

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. XI.]

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1818.

[No. 545.

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.

Fulling and Dying.

THE subscriber informs the public and his customers in particular, that he will commence the fulling and dying business at his new fulling mill, near Charlestown, the first week in October next, where cloth will be fullered, dyed and dressed in the neatest and best manner, and on the shortest notice.—Those who may favor him with their custom may be assured of having their work well done, as his fulling mill is now in good order, and having engaged an experienced fuller, he will be able to render full satisfaction.

JOHN HELLER.

September 7. tf.

MURDOCK & CO'S

London Particular

MADEIRA WINE,

For Sale by

HUMPHREYS & KEYES,

Near the Market House.

September 9. tf.

New Hotel on the Leesburg Road.

WASHINGTON DRANE

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT at a new building on the road leading from Georgetown to Leesburg—15 miles from the former, and 15 from the latter place. The house and furniture are new and elegant and every requisite attendance has been provided for the genteel accommodation of either parties of pleasure or persons on business.

There is an excellent spring of water on the place, which is situated in the State of Virginia. The distance from Georgetown, Washington, or Alexandria, being an agreeable ride, he anticipates a share of public patronage, which he hopes his assiduity to business will justly merit.

September 9, 1818.

ROBERT R. CONRAD.

FOR SALE,

A Small Lot of Land,

NEAR this place, containing about 15 acres: It is situated on the main road leading from Charlestown to Harpers Ferry; and is an advantageous establishment as a wagon stand. The improvements are a large farm dwelling house, a good stable and barn, together with a tolerable well and cistern. The terms of sale will be made easy to the buyer, as but a small part of the purchase money will be required in hand. Enquire of the subscriber living near the premises.

ROBERT R. CONRAD.

Charlestown, Sept. 9. 2m.

Regimental Orders.

THE second battalion commanded by Major Hite, will parade in Charlestown, on Saturday the 24th of October—and

THE first battalion commanded by Major Davenport, will parade in Shepherdstown, on Saturday 31st of October next.

V. RUTHERFORD, Lt. Col.

Com. 55th Regt. V. M.

Sept. 9.

NOTICE.

WE want to purchase eight or ten thousand bushels of

Old Corn and Rye,

for which we will pay the following prices, if delivered any time before the first day of January 1819—for corn 70 cents—and for Rye 90 cents per bushel, delivered at our warehouse on the Potomac, just above Seneca Falls. Any boatmen coming down with grain will meet with the greatest despatch in unloading.

Sept. 9.

LEWIS MIX, & Co.

Blank Attachments

For sale at this Office.

BOOKS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THE FOLLOWING

BOOKS FOR SALE.

Family Bibles, Domestic Encyclopedia, Davies Sermons, Blair's Ditto, Morehead's Ditto, Alison's Ditto, Village do 1st & 2d vol, Ditto do 3d vol, Zollikofer's ditto, Trull's thirteen do, Christian researches in Asia, Christ's Appearance to Judgement, Christian Martyrdom, Christians Great Interest, Christian Morals, Confession of Faith, Omen on the Spirit, Simon on the Liturgy, Payley's Evidences, Blair's Lectures, Fletcher's Works, Wood's Dictionary of the Bible, Jaimeson's Sacred History, Miner's Martyrs, Harmony of the Gospel, Taylor's Holy Dying, Harvey's Meditations, Village Dialogues, Evangelical History, Elements of Morality, Scott's Essays, Wilson's Meditations, Pilgrim's Progress, Risk and God, Life of G. Holy War, Percy's Key, Economy of Life, Experience of Preachers, Parental Affection, Frey's Narrative, Bible News, Ancient Israelites, Faber on the Prophecies, Jerusalem Sinner, Fuller's Gospel, Solitude Sweetened, Sams Rest, Blossoms of Morality, Glad Tidings, London's Pious Reflections, Flax's Navigation Spiritualised, Sincere Christian, Young's Night Thoughts, Family Instructor, Extractor in Prose & Poetry, by a Lady, City of Maryland, American Lady, Bolivarus, Life of Mrs Graham, Spencer, Hester Ann Rogers, Mrs Cooper, Charlotte Temple, Social Monitor, Bloomfield's Poems, Barn's Ditto, Original Ditto, Letters and Poems, Pleasures of the Inauguration, Junius's Letters, Jesuit's Ditto, Fall of Adam, Death of Abdallah, School Bibles, Ditto Testaments, Watts's Psalms and Hymns, Wesley's Ditto, Song of Zion, Questions on the Bible, Life of Washington, Ditto Lee, Ditto Col. Gardner, Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson, Pursuits of Literature and Translations, Riley's Narrative, Park's Travels, History of Ireland, Stranger in Ireland, Roscoe's Life of Lorenzo Denedicci, Stephens's Wars, Leathe's Tenth, Forsyth's Treatise, Do on Fruit Trees, Parents Friend, Diversions of Purley, Bell's bankrupt Laws, Barton's Oulden, Williamson on Climate, Bashaw on Fevers, Johnson on Cancer, Modern Philosopher,

