fat.

THOS. HAMMOND.

May 20.

LIME FOR SALE.

**2000 bushels, best quality,
Fresh burnt Lime,**
for sale by the subscriber, at his kiln in Capt. M. Ranson's field, adjoining Charlestown.

ELLAS SHOPE.

May 20.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, is dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted are requested to come forward and settle their accounts immediately, either by discharging the same or passing their obligations.—All those having claims against the concern are requested to present them to William Stephenson immediately for payment.

Wm. STEPHENSON, SAMUEL STONE.

Middleway, April 8.

Stray Horse.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on or about the 24th of April last, a **Light Sorrel Horse**, about seven years old, no particular marks recollected, but that of the saddle having rubbed the hair off his side under the flap, dish faced and short ears. Any person giving me information of said horse that will enable me to get him again, or bringing him home, shall be liberally rewarded.
JOHN CARLILE.
May 13.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

The subscribers have just received, and are now opening a large and elegant assortment of fashionable and well selected

Spring and Summer Goods. They flatter themselves, from the qualities as well as the cheapness of their goods, to give general satisfaction to those who will favor them with their custom, as their assortment is very complete, having been selected with care in Baltimore and Philadelphia.

JOHN MARSHALL, & Co.

May 27.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned against taking an assignment of a note of hand given by the subscriber to Van Swearingen, for the sum of six hundred dollars, dated the 17th July 1817, as I am determined not to pay said note unless compelled by law.
JOHN HENKLE.

May 27.

30,000 feet prime Pine Plank, FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale thirty thousand feet prime pine plank, from twelve to sixteen feet long, one and one and a fourth inch thick—a (part of the above plank is fit for present use,) all of which will be sold on good terms for **CASH.**

JOHN T. COOKUS.

Shepherdstown, May 27.

The Opequon Carding Machine, one mile from Smithfield,

IS now in complete operation, and ready to receive wool of every description, for carding, at the usual prices.

The **Plaster Mill & Corn Mill,**
for chopping corn in the ear, are also in complete order, at the above place. Plaster will be broke and ground, in a few hours after it is brought to the mill, for two dollars and fifty cents per ton.

SAMUEL CAMERON.

May 27.

SOL. COLE.

THE moon was retiring in clouds of the west,

And her beautiful lustre fast fading away,
The foliage was tipt with a silvery crest,
Which darken'd the shades, in which nature was drest,
As if mourning the absence of day.

I was charmed with the landscape which varied its hue,
As the glimmering light faintly shone o'er the lea,
The shadowy clouds which shrouded the blue,
Had sprinkled the verdure with freshening dew,
And sunk to their rest in the sea.

Not a breath with the sigh of the captive to soar,
Nor a zephyr to dimple the face of the stream,
Save the far distant cataract's tremulous roar,
Or the echo of waves as they broke on the shore,
It was silent and calmly serene.

And long I exclaim'd, may this solitude reign,
And the clamours of power and rivalry cease,
May the clank of captivity's wearisome chain,
The battle's rude din on the gore-mantled plain,
Be hush'd in the slumbers of peace,

Then I mus'd on the years that have long rolled by,
And the schemes which ambition and vanity form,
While the fate of true genius excited a sigh,
Left to flourish unseen, in obscurity die,
And mingle with dust and the worm.

But I felt that whatever stern fate should decree,
Still VIRTUE triumphant must flourish and thrive,
Tho' empires should totter and nations should bleed,
Or whirlwinds destruction swift onward should lead,
This the wreck of the world should survive.

Luxury unfavorable to Hospitality.
"Among my letters, was one to Monsieur de la Livoniere, perpetual secretary of the Society of Agriculture here. I found he was at his country seat, two leagues off, at Magnani. On my arrival, he was sitting down to dinner with his family: not being past twelve, I thought to have escaped this awkwardness; but both he himself and Madame prevented all embarrassment by very unaffectedly desiring me to partake with them; and making not the least derangement either in table or looks, placed me at my ease, to an indifferent dinner, garnished with so much cheerfulness, that I found it a repeat to me to my taste than the most splendid tables could afford." An English family in the country, similar in situation, taken unawares in the same way, would receive you with an unquiet hospitality, an anxious politeness; and, after waiting for a hurry-scurry derangement of cloth, table, plates, sideboard, pot and spit, would give you, perhaps, so good a dinner, that none of the family, between anxiety and fatigue, could supply one word of conversation, and you would depart under cordial wishes that you might never return.

"This folly so common in England, is never met in France."
Arthur Young's Travels in France.

JEFFERSON LAND

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber contemplating on moving to the western country, will sell his farm on the Opequon creek in Jefferson county Va. It contains something upwards of

480 Acres,

about 40 or 50 acres first rate low grounds, and the high lands considered inferior to none in the county for small grain and grass; from the small experiments that have been made, its great adaption to plaster is fully proved. There are on this farm never failing springs of pure limestone water.—From its contiguity to several of the most extensive merchant mills in the country (one not more than three hundred yards from the house) the interest, and convenience to the proprietor is not a little advanced.

Persons disposed to purchase will find it their interests to make proposals before the 13th of August next, as a better bargain may be had prior, than subsequent to that time; and the purchaser will have the advantage of putting down a fall crop.—Ploughs, plough horses and plough-men can be had of the subscriber if a sale be made (and they should be required) until the first of November.

Wm. P. FLOOD.

May 27, 1818.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on very moderate terms, a valuable tract of land, lying between Shepherdstown and Harpers Ferry, and about four miles from the former place, containing

One Hundred Acres,

about 75 of which are in a tolerable state of cultivation.—The soil is inferior to none in the county.—There is a good well of water on the premises—the buildings are indifferent. For further particulars apply to Robert Avis, jun. in Charlestown, or the subscriber at Harper's Ferry.

ROBERT AVIS, sen.

May 13.

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ROBERT AVIS, sen.

May 13.

might otherwise receive from the contiguous British islands.

"We are informed that Gen. Jackson speaks of retiring from the military service of the country soon. The rapid decay of his constitution, occasioned by the great bodily fatigue and exposure, is stated to be the cause. The whole army, it is said, has suffered inconceivably—an officer declares he has never seen such emaciated troops. The prosecution of the Seminole war has probably been attended with as many privations to the soldier and as much exposure to the government, as any contest ever was, of no longer duration or greater magnitude.

"The report of Gen. Gaines being under arrest, we are glad to learn, is without foundation."

FROM THE AUGUSTA CHRONICLE.

Extract of a letter from Maj. Gen. Jackson to Gen. Glascock.

"Camp, on line of march, 16 miles in 2 advance of F. Gadsden, May 7."

"I cannot adequately express my feelings on the outrageous and inhuman attack of Capt. Wright and party, on the superannuated men and women of the friendly Chehaw village, which you recite. It will be a stigma on the American nation, unless the general government use their endeavors to bring the perpetrators to justice. I have ordered Wright to be arrested, and he shall be tried by a military court. I have written to the Governor of Georgia on the subject, expressing my astonishment at his unwarrantable interference with my duties.

"I congratulate you on the safe march of your brigade to Fort Early, with a hope, that the brave Georgians under your command, who have encountered the dangers, fatigues, and privations of a long march, in an unfriendly country, may be speedily restored, in health, to their families and homes.

"I am now on my march to Pensacola, which place I shall probably have to occupy with an American garrison."

OF THE CHEHAU BATTLE.

FROM THE GEORGIA JOURNAL.

Copy of a letter from Gen. Mitchell to Governor Rabun, dated

MILLEDGEVILLE, May 6, 1816.

