

NEW-YORK, sept. 3.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the regular packet ship Amity, Captain Stanton, in 30 days from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 2d of August, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received Liverpool papers and prices current to the 1st of that month, and London papers and Lloyd's List to the 31st July, all inclusive.

Preparations were making in France for the evacuation of the French territory by the armies of the Allied Powers.

The General Election had finished in Ireland. James Daly and R. Martin are returned for the county of Galway, the latter in the place of D. B. Daly. The changes in the British parliament are—English and Welch representatives 123, Irish 26, Scotch 4, making 153 new members. The House of Commons consists of 658 members.—The opposition is calculated to have gained on the English part 30 votes. On the Irish part the Minister has gained 4 new friends and lost six old ones.

A commercial house has failed at Presburg, for the sum of 3,000,000, current money of that country.

A letter in the London papers under the Vienna head, and written by an Englishman on a visit to the continent says—"I had a very interesting day on Saturday.—We went to Baden, a bathing place within 15 miles of Vienna, where are the Emperor, Empress, Maria Louisa, and young Napoleon. Dining at a tavern, I had a view at intervals, for two hours, of young Napoleon and his mother. He is exceedingly sharp and acute. The other morning when passing through the gallery at the Palace, he suddenly stopped to observe a soldier on duty and at once putting himself in an erect position, he said—"I think that is the man who helped to put my father in prison."

Lavalatte and Gen. Drouot, are at present residing near Munich.

Private letters from Munich state that the Prince Royal of Bavaria has refused to acknowledge Prince Eugene Beauharnois as a Prince of the Royal family.

Forty houses were destroyed by fire on the 14th July, at Morlaix, in the arondissement of Lure, in France.

The Sieur Feret has been condemned by the Correctional police of France to one year's imprisonment, to pay a fine of 3,000 francs, to five years surveillance under the High Police, and to find security to the amount of 3000 francs, as the author of a work entitled, "The Grey Man," which has been decided to be irreligious, seditious and calumnious.

The London papers contain an account of a serious riot between a body of soldiers and the populace in Westminster. It happened on the anniversary of the battle of Talavera, which the soldiers not on duty were celebrating in parties at the different public houses. Those who were at the Feathers in Broadway, were interrupted by a sailor, who was not pleased at their taking all the merit to themselves, and in strong terms contended that the wooden walls of Old England promoted the termination of the war more than all the land forces who served under Lord Wellington. The sailor challenged to fight any of the soldiers, which was accepted, and in a short time the far beat his adversary and afterwards two others. The soldiers then began to show full play, when the populace joined the sailor—50 soldiers were engaged, the pavements were covered with blood, and the streets leading to Broadway choked with the populace. The civil authority interposed, and the ring leaders were taken and given in charge to the military authority.

The Duke of Wellington was expected in England in a day or two, and a review of the army of occupation in France, was to be postponed till his return to that country. Preparations are said to be making for the evacuation of the French territory by the allied armies.

The Duke of Wellington has succeeded in his appeal to the court of cassation at Brussels, and the editor of the Ghent Journal is sentenced to one month's imprisonment, costs, &c.

A fishing vessel arrived in the Clyde, reports that the discovery ships were seen returning, not having been able to penetrate farther than lat. 80.

Lord Cochrane, at the last accounts, was at Calais, on his way to Paris, his expedition to South America being delayed by some defect in the machinery of his steam vessel.

London, July 31.—Letters from the exercising squadron were received on Wednesday, all well, but the officers and crews are heartily tired of manœuvring. The general opinion of their return is about the 2d of the ensuing month. On reaching the Channel the different ships will separate for their respective ports to which they belong.

A vessel is now moored off the Tower, for the purpose of enlisting seamen for the navy. It is reported to be the intention of the Admiralty to fit out twelve sail of the line for the naval review so long talked of, and which is again put off until the latter end of August. This statement is, however, not credited among nautical men, and speculation is busy in finding some other employment for our seamen than a naval review.

Brussels, July 30.—The oldest farmers do not remember such a dry season as the present. The rye is already cut, and in some places even wheat, a circumstance without parallel.

Algiers, June 15.—In the eastern provinces of this country, at Bona, Constantia, &c. the plague has greatly abated, and indeed

almost wholly ceased, but it spreads towards the west, to Oran, Masiara, and Tremecen. In the first of these towns, the population of which is hardly 10,000, the daily mortality amounted to 150, or 200 persons; here 30 or 40 die daily of this dreadful contagion. At Algiers they are pretty well satisfied with the new Day, and the tranquillity which now prevails is doubly welcome after so many distresses. Nothing is now complained of but the dearthness of the times.

Liverpool, Aug. 1.—The sale of grain and flour has continued in general dull, and is now in a depressed state. The arrivals of flour from the states have nearly ceased, but from the Continent of Europe the supplies of wheat continue to be so exceedingly heavy, that the demand has been fully supplied, and prices have usually had a tendency to decline. The weather has been so favorable, that the wheat harvest is already commenced in some districts, and will become general within a fortnight. It is believed that wheat will yield nearly an average crop, and be in unusually good condition for grinding; but that barley and oats will be deficient.—We quote New York flour 4½s per bbl. the quality is so indifferent, that it meets a slow sale; Philadelphia, Virginia and Baltimore are nominally worth 46s a 47s 6d. American wheat 11s a 11s 9d per 70 lb. It is found that a considerable quantity of the flour now held in Liverpool is becoming sour, which increases the anxiety of the holders to effect sales, as sour flour is worth only 37s a 39s per barrel. The average price of wheat for two weeks of the six which governs importation 84s 2d and 86s 6d. there is no doubt that the ports will continue open till the 15th November. Oats of good quality are selling at 4s 6d a 4s 9d per 45 lb.

NEW-YORK, sept. 4.

The ship Magnet, capt. Ogdon, arrived here last evening, in 23 days from Liverpool, being the shortest passage made this season. By this arrival, London dates to the 8th of August, have been received at the office of the New York Evening Post, and Liverpool papers to the 10th—both inclusive.

A letter to the editor of the London Courier, from Manchester, Aug. 1, states that the spinners, to the number of 14,000, still continue to bid defiance to their employers, and are subsisting upon their own limited means. This combination of the laborers appears to be quite extensive; and it is even stated that remittances to these deluded people have been made from the mechanics of London. Some of the English papers speak with trembling upon the subject, and attribute the disorders to the seditious writings and secret machinations of Black Dwarf and company.