A Sermon preached at a tragedy in 5 acts, at the ordination of Wells Andrews, performed at the New Theatre in Philadelphia, An eulogium in memory of Dr. Benj. Rush, Blank Books, Slates & Pencils, Writing Paper, Letter do, Soiling Wax & Wafers, English Quills, Ink Stand, Ink Stands, Red Boxes, Sand & Black Ink Powder, Lead Pencils, &c. The whole of the above will offer for sale on the most reasonable terms. JOHN MARSHALL, & Co. August 26.

TAVERN AND FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale that noted tavern stand, known by the name of the WHITE HOUSE, situated on the main road leading from Harpers Ferry to Winchester, and about 6 miles from Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va. together with 175 acres of excellent land, well enclosed, and in a high state of cultivation. On the premises are a good dwelling house, completely finished, with a pleasant piazza in front; kitchen, and other commodious buildings, a never failing spring of pure limestone water within a few yards of the house; sheds, stables, barn, and a flourishing orchard of excellent fruit.—Persons wishing to purchase, will find it their interest to apply before the 15th of September next, as a better bargain may be had prior than subsequent to that time. An indisputable title will be given the purchaser. For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the premises. JOHN LOCK, sen. August 12.

JOHN LOCK, sen.

September 7. tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE subscriber having it in view to withdraw 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 neighborhood, for the liberal share of custom that I have received, and hope by Mr. Marshall's strict attention, and a disposition to give satisfaction, that their favors will be continued.

R. WORTHINGTON.

May 6.

NOTICE.

Persons indebted to me by open accounts are requested to call at my counting room, as soon as possible, and close the same by payment 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.

A Runaway in Custody.

WAS committed to the jail of Jefferson county, Va. on the 28th 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 pantaloons, and a coarse muslin shirt, nearly worn out. JOHN SPANGLER, Jailor.

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.

A Teacher Wanted.

A good English Teacher, (a classical one would be preferred) who can come well recommended, will meet with liberal encouragement, in a neighborhood near Charlestown. Inquire of the

PRINTER.

August 5.

An Apprentice Wanted.

An active lad of the age of 13 or 14 years, will be taken as an apprentice to the Printing business, if immediate application be made, at this Office.

Feathers Wanted.

CASH will be given for a quantity of good new feathers. Inquire of the

PRINTER.

August 26.

As it is hostile to reason and religion. Let him whose heart is black with malice and studious of revenge, walk through the fields while clad in verdure and adorned with flowers;—to his eye there is no beauty; the flowers to him exhale no fragrance. Dark as his soul, nature is robed in deepest shade. The smile of beauty lights not up his bosom with joy; but the furies of hell rage in his breast, and render him as miserable as he could wish the object of his hate. But let him lay his hand on his heart and say—'Revenge, I cost thee dear, my Father forgive me as I forgive my enemies.'—and nature assumes a new and delightful garb. Then, indeed, are the meads verdant and the flowers fragrant—then is the music of the groves delightful to his ear, and the smile of virtuous beauty lovely to his soul.—Village Record.