Sir—On the 2d inst. I received information that a party of mounted men had attacked and destroyed the Chehaw town on Flint river, and killed many of the inhabitants. From all I could then learn, it appeared to be uncertain what troops they were, and under whose command, or by whose orders this unwarrantable and barbarous deed had been done; and, as the consequences cannot be foreseen which may result, when the justly exasperated warriors of the town return, and find their town and property destroyed, their offending and helpless families killed or driven into the woods to perish, whilst they were fighting their own and our enemies, the Seminoles, I deemed it best to come to the State and procure correct information. I now find that the party had been sent by your orders, but failed to execute them; and that the attack on the Chehaw was unauthorized.

I present the case for the consideration of your Excellency, under a confident hope, that, as the people of the Chehaw were not only friends, but that their conduct during the present war entitled them to our favor and protection, some immediate step will be taken to render that satisfaction which is due from so great an injury.

The extent of their loss, in a pecuniary point of view, I am not at this moment prepared to state, but so soon as I return to the Agency I will lose no time in having that ascertained; and in the mean time permit me to suggest the propriety of instituting some legal enquiry into the conduct of the officer engaged in the enterprise.

I have the honor to enclose an extract of a letter received from Mr. Barnard on this subject, the contents of which are corroborated by a verbal statement of the Wolf Warrior, who came to me directly from the spot. I leave this early in the morning for the Agency, from whence I will address you again upon this subject.

I am, sir, with high consideration and respect, your very obedient servant.

D. B. MITCHELL,

Agent for I. A.

P. S. Since writing the above I have received a letter from the Little Prince, speaker of the Lower Creeks, upon this subject, a copy of which I also enclose.

Copy of a letter from Timothy Barnard, Esq. [a white man] residing on Flint river, to D. B. Mitchell, Agent for I. A.

APRIL 30, 1816.

Sir—The Wolf Warrior, the bearer of this, has just arrived here and brings bad news from the Annuculla town (Chehaw.) News are now with our army. Seven days past a company of white people collected and rushed on the town, and as there were but few red people there, and all friendly, just what few were left to guard their own, the rest still with our army, the white people killed every one they could lay their hands on; killed the old Chief Tiger King and one other Chief; both I have known always to be friendly to our color, ever since I have been in this land. The whole of what are killed is nine men and one poor old woman. They took off what horses were there, the owners of some of which are still living; they took the horses to the Fort, which is not far from the town they have destroyed.

The chiefs that are still alive, beg that you will try to get their horses, or any thing else returned. The red people do not know whether it is the regular troops, or Georgia militia that have committed this unwarrantable act. I have written you all that I think is necessary, if you see cause to write any thing to me to inform them of, I will do it with pleasure. If these people do not get some friendly treatment for the damage done them, I am afraid, when their warriors return back from our army, something bad will happen on some of our color. I am very sorry to have to write you on such a horrible piece of business—I write to you in haste, for the bearer is in a great hurry to see you.

T. BARNARD.

Copy of a letter from the Little Prince, Speaker of the Lower Creeks, to D. B. Mitchell, Agent for I. A.

FORT MITCHELL, April 25, 1816.

My Great Friend—I have got now a talk to send you—one of our friendly towns, by the name of Chehaw, has been destroyed. The white people came and killed one of the head men, and five men and a woman, and burnt all the houses. All our young men have gone to war with General Jackson, & there are only a few left to guard the town, and they have served us this way. As you are our friend and father, I hope you will try and find them out, and get us satisfaction for it.—You may depend upon it, that all our young men have gone to war, but a few that are left to guard the town. Men do not get up and do this mischief, without there are some one at the head of it, and we want you to try and find them out.

TUSTUNNUGGIE HOPOIE.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY TO GEN. MITCHELL.

Executive Department, Georgia?

Milledgeville, 20th May, 1816.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 6th inst. inclosing the copy of a letter from old Mr. Barnard, and one from the Little Prince, Speaker of the Lower Creeks, both on the subject of the late unfortunate attack, made by a detachment of Georgia militia under Capt. Wright on the Chehaw Village, which had previously been supposed to be friendly.

I have examined these communications with the candor their importance required. It is unquestionably your duty, as Agent, to attend to the explanation of the red people, and cause justice to be done to them as far as your power will extend. It will also readily be acknowledged by all that my duty, as Governor of the state, requires that I should defend the cause of the whites, as far as that cause can be supported by the great principles of justice. As you have furnished me with the Indian account of this transaction, and assured me of the friendship towards the whites that existed among them prior to the attack, I feel it incumbent on me to explain to you, and through you to the Nation over which you preside, the motives by which the officers were actuated who conducted the enterprise; and the grounds upon which they will attempt to justify the proceeding, or extenuate the guilt that may in the view of some men be attached to them. You will readily acknowledge the decided and inveterate hostility of those Indians which belong to the village under the immediate direction and control of the chiefs Hopamee and Phelemmee; and that the order which emanated from this department for their chastisement was both necessary and proper. You are also well apprised, that the orders given confined them specially to that object—so far then as respects myself, I feel perfectly justified in the measure I adopted, and which I deemed essentially necessary to prevent a repetition of the horrid murders and depredations committed by those Indians on our unprotected frontier. I will now undertake to offer, in behalf of the detachment, the best apology for their conduct that I may be able to furnish, and which, I am authorized to state, can be supported by ample proof. When the detachment was on its way to, and reached the neighborhood of Fort Early, they were credibly informed by several persons of veracity, that the celebrated old chief (whose town had all joined the hostile) had removed and was at that time living in the village upon which the attack was made, and was considered as their principal leader, and that a great portion of them was alleged to be under his immediate direction, although part of them might be with McIntosh. They therefore considered themselves authorized to attack it as being one of Hopamee's towns.—The result I need not mention, as you have seen the statements made by captains Wright and Robinson, which I am authorized by very respectable testimony to assure you, was substantially true, except as to the number reported to have been killed, which was unfortunately incorrect.

Now, sir, if I have been misinformed, and give a wrong construction to this affair, I should like very much to have more correct information; but if it should be founded in fact, what more can you or the Indians require, than for me to assure you, that I re- gret the circumstance, and consider it as one of the misfortunes attendant on war, where the innocent frequently suffer in common with the guilty? This unfortunate affair has been shamefully misrepresented, by many of our citizens, whose delicate feelings seem to have forgotten the many wanton outrages that have been committed on our frontier by the Indians, and would even cover the whole state with disgrace, merely because the small detachment have in this

instance mistaken their orders, and carried their resentment to an improper extent.

The experience of all ages hath shown, that it is much easier for us to complain of the conduct of others (and especially those in responsible stations) than to correct those in error. I have ascertained that the property left by the Indians who were run off from or near Dr. Bird's store on the Ocmulgee some time past, is now in the possession of Mr. Richard Smith in the lower end of Twiggs county, and will be delivered at any time when proper application shall be made.

You will please assure the red people under your care, that I feel a disposition to maintain peace and friendship with them on liberal terms.

WM. RABUN.

NASHVILLE, TEN. May 19.

Shocking Murder—We have learnt from a gentleman who resides in Hickman county, the following particulars of a shocking murder, as we ever recorded. Captain James Alston, of that county, on the 28th ult. in the evening, brought into his house, two axes; his wife became alarmed; he began to bar up the doors, and appeared to be in a very bad humor, ordered his wife to bed, and without addressing her violence, she laid down without undressing; he retired, and instantly with a hellish grin, charged her with keeping on her clothes, to be ready to keep some appointment as soon as he was a sleep, and without waiting for a reply, he seized her by the hair of her head, drew her on the floor, struck her so as to stun her cries for mercy—he then deliberately struck her several times with these, split open her skull, trampled on her body, and committed other abuses. Their children, the eldest one about 13 years old, saw the whole transaction. When the fury of the monster was glutted, he betook himself to flight, carrying a loaded shot gun; a negro girl, who was also in the house at the time, ran to the neighbors, and gave the alarm; he returned, left the gun made up the fire, put a handkerchief on the head of his wife, and again departed. In the morning, a company of ten men, started in pursuit of him—he was found seated on a pile of rock; as they approached, he gave battle, one of the party having his gun, shot three balls in his leg; he fell, but soon arose, and being an active stout man, drove them all off, they however reinforced and took him. When he was interrogated before a magistrate, he confessed the whole of his turpitude.