By accounts from Constantinople, it appears that the difficulties between Russia and the Porte, are not yet adjusted. Baron Stroganoff, the Russian minister, presented a note to the Divan, containing a recapitulation of all the affairs between the two governments, on the 24th of May. Both powers claim the administration of the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia; and it seems the Turks have imposed a tax of two millions of piastres on the former.

The health of the Queen remained about the same.

On the 28th of July, the king of France set out on a visit to the castle of Rambouillet—a place which he has not previously visited for the last thirty years. Great preparations were of course making for his reception.

A letter from the head quarters at Chamberlay, states positively that the army of occupation will leave France about the 1st of October. The Russians will embark at Dunkirk; the Germans will retire across the Rhine; and the English will retire by way of Boulogne and Calais.

The affair between the duke of Wellington and the editor of a paper at Brussels, is finally terminated. It will be recollected that the charge against the duke, was that he endeavored to exert an undue influence over the government of France; and had betrayed the high trust confided in him by the allied powers.

The London Courier has violently attacked the character of General Jackson, "the doctory occupier of Pensacola," as he is sneeringly called. The Morning Chronicle, the most respectable of the opposition papers, had published a biographical sketch of the general, which did not quite suit the Courier. Jackson is accused of having rendered himself famous for the number of duels he has fought. Among other things, it is stated of him by the Chronicle, "that he was formerly a judge; and when he was once presiding in that capacity, a criminal on his circuit had escaped from the officers of justice. Judge Jackson ordered the sheriff to raise the posse to pursue the offender, and advised him to summon him (Jackson) among others. The Judge accordingly went at the head of the posse, and shot the offender (who resisted) with his own hand. He then returned to the judgment seat, received the report of the resistance and death of the individual, and gave an order for his burial in due form." The Courier, however, remarks, "we can hardly believe that any thing so offensive to public decorum could be committed even in America! Very fine indeed. We can assure the editor of the Courier, that these sneers and supercilious airs, are justly appreciated in this country. And we can also assure the Chronicle, that if he is, as he professes to be, friendly to the American character, he had better avail himself of some other way of evincing his good opinion of us, than to vent such foul and groundless slanders. We venture to say,

that the above anecdote was never before heard of in America. Though an attempt is made to draw invidious comparisons between American judges and Lord Ellenborough, these editors are informed, that our judicial benches are adorned with judges who for talents and legal acquirements, would not suffer by a comparison with any in the world.

Lord Castlereagh was to leave London on the 7th of August, to meet the congress at Aux-la-Chapelle.

The London papers mention the singular fact, that the latest intelligence from India, had reached England via the United States, brought by the ship Braganza, capt. Newcomb, who arrived at this port in July.

BOSTON, sept. 1.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

We have been favored by Mr. Topliff with a Gibraltar paper of July 11.

GIBRALTAR, July 11.

The limits of our paper do not permit us to give all the details we have obtained on the subject of the plague in the empire of Morocco. We regret, however, to have to inform our readers, that the evidence, both from official and private sources, as to the actual existence of this disease in the town of Tangiers, Tetuan and Fez, is too strong not to excite the most serious apprehensions.

At Tangiers the deaths of all descriptions between the 16th and 18th of June, from the best information that could be obtained, amounted to 32, and one day among others to 38; but all these persons were not supposed to have died of the plague.

The malady has been observed to pass through its different stages to death in about 48 hours. No well authenticated case of recovery has yet been ascertained, though in one or two instances, the complaint seemed to have taken a favorable turn.

The number of children attacked, bore a large proportion to the adults.

The small pox and measles are stated also to prevail in the town.

The consuls and other Christian residents have shut themselves up in their houses.

The Moors and Jews took no precautions, nor were they observed on board the shipping in the bay.

The town was remarkably well supplied with provisions. Its present population is estimated at about 10,000 souls; the mean heat of the thermometer was during the months of June, from 71 to 73, with 23 days easterly and 7 westerly winds.

The information as to the state of the disease in Tetuan, is more uncertain; it is asserted, however, that from 15 to 20 persons die there daily.

At Fez, a disease, of a character similar to the above, is stated to have appeared, and was supposed to have been brought by some of the carriers of the Caravan from Algiers, three of whom are stated to have died.

Rio Janeiro, Feb. 28.—The Portuguese frigate Prince D. Pedro, being lately on a cruise described the British East Indiaman used as a packet from St. Helena to the Cape of Good Hope, which was then coming to the capital for provisions, with an officer and 6 men on board. The frigate approached her to ascertain what nation she belonged to, and under pretence that her papers were not current, as they bore the date of the year 1814, manned her to this port. And here, although the English Chargé d'Affaires has succeeded in getting her released, he has not obtained the least satisfaction for the insult offered to the crew, who were treated as prisoners of war, the conduct of the Portuguese officers being, on the contrary, approved of.

This it must be owned, has not proved very agreeable to the English, who consider the honor of their flag wounded in its most sensible part. Some people say that the captain of the English frigate Audromeda, who sailed from this port a few days ago, with the packet and some other English vessels under his protection, has expressed his opinion upon the occurrence in very strong language, in case he should fall in with the Portuguese frigate; but it may yet be hoped that a complete satisfaction will prevent this unpleasant affair being attended with any bad consequences.—Madrid Gaz.

FROM THE NORFOLK HERALD, SEPT. 7.

EXECUTION ON FRIDAY last, the punishment of Death, by hanging, was inflicted on Negro Tom, the property of Geo. Newton, esq pursuant to the sentence of the Court of Norfolk county. This ferocious bandit had long been the terror of the country between this place and the Great Bridge, almost Herculean stature and strength, and possessing great impetuosity and cunning, he contrived to elude the patis of those who were prepared to seek and capture him, while he frequently pounced upon the unarmed traveller, and made him the sure and easy victim of brutal violence and plunder. Numberless are the instances recorded of his outrages and robberies, and scarcely a plantation within his range escaped the ravages of this marauder. If common report may be credited, Tom was not very far behind his great prototype, three fingered Jack, in the number and atrocity of his offences, or in his "hair brained escapes." He had several times been closely pursued, and was twice short at and wounded, but contrived to give his pursuers the slip. One morning, however he paid a visit to Capt. Joseph Middleton's farm near Portsmouth; he was discovered by capt. M. and in attempting to retreat across a marsh,

he sunk to his knees in the mud. Captain M. followed him up, armed with a fence rail, but Tom at first refused to be taken, swearing he would defend himself to the last. He altered his mind, however, as he contemplated the uplifted rail which was about to descend with a powerful sweep on his devoted head, and quietly surrendered. For some crime that he had committed within the jurisdiction of the Borough Court, he was first brought up before that tribunal and sentenced to be burnt in the hand. As soon as this sentence was executed, he was taken into custody by the Sheriff of Norfolk county to undergo another trial for offences of a more heinous nature, committed within the jurisdiction of the county court.