BRICK MILL.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has rented the above mill for the present year. Having employed Mr. Wm. H. Scott as miller, who is believed to be as capable as any one in the state, he hopes to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. The greatest attention will be paid, to render the manufacture of his flour equal to any in the country. JEREMIAH REYNOLDS. August 12.

Notice the Second and Last.

ALL those indebted to the late firm of William H. Sherry and James Clark, are particularly requested to come forward and make immediate payment to the subscriber, as no longer indulgence can be given. D. L. M. SHERRY. July 29.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

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 Harpers 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.

SHOES.

The Subscribers have just received a large and elegant assortment of SHOES, CONSISTING OF

Ladies' white and colored Kid Shoes, Colored and black Morocco ditto, Children's Morocco and Leather Bootees and Shoes,

All of which will be found cheaper than any heretofore offered for sale in this place. JOHN MARSHALL, & Co. Charlestown, July 15.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Farm, in Jefferson County, Virginia.

BY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery, for the Richmond District, in Virginia, in a suit wherein the Executors of General George Washington were plaintiffs, and Gerard Alexander, Thomas L. Alexander by Ludwell Lee his appointed guardian in this case, Ludwell Lee, Richard H. L. Washington, John A. Washington, Bushrod C. Washington and Mary Lee Washington, Defendants, will be exposed to sale to the highest bidder for ready money, on the premises, on Tuesday the 15th day of September next, all that Tract or Parcel of Land lying in Jefferson County, in Virginia, on Bullskin, commonly called ROCKHALL, containing five hundred and forty acres, now in the occupation of John Sanders.

The above Tract of Land lies about 16 miles from Winchester and about six miles from Charlestown, and on the main road leading from Winchester to Baltimore City of Washington and Alexandria. It is well adapted to Plaster and Clover, and is, in quality, little inferior, if at all, to that of any farm, in that rich valley. The improvements are a large two story frame dwelling house, barn and other necessary out houses. The water is limestone and of excellent quality.

Any person wishing to view the premises will be shown them upon application to John A. Washington, or Bushrod C. Washington, living near the land.

ALFRED H. POWELL,

HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER,

ROBERT WORTHINGTON,

Commissioners.

July 29.

Journeyman Tailors.

ONE or two Journeyman Tailors, who are good workmen, and of steady habits, will meet with employment and the highest wages, by applying to the subscribers, in Charles town.

HENRY YOUNG, & CO.

August 12.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

From the Boston Yankee.

The following losses none of class humor by being directed against the effs of men generally so far above its application.

THE LOUD CALL,

OR DISINTERESTED PARSON.

There liv'd a PARSON, as we're told, But when, or where we know not; Who off his snoring flock would scold, Threatning that they to heaven should go not, But rather down to hell he hur'd; If they would not abjure the world, And count as dross the filthy mammon, God!

It eane'd at length, this godly wight Who stoutly fought the christian fight, Elsewhere received a louder call; What tho' the stipend was a trifling store, To one that plac'd in wealth so little store, This had no weight you know at all!

'Twas not the cash—oh! no—

But twas 'the Lord commanded—

And though 'twas hard to go away,

Should he refuse 'the Lord's' obey,

And be a careless servant branded!

No sure—so he must go.

The parting Sabbath now arriv'd,

And all his simple folks contriv'd

To hear their Priest's farewell;

He ply'd them long in righteous strain,

Bade them from darling sins refrain;

And in sweet concord dwell;

To hate the world, in holy ways be bold,

And shun the soul's seducer, glittering Gold.

The service o'er,

Before the door

The parish pentry gather'd round;

Smiling, the good man came among them,

Seized on their offer'd hands and wrung them;

'A saint on earth,' the grannies cried,

'Then roll'd their eye-balls up and sigh'd,

And dropp'd their farewell curtsies to the ground.

Behind the rest,

To bid the priest good-bye,

In nature's sooty jacket dress'd,

Old CESAR came—a wag and mighty sly.

Bowing, the stick of ebony began

A' contab with the gold-despising man;

'Ah! how good massa parson!

I hope I find him here well.

'Well, CESAR, well, and how do you!

'Ah massa, CESAR hardly tall;

'Dis good long twenty year;

'Wid you he worship here.