He was of a respectable family, and considered a worthy man, when free from the baneful effects of ardent spirits; which on several occasions, have entirely destroyed the sanity of his mind for weeks together. His wife was the daughter of Adam Wilson, Esq. and was universally pitied by all who knew her, having often been obliged to seek safety in flight, when her husband was in his deranged fits, and many has been the tempestuous and inclement night, she has wandered in the woods, with little covering for herself and an infant babe at the breast. She is, however, now out of her troubles, and her brutal husband is lying in irons, awaiting his doom. It is doubtful whether his counsel can plead with truth his insanity, but it no doubt will be the plea that will be attempted—however we would be the last to excite the public sympathy for or against him, as he has a right to an impartial trial, and not subject to the law, will not be punished.—Clarion.

SUICIDE.

FREDERICKSBURG, JUNE 3.

Never did a more painful duty devolve upon us, than that we have now to perform, in announcing the death of Mr. JOHN SHUTT, of the house of Mark and Shutt, of this place.—The circumstances attending the death of this unfortunate youth are truly distressing. On Monday morning, about 9 o'clock, after conversing in his usual cheerful manner with his friends, he left his store without being observed by his brother who resided with him. Several hours elapsed before any uneasiness was felt as to what had become of him; but his unusual long absence began now to excite surprise and to suggest some fear in the mind of his brother. A search was immediately commenced upon the premises, and enquiry made of some of the citizens of the town, but without effect. The hour of dinner at length arrived, and to a stick, which was then passed through a hole in the beam; with the other he made the fatal noose, and having ascended a staff case a few steps, threw himself into the arms of death.

Who could have led this unhappy youth to commit this rash act, must remain unknown, as there is not even ground for conjecture. Exemplary in his morals, and blessed with a disposition which never failed to win the respect and esteem of all who became acquainted with him, he bid as fair as any flower in nature's garden.—But, alas! how is the scene reversed! The fond hopes of his affectionate, aged parents; the just expectations and tender solicitude of his brothers and sisters; and the pleasure derived by his associates from his friendship—have

been all levelled in the dust by this fatal catastrophe! The anguish which it must occasion in the bosoms of his surviving relatives, may more easily be conceived than described. They had hoped much, nor was it without reason. Mr. S. was prosperous in his business—he had resided in this town for a number of years, during which his character stood pre-eminent in every virtue. But how fleeting are the joys of this life! The unforeseen fate of this youth speaks more than volumes to a reflecting mind. It should teach us that no earthly prospects, can be so bright as not to be blasted in a moment; and that all the sublimity of bliss which this world can boast, is but vanity and vexation of spirit.—Herald.

PETERSBURG, June 9.

Casus Omissus—Many negroes in this state are entitled to their freedom when they arrive at a certain age; for instance, the descendants of females liberated by the will of John Pleasant, formerly of Dinwiddie County, were, by his will, to be free as they respectively attained the age of 30 years.

Some of these negroes were lately offered for sale at auction in this town, for the balance of the time they had to serve. Several negro traders as they are called were present at the auction, and it at once occurred to persons present, that these traders might buy the time of the negroes, carry them to N. Orleans, or some other distant part of the United States and if they choose, sell them for life.—Or even if the traders sold them in New Orleans, they might be passed from one owner to another, and finally be in the hands of one when they became 30 years old, who might not choose to give them their liberty; and they would be so far removed from the reach of the will, and of the register, that it would be next to impossible for them to establish their claim; and perhaps never would obtain their rights.

Some Aldermen present, thought there was a law by which the purchaser could be compelled to give bond and security not to carry them out of the state; and proceeded to make the declaration—but when it became necessary to act conclusively, it appeared there was no law embracing the case.

Whether the rights of these people ought to be protected or not, may possibly be a question for some future Legislature.—Rep.

PITTSBURG, June 5.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK OF PITTSBURG.

Emmons, one of the men concerned in robbing this bank, having made full disclosure of all the circumstances attending this nefarious transaction, a number of our most respectable citizens, among whom were some persons not interested in the stock, descended the Ohio on Tuesday night last, about 44 miles below Pittsburg, to the spot where the notes and specie were concealed. After a search of a few minutes, in a very unfrequented, wild place, the notes of this bank, presumed to amount to \$100,000, and about \$1800 in silver were discovered concealed in some natural excavations, under some projecting rocks. The notes were much injured from damp, and the bag in which they were contained had become quite rotten, the silver remained in the same boxes, which contained it in the vault. On a full confession of the facts it is established, that keys for the bank and vault were made by taking the dimensions of the key holes by measurement.—The keys of the vault were never in their possession, nor did they ever see them in the possession of anybody. The money recovered is not yet counted, but it is believed that the full amount lost to the bank, will be something under three thousand dollars. The medal of the cashier, is not found. A full statement will be made in a few days.—Gazette.

OGDENSBURG, June 2.

On Friday last, J. F. Plymart, one of the persons supposed to have been concerned in the robbery of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank at Pittsburg, was taken up at Brockville, and brought to this place for examination. About \$700 in gold, \$1500 in bills of the Pittsburg banks, and near \$5000 in bills of other western banks, was found in his trunk. His dress was evidently a disguise, but his name and the description of his person precisely coincided with the description given of him in the advertisement of the Directors of the bank, offering a reward of \$300 for his apprehension. The examination continued about half a day—and after fully weighing all the circumstances he was committed by our magistrates to the jail of this county; and we flattered ourselves that the career of this artful and finished villain would be stopped, and that he would receive the punishment due for his crimes.

Unfortunately for the public, however, on Sunday night, last, the jail was broken, and this man, together with two other prisoners, made their escape; to effect this they must have had external aid, which the appearance of the jail and the implements used for breaking it, indicate; and we are sorry to say that we believe persons have been found in this vicinity base enough to assist in turning this man loose, again to prey upon society.

Since the above was in type, we have seen a letter from Ogdenburg, which states that Plymart and all who escaped from the Prison have been retaken.—N. Y. E. Post.

NORFOLK, June 8.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

At half past 5 o'clock this morning a gun from each of the garrisons announced the arrival of the U. S. Sch. *Nonsuch*, (Lieut. Com. Claxton) in sight of Craney Island, having on board the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, accompanied by his private Secretary Mr. J. J. Monroe, the Secretaries of War and Navy, Col. McRee of the Engineer Corps, Burwell Bassett, Esq., and two or three other private gentlemen.

A National salute was fired in succession from *Craney Island*, *Forts Norfolk and Nelson*, as the *Nonsuch* came abreast of them—and (just before she anchored) from the Navy Yard at Gosport.—The yards of the U. S. Sch. *Asp*, *Lt. Com. Smith*, lying off Fort Nelson, were handsomely manned, and as soon as the *Nonsuch* passed the Port, Col. McRee, in a handsome barge, and a 24 oared barge from the Navy Yard, with Com. Cassin on board, went alongside, to convey the *President and Suite* to the shore—Having received them on board, the Barge proceeded to the County Wharf, where the Mayor and Common Council, with several public officers, and a large concourse of citizens, were assembled to welcome the arrival of the Chief Magistrate. He was received with great cordiality and conducted to the *Exchange Coffee-House*, where rooms had been prepared for his reception. As night had been expected, such was the curiosity to behold the man in whom the confidence and affections of a nation of freemen are concentrated, that we never have witnessed such an indiscriminate assemblage on any occasion in our town. It might indeed be said, that the reception was in a style of genuine *Republican simplicity*.—Beacon.