At this trial he was convicted of highway robbery, aggravated by acts of wanton violence, and condemned to suffer the legal penalty of the law, Death. While awaiting his doom, he evinced but little concern about the future. His feelings, however, were evidently softened by the influence of pious individuals who visited him in his confinement. When asked by the sheriff, a few days before his execution, if he was prepared for death; he coolly replied, "Yes; better than I should ever be if I was permitted to live, I have no wish to live because I know too well how it would be with me: I can't trust my temper. If you don't hang me now, I know you will have to do it some other time; and as I have made up my mind to suffer, I had rather go now than not."

At the gallows he was quite cheerful, and called out to the officer in attendance to let him know when he was to be turned off. This intimation was accordingly given him, and he had just time to articulate, "God bless you all," when the fatal cord stopped his breath for ever.

THE SEA SERPENT NOT TAKEN.

It appears, from the following paragraph, that the good people of Boston have been completely hoaxed, and that the report of the capture of the aquatic animal, called the Sea-Serpent, is not true. These reports, so often positively repeated, and so soon exploded, make us difficult of belief: we almost doubt whether such an animal has ever been seen. Nat. Intd.

BOSTON, sept. 5.

The Sea-Serpent.—We lament, in common with the public, the disappointment of the hopes that had been raised, by the report of the capture of this remarkable animal. Captain Richard Rich and his party yesterday terminated a cruise of nearly three weeks in vain, not very common in our waters, which, from its singular appearance in the water, they had been led to believe, was the Sea-Serpent, so often described. The intelligence of the capture of this fish, and the assurance of some of the crew who either believed, or wished others to believe, that this was in fact the animal which has been the object of so much curiosity and speculation, occasioned a general belief that the leviathan of the deep had yielded to the skill and enterprise of our seamen.—The rumor produced a very great excitement in this town, and in proportion as curiosity was raised, disappointment has been severely felt.

The fish taken by Captain Rich, and which he brought to town and exhibited yesterday, is of the mackerel tribe, and is the Thunny or Horse Mackerel.

CHILICOTHE, (OHIO) AUG.

Death of Col. Daniel Boone.—As he lived, so he died, with his gun in his hand. We are informed, by a gentleman directly from Boone's settlement on the Missouri, that early in last month Col. Boone rode to a deer lick, seated himself within a blind raised to conceal him from the game. That while setting this concealed, with his old trusty rifle in his hand, pointed towards the lick, the muzzle resting on a log, his face to the breach of his gun, his rifle cocked, his finger to the trigger, one eye shut, the other looking along the barrel through the sights—in this position, without struggle or motion, and, of course, without pain, he breathed out his last so gently, that when he was found next day by his friends, although stiff and cold, he looked as if alive, with his gun in his hand, just in the act of firing. It is not altogether certain, if a buck had come into the range of his gun, which had been the death of thousands, but it might have intuitively obeyed its old employer's mind and discharged itself. This hypothesis being novel, we leave the solution to the curious.

EXECUTION OF THE MAIL ROBBERS.

BALTIMORE, sept. 11.

Agreeably to public notice, the awful sentence of death was yesterday inflicted on J. Thompson Hare and John Alexander, in the presence of a vast concourse assembled to witness the ignominious ceremony. Their lives have expired the crime for which they suffered. Justice has no demands on them in the grave.

The gallows was sufficiently elevated above the walls of the prison to afford a distinct view of the unfortunate men to spectators at the distance of several hundred yards. Hare has made a confession which is now hawking about town for sale. In it, he observes, that "for the last fourteen years of my life, I have been a robber, and have robbed on a large scale, and been more successful than any robber either in Europe or in this country that I ever heard of."

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

It has been supposed, that the determination of the Bank of the United States to refuse to receive its own notes and those of its branches in payment or on deposit, except at the bank or branches from which they issued, would have the effect to reduce below par the paper of all the branches except in the places at which issued. Perhaps, however, a more recent measure of the Bank (of the Branch at Washington, at least) may have the beneficial effect of counteracting that tendency. It is understood that the Bank has established a tariff of premiums for which it will give drafts on distant banks, which, for this city, is reported to be as follows:

For drafts on Baltimore, 1 per cent.
For do. Philadelphia, 1 1/2
For do. New-York, 1 1/2
For do. Boston, 2
Highest for drafts on any place, 2 1/2

It is presumed, that the effect of this arrangement, which is supposed to be a general one as that lately announced, will be, to give to the notes of banks of the above cities circulating here, and vice versa, to ours circulating there, a higher value than they would otherwise have, and thus in a degree to equilibrate the value of bank paper, along the maritime border at least. The premium is supposed to be equivalent to the cost of transportation of specie from place to place, which operation, and that of improving specie, is said to have cost the Bank of the U. States, since its establishment, no less a sum than three hundred thousand dollars.

Nat. Intd.

A late Liverpool paper says—It is the opinion of many writers that Great Britain has now reached the summit of her prosperity, and that her speedy decline, in conformity to the history of all nations, must soon be expected to commence.—Various conjectures have been formed as to the causes which are likely to produce her ultimate downfall. The corruptions of government; the increase of luxury; the failure of public spirit; the future marine superiority of America; have all been brought forward as probable efficient causes of her declension in the scale of nations. City Gaz.

While Mr. ADAMS is enjoying his otium cum dignitate, or dignified retirement, at Quincy, Mr. JEFFERSON is President of the board of Commissioners for fixing on a site for a University in Virginia, and Mr. MADISON at the head of an Agricultural Society. What a sublime spectacle is here presented to the world! Three of our citizens successively elevated to the highest station in our country, and the most honorable on earth, by the suffrages of their countrymen, voluntarily (two of them at least) descending from the elevation mingling with the mass of the People, and employing their time and talents for the public good! Yet who can doubt that these men enjoy more peace of mind and more real happiness, than ALEXANDER after all his conquests, CESAR at the summit of his ambition, or BONAPARTE in the plenitude of his power?—Trenton Amer.

Bonaparte says, if he dies from bad treatment he "bequeaths the opprobrium of his death to the Reigning House of England." For this bequest they will not thank him; as they have already more of the article he leaves them than they know what to do with!

SOUTH AMERICA.