'And now he sorry from your frock you go;

'Ah! honest CESAR, yes it must be so;

I am sorry too,

That I am forc'd away;

But then, you know, 'twould never do,

'The 'Lord's' loud call for me to disobey.'

'Who? massa, who you say?

De lord call you away!

'Massa, how many poun a year,

'De people pay for preaching here?

'T'wo hundred—'toder place big any more?

'Why CESAR—yes—I think they offer FOUR.

'Ah massa, may be 'is de Lord who call,

'But dont you tink more loud you let him ball;

'Aye, call and call, till all be blue,

'Fore you come back from four to two?

'De Lord, he halloo till he dumb,

'Fore massa Parson eber come.'

"To aid the cause of Virtue and Religion."

THE VILLAGE PREACHER.

"FATHER FORGIVE THEM."

Go, proud Infidel—search the ponderous tomes of heathen learning: Explore the works of Confucius; examine the precepts of Seneca, and the writings of Socrates: Collect all the excellencies of the ancient and the modern moralists, and point to a sentence equal to this simple prayer of our Saviour—'Revised and insulted—suffered the greatest indignities, crowned with thorns, and led away to die; no annihilating curse breaks from his tortured breast. Sweet and placid as the aspirations of a mother for her nursing, ascends the prayer for mercy on his enemies. 'Father forgive them! O, it was worthy of its origin, and stamps with the bright seal of truth that his mission was from Heaven!

Acquaintances, have you quarrell'd?—Friends have you differ'd—If He, who was pure and perfect, forgave his bitterest enemies, do you well to cherish your anger? Brothers, to you the precept is imperative; you shall forgive—not seven times, but seventy times seven.

Husbands and wives, you have no right to expect perfection in each other. There is the lot of humanity.—Illness will sometimes render you patient, and disappointment ruffle the smoothest temper. Guard I beseech you, with unremitting vigilance, your passions: controlled, they are the gentle heat that warms us along the way of life—ungoverned, they are consuming fires. Let your strife be one of respectful attentions, and conciliatory conduct. Cultivate with care the kind and gentle affections of the heart.—Plant not, but eradicate the thorns that grow in your partner's path: Above all, let no feeling of revenge ever find harbour upon your anger. A kind word—an obliging action—if it be in a matter of trifling concern, has a power superior to the harp of David in calming the billows of the soul.

Revenge is as incompatible with happiness

From the New York Republican Chronicle.

MANGEL WURZEL.

"This most valuable root is not affected by the vicissitudes of the seasons, and has no destructive enemy; the insects and vermin which make ravages on all other kind of vegetables, neither touch nor injure it. It is not attacked by blasting and mildew, and the greatest drought does not affect its vegetation; it does not injure the soil that nourishes it; but prepares it to receive, before the winter, the grain and other seeds that are intended to be deposited in it. The time of sowing the seed is in April, or the beginning of May; let the land be well prepared by plowing (and manured if at hand) and made light: steep the seed in water for twenty-four hours—lay the line upon the field, and plant the seeds at eighteen inches apart every way; you may set them with a stick, but they must not be buried above one inch deep. After ten or twelve days, it will be up, and every grain will have from two to four roots growing together. As soon as these small roots show forth their leaf, the feeblest of them must be carefully plucked off, and the finest and most vigorous root only left. In a little time the growth of the roots thus selected will be astonishing, not one will fail. As the roots naturally grow a little above the ground, notice those which do not so appear, and bare them by removing the earth from around their top; they must be hoed and kept clean from weeds.

In July, when the outward leaves are become a foot long, the first crop of leaves is to be gathered, breaking them off round near the root. For this purpose, the thumb should be placed within, and at the origin of the leaves, in order to strip them off, close to their insertion into the stem. Those leaves only should be gathered which bend towards the earth, and care should always be taken to leave those of the heart of the plant; they will thereby be reproduced, and grow more quickly. Immediately after this first crop, the ground should be stirred. It is from this moment that the roots begin to grow large, and to increase in an astonishing manner. In good land the leaves may be plucked off every two or three weeks.