ANOTHER HAIL STORM.

GEORGETOWN, D. C. June 10.

A severe hail storm was experienced on Sunday afternoon, in Montgomery county, Maryland, between the court house and Clarksburg. We are informed it approached from the South East, and was accompanied by a confused and rumbling noise. Fortunately it did not drive much, or the mischief must have been very great, as some of the hail measured fourteen inches in circumference, and a large hog was seen to fall dead from receiving one, falling with little more than its own gravity, on his head, and the backs of the cattle were so lacerated as to bleed to the bone, and the sides of the largest had the appearance of cakes of ice broken from a large body—generally they were the size of a goose egg, and of a conical form. Some farmers have had the brightest prospects blighted in seeing their towering fields of grain, which promised so abundantly to reward their long labors, laid prostrate to the earth.—Messenger.

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17.

[COMMUNICATION.]

The Protestant Episcopal Church which was commenced in this town three years ago, after a slow and interrupted progress, was on the 28th of the last month so far advanced as to receive a congregation for the first time, to worship after the manner of their fathers, and for the first time within its walls to listen to the voice of prayer, and of praise, and to the preaching of the holy gospel.—On that occasion the venerable Bishop of this diocese, on his circuit, preached and administered the rite of confirmation; since then a rapid advance has been made, in completing the interior of the structure. On the 12th inst. by a previous order of the vestry, four of the pews in the lower part of the church were publicly rented.—To the great gratification of the friends of the church they were sought for with avidity, and brought an average of more than \$31 each pew, from that time till next Easter.—As many who desired to appropriate pews could not procure them, the vestry have determined to finish the gallery as quickly as possible, and rent some portion of that also. It is announced with particular satisfaction that the pulpit, the altar, and their appendages are erected at the sole expense of a few ladies of this town and its vicinity. The seat of this building is most happily chosen. It stands on an eminence in the town, amidst a grove of lofty oaks—it is a plain and venerable structure, of a decorous and solemn appearance, and emblematical of its holy object. It is ardently hoped that the pious liberality of the congregation, and the public, will enable the vestry to complete the interior of the edifice, and to add every appendage that the nature of its object requires, and that it may long be occupied as a temple of the Most-High, and thronged with sincere and ardent worshippers. D.

We are sorry to state that a serious dispute has occurred between generals Jackson and Scott, which we fear will eventuate in a serious manner. Gen. Jackson intends, as soon as he gets through the present campaign, to repair to New York, for the purpose of calling Scott out. We have learnt the points which created the dispute, but do not, at this time, feel ourselves authorized to state them.—Savannah Republic.

Execution for Murder.—John Craig, convicted of the murder of Edward Hunter, esq. was executed on Saturday the 6th inst. at Chester, Pennsylvania.

COUNTERFEIT NOTES.

Counterfeit 10 dollar notes of the Marine Bank of Baltimore, are apparently in extensive circulation, having seen two of them yesterday—they were dated 2d March, 1812, payable to B. Mezek—the note and paper are a good imitation and well calculated to deceive. The signatures have been engraved and afterwards traced with writing ink. The engravers names "Murray and Draper," appear to be written instead of being engraved, as on the genuine notes.

Balt. Telegraph.

Mr. JOHN CAMM, Clerk of Amherst Court, Virginia, puts a period to his existence a few days ago in the following extraordinary manner:

He attacked a quantity of paper by sewing, or some other method, to the sheets of the bed; and then standing up, wrapped himself in the sheets, and deliberately set them on fire, and burnt himself to death. DRINK, that fell destroyer of the human race, is supposed to be the cause of this horrid deed.

"Sir Gregor M'Gregor purposes to accompany Lord Cochrane to the North Pole, and to engage the white bears of Greenland in place of the Royalists of Mexico."

"The way to make Money plenty in every Man's Pocket."

"Two simple rules well observed will do the business"—First—let honesty and industry be thy constant companions—and secondly, spend one penny less than thy clear gains.

We understand that the latest advice from New Orleans represent it to be very sickly at that place, and that fears are entertained that it will be as fatal this as at the last season. The police of the city is represented as extremely defective.—Balt. Pat.

MISSOURI—This territory is settling as fast as any other ever was settled. Arkansas county contains 10,000 whites, and Boone's settlement 8000. The whole population of the territory is now estimated at 60,000. Old Col. Boone, the first settler of the powerful state of Kentucky, yet living, we believe, who lately sealed himself so far up the Missouri as to possess a well grounded hope that a teeming population would not again compel him to seek a new abode, to enjoy unobscured his favourite manner of life, may yet be driven to the rocky mountains, and even there be disturbed in 8 or 10 years, if he lives so long.—Niles's Reg.

SUBSTANTIAL APPLAUSE.

At a late public meeting, one of the orators, addressed the assembly as follows:—"My dear brethren, it has been the usual custom for an audience to testify their approbation of the Speaker by clapping of hands; but I beg to recommend for your adoption a new method of clapping, less tumultuous, and much more pleasing; when you leave this place, clap your hands into your pockets, and clap your money into the plate to receive it, and the Lord give it his blessing."—This address had the desired effect.

Liverpool Mercury.

"The revolution of a day," as the ingenious Mrs. Rowe has it, "may bring such turns as heaven itself could scarce have promised." It is remarkable what a trifling circumstance will change the whole economy of a man's prejudice, as exemplified in the following anecdote.—A wealthy farmer who had been an opponent of the war, an opponent of Mr. Monroe, and of his election, was impelled by the general impulse to attend his inauguration speech; and he declared that when he was proceeding to attend, he only bated him the more for it—but the unexpected deportment of Mr. M. when he appeared at the place appointed; his plain reception of the people; the manner he was received by so numerous a body of people, and the manner in which he spoke—all he declares, could not but draw tears from his eyes—He felt a conviction that he had been foolishly prejudiced; he could no longer doubt that his measures would be for the general good, and from that moment he determined to be his friend.—Nat. Mes.

The spacious brick building lately occupied at Albany as a Theatre, has been sold to the Baptist Society, and is to be converted into a house of public worship. We have understood that a meeting house lately occupied by the Baptists, at Portsmouth, N. H. has been lately purchased, to be used for a Theatre.

From the Auburn Gazette of June 3.

ATTEMPT AT MAIL ROBBERY. The mail carrier from this place to Oswego informs us, that on Friday night, the 22d ult. between Oswego village and Oswego Falls, he was assaulted by a man who jumped from behind a tree, and attempted to seize the bridle of his horse; the horse being frightened, immediately sprang to the opposite side of the path, where another villain made a pass at him with a club—he then applied spurs to his horse, and succeeded in escaping from them. It is hoped that measures may be taken to bring them to justice. The condemnation to death of two of the mail robbers in Maryland, we should suppose would have some influence on the minds of those disposed to acquire money in this way.

Good times for Bachelors now; but better times for Girls coming.

By the last census, there are in the United States 14,071 more females, than males between the age of 20 and 16—but between 16 and 10 the males exceed the females 19,859; and of 10 years and under, the males also exceed the females 53,852—Girls will of course, in a short time, be in good demand, though the market appears to be well supplied at present.

NEW GOODS.

