

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. XI.]

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1818.

[No. 548.]

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 arrangements 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.

NOTICE.

I HAVE nothing further to do with the settlement of the accounts of Benjamin K. Beeler, deceased.

THOMAS HAMMOND.

Sept. 23. 1818.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has appointed Mr. William Grove his agent to settle his business.

JOHN TALBOTT.

September 23. 1818.

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 ware houses on the Potomac, just above Seneca Falls. Any boatmen coming down with grain will meet with the greatest despatch in unloading.

LEWIS MIX, & Co.

Sept. 9.

NOTICE.

Having seen in the Farmer's Repository, an advertisement signed Saml Farnsworth, stating the loss of a boy, named James; I would inform him, that a boy who calls his name James McDonald, came to my house in January last, naked and distressed—I took him in, and he has behaved himself very well ever since—If said Farnsworth comes with proper proof and proper authority, he may find him at the house of the subscriber, living in Berkeley county, lower part of the division line.

WM BURNS, Sen.

Sept. 30.

TAR FOR SALE,

BY the Barrel, Gallon or Quart. Call on

CARLILE & DAVIS.

Sept. 30.

Wanted Immediately,

A LAD of from 14 to 16 years of age, of respectable connections and good habits, as an apprentice to the mercantile business. Apply to the printer.

Sept. 16.

Journymen Tailors Wanted.

Four or five Journymen Tailors will meet with employment and good wages, by applying to the subscriber in Charlestown.

DANIEL W. GRIFFITH.

N. B. One or two smart boys, about the age of 14 years will be taken apprentices to the tailoring business, on accommodating terms.

Sept. 23. 1818.

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 filled, 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.

Family Bibles

FOR sale at our store, next door to Fulton's Hotel.

CARLILE & DAVIS.

Sept. 9.

JANUARY.

The name given to this month by the Romans was taken from Janus, one of their divinities, to whom they gave two faces; because, on the one side, the first day of this month looked towards the new year, and on the other, towards the old one. At the commencement of the new year we rejoice with our friends, after having escaped the dangers that attend every season, and commemorate the event by some present. The Romans, at this time, sent presents of Sweetmeats—a dried fig, honey, &c. (strenu) expressing a wish that their friends might enjoy the sweets of the year into which they had just entered. The calends of January, or the beginning of the year, were celebrated in the most gross and licentious manner. To this St. Augustin alludes, in his address to some converts from Paganism—"Will you celebrate the strenu as the Pagans do, and spend that day in gaming and drunkenness? What a contradiction is here between your profession and practice! While they send their presents, do you give alms; while they run to the theatre hasten to church. While they get drunk, do you fast; or, if you cannot fast, at least eat with temperance and sobriety." A relic of this custom is still observed in the south of Scotland, where the sweetmeats, a sort of plum cake, constitute the New-Year's gift. Among the northern nations, it was customary for subjects to present gifts to their sovereign, which were called jolagiate yule gifts.

In France, particularly in the south, early in the morning of New-Year's day, a round of visits is commenced to relations and friends, to wish them a happy New-Year, and to present them with *bonbons* (sweets). The relations are first visited, beginning with those nearest in affinity, then those that are farther removed, and lastly come the friends and acquaintance. It is a contest of politeness, on this occasion, which shall start first and anticipate the call of a relation or friend. The shops of the confectioners are dressed up on the day before with looking glasses, intermixed with festoons of silk or muslin, and branches of ribbons or flowers. The counters are covered over with a nice table cloth, and set out with cakes, sweetmeats, dried fruits, and *bonbons* made up into pyramids, castles, columns, or any form which the taste of the decorator may suggest; and in the evening they are illuminated for the reception of company, who come to buy their *bonbons* for the next day. Endless are the devices for things in which they are to be enclosed, there are little boxes or baskets made of satin, ornamented with gold, silver, or foil; balloons, books, fruit, such as apples, pears, oranges or vegetables, such as a cauliflower, a root of celery, an onion; any thing, in short, which can be made with a hollow within to hold the *bonbons*; but the most prevailing device is, what is called a *cornet*; that is, a little cone ornamented in different ways, with a bag to draw over the large end and close it up. In these things, the prices of which vary from one franc (20 cents) to fifty, the *bonbons* are presented by him who chooses to bear the expense of them, and by those who do not, they are only wrapped in a piece of paper; but *bonbons*, in some way or other, must be presented.—Plumptree's Residence in France, vol. 2.