The commencement of the sharp frosts determines the time of the crop of these roots; a fine day must be chosen for gathering them in, as it is necessary they should be got in dry. I have had the roots average seven pounds each on an acre; which produce was fourteen tons and a half per acre, and the leaves I reckoned as much, which was twenty nine tons of excellent food for cattle, from one acre of land. In order to cause these roots and leaves to be eaten by all kinds of cattle, it is necessary to cut them in small pieces, after having well washed and cleaned the roots. I employed for this purpose a sharp instrument, with an iron blade about a foot long, and two inches broad, and twisted into the form of an S; in the middle of the two branches of the S was soldered a socket of about two inches long; in this socket was fixed a wooden handle, three feet six inches in length; with this instrument they are cut with great facility.

This operation was performed in a trough made for that purpose. A man may in one hour's time cut into small pieces a quantity of roots, sufficient for the nourishment of twelve oxen for a day. Before the roots are put into the trough, split and cut them into quarters. For horned cattle, prepared in this manner, the roots or leaves may be given without any mixture; but if you want to husband the roots, you may mix one quarter of chaff with it, cut from hay of trefoil, lucern, sainfoin, or clover.

For horses during the summer, they may be fed with the leaves chopped, and mixed half with chopped hay, the same as before mentioned, and in the winter with the roots and hay cut in the same manner.

Hogs will also readily eat these leaves and roots, when cut small and mixed with any fat or milky drink, which is generally given them. They will become as fat, by eating those as other swine will by different kinds of food. There is one caution necessary respecting these roots, which is to bury or put them into a good cellar, to hinder the frost from spoiling them."

As the foregoing is from an experienced and intelligent farmer, there can be no doubt concerning the value of that admirable vegetable—the Mangel Wurzel. There can be no farmer whatever who cannot provide himself with good fodder, although he should have but little land, and poor soil. Two acres would certainly give between forty and fifty tons of excellent food for all animals, besides the benefits from using a part as food for a family. The certainty of obtaining the reward of a small portion of labour, is a great inducement to cultivate it; neither season, insect, nor poor soil, operates against its growth. Its excellence recommends the careful culture.

The territory ceded by the Creek nation at the treaty of fort Jackson, contains about seven millions of acres. It is thus described in a topographical work, prepared by the late colonel Hawkins: "That extensive body of land between Flint river and Oklawaha, Alatanaha, and the eastern boundary of the Creek Claims, is pine land, with cypress ponds and bay gals. The small streams are margined with dwarf evergreens, the uplands have yellow pine, with dwarf saw, palmeto and wire grass; the bluffs on St. Iilas are some part of them sandy pine barren, the remainder a compact stiff yellowish sand or clay, with large swamps, the growth, loblolly bay, gum and small evergreens; the whole of those swamps are bogs. The rainy season, which commences after midsummer, the ponds fill, and then the country is a great part of it covered with water; and in the dry season it is difficult to obtain water in any direction, for many miles. In the fork of Flint and Chatahochie there is said to be some good land.

The cession from the Cherokee is estimated at a million and a half of acres, mostly poor and broken. The whole quantity ceded falls little short of ten millions of acres. The expense of surveying this immense body of land, in tracts of half a mile square, will be from a rough estimate, about three hundred thousand dollars.—Geo. Journal.

ON POLAR ICE.

A letter from Copenhagen communicates the following detail, upon the breaking up of the ice on the coast of Greenland.

Four hundred and fifty square miles of ice have recently detached itself from the eastern coast of Greenland and the neighboring regions of the Pole. It was this mass which, during four hundred years, had rendered that Province at first difficult of access, and afterwards inaccessible, so as even to cause its existence to be doubted. Since 1786 the reports of the whalers have invariably referred to some changes, more or less considerable in the seas of the North Pole; but at the present time so much ice has detached itself, and such extensive channels are open amidst what remains, that they can penetrate without obstruction, as far as the 82d degree.