THIS subscriber has just received from Baltimore, and is now opening an elegant assortment of

CHOICE GOODS,

suitable for the present season. Those who may wish to purchase will find it to their interest to call and view them, as he is determined to sell at reduced prices for cash, or on a credit to punctual payers. He tenders his thanks to his old customers, and the public generally, for the liberal encouragement he has met with heretofore, and indulges a hope that by his strict adherence to business, to merit a continuation of public patronage.

CHARLES GIBBS.

June 17.

LOST

In Charlestown, on the 1st day of May court, A Gold Breast Pin,

of diamond shape, set with dark hair, and initials N. O. The finder shall be generously rewarded by leaving it at this office.

June 17.

PENMANSHIP.

THIS subscriber will remain a few days longer in town, and would receive five or six more pupils, if immediate application be made. Those who wish will be waited on at their houses.

W. LEE PERLEY.

P. S. Persons wishing to acquire this art, will be enabled to write a handsome hand after practising sixteen lessons.

Charlestown, June 17.

MRS. BUNN,

PRESENTS her thanks to the Ladies of Charlestown and its vicinity, for the encouragement she has received in the

MILLINERY BUSINESS,

and respectfully informs them that she has just returned from Baltimore with a fresh supply of articles, which will enable her to accommodate those who may please to call on her. She invites them to come and see her goods, and she flatters herself they will generally be pleased with them.

June 17.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

From the subscriber, residing in Smithfield, a Brown Mare, nine years old, with the hind feet white, long bushy tail, some marks on her back occasioned by the saddle. Any person giving information to the subscriber, will be liberally rewarded.

JAMES CLARK.

June 17.

A Mill to be Rented.

THE brick mill, on the road from Charles town to Harper's Ferry, is for rent, for the ensuing year. Possession will be given on the 20th of July next unless the date hereof; and if it suits the applicant, the farm that Capt. John T. Root occupies, will be attached to the mill. For terms apply to the subscriber, near the premises.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

June 17.

Wool Carding Machines.

THE subscriber's Wool Carding Machines are again in operation, at Mr. Kabe's Mill on Backkin, and he will insure as good work as any machines in the county. They are attended by an experienced hand, and it is necessary that all wool, brought to the machines, should be well cleansed of sticks and burrs. One pound of lard or grease will be required to every ten of wool. The price of carding wool into rolls is eight cents per pound.

JAMES WALKER.

June 17.

A Runaway in Custody.

WAS committed to the Jail of Jefferson county Va. on the 30th of April last, as a runaway, a black Negro man, who says at one time that his name is James, and at another that his name is William; he is about 5 feet 7 inches high, compactly built, & has a appearance is nearly 40 years of age;—he has a small scar on his nose, and two remarkable ones on his breast at least one tenth of an inch above the surface of the skin—his back exhibits an appearance of having been severely whipped; he will give no account of his owner's name; but says he is free; he had on when committed, a twilled kersey coat, pantaloons of the same kind, and a striped cotton waistcoat, and had with him a variety of other clothing.

JOHN SPANGLER, Jailor.

May 6.

The Editor of the Richmond Enquirer is requested to insert the above advertisement three months, and forward his account to this office.

[From the Monthly Review, Oct. 1818.]
ODE TO MEMORY.

BY HENRY NEEDLE.
"Man giveth up the ghost, and where is he!"

And where is he? not by the side
Whose every want he loved to tend;
Not o'er those valleys wandering wide,
Where sweetly lost, he oft would wend;
That form beloved he marks no more,
Those scenes admired no more shall see,
Those scenes are lovely as before,
And she as fair;—but where is he?

No, no, the radiance is not dim,
That used to gild his favorite hill,
The pleasures that were dear to him,
Are dear to life and nature still;
But, ah! his home is not as fair,
Neglected must his gardens be,
The lilies droop and wither there,
And seem to whisper, "where is he?"

His was the pomp, the crowded hall,
But where is now this proud display?
His riches, honors, pleasures, all
Desire could frame; but where are they?
And he, as some tall rock that stands
Protected by the circling sea,
Surrounded by admiring bands,
Seem'd proudly strong—and where is he?

The church-yard bears an added stone,
The fire-side shows a vacant chair,
Here sadness dwells and weeps alone,
And death displays his banner there;
The life is gone, the breath has fled,
And what has been, no more shall be;
The well known form, the welcome tread,
Oh! where are they—and where is he?

FROM THE AUGUSTA HERALD.

A PARODY

On that beautiful and pathetic song "Crazy Jane."

Why young man, in every feature,
Is such merriment expressed?
Can a drunken, worthless creature
With such mirth inspire thy breast?
Does my frenzied looks alarm thee?
Trust me, youth, thy fears are vain—
Not for kingdoms would I harm thee,
Shun not, then, poor drunken Ben.

Doest thou laugh to see me reel?
Mark me and see my prudent show;
When grog sets my head a wheeling,
Think it strong—I found it so.
For I drank—ah! how severely,
Drunkest of drunken men;
But the grog I lov'd so dearly
Stole the wits of drunken Ben.

Fondly with keen grasp I twigg'd it,
Doom'd in grog my griefs to drown;
I swigg'd and swore—and swore & swigg'd it,
Drunk I got—and laid me down.
From that hour has reason never
Held her empire o'er my brain;
Fetters fled—with it forever
Fled the wits of drunken Ben.

Now forlorn and quite dejected,
And with soles and duns beset;
By the good and wise neglected,
Forced to take the other waz.
Still I sing my drunken ditty,
While each passer-by in pity
Cries, God help these, drunken Ben.

THE MAMMOTH.

A letter from a gentleman near Fort Wayne to the Secretary of the Western Emigrant Society, lately published in the Western Spy, in describing that country, gives the following particulars concerning this animal.

Perhaps this country affords more recent remains of the mammoth than any other. Such specimens as I have seen are less decayed. If any reliance can be placed upon the reports or tradition of the Indians, it is not more than 70 or 80 years since the last of them existed. Last fall an old Indian, in testimony of an account he had been giving me of the mammoth, and the skeletons he knew of, brought me a grinder, that from its appearance I would not suppose had been more than 3 or 4 years since it had been in the use of its original proprietor. It has some of the masticated food adhering to the recesses of the grinder, so fresh as to be perfectly distinguished as such.—The Indian has engaged to conduct me next spring to the spot where he took the grinder, and where he believes the rest of the skeleton to be, principally covered with soft mud—and to another one that he says he thinks is as perfect as that.

The Indians give some account of the external appearance and habit of this huge animal. They say, that he was of a dark brown color, of very long hair, formed something like a hog, large pendulous ears, small sharp eyes resembling those of a hog, divided hoof, very long in proportion to the width, and no trunk like that of the elephant. I endeavoured to learn the manner in which the tusks were inserted; whether the curve was up or down, but could not learn from them. They say he did not lie down, but he rested leaning against a tree. His food soft wood, of which he ate the whole trees of the largest size, as well as the small, and was very partial to the Lynd; and that he was in no degree carnivorous; that he was not a great rambler; he rested at night for a length of time at the same spot; removing his nightly resting place only from scarcity of food.

The Opequon Carding Machine,
one mile from Smithfield,

IS now in comple operation, and ready to receive wool of every description, for carding, at the usual prices.

The Plaster Mill & Corn Mill,
for chopping corn in the ear, are also in complete order, at the above place. Plaster will be broke and ground, in a few hours after it is brought to the mill, for two dollars and fifty cents per ton.

SAMUEL CAMERON.
May 27.

SPRING & SUMMER
GOODS.