The celebration of New-Year's day, observes Mr. Hutchinson, (History of Northumberland) is preserved in this country as a rural festival. Gifts are made to children, servants and dependants, called New-Year's gifts. Stillingfleet says that among the Saxons of the Northern nations, the feast of the new year was observed with more than ordinary custom? And Hospiroian says, "It was an ancient custom of the heathens, and afterwards practised by the Christians? Servants were exempt from their labor, and partook of the feasts and rural games with their masters; they were presented with tokens of approbation and favor. On certain festivals the Romans gave pieces of money to travelers and strangers who were present at the sacrifice. On our day of festivity, mirth is excited by a rustic masquerading and playing of tricks in disguise. The hide of the ox slain for the winter cheer is often put on, and the person thus attired attempts to show the character of the devil, by every horrible device in his power. All the winter sports seem to express a strong opinion of the ancients, that geni of very contrary natures prevailed on earth; that the one was constantly concomitant to light as the other was to darkness; and this image of the devil which is frequently permitted to expel the inhabitants, and take possession of the house, is typical of the power of the evil genius, in the season when the sun is longest absent from our hemisphere. This corresponds with the lamentations used by those who held the Eleania mysteries, and mourned for Adonis. It is very difficult to make any probable determination to what people we owe these customs. In the Roman Saturnalia and Sigillaria, this kind of frolic was practised.

Nat. Advocate.

NAPOLEON THE YOUNGER.

On Tuesday last we re-published from a London paper an account of an attempt to assassinate the son of Napoleon, and Maria Louisa in the palace of his grandfather the emperor of Austria. We have since learned from an officer late in the service of the king of the Netherlands, and recently arrived in the United States, that the attempt, above alluded to, was not the first which had been made to put to death Napoleon the younger.

The following particulars of a former attempt are given to us as authentic. It will be recollected that in 1814, M. Maubrieulle was brought to trial at Paris upon a charge of having stolen diamonds and other precious stones to a very large amount from the queen of Westphalia.—On his trial he acknowledged to have stolen the jewels, but averred that he was in the employ of the duke of Berri, to whom he said he had been the jewelry. He further stated that he had been by the duke engaged to assassinate Napoleon Bonaparte on his way to Elba; which engagement formed some unexpected circumstances and feelings, he did not fulfil. The duke of Berri thought it beneath the dignity of a prince of the blood of the house of Bourbon to deny the villainous accusations thus brought against him by Maubrieulle, and Maubrieulle was convicted of having stolen the jewelry, and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. He was shifted from prison to prison by order of the French government until he was confined in a jail on the Netherland frontier, whence he escaped early in the last spring.

Whether still in the same employment or not, certain it is that pretty nearly the same thoughts occupied his mind, and he went to Vienna. When there, he found that young Napoleon was at the palace of Schoenbrunn near the city. Maubrieulle immediately changed his residence for the more immediate vicinity of Schoenbrunn, where he attached himself to the clergyman of the parish, who was one of the tutors of the young prince. By this clergyman Maubrieulle was frequently introduced into the gardens of the palace, but had never the fortune to ascertain the person of young Napoleon.

The last visit made by the priest and Maubrieulle to the gardens, he saw a smart well dressed boy walking in the shrubbery. He was instantly impressed with the belief that the boy was the son of Bonaparte, and his destined victim. He watched him vigilantly until he saw him nearly enveloped in a clump of young trees; he then sprang toward him, and at the instant drew a dagger; the boy hearing a noise, turned round, and seeing Maubrieulle with the dagger in his hand, without a few paces of him, he said at once "I want young Napoleon, I am one of his 'play-mates; there he is," pointing to a boy about his own age who was a short distance from them. Maubrieulle was now as certain of his victim as if his dagger had been already bathed in his heart's blood. He lost not a moment, but crouching and stealing forward until he came within striking distance, when he plunged the dagger into the playful boy, who fell lifeless at his feet.

While this tragedy was performing, Napoleon the younger, for he it was whom we left in the clump of trees, and whose presence of mind had turned aside the dagger of the assassin—he precipitately and by the nearest route went to the guard and gave the alarm. Precautions were instantly taken, every avenue was guarded, Maubrieulle, the priest, and a stranger, were found and arrested. In a few hours they were all tried and put to death. It is said the confessions of Maubrieulle and the stranger, containing very important matter, were sent by the court of Vienna to all the principal courts in Europe.

