

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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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 Quarterly Review.

THE POLAR ICE.

Among the changes and vicissitudes to which the physical constitution of our globe is perpetually subject, one of the most extraordinary, and from which the most interesting and important results may be anticipated, appears to have taken place within the last two or three years, and is still in operation. The convulsion of an earthquake and the eruption of a volcano, force themselves into notice by the dismay and devastation with which, in a greater or less degree, they are almost attended; but the account to which we allude has been so quietly accomplished, that it might have remained unknown but for an extraordinary change which a few intelligent navigators remarked in the state of the arctic ice, and the reports of the unusual quantities of this ice observed in the Atlantic. As it is a subject in which the British islands are particularly interested, we shall enter into some detail of the facts and of their probable consequences.

It is generally admitted that for the last four hundred years, an extensive portion of the eastern coast of Old Greenland has been shut up by an impenetrable barrier of ice, and with it the ill-fated Norwegian or Danish colonies, which had been established there for more than an equal length of time preceding that unfortunate catastrophe, and were thus shut off at once from all communication with the mother country; that various attempts have been made from time to time to approach this coast, with the view of ascertaining the fate of the unfortunate colonists; but in vain, the ice being every where impervious; and that, all hopes being at length abandoned, that part of this extensive tract of land which faces the east, took the appropriate name of Lost Greenland.

The event to which we have alluded, is the disappearance of the whole, or greater part of this vast barrier of ice. This extraordinary fact, so interesting to science and humanity, appears to rest on no slender foundation. Both its disappearance from its long rooted position, and its re-appearance in a more southern latitude, have been witnessed by various persons worthy of credit. It had been observed in the summer months of the year 1815, and more particularly in those of 1816 and 1817, by ships coming from the West Indies and America, as well as by those going out to Halifax and Newfoundland, that islands of ice, unusual in magnitude and number, occurred in the Atlantic, many of them as far down as the fortieth parallel of latitude. Some of these were detached ice-bergs, from a hundred to a hundred and thirty feet above the surface of the water, and several miles in circumference; others were flat islands of packed ice, presenting so vast an extent of surface that a ship from Boston is said to have been three days entangled in it, near the tail of the Grand Bank of Newfoundland. The ship of the Unitas Fratrum, proceeding to the missions on Old Greenland, was last year eleven days beset on the coast of Labrador, with the ice-bergs, many of which had huge rocks upon them, gravel, soil and pieces of wood. The packet from Halifax passed, in April last, a mountain of ice nearly two hundred feet in height, and at least two miles in circumference. By accounts from Newfoundland, Halifax, and other northern ports of America, it would appear that greater quantities of ice were seen in the months of May, June and July, than had ever been witnessed by the oldest navigators; and that the whole island of Newfoundland was so completely environed with it, that the vessels employed in the fishery were unable to get out to sea to follow their usual occupations. The source from which these enormous masses proceeded could not long be concealed. It was well known to the Greenland fishermen, that from Starbuck, in the southern promontory of Old Greenland, an uninterrupted barrier of ice stretched north easterly, or parallel nearly to the coast, approaching frequently to the very shores of Iceland; and that the small island, situated in lat. 71 deg. 11 min., long. 6 deg. 30 min. W. called Jan Mayen's island, (a sort of landmark, which those engaged in the seal fishery always endeavored to make,) had of

late years been completely enveloped in ice; and that from this point it generally took a more easterly direction, till it became fixed to the shores of Spitzbergen, from the 76th to the 80th degree of latitude.

The more central parts of this immense area of ice, which occupy the mid channel between Greenland and Spitzbergen, separate from time to time into large patches, and change their position according to winds and tides; but the general direction in which they move with the current is from northeast to southwest, or directly towards that part of Old Greenland where the Danish colonies were supposed to be established, and which are immediately opposite to Iceland. Here it would seem those masses became a kind of fixed nucleus, round which a succession of floating fields of ice attached themselves, till the accumulated barrier, probably by its own weight and magnitude, and the action of the impeded current, at length burst its fetters, and has been carried away to the southward. This at least appears to be the most probable conjecture, though another circumstance will hereafter be adverted to, not unworthy of attention, in endeavoring to account for the phenomenon.

It had been conjectured by philosophers, that the remarkable chilliness of the atmosphere, during the two last summers, and more particularly with westerly winds, could only be owing to the accumulation, or rather to the approximation, of the polar ice to the southward. The reports of the Greenland fishermen, on their return in August, 1817, connected with accounts of the ice seen in the Atlantic, corroborated this hypothesis. In that month there appeared in the newspapers a paragraph stating, that in the course of the season, the commander of a brig from Bremen, after making Jan Mayen's island in about 71 deg. N. stood to the westward in quest of seals; that in 72 deg. he found land to the westward; that he then sailed nearly due north along this coast without seeing ice, observing the bays and inlets and other appearances of the land, till he came to lat. 81 deg. 30 min. when he found that he could steer to the westward, which he did for several days; that he then lost sight of land, and directed his course to the southward and eastward, and in 70 deg. N. fell in with the first fishing vessels he had seen. We took some pains to ascertain the truth of this statement, and found it corroborated in almost every particular by five different masters of whalers belonging to Aberdeen, and to London, to whom, at different times, Olof Ocken (the person alluded to) master of the *Eleanora* of Hamburg, not of Bremen, had given an account of the course which he steered along the eastern coast of Greenland, from Jan Mayen's island to the degrees of latitude above mentioned; and it appears, from the joint testimony of the captain and surgeon of the *Princess*, who took command of the vessel on the reckoning in his logbook, was worked at the end of every watch, a practice which is also common among British whalers after making the ice; and that both the master and mate were very intelligent navigators. Since that time we have received from Hamburg, a copy of captain Ocken's log, a chart of his route, and a letter addressed by him to Messrs. Elliott and Co. of Hamburg; from all of which it appears that he coasted Greenland with the land in sight, and among loose ice, but that the most northerly point which he saw was about 80 deg. N. latitude.

But we have the direct testimony of Mr. Scoresby the younger, a very intelligent navigator of the Greenland seas, for the disappearance of an immense quantity of arctic ice. In a letter to Sir Joseph Banks, he says, "I observed on my last voyage, 1817, about two thousand square leagues (18,000 square miles) of the surface of the Greenland seas, included between the parallels 74 deg. and 80 deg. perfectly void of ice, all which has disappeared within the last two years." And he further states, that though on former voyages he had very rarely been able to penetrate the ice, between the latitudes of 76 deg. and 80 deg. so far to the west as the meridian of Greenwich, on his last voyage he twice reached the longitude of 10 deg. W. that in the parallel of 74 deg. he approached the coast of Old Greenland; that there was little ice near the land; and adding, that there could be no doubt but he might have reached the shore, had he had a justifiable motive for navigating an unknown sea at so late a season of the year." He also found the sea so clear in returning to the southward, that he actually landed on Jan Mayen's island, which is usually surrounded with a barrier of ice, and brought away specimens of the rocks.

Another fact deserves to be mentioned.—Dr. Olinthus Gregory, who sailed from Shetland to Greenland in the *Neptune*, on his return from the fishery is said to have reported that Driscoll, the master, not only landed on the east coast of Greenland about the latitude of 70 deg. but found and brought away a post bearing an inscription, in Russian characters, that a ship of that nation had been there in the year 1774; which post with its inscription was

seen on board by Dr. Gregory. It would seem indeed that the northern part of the east coast of Greenland has been approached at various times by different nations—Dutch, Danes, and English—Hudson, in 1607, saw the coast nearly in the same latitude as that where Driscoll is supposed to have landed; and actually sent a boat on shore in 80 deg. 23 min. It is from Hudson's *Hotel with Hope*, in about 70 deg. to Cape Farwell that the ice fixed itself to the land from which it has recently been detached.