The subscribers have just received, and are now opening a large and elegant assortment of fashionable and well selected

Spring and Summer Goods.
They flatter themselves, from the qualities as well as the cheapness of their goods, to give general satisfaction to those who will favor them with their custom, as their assortment is very complete, having been selected with care in Baltimore and Philadelphia.

JOHN MARSHALL & Co.
May 27.

TOBACCO & COTTON.

Humphreys and Keyes,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A QUANTITY OF

Chewing Tobacco,
of a very superior quality.—Also,
SPINNING COTTON.
THEY HAVE ALSO RECEIVED A CASE OF
STRAW BONNETS,
of fashionable shape.

CHARLESTOWN, MAY 20.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable lot of land, about one mile from Charlestown, containing about

49 ACRES,
about 15 acres of which are in good timber. This land has a small stream of water running through it. The price will be moderate and the payments easy. Apply to the subscriber in Charlestown.

CYRUS HIBBINS.
May 6.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable farm, situated about 6 miles from Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va. late the residence of Jonathan Frazier deceased, containing about 200 acres—140 of which are cleared, with about five acres of good meadow—the residue well clothed with timber. On the premises are an excellent dwelling house, a large barn, and other out houses, a never failing well of water, and a large orchard of choice fruit of various kinds. A sufficient title will be given the purchaser, and the terms made easy. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

THOMAS FRAZIER.
April 29.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on very moderate terms, a valuable tract of land, lying between Shepherdstown and Harper's Ferry, and about four miles from the former place, containing

One Hundred Acres,
about 75 of which are in a tolerable state of cultivation.—The soil is inferior to none in the county. There is a good well of water on the premises—the buildings are indifferent. For further particulars apply to Robert Avis, jun in Charlestown, or the subscriber at Harper's Ferry.

ROBERT AVIS, sen.
May 13.

LAST NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to take a journey to the westward, requests all those indebted to him to make speedy payment, as it is necessary to have all his concerns closed before he leaves this neighborhood.

HENRY SMITH.
Smithfield, May 27.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, is dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted are requested to come forward and settle their accounts immediately, either by discharging the same or passing their obligations.—All those having claims against the concern are requested to present them to William Stephenson immediately for payment.

Wm STEPHENSON,
SAMUEL STONE.
Middleway, April 8.

FOR SALE,

A New Strong Road Wagon.
Inquire of Daniel Fry, in Smithfield.
May 27.

Dr. A. O'Ferrall,
OFFERS his professional services to the inhabitants of Charlestown, and its vicinity.—He boards at Fulton's Hotel.
May 27.

JEFFERSON LAND
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber contemplating on moving to the western country, will sell his farm on the Opequon creek in Jefferson county Va. It contains something upwards of

480 Acres,
about 40 or 50 acres first rate low grounds, and the high lands considered inferior to none in the county for small grain and grass; from the small experiments that have been made, its great adaptation to plaster is fully proved. There are on this farm never failing springs of pure limestone water.—From its contiguity to several of the most extensive merchant mills in the country (one not more than three hundred yards from the house) the interest, and convenience to the proprietor is not a little advanced.

Persons disposed to purchase will find it their interest to make proposals before the 13th of August next, as a better bargain may be had prior than subsequent to that time; and the purchaser will have the advantage of putting down a fall crop.—Ploughs, plough horses and plough-men can be had of the subscriber if a sale be made (and they should be required) until the first of November.

Wm. P. FLOOD.
May 27, 1818.

An Apprentice Wanted.

ONE or two active lads between 15 and 18 years of age, would be taken as apprentices to the chair making and turning business. Apply to the subscriber in Smithfield.

HENRY SHAFFNER.
June 3.

BOSTON,

WILL stand this season, at Mr. Jacob Hartman's stable, in Charlestown, on Mondays and Tuesdays, on Thursdays and Fridays, in each week, at Lewis Burnett's stable in Battletown, and be let to mares at EIGHT DOLLARS the season, payable the first of September next; FOUR DOLLARS the single leap, to be paid when the mare is put to the horse, if not then paid, to be considered as engaged for the season; and TWELVE DOLLARS for insurance. Parting with, removing, or not continuing the mare regularly to the horse, forfeits the insurance; the insurance money to be paid when the mare proves to be with foal. The season has commenced and will end on the 25th of June next.

Boston is a handsome well turned Strawberry Roan, full 15 hands high; was brought from New-England by Gen. Rigely, the late Governor of Maryland, and is of the genuine Naragansit blood; his fine figure and gait, so evidently mark his strain, that certificates of pedigree have been dispensed with; it is sufficient to say, that he is one of the best saddle horses in Virginia, and that the Naragansits are the surest foal getters in the world.

ABRAHAM MARLATT.
May 27, 1818.

Estray Horse.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on or about the 24th of April last, a Light Sorrel Horse, about seven years old, no particular marks recollected, but that of the saddle having rubbed the hair off his side under the flap, dish faced and short ears. Any person giving me information of said horse that will enable me to get him again, or bringing him home, shall be liberally rewarded.

JOHN CARLILE.
May 13.

LIME FOR SALE.

2000 bushels, best quality,
Fresh burnt Lime,
for sale by the subscriber, at his kiln in Capt. M. Ranson's field, adjoining Charlestown.

ELLAS SHOPE.
May 20.

Wool Carding Machines.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his former customers, and the public generally, that he has commenced the carding of wool at the old stand, at colonel TAYLOR'S MILL, in Frederick county, distant eight miles from Charlestown, four miles from Berryville, and four from Snicker's Ferry. These machines are in complete repair. These machines will, with the attention which shall be paid to them, insure as good work to customers as any other machines in this country. It will be necessary for wool sent to the above machines to be well prepared, as it will be an advantage to the carding. Persons having wool to card will please send it to the machine as soon as possible, as it will enable me to card it better and with greater dispatch. Wool will be received to card until the first of November next. The price for carding wool into rolls is eight cents per pound.

JOHN HOGELAND.
June 3, 1818.

Jefferson County, to wit,
May Court, 1818.
Complainant,
John Neer,
vs.
Nehemiah Bond, Thomas Griggs, Jr. and William Burnett,
Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainant by his attorney, and the defendants not having entered their appearance agreeably to an act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Nehemiah Bond, is an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant, Nehemiah Bond, do appear here on the fourth Monday in July next, to answer the bill of the said complainant; and it is further ordered, that the said defendants Thomas Griggs, Jr. and Wm. Burnett, do not pay, convey away, or goods or effects in their hands, belonging to the absent defendant, Nehemiah Bond, until the further order of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, printed in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of the said county of Jefferson.

A Copy.—Teste,
ROBERT G. HITE, Ck.

June 3.

Valuable Land & Mill Property
FOR SALE.

UNDER the authority of a decision of the Superior Court of Chancery holden in Winchester, the subscribers will proceed to sell at Public Auction, on Tuesday the 16th of June next, to the highest bidder, all the real estate of John Clark, deceased, consisting of about

500 ACRES

of land, situate on both sides of Opequon Creek,

of which are bottom, a considerable part of which bottom is well set in grass, the upland is well adapted to clover and plaster, and well calculated for a grazing farm.—The improvements are one Stone Dwelling, three Log Dwellings, and sundry out houses, an orchard containing a variety of fruit trees; there are also on said land one

Merchant Mill,

with two pair of Burrs, and all the machinery requisite for manufacturing flour, which mill it is believed can grind 25,000 bushels wheat annually; also one grist and plaster mill, and one saw mill, and on a separate seat from the merchant mill, and about two hundred yards distant. The above property is about six miles distant from Winchester, and about one mile from Duvall's Sulphur Springs, and adjoining the Opequon Manufactory, and near both the great roads leading from thence to Baltimore and Alexandria. The terms of sale, are one third of the purchase money in hand, the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest from the date, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with sufficient security; a title conveying the said property to the purchaser or purchasers, will be made at the time of the last payment. Persons wishing to purchase can view the property, and can satisfy themselves as to the authority by which the sale will be made.