By a letter from our intelligent and attentive correspondent at St. Thomas, dated August 12, 1818, we learn the following interesting news from Venezuela. Notwithstanding the rivers had inundated the plains, and the campaign was supposed to be at an end, Gen. Paez, had the hardihood, with his troops, to swim the rivers, and with his numerous cavalry, make an attack on the Royalists in the plains of Caracas, who not suspecting any danger, were reposing in perfect security and were completely defeated by this enterprising chief. The Royalists at Caracas have, in consequence, been thrown into much consternation, apprehensive that they too may be unexpectedly visited. It was also rumored that Gen. M. Gregor had 1,200 Englishmen embodied on the Oroonoke.

We also learn that Mr. Harrison late American consul at St. Thomas has published in the gazette, that Mr. Nathan Levy, of Baltimore, is appointed consul from the United States to St. Thomas.—Dem. Press

AFFRAY AT MOBILE.

We several days since published some particulars of an affray which took place a short time ago between a detachment of United States troops commanded by a lieutenant Beall, and the citizens of Mobile. The account, however, was so incomplete and imperfect, whether designedly or not we cannot say, that we were left entirely ignorant as to the origin of the quarrel. The New Orleans Gazette of the 30th ult. received this morning, gives a history of the transaction, on the authority of a respectable gentleman at Mobile, which places the affair in quite a different light from what was to be inferred from the resolution of the town meeting which we published.

It appears that the county jail had been erected upon the public hospital lot of the

United States, which lot had been placed under the special charge of the military commander at the post. Several days previous to the disturbance, lieutenant Beall addressed a note to the chief justice of the quorum, stating that the jail must be removed.—The judge replied, that he had no authority to order it to be taken off. Subsequently, another note was addressed by lieutenant B. to the judge, stating the necessity he should be under to remove the building, should the business be neglected by the proper authority.

To this communication no reply was made. Lieutenant B. then called personally upon two of the judges, and made a representation upon the subject, to which they turned a deaf ear. He then notified them that the unpleasant duty would devolve upon him—requested them to take the necessary measures for securing the prisoners confined in jail—offered them a place of security in the fort, and assigned Tuesday, the 14th of July, as the day on which he should proceed in the execution of his duty. Accordingly at the time appointed, lieutenant B. went with a detachment of troops, in an undress and without arms, and commenced the work. After being menaced by the citizens, he found it necessary to return to the fort and arm his men. The jail was then removed; and, although several times assaulted by the mob, lieutenant B. showed no disposition to overawe them by military force. Lieutenant B. is said to be an officer of excellent character and reputation.

[N. Y. paper.]

It is stated in the Natchez Gazette of the 8th of August, that Mr. HUGH CHAIN, Editor of the Louisiana Rambler, was murdered by George B. Curtis, on the 19th of July—A quarrel, it is said, had subsisted between them for 18 months. On the day above mentioned, "Chain, while passing the house of Curtis, received some language from him which induced his return, when a severe quarrel took place between them, during which Curtis ordered Chain to depart; who replied, that being in the public road he would remain as long as he should think proper.—Curtis repeated the order to him to go away, with a threat that he would shoot him if he did not.—Chain persisted in remaining, when Curtis raised his gun, took deliberate aim, and shot him through the head, the muzzle of the gun being within a foot of Chain's face—he expired in a few minutes.

"Mr. Chain was an industrious young man—he has left a young widow, not quite 15 years of age, to lament her loss. Curtis was arrested, and held to bail, by the Parish Judge."

Count Lanjuinais has published at Paris a pamphlet on the Expenses and Income of France, for the year 1818; he insists on two measures as necessary to consolidate the happiness and credit of the nation, viz.—The dismissal of the Swiss Guards, and the recall of the Regicides.—Dem. Press.

OF GEN. ST. CLAIR.

GREENSBURG, PA. sept. 5.

Obituary.—Died, at his residence on Chesnut Ridge, on the 31st ult. the venerable General ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, in the 84th year of his age.

He was born in Edinburg, and came to this country in the fleet commanded by Admiral Boscawen in 1755. At an early period of his life, he took up the profession of arms, and served as a lieutenant in the British army under Gen. Wolfe, at the taking of Quebec. He served during the whole of the French war of 1756, in the course of which he was honored with the friendship of Generals Wolfe, Murray and Monkton, under whose directions he learned the art of war. After retiring from the British army, he settled in Ligonier valley, on the site of Ligonier old fort, of which he had been the first commandant. In 1773, Richard Penn, lieutenant-governor of the province, appointed him notary and register and recorder for Westmoreland county, which offices, with others, he held in December, 1775, when he received from congress a colonel's commission in the continental service. Although this appointment was without solicitation on his part, he assumed the duties of his new station with promptitude and alacrity, and he recruited six full companies, and marched them to the vicinity of Quebec by the first of the next May. In the campaign of '76 he served in Canada, in company with colonial Wayne, under the orders of generals Thompson and Sullivan, and his knowledge of the country, gained in the previous war, as well as his military experience, was of essential advantage to the army. In the fall of the same year he joined Gen. Washington in Jersey, and first suggested that memorable ruse de guerre, which terminated in the capture of the Hessians at Trenton, and which revived the sinking spirits of the army and the country. In the summer of '77 he commanded Ticonderoga, which post, being untenable by the small forces under his command, was abandoned, which occasioned a load of unmerited obloquy to be thrown upon him at the time. The military tribunal, however, which investigated his conduct pronounced that although he lost a post he saved a state, and all the well informed have since unequivocally approved his conduct. He was in the battle of Brandywine as a volunteer, not having at that time any command.

When the army marched southward, he was left in Pennsylvania, to organize and forward the troops of that state; in consequence of which he arrived at Yorktown on

ly a short time before the surrender of the British army. From thence he went to the south, with a reinforcement to Gen. Greene. After peace he was a member of congress, and president of that body, and in '88 he was appointed governor of the then north western territory. In '91 he was again appointed a major-general in the army of the United States. In all the various stations and situations of his life, after he became known to general Washington, he enjoyed the special confidence and friendship of that distinguished patriot.

Gen. St. Clair, in his domestic relations, felt the tender sympathies of our nature in their fullest force. In social life he was much valued as a friend, his conversation was instructive and interesting, enlivened by wit and embellished with science. As a soldier and statesman he possessed a piercing accuracy of mind, and, fearless of censures from the short-sighted and presumptuous, he looked to the ultimate result rather than to the immediate consequence of his actions. The resources of his mind were best developed in difficult and adverse circumstances; and although fortune in some instances seemed determined to thwart his purposes, his coolness, his courage and his penetration, were above her reach.—Providence seems to have designed that the American revolution should disclose every species of greatness; and the subject of this notice, after toiling with unobscured resolution against disaster, and smiling upon adversity, fulfilled his destiny by descending to the tomb a great man in arms.