That this is the case we can state from the best authority:—intelligence was received at Copenhagen, from Iceland, in September last, of the ice having broken loose from the opposite coast of Greenland, and floated away to the southward, after surrounding the shores, and filling all the bays and creeks of that island; and this afflictive visitation was repeated in the same year, a circumstance hitherto unknown.

It would be a waste of words to enter into any discussion on the diminution of temperature, which must necessarily be occasioned by the proximity of vast mountains and islands of ice. The authentic annals of Iceland describe that island as having once been covered with impervious woods; and numerous places still bear the name of 'forests,' which produce only a few miserable stunted birches of five or six feet high, and in which all attempts to raise a tree of any kind have for ages proved unavailing. The most intelligent travellers, who, in our time, have visited this island, bear testimony to the fact of large logs of wood being dug out of bogs, and found between the rocks and in the valleys. It is also said, that good collins vegetables were once produced on it; but the cabbage seen there by Mr. Hooker, in the month of August, were so diminutive that a half crown piece would have covered the whole plant. Nothing but a deterioration of climate could have wrought these changes; and this can only be explained by a vast increase of floating ice, 'which,' says Hooker, 'not only fills all the bays, but covers the sea to that extent from the shore, that the eye cannot trace its boundary from the summit of the highest mountains.' Sometimes it connects the island in one continued mass with Greenland, when the white bears come over in such alarming numbers that the inhabitants assemble and wage a national war with them. These masses of ice drive about with such rapidity, and rush against one another with so much violence, that the floating wood brought along with them is said sometimes to take fire by the friction. During this conflict, the weather is unsettled and stormy; but when once the ice becomes fixed to the land; the air thickens, and dense fogs, accompanied by a moist and penetrating cold, destroy all vegetation and the cattle perish.

Such are the facts, and they cannot well be doubted, with regard to these countries, it is equally clear that our own climate, though in a less degree, must have been affected by this accumulation of ice on the east coast of Greenland. The distance between the centre of Iceland and Edinburgh, is not more than twice, and that from Iceland to London, not above three times, the distance between Iceland and the east coast of Greenland. That our climate has been more particularly affected in the course of the last three years, by the descent of the ice into the Atlantic, and more especially in the summers of the years 1816 and 1817, is a matter of record; for on comparing, by the meteorological register of the royal society, the four summer months, May, June, July and August, of 1805, 1806 and 1807, with the four corresponding months of the last three years, it will be seen that a very considerable diminution of temperature has taken place in the latter periods.

The invention of the thermometer and the registry of the temperature are of too recent a date to enable us to compare the state of the atmosphere, before and after the accumulation of ice on the coast of Greenland; but there are reasons for believing, that previously to the fifteenth century, England enjoyed a warmer summer climate than since that period. It is sufficiently apparent that, at one time, vineyards were very common in England; and that wine, in a very considerable quantity, was made from them. Tacitus states, that vineyards were planted by the Romans in Britain; and Holinshed quotes the permission given by Probus to the natives to cultivate the vine, and make wine from it. The testimony of Bede—the old notices of tithes on wine, which were common in Kent, Surrey, and other southern countries—the records of suits in the ecclesiastical courts—the enclosed patches of ground attached to numerous abbeys, which still bear the name of vineyards—the plot of ground called East Smithfield, which was converted into a vineyard, and held by four successive nobles of the Tower, in the reigns of Rufus, Henry and Stephen, to their great amusement and profit; seems to remove all doubt on this question. The Isle of Ely was named, in the early times of the Normans, 'He de Vignes,' the bishop of which received three or four tons of wine, yearly, for his tenth. So late as the reign of

Richard II. the little park at Windsor was appropriated as a vineyard, for the use of the castle; and William of Malmesbury asserts, that the vale of Gloucester produced in the twelfth century as good wine as many of the provinces of France.

To us a prospect far more gloomy than the mere loss of wine had begun to present itself by the increasing chilliness of four summer months. It is too well known that there was not sufficient warmth in the summer of 1816 to ripen the grain; and it is generally thought, that if the ten or twelve days of hot weather at the end of June last had not occurred, most of the corn must have perished. From these melancholy prospects, however, we feel ourselves considerably relieved. We think it is not unreasonable to presume that our summer climate (and winter too, when the wind blows from the western quarter) may henceforward improve; for though we are aware that the changes of temperature depend on a variety of causes, yet the single effect of an atmosphere chilled and condensed, over a surface of at least 50,000 square miles of ice, rushing directly upon the British islands from the westward, may have equalled all the rest in its diminishing power.

From the Boston Intelligencer of May 16.

AN ACCOMPLISHED SCOUNDREL!

A fellow, of German origin, was sent to the State Prison last week, for the term of 4 years, whose ingenuity in deceit, fertility in his designs, and address in executing them, has few parallels in this, and we believe in any other country. His real name is *Lewis Jones*, and he was sentenced to the State Prison about 5 years since, but was pardoned not long ago on account of his good behaviour.

Having emerged once more into the world, this *Chevalier d'Industrie*, began to follow the bent of his genius, which was not so much directed to theft, highway robbery, or burglary, as to swindling and fraud of a high and more distinguished character. He had formerly been successful in personating the part of a ship master from the West Indies, under which disguise he found means to procure an unwholesome inn-keeper, and he again determined to 'become a villain' in 'the plenty and fat of peace.'

Having dressed himself in a proper garb for the purpose, on the 8th of April he went into a tavern in Battery March street, with a porter, or hand cartman, and asked for lodgings.—He observed, he had just arrived from France, in the ship *Maria*, of which vessel he was master, with a cargo of wines, brandy and silks.—He remarked, if he should take lodgings there, he should wish at the same time to find a convenient place to store some brandy and cases of silks.— But professing great indifference as to the price of accommodation.—He talked with some importance to the cartman, ordering him, after having selected his sleeping room, and agreed upon taking a part of the cellar for his goods, to go to the ship *Maria* lying at the *Long wharf*, for the trunk belonging to *Captain Smith*. Whilst the porter was gone for the baggage, the feigned captain *Smith* said he thought he had better proceed himself to the ship, and attend to the delivery—and said, "*Landlord! can you lend me twenty five dollars to pay some of my sailors to-night, and to-morrow I'll return it.*" The landlord lent him the money without hesitation, and *Capt. Smith* immediately departed, to effect some new design.

Dropping the name of *Smith*, he went to another inn, as *Captain Jones*, master of the ship *Maria*, just arrived from France, with silks and wines.—He conversed with the landlord for some time, praised his commodities, and shewed the patterns of his silks.—Having selected his room and sent for a porter to get his baggage—just as he was going away he carelessly asked the landlord, if it was past the bank loans, to lend him thirty dollars to pay part of his sailors, who wanted a frolick. "Certainly," said *Boniface*, and gave him the money.—*Captain Jones* disappeared, never to return. The next transaction has less of romance in it, and requires some previous explanation. It seems a man named *Lewis* had been arrested and committed to prison upon the charge of having robbed the office of Messrs. Wyman and Stone, of upwards of \$800, and it was supposed that a certain lady at the west end of the town had divided the spoil with him, in which division *Lewis Jones*, thinking it an unfair appropriation, determined to participate.—He repaired immediately to her house, and first, claiming an intimacy with *Lewis*, told her not to suffer her spirits to be depressed, for he would relieve her. "I have just arrived, madam, from Europe, and have had an account of the whole transaction. Having large sums of money in the hands of *W******, if we can get *Lewis's bonds* reduced I shall willingly advance \$2000 for the liberation of my friend.—Go with me to the sheriff and your attorney, and in the first place we will endeavor to obtain the reduction of the

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 Edgin and Stephen C. Rosell, esq. 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 two 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 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.