All the seas of the north abound with these floating masses, which are driven to more temperate climates. A packet from Halifax fell in with one of those islands in a more southern latitude than the situation of London; it appeared about half a mile

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 Laitre, 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, Constantina, &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 4 1/2 per bbl. the quality is so indifferent, that it meets a slow sale; Philadelphia, Virginia and Baltimore are nominally worth 4 1/2 a 4 7/8 lb. American wheat 1 1/2 a 1 1/4 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 3/4 a 3/8 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 Chambray, 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 Aix-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. Toplift 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 breadth 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.

Nat Intl.

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.

Nat Intl.

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!

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.

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 Varinas, 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 Oroqueo.

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

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.

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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 protonotary 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 his own country.

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.

CORDELIA C. BEELER, Adm'rix 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 wagon, a chariot, two stills, and a variety of other things too numerous to mention. A

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, Trail's thirteen do, Christian researches in Asia, Brackenridge's History of the late War, Christ's Appearance to Judgement, Flowers of Modern Travels, 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 the Bible, 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, Hic, Harvey's Meditations, Cottage Dialogues, Village Dialogues, Dairyman's Daughter, 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, Goldsmiths England, Experience of Preachers, Rome, Parental Affection, History of America, Frey's Narrative, Seven wise Mistresses of Rome, Bible News, do. do. Masters do, Ancient Israelites, do. do. Leicesters School, Faber on the Prophecies, Bingham's Preceptor, Jerusalem Sinner saved, Baldwin's Fables, Fuller's Gospel, York's Journey, Sultude Succened, Eocay's Fables, Sain's Rest, Manners, Customs and Counties of India, Sc, Blossoms of Morality, and Counties of India, Sc, Glad Tidings, Scottish Chiefs, Fenlon'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, Belarius, The Rambler, Lif 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, Thompson's Seasons, Vagabond, Junius's Letters, Scuffling on Cow Rock, Jesuits Ditto, Chesterfield's Travestie, Loll of Adam, French Introduction, Death of Abdallah, German Grammar, Scott's Ditto, Hebrew ditto, Watto's Testaments, Latin ditto, Hymns, German Testament, Wesley's Ditto, Walker's Dictionary, Song of Zion, Walker's ditto, Questions on the Bible, Art of Reading, Life of Washington, New York Reader, Ditto Lee, No. 1, 2 & 3, Ditto Col. Gardner, Spelling Books, Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson, Murray's Introduction, Pursuits of Literature and Translations, do. Key, do. Exercise, do. Seguel, do. Grammar, Rileys Narrative, School master's Assistant, Park's Travels, Adams' Geography, History of Ireland, and Atlas, Stranger in Ireland, Guldsmil's do. do, Roscoe's Life of Lorenzo Denedici, Fisher's Companion, Stephens's Wars, Sanford & Merton, Leothe Tenth, Class Book, Forsythe's Treatise, Kimbes's Arithmetical Primer, Do on Fruit Trees, Parents Friend, Temple's do do, Divisions of Parley, Youth's Library, Bell's bankrupt Laws, History of Little Barton's Cullen, Henry, Williamson on Climate, Lessons for Children, Bazhaw on Fevers, Hymns for do, Johnson on Cancer, Young's Child's 1st and 2d Catechism, Modern Philosopher, A tragedy in 5 acts, A Sermon preached at the ordination of Wells Andrews, performed at the New Theatre in Philadelphia, An eulogium in memory of Dr. Benj. Rush, —ALSO— Memoirs of Mrs. Billington, Weems's G's revenge against gambling, English Quills, do. Murder, Ink Sand, A short method with the Deists, by the Rev. Chas. Leslie, Sand Boxes, The American Tea, Red & Black Ink, Powder, Lead Pencils, &c. The whole of the above we offer for sale on the most reasonable terms. JOHN MARSHALL, & Co. August 26.

BRICK MILL.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has rented the above mill for the present year. Having employ'd Mr. Wm. Hiskett as miller, who is believed to be as capable as any one in the state, he hopes to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. The greatest attention will be paid, to render the manufacture of his flour equal to any in the country. JEREMIAH REYNOLDS. August 12.

Notice the Second and Last.

ALL those indebted to the late firm of William M. Sherry and James Clark, are particularly requested to come forward and make immediate payment to the subscriber, as no longer indulgences can be given. D. L. MSHERRY. July 29.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

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 Catechisms, 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, Blacksmith's letters, Presbyterian Catechisms, New England Primers, Beauties of Holiness, 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.