The afflictive spectacle of his last days smites the heart with sorrow. The friend of Washington—the companion of his glory; he who by his counsel turned the tide of battle in the most gloomy period of the revolution—he who in the winter of '77, on the banks of the Delaware, looking on the broken army of liberty, beheld at his word the light of enthusiasm gleam over the brow of misfortune—he, who in '83, before the entrenchment of York, standing by the side of the father of his country and participating his feelings, saw the liberty of that country sealed by the surrender of its foes, closed his life in neglected solitude. On the summit of the Chesnut Ridge which overlooks the valley of Ligonier, in which the commencement of the revolution found him in prosperity, on this lone spot, exposed to winter winds, as cold and desolating as the tardy gratitude of his country, died Major General Arthur St. Clair. The traveler as he passed the place, was reminded of the celebrated Roman exile's reply, "tell the citizens of Rome that you saw Caius Marius sitting amongst the ruins of Carthage." He is almost the rear of that gallant band in going to mortality's last sojourn, but his GREAT CAPTAIN has gone before to provide him quarters in the sky.

How to have a good neighborhood. Neighbors and friends are a kind of social connexion, demanding a reciprocity of affection, kindness, mutual aid and assistance. So great is the number and population of the human species; such the nature of the soil, the danger of enemies, and accommodation of business, that in general mankind find it convenient and necessary to cluster into vicinities and neighborhoods. In these, interferences of interest, tattling, evil speaking, neglect, and a thousand accidents, are apt to excite jealousies, disaffections and jangling.

The rules for maintaining a good neighborhood, is for every one to do to others as they would have others to do to them: to speak evil of no one man; to reveal no secrets nor be officious in other people's matters; to always be obliging and careful to return benefits; to take heed of giving offense, and never take it without good reason; to harbor no groundless surmises, nor retain a silent sullen dislike; to reward not evil; to be ready to forgive an affront, or supposed transgression; to be ambitious of excelling others in every act of goodness, accounting it more blessed to do good than to have it returned, to give than to receive from others.

Modern Reformers.—Tuesday, at the Salford Quarter Sessions, James Mahon was convicted of stealing a coat, a shirt, and a pair of stockings the property of his master. In his defence, he stated that he was a Reformer, and that the prosecutor having two coats, both of which were better than his own, he had a natural right to one of them!—London paper.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

WILL be offered for sale, at the door of Mr. Robert Fulton, in Charlestown, on Friday the 25th instant, for cash or negotiable notes, payable in sixty days at the Bank of Charlestown, A Family of Negroes, consisting of a man, his wife and three children, one a girl about 14 years of age. Also will be sold, on six months credit, one cow, and some hogs, household and kitchen furniture, and other articles too tedious to mention.

All persons having claims against the estate of Benjamin K. Beeler, dec'd. are requested to bring them to me immediately for settlement, as, I intend to move to the state of Ohio shortly. CORDELLA C. BEELER, Adm'ria of Benj. K. Beeler, dec'd. September 16.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 21st of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late residence of John Briscoe, dec'd. near Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va. all the household and kitchen furniture he was possessed of—Likewise, sundry live stock, consisting of a number of good work horses, upwards of 100 head of fine sheep, 100 head of hogs, the greater part of which will do to kill this fall, 40 or 50 head of cattle, of which there are 16 fine heaves.—Also, farming utensils of every description, plantation waggon, a chariot, two stills, and a variety of other things too numerous to mention. A credit till the first of October 1819, will be given on all sums above ten dollars, the purchaser giving bond and approved security; all sums under that will be cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and to be continued from day to day until all is sold; at which time due attendance will be given by the subscribers.

J. H. BRISCOE, JAMES HITE, Admors.

N. B. All persons having claims against the above estate, are notified to exhibit them for settlement, properly authenticated; and all indebted to the same are requested to come forward and pay up. September 15.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at public sale, on Friday the second of October next, at the residence of the subscriber, near the Brick Mill, Jefferson county, the following property, viz. Horses, milch cows, young cattle, two fat steers, a number of sheep and hogs, a wheat fan, household and kitchen furniture, and a number of articles too numerous for insertion. A credit of twelve months will be given upon the purchaser giving bond and approved security. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and due attendance given by the subscriber. BENJ. HAMILTON. September 16.

A House and Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a house and lot, situate in Smithfield, Jefferson county, Va.—This property is on the main street, and two stories high, with convenient rooms. Any person wishing to purchase can have a great bargain, and an indisputable title made and possession given on the 5th day of November next. GEORGE PULTZ. Sept. 16.

A REQUEST.

THE person who borrowed from Mr. Francis Whiting, dec'd. the first volume of Shakespear's Plays, will confer a favour by leaving the same with Mr. D. L. M. Sherry, Smithfield, or at the Office of the Farmer's Repository. It has Francis Whiting's name printed in it. Sept. 16.

Wanted Immediately.