The above property can be sold entire, or in separate tenements, as purchasers may be disposed.

JOHN DAVENPORT, 2 Commrs.
JAMES CURL, 5
May 6.

NEW FIRM.

THE subscriber having it in view to withdraw from some measure his personal attention from his mercantile business, has interested Mr. John Marshall in the same. In future the business will be conducted under the firm of

John Marshall & Co.

It is with pleasure I tender my thanks to the inhabitants of Charlestown and its neighborhood, for the liberal share of custom that I have received and hope by Mr. Marshall's strict attention and a disposition to give satisfaction, that their favors will be continued.

R. WORTHINGTON.
May 6.

NOTICE.

Persons indebted to me by open accounts, are requested to call at my counting room, as soon as possible, and close the same by payment of note—and such as have bonds and notes will please lift them.—It is hoped none will fail to comply with this request, after the unusual indulgence that many have received.

R. WORTHINGTON.
May 6, 1818.

CHEWING TOBACCO.

The Subscribers have received a consignment of TWENTY KEGS excellent

CHEWING TOBACCO,

which will be sold on accommodating terms, to merchants, or others.

JOHN MARSHALL, & Co.
Charlestown, May 20.

BLANK DEEDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. XI.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1818. [No. 533.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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

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

All communications to the Editor must be post paid.

[From the London Monthly Magazine, to April last, received at the office of the Enquirer.]

Varieties, literary and philosophical.

If any doubt existed, that success in the fine arts depends on no natural contingencies of climate, we might quote the excellency, and perhaps the actual superiority, of the British school in every department of art in which native genius has been duly called forth. There can, we presume be at this time no doubt but that patronage is the basis of all successful exertions of genius; and that it was Pericles who produced a Phidias and a Praxiteles—just as Napoleon produced a Canova and a David. Similar patronage of the merchants and nobility of Britain has, in like manner, engendered a West, a Lawrence, a Wilkie, a Turner, and a Gainsbury; and produced a host of other artists, such as no country could ever boast. Thus it appears from a list of each class inserted in the seventh and last number of the *Annals of the Fine Arts*, that modern patronage has created in England not less than nine hundred and thirty one professional artists, of various descriptions, resident in and near the metropolis. Of whom there are—

- 532 Painters.
- 45 Sculptors.
- 149 Architects.
- 93 Engravers in line.
- 38 In mixed styles.
- 19 In mezzotint.
- 33 In aquatinta.
- 20 On wood.

And, what deserves to be specially noticed, among the painters, there are no less than forty three ladies!

Mr. ROBERT M'WILLIAM, architect, has in the press an essay on the origin and operation of the dry rot; in which the source of the disease is investigated, with a view to establish the modes of prevention and cure on rational principles. It will make a quarto volume, illustrated with plates; and to it will be annexed suggestions on the cultivation of forest trees, with abstracts of the Forest Laws, from the earliest times.

An addition has been made to Sir Humphrey Davy's Safety lamp, by Mr. Newman; by which it appears probable that its utility will be increased. It consists in attaching to the lower part of the wire gauze a convex lens; the effect of this, is that the miner will have it in his power to direct a strong light upon any particular part where it may be required, while the lens has the further advantage of covering a portion of the gauze, and preserving it from the coal dust and oil, by which, without considerable care, it is liable to be obstructed.

The important fact of the practicability of curing cancer seems fully established, by the recent discovery of the instrument by pressure. Further reports, by the author, Mr. Samuel Young, are in the press.

From the experiments and observations upon the state of the air in the fever hospitals at Cork, at a time when they were crowded with patients labouring under febrile contagion, by Edward Davy, esq. it seems determined that contagious matter cannot be detected by our present means of analysing gases—all his experiments seem to lead to the conclusion, that there is no material difference in the known chemical constitution of the air in the crowded fever wards of the city of Cork, and the atmosphere in places that are very generally supposed more salubrious. But we will hope that this important enquiry will not stop here; that contagion is an active and deleterious principle, we all know; and we trust that future chemical researches will render this hydra more obedient to our wills.

Most flowers began to droop and fade after being kept during twenty four hours in water; a few may be revived by substituting fresh water; but all the most fugacious, such as poppy, and perhaps one or two others excepted, may be completely restored by the use of hot water. For this purpose place the flowers in scalding water, deep enough to cover about one third of the length of the stem; by the time the water has become cold, the flowers will have become erect and fresh; then cut off the cold

ends of the stems and put them into cold water.

It has been long known, that the temperature at which water boils is diminished in proportion to the diminution of the weight of the atmosphere; and this principle had been pointed out by Fahrenheit and more lately by Cavallo, as a means that might be employed for measuring altitudes. M. Wolaston, by a paper just published in the Philosophical transactions, has contrived an apparatus by which this may be accomplished, even with more accuracy and convenience than the common barometer. The two great objects were—first that very small portions of heat might be rendered perceptible; and, secondly, that the instrument should be portable. Both these objects are attained by having the thermometer with a long extending for a few degrees—corresponding to the range which may be supposed likely to be ever acquired.

An Austrian work, called the *Patriotic Sheets*, gives the following account of the present state of the literature in the different languages which now comprise the dominions of Austria:—

German Literature, it is said, maintains itself in the highest rank; and has even made sensible progress within the last ten years.

Italian Literature approaches closely to that of Germany, and the presses of Venice and Milan have produced very important works on the sciences.

Slavian Literature supports itself vigorously, especially in Bohemia; and several journals, notwithstanding the confined condition of the language, are published in the Slavian language.

Hungarian Literature is by no means listless, and has produced several excellent performances, in verse; with some spirited translations of classic authors, ancient and modern.

Modern Greek Literature, a branch of singular importance, cultivated with zeal by the Greeks, settled at Vienna; but the works it produces are sent to Macedonia, Turkey, Albania, the Morea, and other places, which in ancient times little expected to receive literature from the shores of the Danube.

Specimen Literature, since the time of Obrecht has deserved success by the merit of several of his publications.

Count Laplace has published some observations on the Ring of Saturn, in which he contends that two principles regulate the motion of the ring in equilibrium round the planet. One of them relates to the equilibrium of its own parts, which requires that the particles of the surface of the ring should have no tendency to detach themselves; and if we suppose this surface to be fluid, it is maintained in consequence of the different force by which it is acted upon. The count informs us, that he has proved in the third book of the *Mechanique Celeste*, that this property can only be rendered complete by a rapid motion of rotation of the ring in its own plane, and round its own centre.

The second principle relates to the suspension of the ring round the body of Saturn. A hollow sphere, and generally a hollow ellipsoid, whose interior and exterior surfaces are similar and concentric, would be in equilibrium round Saturn, whatever might be the point of concavity occupied by the centre of the planet; but this equilibrium would be indifferent, that is, being acted upon, it would neither tend to take its primitive state again, nor to remove away; the slightest cause, such as the action of a satellite, or a comet, would therefore be sufficient to precipitate the ellipsoid on the planet. Thus the two properties concur in showing, that the ring turns in its plane, on itself, and with rapidity. The duration of this rotation ought to be nearly that of the revolution of a satellite moving round Saturn, at the distance of ten hours and a half. Dr. Herschel has confirmed this result by his observations.