Burr Mill Stone Manufactory.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has just received a fresh supply of first quality of Burr Blocks, direct from France. Persons desirous of getting burr mill stones of the first quality, can have them on the shortest notice at my shop in Alexandria. I flatter myself to be able to make burr stones equal to any in the country.—All work done at my shop will be warranted. JACOB BAUGH. May 13.

Overseers of the Poor.

THE annual meeting of the Overseers of the Poor, for the county of Jefferson, will be held at Henry Haines's Tavern, in Charlestown, on the second Monday in June next. All the members of the board, and all persons concerned are requested to attend. By order of the President, CHARLES GIBBS, C. O. P. May 13.

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.

ESTRAY MARE.

TAKEN up trespassing on the subscriber's farm, a *small brown Mare*, with a large blaze in her face, and three white feet, about 13½ hands high, and 6 or 7 years old.—Appraised to 35 dollars. MATTHEW RANSON. Charlestown, May 13.

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.

WE HAVE RECEIVED,

A few elegant CANTON SHAWLS, assorted colors.—ALSO—Best New Orleans SUGAR, Ditto Green COFFEY, Fresh PEAS, Imperial and Young Hyson, Figs, Almonds, and Raisins, Jamaica SPIRITS, &c. And a complete Assortment of Queen's Ware, Cut Glass, &c. JOHN R. FLAGG, & CO. April 29.

THE POST OFFICE

In this place is removed to the house lately occupied by Capt. John Anderson (next door to the market house.) Charlestown, April 29.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable farm, situated about 6 miles from Charlestown, in 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.

Valuable Land & Mill Property FOR SALE.

UNDER the authority of the decision of the Superior Court of Chancery holden in Winchester, the subscribers will proceed to sell at Public Auction, on Thursday the 11th 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,

70 ACRES

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 making flour, which mill it is believed can grind 35,000 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 Davall'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, } Committee's. JAMES CURLE, } May 6.

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.

Regimental Orders.

THE officers of the 55th Regiment will assemble in Charlestown, on Wednesday the 27th of May next, for the purpose of training according to law. The Regiment will parade on Saturday 30th of May next, in Charlestown, at 11 o'clock, at which time the rolls will be called, and all absentees fined. Lieut. WILLIAM WATERS HICKMAN is appointed Adjutant of the 55th Regiment. He will be respected and obeyed accordingly. Commandants of Companies, composing the 55th Regiment, will furnish the Quarter Master with a special report of the number and condition of all public arms, and other military property found within the limits of their respective commands. This duty will be immediately performed. VAN RUTHERFORD, Lt. Col. Com. 55th Reg. V. M. April 22.

HENRY YOUNG, TAILOR.

Has removed his shop to the house next Mr. William Shirley's, where he will continue to execute all work in his line in the most fashionable manner and on the shortest notice. Charlestown May 6.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes all those indebted to him for carding and fulling, to come forward and make immediate payment to Mr. John Heller, as no farther indulgence can, or will be given. All those neglecting this notice, will be dealt with according to law. JESSE BAILEY. May 6.

NOTICE.

Young Archduke was got by the imported horse called Archduke, his dam was got by the imported horse called the *Dey of Algiers*; Old Archduke was bred in England by Sir Frank Standish, and was got by the celebrated stallion Sir Peter Teazel, his dam Horatio, sister to Achilles, his grandam Countess, by Blank Ribb, his g. grandam by Governor, his g. g. grandam by Wynne's Arden, his g. g. g. grandam was Grasshopper, sister to Gentianum's Dam. Horatio was a first rate racer, and Countess was the dam of the celebrated horse Delphinus; Old Archduke was a full brother to Starbuck, and, as appears by the English Calendar, fourteen winners of that year.

The subscriber is well furnished with pasture for mares sent from a distance, at a reasonable price, and grain will be furnished them, if required, at the current price.—He will not be liable for accidents or escapes of any description. GEORGE REYNOLDS, Jun. April 22.

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.

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.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE inclemency of the weather having prevented the meeting called for on Saturday last, therefore a meeting of the managers of the Bible Society of this county, will be held at the dwelling of the subscriber in Shepherdstown on Friday the 29th of May, at 11 o'clock.

BENJ. ALLEN, Recording Secretary.

THE Shepherd's-Town & Winchester TURNPIKE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors of the Shepherd's-Town and Winchester Turnpike Company will attend at Thomas James's tavern, in Shepherd's Town, on Tuesday the 2d of June, for the purpose of receiving proposals in writing from any person or persons, who may wish to undertake any part of said road.

THE DIRECTORS.

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.

A Teacher Wanted.

SINCE the annunciation of Col. Smith's intention to decline devoting the whole of his time to the duties he has hitherto so satisfactorily discharged, and there being a probability that he will ere long abandon altogether, his situation in the Academy; it is the wish of many parents in this place to obtain a Teacher, and establish a school, independent of the Academy. For this purpose therefore, a gentleman qualified by his age, experience and capacity is wanted, and would be very liberally encouraged.—He must be a man of liberal and enlightened mind; thoroughly acquainted with the languages, Mathematics, &c.—Communications, postage paid, may be made to the Editor of the Winchester Gazette who will promptly reply to all such. Winchester, May 20.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby forewarn 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.

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.

BLANK NOTES

Of the form discounted in The Bank of the Valley, handsomely printed, and for sale at the Office of the Farmer's Repository.

bond! The lady caught at the tempting bait, and readily accompanied him to her lawyer; the lawyer went to the sheriff, the sheriff to the Hon. Judge, who appointed a time for hearing the parties. Upon a formal argument the amount of the bonds was reduced by a decree from 5000 to \$2000, and the lady went home fully satisfied. After a reasonable delay, this feigned friend returned to her home, and represented Lewis as just ready to go off to Providence, in consequence of his having pledged the sum of \$2000, with the sheriff, for his bail; but he then observed, "Lewis disliked to appear in his original dress; I have according to my purchase two suits of clothes for him, and he has desired me to ask you for \$200 to pay the tailor." The woman, without making any difficulty, gave him the money, and was not aware of the contrivance practised upon her, until the next morning when she heard that Lewis was still in gaol.

Jones left town immediately, and stopped at Mayo's tavern in Roxbury, under the title of Capt. *Crowninshield*. Here he took lodgings, exchanged two hundred dollars of his money with two different persons, and having hired a horse and chaise, proceeded the next morning to Brighton, where he purchased an U. S. Bank Note for one hundred dollars, for which he paid a premium. The design of Jones in these frequent changes of his notes, was partly to make it difficult afterwards to identify them, partly to attract consequence by an artificial parade of them, and partly to obtain an opportunity of defrauding those individuals of their money who might be willing to oblige him; which latter purpose he was soon enabled to effect. From Brighton, our hero proceeded to Cambridge, and took lodgings at an Inn. There he was Captain *Crowninshield*, brother of the Secretary of the Navy, and he mentioned to the landlord that he knew his brother had no chance in the election against Brooks.