500 Dollars Reward, For Tench Ringgold, Marshal of the District of Columbia.

I will give five hundred dollars for the delivery of said Ringgold in any jail in the state of Virginia. He is about five feet four or five inches high—not very thick—wears his hair short—and by referring to the records can see where he lately swore out under the insolvent law, as the greater part in the district have done before. But I was deceived from the benefit by being too honest, as I told the Court and Jury on my last trial. On my first application I employed one of the greatest Attorneys in the City, Major Walter Jones, and went under his directions. He gave me copies of circulars, which I had printed, and sent letters to all my creditors, and not only this, but was published three times in the National Intelligencer, which is the only common mode. Every man has heretofore published three times and swore out. But I being an uncommon man, they took uncommon means with me. The Hon. Judge Thurston summoned a jury on my case, and they gave it as their opinion, that I had given some of my creditors a preference, and refused me the benefit, because I had given Gen. Stewart, Law, M'Gowan, and others, deeds of trust to secure them as my endorsers—and offered them a schedule of nearly thirty thousand dollars, to pay about twelve thousand. But Ringgold says I owe eighteen thousand. He gives a description of my size and the way I wear my hair, and calls me a notorious gambler and blacklegs, which is false and erroneous—I will leave the reader to judge. I was born in the year 1773, April 29th, which makes me 45 years old the 29th of last April—and by a reference, if the reader will please to notice, I have been honestly employed 33 years, I have worked for the young Gambler of twelve years old. I have been 14 years a merchant and tavern keeper, in the town of Staunton, Augusta County, Virginia. I was two years a farmer in Rockbridge County, in the same state—I was two years a farmer and tavern keeper in Pleasant Valley, Botetourt County, said state, where I offered for Congress, and had a large majority in three Counties out of six, to take my seat in that honorable house, and was within thirteen votes of being elected in one of the first Councils in America. I have the honour to say that I never disgraced my sword, which I wore with honour as an officer, several years. I kept the Sweet Springs three years, to the satisfaction of every person that I had the honour to entertain. I farmed in Frederick County, on my plantation near Winchester, two years. I kept the best Tavern in Hagers-Town, Maryland, two years. I kept the Berkeley Springs in better order than they ever have been kept, four years. I kept Bellvue, near Baltimore, in great style, two years. And, I believe, I kept the Bell Tavern, in the City of Washington, in greater style, and gave more general satisfaction, than any one ever kept there before, for two years—which makes thirty-three years in close business. To be sure, I like other gentlemen, in intervals, have gamed—but who will? With members of Congress, with members of the different State Legislatures, with members of Courts, Judges—and by every respectable gentleman that does sport, my company has been courted—and I will refer to, if any one of them ever saw an ungentlemanly act in me. No! I defy the world to charge me with an ungentlemanly, dishonest, or chiselerous act, in all my dealings. But, on the contrary, I have been too generous—I will agree for my worst accusers, even Tench Ringgold, to look back, and retrace every act of their lives, and if they can say that they do not find something will touch their consciences, or something at least as bad as my worst accusers charge me of, I will agree for that man to be my executioner, and my destroyer—Let him who is free from fault cast the first stone.

I came to Virginia to take the benefit of the act, and to relieve my bail, delivered my schedule in Berkeley Court, Martinsburgh. I then returned to the City of Washington, on my own free will and accord, at June Court, and delivered myself up there in all actions to relieve my securities, as I did, thinking to be relieved, as others have been before, as those deeds of conveyance to Stewart, Law, M'Gowan, and others, was run out—but I was sent back to jail. I was advised to apply to the Hon. Judge Oranch for the benefit again, as I did. He ordered my advertisement to be published nine times. I lay in jail with patience, and went before his Honour, not thinking to be met with allegations, but expected to be released on the spot, as several were, that same day. Three attorneys appeared against me, with a number of false allegations, to which I demurred. I had no counsel. Another jury on my case found that I had given a preference to some of my creditors. By acting as an honest man—I gave to six of my creditors in trust, four plantations and a house and lot, which I have since understood have been sold. I have had a Merchant Mill, Country Mill, Saw Mill and Distillery, together with two hundred acres of Land, sold for eight hundred dollars, that cost me twelve thousand dollars. I have had sold at Bath and Washington City, upwards of twenty thousand dollars worth of the most superb furniture, and have not paid six thousand dollars. My Negroes, and property of every description, sold and given up, and still sent back to jail, to remain until the last conveyance runs out of my lands made to my endorsers, next Janu-

ary. When I tried every fair means to get released, and could not—I was obliged to be at Hampshire Court, on Monday August the 17th, as a man of honour, to relieve my sureties there—I broke jail, as a debtor, and came and relieved my bail, and can be seen at all times in Virginia, where I dare Tench Ringgold, his deputies, and all his tribe of constables, to come after me, and I will slay them like Sampson did the Philistines. I shall not come to the City of Washington, without I am elected to Congress, and should I be elected, I will tread over some of the bank rupts and insolvent debtors; but God forbid I should over all, or I would scarcely leave a man standing of note. I would advise this little insolvent debtor to keep his three hundred dollars, or pay his debts with it, for if he was able to pay ten thousand dollars, it would not induce any gentleman of my acquaintance to take me, and should any ruffian attempt it, I soon would discharge him or any of Ringgold's aids. Every child knows Major Robert Bailey in Virginia, and I shall not disguise myself, this being my place of nativity, where I can get justice, is the reason I offer the reward for Ringgold, to get him to this state to sue him for slandering me, in calling me a notorious gambler and black-legs. If he had advertised me for breaking jail as a debtor, as I did, I would not have noticed his publication—but I will leave it to the public at large to view my character, as it is a very conspicuous one, almost constantly in the papers, either in business, or otherwise. I am the public's humble servant.

ROBERT BAILEY, Smithfield, September 9, 1818.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM PITTSBURG, 400 excellent twill'd Bags, 250 yards Baging, 600 do. Country Linen, 100 lbs. Country Thread, All of which they will sell remarkably low. JOHN MARSHALL, & CO. Charlestown, July 29.

BOOKS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THE FOLLOWING BOOKS FOR SALE. Family Bibles, Domestic Encyclopedia, Davies' Sermons, Modern Europe, Blair's Ditto, Sampson's Memoirs, Morehead's Ditto, British Spy, Alison's Ditto, Rasselas Prince of Abyssinia, Village do. 1st & 2d vol. Military Tutor, Ditto do. 3d vol. President Monroe's Tour, Zollikofer's ditto, Brackenridge's History of the late War, Christian researches in Asia, Christ's Appearance to Judgement, Flowers of Modern Christian Martyrdom, Lancaster's Epitome, Christians Great Interest, Crook in the Lot, Confession of Faith, Mountain Muse, Common Prayer, Tales of Fashionable Life, Ozen on the Spirit, Geographical Dictionary, Simon on the Liturgy, History of Quadrupeds, Memoirs of Cumberland, Pauley's Evidences, Siege of Baltimore, Blair's Lectures, Baltimore Directory, Fletcher's Works, Cabinet of Monnes, Wood's Dictionary of Self Control, Janieson's Sacred History, Trial of Antichrist, Miner's Martyrs, Thinks I to myself, Harmony of the Gospel, Book of Games, Taylor's Holy Dying, Cottage Dialogues, Harvey's Meditations, Dairyman's Daughter, Village Dialogues, The way to get Married, Evangelical History, Principles of Eloquence, Elements of Morality, Erskin's Speeches, Scoot's Essays, Erskine's Speaker, Wilson's Meditations, Columbian Orator, American Monitor, Pilgrim's Progress, Art of Speaking, Rise and Progress, Friends Algebra, Life of God, American News, Holy War, Comstock on Education, Percy's Key, Mrs Grant on ditto, Economy of Life, Goldsmith's England, Experience of Preachers, Rome, Parental Affection, History of America, Frey's Narrative, Seven wise Mistresses of Rome, Bible News, do. do. Masters do. of Rome, Ancient Israelites, do. do. Masters do. of Rome, Faber on the Prophecies, Mrs. Leicester's School, Jerusalem Sinner Saved, Bingham's Preceptor, Fuller's Gospel, Baldwin's Fables, Sultana Succeded, York's Journey, Sain's Rest, Manners, Customs and Co. of India, Sc. Blossoms of Morality, and Country Tales of India, Sc. Glad Tidings, Scottish Chiefs, Fenelon's Pious Reflections, Thaddeus of Warsaw, Flavel's Navigation Spiritualised, Abbey of Weyhill, Sincere Christian, Sinclair & Hortence, Young's Night Thoughts, Opie's Tales of Real Life, Family Instructor, Knight of St. John, Extractor in Prose & Poetry, by a Lady of Maryland, Traits of Nature,