A Miller Wanted.

I wish to hire a miller—a single man who is capable will find a good birth, by applying immediately to EDMUND DOWNEY. August 19.

The Partnership of Downey and Lyons is dissolved.

Those having claims will call on me for settlement, and those indebted will please pay me EDMUND DOWNEY. Aug. 19.

One Cent Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Jefferson county, Va. in the fall of 1816, an apprentice named WILLIAM JOHNSTON, bound by the overseers of the poor. He is about 19 years of age. All persons are hereby forewarned against harboring or employing him, as I am determined to prosecute all who shall disregard this notice. JOHN LAMON. August 26.

Feathers Wanted.

CASH will be given for a quantity of good new feathers. Inquire of the PRINTER. August 26.

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 doxazings, 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 blossom that is early, and its leaves too soon exposed to the chilling spring; But much I hope from the more modest bud, That hides its head, and gathers secret strength, Scarce blown at midsummer." Sir Thomas Moore.

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 lapdog 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 innere 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

along with well directed industry, so far from being marks of meanness, are noble virtues.

There are yet some other respects in which the sage advice to cut the coat according to the cloth is to be carefully heeded; of these I shall now only mention one, namely, the effort, more especially in early life, to build up the fabric of reputation too high and magnificent for its basis. This is an error of no uncommon occurrence. The youth of forward parts and feeling is in haste to acquire fame, and neglects no opportunities of self display. His own indiscret on in this respect is seconded by that of his friends, who, by means of extravagant encomiums on his parts and genius, puff him into notice. Thus is he made to enter upon the theatre of life, with a reputation impossible for him to sustain. He is like a trader, who attracts and disappoints, by exhibiting to the view the whole of his goods in the shop window. His stores are all seen at once. They dazzle at first view, and expectation stands a tip-toe. To unfounded expectation disappointment succeeds of course, and he sinks as far below his true level, perhaps, as these adventitious circumstances had raised him above it. Better, far better, had it been for him, if his coat had been cut to his cloth.

One should beware of taking up on credit a greater amount, not only of money but of reputation, than one will be able to make good. In this last respect as well as the other, it is a dangerous experiment for a young man to pass himself for more than he is worth.

On the contrary there is no less truth than beauty in the following lines of the poet: "I have learn'd to fear The blossom that is early, and its leaves too soon exposed to the chilling spring; But much I hope from the more modest bud, That hides its head, and gathers secret strength, Scarce blown at midsummer."

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Highness, her Ladyship's being of the most powerful and magnificent kind—Russian, Turkish, Spanish, and Newfoundland. Some time ago, her Ladyship, walking near her seat at North Cray, surrounded by her favorites, was addressed by a man on the road, who, taking off his hat, said, "I suppose as how Ma'am; you be a dog fancier, or mayhap you exhibit with these here animals at different places; if so be, I should be glad to join company, having a few dancing dogs of my own." Her Ladyship laughed, and informed him she was not in that line of business.

"A Jewish lady of exquisite beauty had her husband been taken captive by a Saracen, commander of a fleet cruising on the coast of Palestine. The brutal captain being about to commit violence on her person, she called to her husband, (who was within hearing but in chains) and asked him in Hebrew, whether they, who were drowned in the sea, should revive at the resurrection of the dead? He replied in the words of Psalm lxxvii. 22—"The Lord said, I will bring again from Basan. I will bring from the depths of the sea." Upon which she immediately threw herself into the sea, and was drowned."

Though ne'er for thee, on Shinah's plain, I reard the scarp'd urd's strain, Though Judah's harp ne'er swells the strain, Nor Salem's daughters mourn—

Though ne'er shall minstrel strains of wo, Thy fame and virtues tell; Though ne'er the dirge, in numbers slow, Shall hymn thy parting knell—

Yet softly rests thy weary head, Where ocean's flowrets bloom; Beneath the deep—the coral bed Is virtue's hallowed tomb.