Capt. C. said he had just arrived from Europe, had formerly been a boarder with the landlord's brother, who lived in Boston, and he had taken a fancy to reside with one of the family. He said he had a large quantity of goods which he could afford to sell much under market price to the brother of an old friend—and by this lure he completely ingratiated himself with the Inn keeper and won his confidence. Of him, therefore, he next asked the exchange of the 100 dollar U. S. Note, into smaller money, which was readily done, and the false Captain was very attentive to remark at what place it was deposited. Satisfied of this, he proposed a further exchange of another note of similar amount. This the landlord could not effect without going up stairs for the money, which was exactly what *Capt. Crowninshield* wanted, for while he was gone out, our hero stole the U. S. Note from its place of deposit and presented it a second time for change. The landlord having obliged him, Capt. C. pretended to have an engagement in Boston at a frolic, and taking his notes and his watch out of his pocket, threw a handkerchief over them and deposited them in a hat, which he gave to the Inn keeper to look up. He immediately departed for Boston—and the landlord, with a natural curiosity, after some time had elapsed, thought he would examine the deposit, and ascertain what amount the Captain had left. He unlocked the trunk and opened the handkerchief, in which our hero had taken care to leave nothing more than a very bad silver watch. He then looked after his own money; but the 100 dollar note was missing and the robber had decamped.

Stung with vexation at being thus cheated and enjined—there came the first and the second Inn keeper to Reed, the vigilant officer—then the lady from west end of the town, and finally the Cambridge landlord, each relating his own melancholy tale. Reed, who from the first had suspected the right villain, whom he knew had lately been pardoned out of the State Prison, immediately commenced a search, and length discovered him encasing over a bottle, at a house of no immaculate reputation. Accused as Lewis Jones, he pretended ignorance of it, and roundly asserted that his name was *Crowninshield*. "My name is Reed, sir," said the other; "O!" replied our hero, "I have heard of you in England—and am very happy to see you." Det. Reed, not to be baffled, at once seized upon him as his prisoner—at which the Captain raved, and threatened to make him repent of his conduct; but he was carried before a magistrate, and committed to prison.

Whilst in jail, he conducted himself well, and practised such arts of deception with respect to a late grand larceny, that the gentlemen who had been robbed, as he was acquainted with all the circumstances, as he pretended, and even the sheriff, were staggered in his opinions. Jones was a poor fellow, from some facts which he had heard of, that by confessing himself and another person to have committed the robbery in question to give a color to the whole transaction, which he intended to maintain by perjury, and by that means effect his own release. But the falsehood of the story was proved by his failing to point out where the money was concealed, as he had promised he could. He admitted also to propitiate the Judge of the Municipal Court, but as we observed in the relation he was condemned to hard labor in the Penitentiary for four years.

FROM THE NAT. INTELLIGENCER.
Messrs. Editors:
Permit me, in behalf of our sex, to complain of an infringement of the rights of women. Formerly, the use of corsets and petticoats was considered an exclusive privilege of our sex, and a woman who even attempted to wear the breeches was set down as a modern Xantippe. Nay, sir, when certain ladies in New York, a year or two ago, were audacious enough to wear pantaloons, or pantalons peeping modestly from below their petticoats (excuse my blushes, gentlemen) there was quite a rout made about it in Mr. Lang's newspaper, I recollect.—Every body knows too how we were lectured and reformed for wearing corsets, to the injury of our health, and the destruction of that bloom, which I verily believe you men think is only made to be kissed off, by you wicked wretches.

But, for all this noise about our little eccentricities of dress, I discovered lately, by pure accident, that some of the gentlemen, especially those who have travelled, wear corsets themselves. I will tell you how I found it out. The other evening, as young Mr. Forcible Feeble and myself were sitting quietly at a window, enjoying the sweet moonlight, talking about sentiment and robbing the mail, a brood of chimney swallows came tumbling down the chimney with such a violent clattering and fluttering, that I was almost frightened out of my wits, and poor dear little Forcible Feeble actually fainted—I cried out for help; papa came running in, unbuttoned the little man's waistcoat and attempted to assist his breathing, by opening his shirt collar, (excuse my blushes, gentlemen—it was found very soon that this gave him no relief, and I thought he would certainly die—when papa suddenly exclaimed, "what in the name of wonder have we here?" I ran to see, and as sure as I live, Messrs. Editors, little Feeble had on just such a pair of corsets as I myself wear! Papa cut the laces—a great explosion took place thereupon by the sudden expansion of the corsets, and poor dear little Forcible Feeble opened his eyes with a deep sigh, exclaiming, "Lord have mercy upon us, what was it?"

But this is not the only inroad made into our fashionable monopoly by the men; only to see how they twaddle about in petticoats that it is quite impossible to distinguish from petticoats, at half a hundred yards distance, and so short as to be quite indecent, because they always remind us of short petticoats. If this is not put a stop to shortly, I expect to see the valiant youth of our fashionable cities putting on ruffs and tuckers, and displaying their hardihood by going almost as naked as a fashionable lady at a ball. Heaven preserve us if they were smitten with a desire to uncover their shoulders, and display their brawny elbows at parties, *a la mode de femmes*, as the French say, I believe.

I protest against these infringements on the rights of women, in the name of woman-kind, and trust that in future men will leave off wearing corsets and petticoats, or allow us in time the privilege of wearing the breeches.

Yours, gentlemen,
MARY WOLSTONECRAFT, Jr.

EXPEDITION AGAINST THE CHELSEA INDIANS.

MILLEDGEVILLE, MAY 5.

In our last paper, we briefly noticed the issue of the late expedition against the Chelsea Indians. Since then the official account of that affair has been received, and will be found below. Respecting the policy of this expedition, there are various opinions; and with regard to its tragical result, many contradictory statements. It is asserted, and so far as we have heard it expressed, public opinion favors the belief, that the town destroyed was friendly; and some of its warriors are stated to be now with the army under general Jackson. On all subjects, but more particularly on one which has excited much interest and feeling through the country, it is our duty, as faithful purveyors of intelligence, to collect the facts, as far as we are able, and lay them before the public. With that view, the annexed documents are inserted; and we shall cheerfully give a place to any other statement, calculated to shed light on an occurrence involved in great doubt and uncertainty.

We are authorized to state, that the executive has been long since convinced, by information derived from respectable sources, of the hostile disposition of the Indians living in the neighborhood of Fort Early, on the Flint river—particularly those under the influence of the Chiefs *Polemna* and *Hopanna*. To quiet the apprehensions of the frontier, and prevent depredations in future, capt. Wright, of the militia, was ordered to Hartford, with such volunteers as he could assemble, was directed by the Governor to chastise the towns above named. Unfortunately, the detachment, it is believed, was misled, either by the ignorance or design of the guides, and fell on the old *Chehan town*, (supposed to be friendly) which was laid in ashes, and many of its wretched inhabitants put to death.—*Journal*.

HARTFORD, (Geo.) April 25.
His Excellency Governor Rabun,
Sir—I have the honor to inform you, that agreeably to your orders, I took up the line of march from this place on the 21st instant, with captains Robinsons and Rogers's companies of mounted gun men, captains Deans and Child's infantry, together with two detachments under lieutenants Cooper and Jones capt. Thomason acting as adjutant, in all about 270 effective men.

On the night of the 22d, I crossed Flint river, and at day break advanced with cau-

tion against the *Chehan town*. The advanced guard, when within half a mile of the town, took an Indian prisoner, who was attending a drove of cattle, and on examination found some of them to be the property of a Mr. McDuffy, (who was present) of Telfair county.

The town was attacked between 11 and 12 o'clock, with positive orders not to injure the women or children, and in the course of two hours the whole was in flames; they made some little resistance, but to no purpose.

From the most accurate accounts, 24 warriors were killed, and owing to the doors of some of the houses being inaccessible to our men, and numbers of guns being fired at us through the crevices, they were set on fire; in consequence of which, numbers were burnt to death in the houses; in all probability from 40 to 50 was their total loss; some considerable number of warriors made their escape, by taking to a thick swamp; a very large parcel of powder, found in the town, was destroyed. It is supposed their chief is among the slain. The town is laid completely desolate, without the loss of a man. We re-crossed the Flint to Fort Early the same evening, making a complete march of 31 miles (exclusive of destroying the town) in 24 hours.