American Lady, Waverly or Sixty years Since, Belsharius, The Rambler, Life of Mrs Graham, Spencer, Riverant, Hoster Ann Rogers, Roderick Random, Mrs Cooper, Gulliver's Travels, Charlotte Temple, Antidote to Deism, Social Monitor, Richardson's Letters, Blountfield's Poems, Zelia Julia, Burns's Ditto, Friendship and Family, Scott's Ditto, Duchess of York, Original Ditto, Charles Mandeville, Essays and Poems, Indian Cottage, Pleasures of the Imagination, Montoria, Journal of the general convention, Vagabond, Homilies, Scuffling on Cow Rock, Davies's Sermons, Chesterfield's Traveestie, Village Sermons, French Introduction, Rise and Progress of Religion, German Grammar, Christian Institutes, Hebrew ditto, Simon on the Liturgy, Latin ditto, Bible Stories, German Testament, Jenks's Devotion, Walker's Dictionary, Tonder's Exposition, Johnson's ditto, Trimmer's Catechism, Latin ditto, Parochialia, German Testament, Shakespeare on Death, Walker's Dictionary, Companion for the Altar, Walker's ditto, Valer Cushman, Art of Reading, Life of Elwes, New York Reader, Always Happy, No. 1, 2 & 3, Clergyman's Office, Spelling Books, School master's Assistant, Murray's Introduction, Widow, Adams's Geography and Atlas, Andrew's Devotion, Goldsmith's do. do. Gibson on the Sacrament, Fisher's Companion, Mason on Self-knowledge, Sandford & Merton, Maternal Solicitude, Class Book, Blacksmith's letters, Kimbes's Arithmetical Primer, Newton's Meditations, Temple's do. do. Youth's Library, Beauties of Holiness, History of Little Henry, Together with many others too numerous for insertion. HAMMOND & BROWN. Sept. 2.

FULLING AND DYING.

THE subscribers inform the public and their customers in particular, that they will commence the FULLING AND DYING BUSINESS at MILL'S GROVE, the first week in October next, where cloth will be filled, dyed and dressed in the neatest manner, and on the shortest notice. Those who may favor them with their custom, may rest assured that every exertion on their part will be made use of to give general satisfaction. They will keep constantly on hand dye stuffs of a superior quality, and will dye any colour that may be required. Having substituted a Copper Dye Kettle instead of an iron one, they will be able to colour far superior to what was done last season. The current price will be given for hard and soft soap, which will be taken in payment for fulling, or cash-paid. BEELER & RATRIE. Mill's Grove, Aug. 19. To Millers and Mill Wrights, Throughout the State of Virginia and Maryland. THE subscribers have a complete assortment of the very best warranted BOLTING CLOTHS, mill ropes, screen wire, beads, CAST STEEL MILL PICKS, &c. &c. worthy your immediate attention. J. S. LANG & TOWNER. Shepherdstown, August 26.

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THE subscriber being desirous to move from this county, offers for sale or rent that valuable stand which he now occupies, near the Brick Mill, on the main road leading from Charlestown to Harper's Ferry, and equi-distant from both places. This stand has long been occupied as a public house, and the advantages attending it are enhanced by having a fine stream of water passing near the door, and being in a fertile neighborhood. It is a valuable stand for a store or any public business. Possession will be given on the 1st day of October next. JOHN CONWAY. Jefferson County, Aug. 5.

A Runaway in Custody.

WAS committed to the jail of Jefferson county, Va. on the 26th of June last, a negro man who says his name is Alexander, and that he belongs to Edward Watkins, of Petersburg, Va.—said negro is about 24 years old, five feet seven or eight inches high, has a small scar on his right arm near the elbow, pleasant countenance, and is lame in his right leg—no clothing with him when taken up except an old pair of gray cotton and wool pantsloons, and a coarse muslin shirt, nearly worn out. JOHN SPANGLER, Jailor.

RELIGIOUS BOOKS.

The subscribers have received the following Religious Books, for sale: Hobart on Confirmation, Chalmers's Discourses, Life of Xavier, Scripture Evidences, Family Instructor, Adison's Christian Evidence, Paley's Evidence, Episcopal Plea, Frank (a Tale), Holidays at Home, Crobb's Tales, Plague and Fire, Dissertations on Calcechisms, Mourner Comforted, Mege on the Atonement, Christian Registers, Sermons by a Lady, Dickinson's Geography, William Selwyn, Lord Byron's Heroic Melodies, Dairyman's Daughter, Children's Sermons, Mrs. Trimmer's Easy Lessons, Early Piety, Sacra Privata, Whole duty of a Woman, Nelson on Confirmation, Bishop Griswold's Sermons, Letters on Education, Sward's Almanac, Presbyterian Catechisms, New England Primers, Beauties of Holiness, Together with many others too numerous for insertion. HAMMOND & BROWN. Sept. 2.

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

THE BRIEF REMARKER.