(Philadelphia Democratic Press.

From Bell's London Messenger of the 9th August.

The American papers last arrived, make mention of two circumstances, to which our English journals attribute more importance than what belongs to them. The first of these two circumstances to which we allude, is what is termed the American proclamation to exterminate the Seminole Indians, and the second—the execution of Mr. Arbutnot, by the American government, for being taken in arms against them.

With respect to the first of these, it is a matter of candor to state, that the Americans are compelled to adopt this system of giving no quarter to the Indians, by the practice of the Indians themselves. It is well known, that these savages take no prisoners, they strip off the skin of the face and head, called the scalp, from every one who may fall into their hands, and wear them thereafter as trophies of their military prowess. The American people are therefore compelled, for self defence, to adopt this system of retaliation; and however every civilized man may lament this savage method of prosecuting national war, it is certainly not contrary to any acknowledged principle of public law. It was our own practice to retain a similar mode of main in the execution of Mr. Arbutnot upon this head in one of our even papers.

The American people have now the same

right to the soil of America, as the people of England have to their own country. They have the right of purchase and prescription. It is equally absurd and mischievous in questions of this kind, to go back to original right. The earth was not made for a hunting desert. When America was first discovered, the Indians, standing only upon natural right, could claim only so much even of their own country, as they could use and enjoy. Upon any other principle, one quarter of the globe would have been made in vain. If we ascend to the first principles, let us ascend to the first of all—namely, to the manifest will and purpose of God. The mischievous nonsense to which we allude, and which we are sorry to see adopted by a treasury paper, first originated in a French writer, the Abbe Raynal, who, in his history of the Indies, has filled a volume or two with this frothy declaration.

The second circumstance, the execution of Mr. Arbutnot, a British subject, may be sufficiently vindicated by a mere statement of the fact. Arbutnot was a subject of a nation at peace with America; but was taken in the actual exercise of hostility against the American government, that is to say, papers and proclamations were found on his person, by which he excited the Seminole Indians to hostilities against the American states, and encourages them to resolute perseverance till they expel their oppressors.

In the English edition of Esop's Fables, one of the best of them, perhaps, in the original Greek, is omitted. A conquering army in pursuit of the fugitive enemy, overtook, amongst others, a trumpeter, who, throwing down his trumpet, implored pardon and quarter, as he had not borne arms, or done any manner of mischief against them. "That may be true," replied the commander, "but, if you have not fought us with your single sword, who was it that called on the ten thousand, who are now lying before us? Cut him down."

TRIAL FOR SEDUCTION.

A correspondent at Elkton, has forwarded us the following statement of a novel and important case, tried a few days ago in Cecil County Court.—Baltimore American.

William Walmeley? Action on the case tried in Cecil County Court

vs. John Mercer. { at Sept. Term, 1818.

This action was instituted by a Father to recover damages for the seduction of his daughter. The plaintiff is in a humble situation in life, but of respectable character. The defendant, a widower with a family of children and possessed of a large fortune. The daughter of the plaintiff was produced as a witness, who proved that about three years ago at the earnest solicitation of the defendant, her father permitted her to go to the defendant's house, to reside as a companion for his daughter, who had then lately lost her husband, and promised at the time that he would treat her with the kindness and attention of a father, that she considered herself at all times at liberty to quit the defendant's house, which she would have done whenever she had been dissatisfied with her situation—that she lived in the family upon terms of equality, assisted in the house-keeping, and was seduced under a promise of marriage. Many circumstances appeared in evidence which excited strong sympathy for this ruined and unhappy girl; among others it appeared that the defendant sent her to a remote part of the country, to be confined, and her father and her friends had no knowledge of her situation and residence—some time after her child was born, her father found her out, and made an attempt to remove her, which coming to the knowledge of the defendant, he took her to Wilmington, and sent her in the stage to Philadelphia, with directions to a house where he said he had engaged a situation for her—when she presented herself at the house, the proprietor had never heard of the defendant or of her, and would not receive her—she had only three dollars which the defendant had given her; she knew not where to go or what was to become of her; she was asked by the lady of the house if she knew any person in Philadelphia, and she then recollected a highly respectable lady from Maryland who had resided in the City—she was shown to her house and the lady humanely employed her as a servant.