The conduct of the officers and soldiers on this occasion (as well as on all others) was highly characteristic of the patriotism and bravery of the Georgians in general.

I am, sir, with respect, your most obedient humble servant,
OBED WRIGHT, capt.
Geo. drafted militia, commanding.

Copy of a letter from Judge Strong to the Governor of Georgia, dated
HARTFORD, April 27.

SIR—On my route to Telfair and back, immediately on the frontier, I took much pains to ascertain the disposition of the towns below Chehaw, and, from a variety of corroborating facts, I have no doubt but that a majority of their warriors are hostile, and have done most of the recent mischief on our borders. A part if not all, of the Chehaw towns are also hostile; some were painted, and the cattle of different citizens found there, which had been driven off by the Indians. The recent occurrence there puts their disposition out of question—there can be no doubt but they will do us all the harm they can. As an individual, therefore, I feel desirous that any means should be placed in capt. Wright's or some other officer's hands, to fight and beat the Indians below Chehaw and destroy their towns. In haste, from the Bench. Your's, respectfully,
C. B. STRONG.

Messrs. Grantlands:
I find some people are misled, or under wrong impressions, as to the late expedition to the Nation, supposing the town destroyed by capt. Wright's detachment, (acting under the orders of the Executive) was actually friendly. As an officer commanding a volunteer corps on that occasion, I feel it my duty to state, that when the army, or rather the advance, appeared within half a mile of the town, we found an Indian herding cattle, the most of which appeared to be white people's marks and brands. A Mr. M.D. of Telfair attached to my corps, swore to one cow as the property of his father, and taken from near where the late depredation on the frontier of Telfair was committed. We found in the town a rifle gun, known to be the one taken from a man of the name of Burch, who fell in the before-mentioned skirmish. When we determined to attack the town, positive orders were given to spare the women and children, and all such as claimed protection; which was strictly enforced, and came within my observation. My troop was directed to advance on the right of the town, which was done accordingly. On our approach, and before a man of my company fired a gun, the Indians, from a sink or cave near the path we were in, fired apparently 12 or 15 guns at us; the bullets were distinctly heard by all, and slightly felt by two or three of the men. Some of the Indians found in the town were painted; all I saw evinced a disposition to fight or escape. We killed 24 warriors, and burnt the town, agreeably to orders. A considerable number of new British muskets, carbines, &c. were destroyed—in nearly all the houses there were exposed quantities of gun powder. The Indian we found herding cattle informed us, that Hopanna resided there, and was then in the town; I am not certain whether he was slain or not. In possession of the last Indian killed, who was painted red, was found two letters, one from col. Milton, the other from major Minton, both addressed to gen. Gaines, the seals of which were broken.
JACOB ROBINSON.

The following is a copy of the Orders issued by the executive to capt. Wright.
Head Quarters, Georgia,
Milledgeville, April 14, 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.
The Executive having received information, through sources which cannot be doubted, that the wanton and cruel murders so frequently committed on the frontier inhabitants of this state, and which are almost daily practised by the savages, ascertained to be the *Polemna* and *Hopanna* inhabitants of two small villages, whose names, or near Flint River, who have during the late hostilities endeavored to con-

ceal their blood-thirsty and hostile disposition under a cloak of friendship.—And the combined regular and Militia force under Major General Jackson being too far advanced into the heart of the Creek Nation to admit of any speedy operations against them from that quarter; the commander in chief of the state deems it expedient for the safety of the frontier inhabitants, and to prevent further depredations by them that a sufficient military force should be marched immediately against those towns, to effect their complete destruction; and for the speedy accomplishment of which, Capt. Obed Wright, commanding as senior officer of the militia stationed on the frontier, will order Captains Dean and Childs, who are stationed at certain points on the Ocmulgee, to proceed immediately with their respective commands to Hartford or such other place as he shall deem expedient, between that place and Fort Early, with the exception of a small guard placed under the command of a subaltern or non commissioned officer to defend the posts they now occupy; he is also authorized to receive such companies as may voluntarily join him. Captain Timothy L. Rogers, commanding a voluntary troop of Light Dragoons in Jones, and Captain John Permenter, commanding a volunteer company of riflemen in Twiggs county, will join Captain Wright at Hartford. So soon as the respective companies shall have arrived at that place, Capt. Wright will proceed with the whole to Fort Early, where he is authorized to call on Capt. Botwell, or the commanding officer of that station, for the whole of his command, except as many as are actually necessary for its immediate protection. The utmost precaution will be necessary to the accomplishment of this important object, and to effect which, it will be necessary that a profound secrecy should be observed, and the expedition presented with the greatest possible dispatch, in order to take the Indians by surprise; as this is the only probable means of obtaining an effectual and decisive victory over an enemy who will not come into contact on equal terms.

By order of the Commander in Chief,
E. WOOD, Secretary.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.
The inquisition at Madrid has lately apprehended a great number of persons there, also at Pampluna and Merca 60 have been thrown into dungeons, and amongst them is Gen. Terrojos, a distinguished soldier in the late war. The crime of freemasonry is the cause of arrest. One Vanhallen had made his escape from the fangs of the inquisition.

In England, and in the criminals confined in the town jail have increased amazingly of late years; in 1807, only 500 were confined, but ever since the numbers have progressively increased, so that in 1817, 1880 were in confinement; the county tax to maintain these has been as high as £40,000 per annum, besides the expense of jail repairs.

The French who emigrated from the eastern frontiers to colonize the deserts of Russia, have returned, cured of their mania, and wretched account of the suffering and perishing they endured; many have died from hunger and want; those left behind are truly deplorable. The Russian emperor has therefore prohibited any more emigrants to enter his dominions without the consent of their own governments.

Talleyrand is remonstrating with the possessors of a manuscript in a letter to the editor of the *Moniteur*, entitled "Memoirs of the duke de Launson"; he says it contains odious satires and gross calumnies against him, and ought not therefore to be printed.

The first act of the new king of Sweden, Charles John, (Bernadotte) is said to be arbitrary and unpopular. He has intolerantly commanded that the inoffensive Quakers shall not reside in any district of Norway, without special permission, except some particular towns specified. It is supposed that Oscar, his son, will be appointed governor of the Grand Duchy of Finland, through the interference of the emperor of Russia.

The possible return of the British army from France has been mentioned by Ministers in parliament; but it is made to depend on the French Government, and people satisfying all the just claims on them.

A law has been passed by the British Parliament, reducing and limiting the number of hours that children shall be required to labor in manufactories where they are employed—and providing for their instruction. An attempt is also making to lessen the number of hours which adults shall be required to labor, and to prevent children from being hired till they are 12 years of age.

The India trade of Liverpool has increased so much that they propose to build three India Warehouses, and a new Custom House.

Money was very plenty in London. Public Dividends were in course of payment. Exchequer Bills were from 13s. to 28s. premium on the 100l.

Fifteen young Egyptians have been brought to Italy for their education. Syracuse, and many other places, in Sicily, is said to have sustained considerable damage in lives and buildings by an earthquake. A Church fell at one place, and killed three priests and 65 other persons. An Earthquake was felt in the Appennines at the same time.

The damage done in Sicily by the Earthquake, is estimated at \$20,000,000. No damage appears to have been done at Palermo.

It was estimated in England, that upwards

of 1000 souls were lost on the coasts of England and France during the late gales.

William Cobbett has offered himself to the freedom of Coventry, as a candidate to represent that city in Parliament.