And oft when eve's pale star alone In sadness dims the wave; The lonely surge will gently moan Its requiem o'er thy grave.

Then, rest in peace! and when no more The resting billows sleep; The Lord Jehovah shall restore— And bring thee from the deep!

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, enter their cities, and 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 reappears, 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

belonged to parties did not exist in the nation; to it our institutions guaranteed the liberty so constantly called for by its wishes; the government promised the repose so necessary to its wants; it placed confidence in the force of the former, and in the wisdom of the latter; and the law and tranquility now reigns on every part of France.

The public funds, those moveable yet certain signs of the re-establishment of confidence, daily increase in value. The treasures which credit brings into the coffers of the State, wisely distributed, flow through a thousand channels, favouring labour and diffusing plenty. Great establishments are forming, and extensive speculations preparing. Commerce, encouraged by success, orders agriculture to supply her productions, industry to open her manufactories, and casting a look over the ocean, shows our ships the road to the riches of both the worlds.

The administration attentive to that impulse which it alternately receives and gives, directs it towards results favorable to national glory and prosperity. Our hospitals, which the foreigner admires, our schools and instructions, which he takes for his model are not the sole objects of its care. There bridges are erected on the 1-le and the Dordogne; here roads are opened which will bring Languedoc and the Pyrenees nearer to Paris and Lyons. Paris raises a temple to commerce; and the town, which the patriotic sacrifice of Eustache de St. Pierre has immortalized, consecrates by a monument the first footsteps which marked on the soil of France the return of the monarch restored to her wishes.—Every where the administration is commencing, finishing, or replacing, monuments useful for the destination given them, or valuable for the events the memory of which they perpetuate.

The sciences have lost nothing of the consideration which environed their labours, nor of the happy direction given to their study; less wrapped up in mystery, they willingly descend from their elevated theories to ingenious applications, of which the artisan, the labourer and the artist profit. The French, who have had predecessors and masters in the arts, no longer reckon any rivals in them. Painting, which we have lately seen so fruitful and so rich, is preparing new master pieces. The marble, animated under the chisel of Phidias, is about to produce heroes; and the bronze will soon present to the view of the capital the beloved features of Henry IV. the adored image of a prince, whose virtues furnished a thousand subjects of approximation to the memory and gratitude of the people.

Eloquence has opened for itself new paths, and prepared new triumphs for the national tribune. A crown of laurels, who has written like a statesman, has been wreathed to us a work sparkling with the last rays of her genius. Poetry has strung her lyre to repeat the song of a great bard, and to celebrate the exploits of a great king. The press multiplies the principal works of our best authors, and spreads through all classes that taste for literature which elevates the mind and polishes the manners. A movement so general need not surprise, in a country and period in which the throne shines with the lustre of knowledge, and gives out oracles of taste.

These benefits, the happy fruits of peace; that commerce which it favors; those arts which it encourages; that tranquility which it procures, will long continue undisturbed by arms. But in the bosom even of tranquility, prudent guards against evils, and prevent dangers for France. Schools are opened for youth, where they will learn the art of conquering under warriors who have already learned that art from victory.—Appointments made with selection are about to reward valor, service, and merit, in all the ranks of the army. But the state does not confine itself to recompenses for courage displayed in battle. That kind of heroism which rescues from the flames their prey; from the waves their victims; that calm and tranquil courage which maintains order in cities, and which, though without splendor, is not without danger, also receives rewards, and obtains marks of honor.—Thus, in pursuing a grand idea, the government on the one hand, associates the civic virtues with the qualities of the warrior; and on the other hand, draws closer the bonds which connect the soldier with the citizen.

This happy concord is necessary in a country in which the military force exists for maintaining, and never for repressing, public freedom. Every day liberty obtains securities. Where is to be found, not merely under the frightful reign which proclaimed terror in the name of liberty, not merely at the period when anarchy was powerless against licentiousness, or when despotism commanded slavery and prohibited complaint, but, at any other epoch, a greater example of liberty? When was personal freedom more respected, property held more sacred, or the mind less enslaved? For who would, on account of some dangerous publications, confound the use of a right with excess, or the application of the law with the caprice of arbitrary power? France, daily