From the Connecticut Courant. Cervantes, in his inimitable Don Quixotte, finely ridicules the custom of larding conversation and writings with proverbs or do sayings, by his dealing them out whole dozens in a string, from the simple lips of Sancho. Moreover, the polished Chesterfield is known to have warned his son against the species of vulgarity, as well as against all unfastidious vice. But, notwithstanding those high authorities, there is a great deal of pith in some old sayings; for, in fewest words, they convey the lessons of sound experience. Adages of this sort, few have a more extensive, or a more useful meaning, than the one which here follows: "Cut your coat according to your cloth." The literal sense nobody can mistake, and nobody's general practice is wide from it. But the metaphorical sense is daily contravened in the practice of no inconsiderable part of the sons and daughters of the giddy race of Adam, and more especially in the present age, and in this so highly favored country of ours. Nor is any single frailty abounding among us of more mischievous consequence, than the perverse effort to enlarge the coat beyond what the cloth will allow. Thousands, and many thousands, are the hapless victims of this prevailing folly—Thousands, and many thousands, at this very moment, are in poverty and straits, pining, and perhaps repining, who might have been at their ease, had they always minded to cut the coat according to the measure of their cloth. And though what is past admits of no remedy, yet it may be made to have a salutary bearing on things to come; since hardly any thing has a more direct tendency to make us prudent, than the imprudence of which we sorely feel the smart. Be it so! And then, a great many, even of those who are now grieving that their all of earthly substance is lost, will yet, by God's blessing, restore themselves to a competence, and smile in the sunshine of contentment. It has been remarked by a writer of other times, that "he who is ignorant of the art of arithmetic but half a man."—Meaning, that he who goes on with his affairs at random, or without calculation, must need conduct them ill, whatever be his natural talents or capacity. We are told of a noble Venetian, who ordered his steward so deal out no more money to his extravagant son than what he should count when he received it, that the prodigal youngster, having been used to nothing but the pursuit of his pleasures, was led, by the labor of counting his money, to reflect upon the labor it cost his father to get it, and thence was induced to retrench his expenses, and alter his manner of life. In like manner only a little attention to arithmetic, as respects apportioning the size of the coat to the measure of the cloth, might save from ruin many a gooly young man, and many an estimable family of the present generation. "It is seldom seen, (observed the great Locke) that he who keeps an account of his income and expenses, and thereby has constantly under view the course of his domestic affairs, lets them run to ruin. And it is not to be doubted but many a man gets behind before he is aware, for want of this care, or the skill to do it." The arithmetic that is here recommended is by no means complex or puzzling, but it is plain and level to every understanding. Therein the only question to be asked and solved is, Can I afford it? No matter that the thing is cheap. No matter that this is comfortable, and that is unfastidious; no matter that such a style of living is most respectable in the eye of the world. Before you purchase the one or go into the other, ask yourself the simple question whether you can afford it, and let the true answer be the regulator of your expenses; else your circumstances will soon be ruined past all hope. With all those, in short, whose utmost means of living are small and scanty, resolute abstinence from all extraordinary expense, rigid frugality and even parsimony,

DOG FANCIERS—THE DUCHESS OF YORK, AND LADY CASTLEREAGH.

The Duchess of York, mentioned before, generally resides at Oatlands in Surrey, about twenty miles from London; not enjoying the most enviable state of matrimony, either before or since the intrigues of the notorious Mrs. Clarke with the Duke, who is next to the prince regent in succession to the throne; and not having had any children, she many years since contracted a more extraordinary passion for collecting a great variety of dogs, chiefly of the turnspit and lap dog kind. Proper apartments are furnished for them, and exclusively occupied by these animals, with servants to wait on them; they are provided with bedding, fed with the choicest food thrice a day, and often taken out on airing in carriages. In cases of sickness, a professional keeper is called in to administer to the pampered cur; and when death ensues they are interred, with a mock funeral, in a spot devoted to the purpose, in front of a grove enclosed with trees; a coffin being provided, and ceremoniously deposited in the grave. If the deceased puppy happens to be a favorite, a stone is placed over its remains, denoting its age, breed, &c. with a complimentary inscription in verse, relating to its sagacious qualities. A couplet of an extravagant and blasphemous epithet on a favorite dog, is here not quite literally set down, (being from memory,) but it actually conveys the following sentiment: "Reader, thou hast not half his merit; Gentle he was and mild of spirit." A person who can be relied on for veracity, and who furnished these particulars, adds that this establishment of the duchess contains at least three hundred animals, and does not cost less than a thousand pounds a year, the most dainty and seasonable dishes being generally provided, often at a time too when the poor in the neighboring village of Weybridge were pining in want, and to whom this personage is said to distribute her charities with a sparing hand. If any thing can show the folly of overgrown wealth, and misapplied philanthropy, it must be such mistaken acts of propriety. Reflection would lead us to doubt the intellects of such individuals, and to suppose that they "have eaten of the innane root "That takes the reason prisoner." We have heard of children indulging in such puerile nonsense, but never could suppose that persons of elevated stations would give way to such useless and pitiful pursuits. "Canine Establishments.—The two largest establishments of this kind, not sporting ones, are in the hands of two ladies. The Duchess of York has a most numerous collection of dogs, of the smallest species, of every age, and nearly of every country. The other Lady, who exhibits this remarkable attachment to these faithful animals, is Lady Castlereagh; but her collection is on a far different scale from those of her Royal

SITUATION OF FRANCE.

We published a short time since, an interesting article from Madrid, giving an exposure of the present depressed, and deplorable state of Spain—and we this day present our readers with a similar article, though of a very different complexion, upon the present condition and prospects of France. It is copied from one of the latest French papers received, and presents a very striking and pleasing contrast, when placed by the side of the gloomy picture of the other Bourbon's kingdom.—[N. York Eve Post. FROM A FRENCH PAPER. State of France.—At the moment when propitious heaven seems to be compensating the earth for the rigours of late seasons; when the fruits with which the land is covered give and promise abundance; when the wished for epoch of the delivery of the French territory is approaching, the eye charmed and the heart satisfied, repose with delight on the picture of France, consoled for the past misfortunes, rich in the benefits she enjoys, and in those she expects. Where are those 1,800,000 warriors whose battalions covered the soil of France? How have those nations, which so long cherished resentment, abjured their hatred and resigned their distrust? A policy founded on good faith has dissipated their alarms, and French honour, always so respectable on the field of battle, has received new lustre from the faith of guarded treaties. That people, who by their courage had so long been the arbiters and perhaps the terror of Europe, have, by displaying other virtues, and exercising a mild power, commanded its esteem, and conquered its friendship. If we turn our eyes to the interior of France, what changes will in so few years! Two scourges, invasion and sterility, afflicted our provinces; nevertheless, traverse their plains, and enter their cities, do you find no trace of the fury of man, or of calamities from heaven. Never did cultivation so far extend its progress; never did industry so multiply its products. At the sight of those fields to which labour has restored abundance, of those cities in which comfort re-appears, the traveller with astonishment asks—Is this the country which has suffered so much? What hand, fertile in prodigies, has so promptly healed its wounds, assuaged its misfortunes, and made prosperity succeed disaster? But, above all, are these the people whom an unexpected revolution, the shock of so great a number of opinions, the opposition of so many different interests, the fermentation of so many hostile elements, seemed to expose every moment to the dangers of a new explosion? Happily, that agitation which

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