LETTERS FROM PORTSMOUTH.
From Sierra Leone, dated the 26th of January last, which state that Sir James Yeo had arrived in the *Instant*, after a quick passage from Spithead, and has sailed again, to cruise on the coast, for the prevention of slave trading. Some of the officers had been taken ill of fever. The following extract of a letter has been obligingly sent to us:

"ST. HELENA, Jan. 26, 1818.
"Bonaparte's regimen almost confounds our calculations of the materials of which he is composed—so opposed does he appear to be to his former habits of life. He has not passed the threshold of his house these four months; the consequence is his legs are swollen, his corpulence fast increases, he can't help complaining of having a most painful palpitation at the heart, and his countenance is extremely pallid. His sudden austere manner shuts out all descriptions of persons; he refused to see the admiral (Plampin) a day or two since. Gen. Monthlon (whose wife has lately been delivered of a boy) we are told, lately hinted to his imperial master, that he had half a mind to go to Europe; when Bonaparte replied—"You have always proved yourself devoted to me, wait twelve months longer, and then you will return with honor, as I shall by that time be no longer a trouble for any one." Certain it is that his health is become in a very precarious state."

"I have just seen the Gazette de Caracas, which gives the official account of an engagement on the 17th inst. at Barul, near St. Charles, between Bolivar and the royal general Morales, in which the latter, it is said, has gained a complete victory over Bolivar; he says that the independents lost 400 men killed, and 150 prisoners.

"Amongst the killed of Bolivar's army, are stated to be brigadier general Pedro Lopez Torres, the chief of the staff—Santander, colonels F. Callado, Salon and Manrique, lieutenant Pinango, (nephew of Bolivar) Silvester Palacios, Manfredo Bercolari, maj. Joseph Francisco, and Juan de Dios Morales, the aid de camp to Bolivar, Fiorero, and many others.

"The Spaniards have also suffered much, agreeably to their own statement; amongst their killed they name col. Raphael apez, who they state that they have also taken 400 muskets, 30,000 cartridges, 400 lances, 300 cargas ammunition, 300 horses, and all the camp equipage, &c. &c. Bolivar's papers, hat and coats, &c. &c.

"P. S. I have heard of this opportunity but a moment before sailing. Brion, the independent admiral, is now at St. Bartholomew, with two ships—heavy armed, two brigs and three schrs.—He lays with his own ship in the harbor of St. Barts, his other vessels lay at the five islands, close by St. Barts. I understand that he has won 400 prizes from Cadiz, and one from Brazil.

"It is also reported that the independent Gen. Marino is dead."—*Dem. Press*.

BOSTON, MAY 20.
SINGULAR PHENOMENON.
A shower of fish.—We learn that a great number of small fish were found on Monday morning scattered upon the grass on the common in this town, which had fallen during the rain of the day and night preceding. They were so numerous that hundreds of them might have been collected. Many of them were still living.

Such was the account we received of this curious affair, and several of the fish which had been picked up alive were shown to us. Upon going to the common, in order to ascertain the particulars of their aerial expedition, we learned that the little pond in the centre of the common had overflowed its banks, and that the fish instead of descending from the clouds, had been left upon the grassy by the water of the pond, as it receded within its bounds. No fish were found except where the pond had flowed. We are sorry that so good a story as this, which these moving creatures had so miraculously effected, should have been so vulgarly misapprehended, and to get themselves deposited upon the grass. It certainly would have been much more poetical for them to have leaped into the clouds and descended in the showers of Heaven.

FRANKFORT, (Ky.) MAY 8.
NAVIGATION OF THE KENTUCKY.
Within a short time past seven keel boats have arrived at this place from Pittsburg and Louisville. Those from the latter place brought up the cargo of the Steam boat George Madison. This kind of conveyance is found to be much cheaper than land carriage from Mayaville, &c. What then might be done upon our river by proper exertions?

"The German Bank of Wooster," has stopped payment.

The notes of "The Farmers Bank of Canton" are refused at Cincinnati.

"This is the beginning of evil." Woe, woe, woe, to the inhabitants of the West.—One wee has come upon you; but fifty more wees are in reserve.—*Argus*.

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3.

We have been requested to state, in explanation of the unfortunate accident that took place when the stage was overtaken in descending the hill at Harper's Ferry, on the 25th ultimo, that the driver, aware of the danger, advised the passengers to get out of the stage and walk down the hill.—This advice was given the passengers before he commenced the descent, and two of them followed it, the residue feeling confident in the security of their situation, preferred remaining in the stage, among whom was the lady whose death unhappily ensued from the disaster that took place. This notice has been taken of this affair, lest those ignorant of the circumstance, or shocked at the melancholy occurrence, might impute to the driver carelessness or want of skill.

General Jackson, it is said, has notified the governor of Pensacola of his wish to transport to the head of the Bay of Escambia, a supply of provisions for the American troops in that quarter; and that he shall regard his refusal as an act of hostility.

Georgia Journal.

FROM HAYTI.

Our correspondent at New York, the editor of the *Mercantile Advertiser*, has transmitted us the following extract of a letter, dated on board the United States ship Hornet, Cape Henry, April 28.

"We arrived here from New York on the 23d instant. His Sible Majesty will not receive Mr. Taylor, because his credentials are not addressed to 'Henry, King of Hayti.' We expect to sail to-morrow for Port au Prince, and thence to the Spanish Main. On our arrival here we fired a salute of 21 guns, which was returned by the same number.—His Majesty spends most of his time in the country, superintending the building of a fortification. It is situated on the top of a very high mountain, having but one passage to it, which has been cut through the rock and will not admit more than three men abreast. It is not yet finished, although he has 800 pieces of cannon mounted, most of which are brass, and none less than 24 pounders. Within this fortification he has provisions and clothing sufficient for the subsistence of an army of 20,000 men for seven years."

Balt. Post.

BOUNDARY COMMISSIONERS.

Yesterday, says the *Burlington* (Vt.) centinel of the 15th ult. the Hon. Thomas Barclay, his Britannic Majesty's Commissioner under the 5th article of the Treaty of Ghent, arrived here for the purpose of holding, with the Hon. C. P. Van Ness of this place, the Commissioner of the United States, a meeting of the Board under the Treaty.

It is understood that the Commissioners will meet this day, and will be detained here several days in making some preparatory arrangements, after which they will proceed to St. Regis.

The Hon. W. C. Bradley the American Agent, T. L. Tiarks, Esq. and Mr. Orme the Secretary of the Board, are in town, and we perceive by the public papers, that the Hon. Ward Chipman, and Ward Chipman, Jr. Esq. Agents of his Britannic Majesty, are on their way, and may be hourly expected.

F. R. Hasler, Esq. the American Astronomer, attached to the commission, is also, as we are informed, proceeding to this place upon the business of his appointment.

TRIAL BY JURY.

JUDGE WASHINGTON.—A few days since, in a cause trying before the U. S. Circuit Court, the mistake strongly charged the Jury that the question was a point of law, and that they must find for the Plaintiff. The jury retired for a few minutes, when they returned with a verdict for the Defendant. The next morning the counsel for the Plaintiff addressed the court, and said he should not, as was usual, move the court for a Rule to show cause why a new trial should not be granted, but he would at once move the court for a new trial, on the ground that the jury had found a verdict contrary to the charge of the court. Judge Washington, in substance, replied, that the motion was perfectly correct; that he would grant a new trial in this case, and if juries should find a verdict once hundred times, in opposition to the charge of the court, he would grant a new trial.

It is distinctly understood that this was the third time this particular cause had been before the Circuit Court; that each time the court strongly charged the jury to find for the Plaintiff; and that each time, the jury, on their oaths or affirmations, found for the Defendant.