M. Humboldt has lately published, at Paris a work on the geographical description of parts, according to the temperature, latitude, elevation of the soil, &c. He offers some interesting views with regard to vegetable forms. On comparing, in each country, the number of plants of each kind, with the number of families with the whole number of vegetables, he discovers numerical ratios of a striking regularity. Certain forms become more common as we advance towards the pole, while others agment towards the equator. Others attain their maximum in the temperate zones and diminish equally by too much heat and too much cold; and what is remarkable this distribution remains the same round the old globe, following not the geographical parallels, but those which Humboldt calls *isothermic*; that is, lines of the same temperature. These laws are so constant, that if we know in a country, the number of species of one of the families, we may nearly, conclude from it the total number of plants and that of the species of each of the other families.

M. Latreille has published, at Paris, a work on the distribution of insects. This is

intimately connected with the distribution of plants, and in reality, the same insects are found upon the mountains of a warm country that inhabit the plains of colder climates.

The difference of ten or twelve degrees of latitude, at an equal height, brings with it particular insects; and when the difference amounts to twenty or twenty four degrees, almost all the insects are different. There are analogous changes corresponding to the latitude, but at distances much more considerable. The old and new world have genera of insects peculiar to each. Even those which are common to both present appreciable differences. In the western parts of Europe, the domain of southern insects appears very distinctly, as soon as going from north to south, we come to a country more favorable to the cultivation of the olive. This change of temperature is marked by the presence of scorpions.

The art of bleaching seems destined to receive considerable improvement. In a paper lately published by Mr. GAVIS IGOUIS, it appears, that if flax be pulled before it is too ripe, that it parts with its coloring matter much more readily than it does when left till the usual time; and it is also found that this great advantage might again be lost by improper watering. It has been uniformly found, that flax the greenest pulled is most proper for the finest purpose, and that the whitest flax after drying must be watered in a stream so small, as to require a dam being necessary to receive the water into a temporary pond to cover the flax. The succession of clean water, Mr. Inglis conceives, prevents the deposition of coloring matter, by washing or carrying it away, after being extracted from the flax; while the same flax, from several stagnant ponds, dug in the same ground, and filled with water from the same spring, was very dark in colour. The colour of the flax, after watering very much, depends upon the following causes:—the ripeness of the flax before pulling; the mixture which the water may contain; whether it is steeped in a pond dry, or one formed by damming a small stream; or, if a succession of parcels of flax (which is sometimes the case) be watered in the same pond, where every succeeding parcel must partake of the contaminating dye produced by the fermentation of the former.—In the course of Mr. I.'s observations, he found the quantity and solubility of the coloring matter in proportion to the degrees of ripeness; and in the ripen on a principle which he never till then knew to have an existence in flax viz. that the coloring matter may be soluble in water. In ripe flax the coloring matter is soluble in water; but, if the flax be allowed to stand on the ground till it has attained a rusty brown colour, and the seed be fully ripened, the juices of the plant are then changed from mucilage to resinous matter, and certainly no longer soluble in water, so far as the reason is concerned—unless assisted by solvents. Alkalies are the common solvents used by bleachers, but Mr. I. did not conceive them altogether adapted to his purpose: he took alcohol, and succeeded in bleaching to a very beautiful whiteness, flax in its earliest and its early stages; but, when the flax ripened, its power lessened. He exposed full ripe flax to the action of alcohol, both in a liquid state and in a state of vapour, till all the resinous matter was extracted; still a colour remained. He subjected it to the action of an oxy muriate, and was astonished to see the presence of iron so strongly indicated.—We forbear, at present, any remarks on these important observations and experiments, but we think they must lead to a great revolution in the present mode of bleaching, and to a very great improvement, amongst other inconveniences, the noxious and disgusting effluvia now so common in or near flax ponds throughout the kingdom.

We feel it proper to record a great change which is pending in one of the chief arts of social life, the generation, diffusion, and economy of heat. Within the last two or three years, STEAM has been applied to this purpose in many manufactories in London and in the provinces. The system has so far succeeded, and has been so variously improved, that there are at this moment in London several candidates who address different means of generating and diffusing it to public preference. In consequence, this method of creating heat, for all domestic purposes, is beginning to be much adopted. It is found, that all the rooms of a moderate sized house may be kept at a temperate or at a higher degree of heat, night and day, by the steam generated from a single boiler of thirty or forty gallons, worked by one bushel of refuse coals. We have seen some manufactories, in which the steam is carried through iron pipes around the skirting of the room, and the purpose of heating very well effected. Others convey the steam into the hollow side of a copper cylinder within the apartment, which cylinder may have any ornamental form given to it. The heat, in this case, is generated by the circulation of the cold air through the centre of the hollow side cylinder, and in due time the ascending heated air displaces all the cold air of the apartment. There is, on either plan, neither small nor effluvia; and no possible danger

exists, because the boiler may be worked in any out building at a low pressure, regulated by a valve; and because the steam is conveyed in feel's pipes from the place of its generation to its ultimate destination. Mr. FORTREX, the copper smith of Shoe lane, has constructed an apparatus on the latter plan, at 40 or £50 cost; but the most magnificent application that we have seen of the principle is *Whitbread's Brewery*. The public spirited proprietors of that great establishment, under the direction of Mr. BRUNTON, an engineer, have erected five great boilers, and by means of steam conveyed in pipes through the liquors, like the worm of a still, they boil five or six hundred barrels of wort, or liquor, in half the usual time; and, in the business of the house, save two chaldrons of coals per day. The example is likely to be followed by other brewers; and the success of the same principle in offices, banking-houses, manufactories, and in many private houses, bids fair speedily to diminish the consumption of fuel in London by one fourth, to lessen the nuisance of coal-smoke, to remove the structure of cumbersome chimneys, to render accidents from culinary fires impossible, and, what will gratify every philanthropist, to destroy the disgraceful and inhuman employment of climbing boys. The principle and its application are so simple, that no further illustration is necessary, to enable workmen in every part of the kingdom, to construct the apparatus; but, as we deem it of great social importance, we will, in an early number, introduce graphic representations of the best contrivances which have been adopted in the metropolis.

TOWN OF JACKSON.

The above town is the seat of justice for the county of Cape Girardeau, in the Territory of Missouri, and situated on a beautiful peninsula, between the eastern and western branches of the creek Zenon, and is distant from the Mississippi river about ten miles in its nearest direction. The town is laid out in a regular form, the streets crossing each other at right angles, and contains about sixty houses, with a court-house admirably constructed, the jail having been burnt. The elevated site on which the town stands, together with the numerous fountains of pure water which are in its immediate vicinity, render it a healthy and delightful residence. It is calculated that from twenty to thirty frame and brick houses will be erected here in the course of the present year. Four lots of ground are appropriated by an act of the Legislature, on which to erect a Seminary of Learning, with Trustees. The Superior Court of this Territory also sits here semi-annually. Mechanics generally are needed here, and would meet with constant employment and liberal wages. Carriage and spinning machines are among the things of the greatest necessity. Jackson is distant from the mouth of the Ohio river about fifty miles.—From St. Louis one hundred and ten; and from the Mississippi Saline, forty miles; at which the citizens of the county of Cape Girardeau, and of the territory in general, are supplied with salt.

The above county is bounded by the Mississippi in a north-east direction, about thirty miles, within which limits are five garrises established, and good landing places, and safe and commodious harbors for boats, etc. The soil of the country around Jackson is fertile, and this country contains as valuable a body of finely timbered land and meadow ground as any in the territory.—Such is the prevailing opinion of all those persons who have impartially examined the country. There are in this country seven grist mills and two that manufacture flour, which is of a good quality—and four or five saw mills; besides a number of distilleries. It is believed by competent judges, that there are no less than ten or twelve more capital mill seats within the above limits. The farmers among many