Such are the facts, as they have been detailed to us. We seem them to be of a character highly interesting to the public. We do not publish the names of either Plaintiff or Defendant, because we do not know them, and if we did know them, we should not think their publication at all desirable. We do not wish to engage any thing like party or prejudice; but we are exceedingly anxious that the case shall be subjected to public examination. That this may be done with all fairness, we respectfully and earnestly request, that if there be any misrepresentation, error or discoloring of facts in the above

statement, that it may be communicated, so that we may embrace the earliest occasion to correct it.
(Philadelphia Press.)

FROM THE PITTSBURG MERCURY, MAY 15.

REPORTED MURDER.
We learn that a murder was committed on the Laurel Hill, some time in the course of the last week, by a gang of turnpikers. The particulars as we have heard them are as follows:—A person of the name of IRWIN, from the Cove, Bedford county, Pa. was travelling westward with his family. On ascending Laurel Hill, he was stopped by a gang of turnpikers, and three dollars demanded of him for liberty to pass. He paid the money, and had proceeded but a few rods, when he fell in with another company, who made a similar demand.—Mr. Irwin, remonstrated against the imposition, alleging that he had already paid three dollars and if he was to be subjected to demands of this kind, they might strip him of all he was worth. Some altercation followed, when one of the gang struck Mr. Irwin a violent blow on the head with a club, and brought him to the ground; whilst another seizing a large hammer with which he had been breaking stone, gave the deceased several blows with it on the shoulder blade and the back of the neck.—After languishing a few days, the unfortunate man died of his wounds.

The sheriff, and other civil officers, as well as a company of citizens who have volunteered their services, are said to be in pursuit of the perpetrators of this daring outrage. The frequent recurrence of crimes of the most flagitious nature, is a subject not only of deep regret, but is truly alarming; and loudly calls for the most prompt and vigorous exertions to bring their perpetrators to condign punishment.

A Bedford paper states that Mr. Irwin is not dead, but is likely to recover, and that the ruffians have been taken at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURG, MAY 22.

ANOTHER MURDER.
A family of the name of Jones, was yesterday committed to the jail of this place, on suspicion of having murdered a young man of the name of Belcher.

The circumstances which have come to our knowledge, are as follows:—Belcher and Jones rented a farm in partnership, from a Mr. Mushrus; Belcher was the prominent man in the transaction, and was known to have several hundred dollars in his possession. About two months since he disappeared; at first, however, no notice was taken of his absence; a short time afterwards a son of old Jones appeared in a coat which was recognized as having belonged to Belcher. Suspicions began to arise in the minds of their neighbors, which were confirmed by the old man's offering to pledge a watch, which also belonged to Belcher, for whiskey. On examination they found two hats of Belcher's, and it was understood he had no other.—*Gazette*.

GEORGETOWN, MAY 28.

Extraordinary.—This week a cow belonging to a gentleman in this town had two calves at one birth, both of which are of very superior size and beauty. The mother evinces a greater degree of regard for her progeny than is generally found among the *canis* species, and seems to have full as much pride as is common on like prolific occasions.

Milledgeville, May 12.—It is the intention of the Agent (Gen'l Mitchell) to convene the Creek Indians without delay, and give them a Talk relative to the late attack on the Chehaw village. He hopes, by offering a suitable recompense for the property destroyed, to be able to satisfy them, and thus prevent their taking revenge on innocent persons.

PEWS.
A part of the pews in the Protestant Episcopal Church of Charlestown, will be offered for rent on the 12th inst. at 10 o'clock, P. M. The pews will be rented until Easter Monday next.—The money will be expected in advance.—By order of the vestry.

JOHN ABELL, } Mana-
Wm. P. CAGHILL } gers.
June 3.

BIBLE SOCIETY.
THE fourth annual meeting of the Bible Society of this county, will be held in the Protestant Episcopal church in Shepherdstown, on Monday the 16th inst. at 11 o'clock. On that occasion the reports for the last year will be read, and the object of the society unfolded in sundry addresses. The public generally are invited to attend.

The members of the society are requested to bear in mind, that that will be a convenient opportunity for the payment of their annual donations.

A meeting of the managers will be held at 10 o'clock, on the same day.

By order of the Managers,
BENJ. ALLEN,
Recording Secretary.
Shepherdstown, June 3.

An Apprentice Wanted.
ONE or two active lads between 15 and 16 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.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has the pleasure to announce to his friends, and the public generally, that he has just received from Baltimore, of the old stand lately occupied by Stephenson and Stone, a neat assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, which he will dispose of on peasing erms. He tenders his grateful acknowledgments 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.

A CARD.

THE members of the Jefferson Polemical Society, are requested to attend at the court house in Charlestown, on to-morrow at 4 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of considering some very important business—which will require their particular attention.

By order of the society, made at the meeting held on the evening of the 21st May last.

J. MORROW, Secy.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby informs those who were purchasers at the sale of Samuel Crowell, sen. that their notes will become due on the 15th inst. These notes being left in the hands of the subscriber during the absence of his father for collection; he therefore foresees this notice that those interested may call on him, and discharge their respective notes shortly, as longer indulgence need not be expected.

S. CROWELL, Jr.
June 3.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ABSCONDED from the farm of Henry S. Turner, near Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va. on the 23d ultimo, a negro man, named

NELSON,

about 25 years of age, about 6 feet high, stout and strong, stoop shouldered, yellow complexion, small eyes, has a snile on his countenance, and shows his teeth when he speaks. Had on a drab homemade roundabout and pantaloons, an old wool hat, and coarse shoes. He took with him other clothing not recollectcd. If taken within the county of Jefferson, and brought home, a reward of twenty five dollars will be given, or the above reward of fifty dollars if taken out of the county and secured in any jail so that I get him, and reasonable charges paid if brought home.

JOHN WHITSON, Manager.
June 3.

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 colone! TAYLOR'S MILL, in Frederick county, distant eight miles from Charles Town, four miles from Berryville, and four from Snicker's Ferry. The above 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.

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

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

The subscribers have just received, and are
now opening a large and elegant assort-
ment 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 as-
sortment is very complete, having been se-
lected with care in Baltimore and Philadel-
phia.

JOHN MARSHALL & Co.
May 27.

The Opequon Carding Machine,
one mile from Smithfield,
IS now in complete operation, and ready to
receive wool of every description, for card-
ing, at the usual prices.

The Plaster Mill & Corn Mill,
for chopping corn in the ear, are also in com-
plete 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.
MAY 27.

30,000 feet prime Pine Plank,
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale thirty thou-
sand 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.

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.

CAUTION.
THE subscriber having sustained great
injury from the unlawful practices of per-
sons throwing down his fences and passing
through his farm, hereby cautions the pub-
lic against a repetition of such offences,
or committing any trespass 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.

LAST NOTICE.
THE subscriber intending to take a jour-
ney to the westward, requests all those in-
debted 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.

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

ESTRAYS.
CAME to the subscribers, near the Rock's
Ferry, about the 1st instant, a Roan Mare,
eight or nine years old, and about fourteen
hands high—appraised to forty dollars;—
and a bay colt with some white hairs inter-
mixed, two years old—appraised to twenty
dollars.—The owner or owners are desired to
come, and prove property, pay charges,
and take them away.
JOHN HISKETT.
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.

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.

JEFFERSON LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber contemplating on mov-
ing 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 fail-
ing springs of pure limestone water.—From
its contiguity to the several of the most exten-
sive merchant mills in the country (one not more
than three hundred yards from the house)
the interest, and convenience to the proprie-
tor is not a little advanced.
Persons desiring 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 Novem-
ber.

Wm. P. FLOOD,
May 27, 1818.

THE Shepherd's-Town & Winchester TURNPIKE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Direc-
tors of the Shepherd's-Town and Winches-
ter Turnpike Company will attend at
Thomas James' tavern, in Shepherd's-Town,
on Tuesday the 2d of June, for the purpose
of receiving proposals in writing from any
person or persons, who may wish to under-
take any part of said road.

THE DIRECTORS.
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.
ELLIS SHOPE.
May 20.

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, hav-
ing lately had nearly all my poultry, and
three sheep taken from my farm—and one
sheepshot, 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 there-
of, that I might have used it in my family,
the sheep being very fat.
THOS. HAMMOND.
May 20.

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 for-
mer 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 indiffer-
ent. For further particulars apply to Robert
Avis, jun. in Charlestown, or the subscriber
at Harper's Ferry.
ROBERT AVIS, sen.
May 13.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable
farm, situated about 6 miles from Charles-
town, Jefferson county, Va. late the resi-
dence of Jonathan Frazier deceased, con-
taining about 200 acres—140 of which are
cleared, with about five acres of good mead-
ow—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 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.

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.

NEW FIRM.
THE subscriber having it in view to with-
draw in 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 neigh-
bourhood, for the liberal share of custom that
I have received, and hope by Mr. Marshall's
strict attention, and a disposition to give sat-
isfaction, 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.

IMPORTANT.
To those who wish to purchase an elegant
FARM.
WILL be sold, at public sale, on the 19th
of June next, on the premises, an elegant
farm, situated in Loudoun county, Va. four
miles from Leesburg, and adjoining the lands
of major Elgin and Stephen C. Rossel, esq.,
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 two
story brick dwelling house and kitchen, neat-
ly finished, together with other out houses;
the dwelling house is insured against fire at
the valuation of \$1500—brick distillery and
spring house, a good log barn, stables,
&c. and two orchards of choice fruit. A fur-
ther description is deemed unnecessary, as
those wishing to purchase will have an op-
portunity of judging for themselves.
ROBERT DOWNEY.
of the Maryland Herald, Hagerstown,
and Washingtonian, Leesburg, are request-
ed to insert the above till day of sale, and
send their accounts to this office for payment.
May 13.

Overseers of the Poor.
THE annual meeting of the Overseers of the
Poor, for the county of Jefferson, will be
held at Henry Haines' Tavern, in Charles-
town, on the second Monday in June next.
All the members of the board, and all per-
sons concerned are requested to attend.
By order of the President,
CHARLES GIBBS, C. O. P.
May 13.

NOTICE.
THE partnership heretofore existing be-
tween the subscribers, is dissolved by mutual
consent. Those indebted are requested to
come forward and settle their accounts im-
mediately, either by discharging the same
or passing their obligations.—All those hav-
ing claims against the concern are request-
ed 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 hav-
ing rubbed the hair off his side under the
flap, dished faced and short ears.—Persons
finding him, or bringing him home, shall be
liberally rewarded.
JOHN CARLILE.
May 13.

Burr Mill Stone Manufactory.
THE subscriber informs his friends and
the public in general, that he has just receiv-
ed a fresh supply of first quality of Burr
Blocks, direct from France.—Persons desir-
ous of getting burr mill stones of the first
quality, can have them on the shortest no-
tice at my shop in Alexandria. I flatter my-
self to be able to make burr stones equal to
any in the country.—All work done at my
shop will be warranted.
JACOB BAUGH.
May 13.

BLANK DEEDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
WAS committed to the Jail of Jefferson
county Va. on the 20th of April last, as a
runaway, a black Negro man, who says at
one time that his name is James, and at an-
other that his name is William; he is about
5 feet 7 inches high, compactly built, & 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 se-
verely 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.

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, consist-
ing of about
500 ACRES
of land, situate on both sides of Opequon
Creek,
70 ACRES
of which are bottom, a considerable part
of which bottom is well set in grass, the up-
land 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 machi-
nery 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 Davall's Sulphur
Springs, and adjoining the Opequon Manu-
factory, and near both the great roads lead-
ing from thence to Baltimore and Alexan-
dria. 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 convey-
ing 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 them-
selves as to the authority by which the sale
will be made.
The above property can be sold en-
tire, or in separate tenements, as purchasers
may be disposed.
JOHN DAVENPORT, } Commrs.
JAMES CURL, }
May 6.

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 Charles-Town, four miles from
Berryville, and four from Snicker's Ferry.
The above 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 pre-
pared, as it will be an advantage to the card-
ing. 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.

An Apprentice Wanted.
ONE or two active lads between 15 and
18 years of age, would be taken as appren-
tices to the chair making and turning busi-
ness. Apply to the subscriber in Smithfield.
HENRY SHAFNER.
June 3.

ESTRAY MARE.
TAKEN up trespassing on the subscriber's
farm, a small brown Mare, with a large
blaze in her face, and three white feet, about
134 hands high, and 6 or 7 years old.—Ap-
praised to 35 dollars.
MATTHEW RANSON.
Charlestown, May 13.

WE HAVE RECEIVED,
A few elegant
CANTON SILA WLS, assorted colors,
—ALSO—
Best New Orleans SUGAR,
Ditto Green COFFEE,
Fresh TEAS, Imperial & Young Hyson,
Figs, Almonds, and Raisins,
Jamaica SPIRITS, &c.
And a complete Assortment of
Queen's Ware, Cut Glass, &c.
JOHN B. FLAGG, & CO.
April 29.

BOSTON,
WILL stand this season, at Mr. Jacob
Hartman's stable, in Charlestown, on Mon-
days and Tuesdays; on Thursdays and Fri-
days, in each week, at Lewis Barne's sta-
ble in Battletown, and be let to manes at
EIGHT DOLLARS the season, payable
the first of September next; FOUR DOL-
LARS the single leap, to be paid when the
mare is put to the horse, if not then paid,
to be considered an engaged for the season;
and TWELVE DOLLARS for insurance.
Parting with, removing, or not continuing
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 Straw-
berry Roan, full 15 hands high; was brought
from New-England by Gen. Rigley, the
late Governor of Maryland, and is of the
genuine Naraganit 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 Naraganits are the surest foal getters
in the world.
ABRAHAM MARLATT.
May 27, 1818.

A Runaway in Custody.
WAS committed to the Jail of Jefferson
county Va. on the 20th of April last, as a
runaway, a black Negro man, who says at
one time that his name is James, and at an-
other that his name is William; he is about
5 feet 7 inches high, compactly built, & 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 se-
verely 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.

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, consist-
ing of about
500 ACRES
of land, situate on both sides of Opequon
Creek,
70 ACRES
of which are bottom, a considerable part
of which bottom is well set in grass, the up-
land 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 machi-
nery 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 Davall's Sulphur
Springs, and adjoining the Opequon Manu-
factory, and near both the great roads lead-
ing from thence to Baltimore and Alexan-
dria. 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 convey-
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purchasers, will be made at the time of the
last payment. Persons wishing to purchase
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The above property can be sold en-
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may be disposed.
JOHN DAVENPORT, } Commrs.
JAMES CURL, }
May 6.

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, consist-
ing of about
500 ACRES
of land, situate on both sides of Opequon
Creek,
70 ACRES
of which are bottom, a considerable part
of which bottom is well set in grass, the up-
land 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 machi-
nery 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 Davall's Sulphur
Springs, and adjoining the Opequon Manu-
factory, and near both the great roads lead-
ing from thence to Baltimore and Alexan-
dria. 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 convey-
ing the said property to the purchaser or
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