The defendant attempted to prove by a woman by the name of Graham, that the plaintiff's daughter at the time of the seduction was a servant in his family; this testimony was discredited by proving the character of the witness. He also called on Levi Craig, by whom he proved that the plaintiff's daughter was a leetitious girl, and that nine years ago he had detected her in criminal intercourse with a married man of high respectability who has been dead for some years. The circumstances which he stated in relation to this transaction were most improbable, and he was discredited also, by proving his character to be infamous. The defendant last of all called his own son, by whom he proved that soon after he returned from college, he engaged in a criminal correspondence with the plaintiff's daughter in his father's house, and that a long habitual criminal intercourse subsisted between them—the hardened and

BRICK MILL.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has rented the above mill for the present year. Having employed Mr. Wm. Hisekett 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.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 21st of Oct. next, at the late residence of J. 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 credit till the first of October 1819, will be given on all sums above ten dollars, the purchaser giving bond and approved security; all sums under that will be cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and to be continued from day to day until all is sold; at which time due attendance will be given by the subscribers.

TH BRISCOE, Adm'ors.

JAMES HITE, J

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

September 15.

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 equidistant 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.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at public sale, on Friday the second of October next, at the residence of the subscriber, near the Brick Mill, Jefferson county, the following property, viz. Horses, milch cows, young cattle, two fat steers, a number of sheep and hogs, a wheat fan, household and kitchen furniture, a good road wagon, and a number of articles too numerous for insertion. A credit of 12 months will be given, on the purchaser giving bond and approved security. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and due attendance given by the subscriber.

BENJ. HAMILTON.

September 16.

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.

A House and Lot for Sale.

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

GEORGE PULTZ.

Sept. 16.

A 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 woolly pantaloons, and a coarse muslin shirt, nearly worn out.

JOHN SPANGLER, Jailor.

BOOKS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THE FOLLOWING BOOKS FOR SALE.

- Family Bibles,
- Davies' Sermons,
- Blair's Ditto,
- Morhead's Ditto,
- Allison's Ditto,
- Village do. 1st & 2d vol.
- Ditto do. 3d vol.
- Zalkoff's ditto,
- Trail's thirteen do.
- Christian researches in Asia,
- Christ's Appearance to Judgement,
- Christian Martyrdom,
- Christiana Great Interest,
- Christian Mowale,
- Confession of Faith,
- Common Prayer,
- Ocean on the Spirit,
- Simon on the Liturgy,
- Payley's Evidences,
- Blair's Lectures,
- Fletcher's Works,
- Wood's Dictionary of the Bible,
- Jamieson's Sacred History,
- Milner's Martyrs,
- Harmony of the Gospel,
- Taylor's Holy Dying,
- Horrey's Meditations,
- Filling Dialogues,
- Exchange History,
- Elements of Morality,
- Scott's Essays,
- Willson's Meditations,
- Pilgrim's Progress,
- Rise and Progress,
- Life of God,
- Holy War,
- Percy's Key,
- Economy of Life,
- Experience of Preachers,
- Parental Affection,
- Frey's Narratives,
- Bible News,
- Ancient Israelites,
- Faber on the Prophecies,
- Jerusalem Sinner Saved,
- Fulter's Gospel,
- Solitude Sweetened,
- Saint's Rest,
- Gloss of Morality,
- Glod Tidings,
- Fendler's Pious Reflections,
- Flavel's Navigation Spiritualised,
- Sincere Christian,
- Young's Night Thoughts,
- Family Instructor,
- Excitator in Prose & Poetry, by a Lady of Maryland,
- American Lady, Belisarius,
- Life of Mrs. Graham—Spencer,
- Hester Ann Rogers,
- Mrs. Cooper,
- Charlotte Temple,
- Social Monitor,
- Bloodfield's Poems,
- Burn's Ditto,
- Scott's Ditto,
- Original Ditto,
- Essays and Poems,
- Pleasures of the Imagination,
- Thompson's Seasons Junius's Letters,
- Jesuit's Ditto,
- Fall of Adam,
- Death of Abdallah,
- School Bibles,
- Ditto Testaments,
- Watt's Psalms and Hymns,
- Wesley's Ditto,
- Song's 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 Medici,
- Stephens's Wars,
- Leo the Tenth,
- Pyrrhus's Treatise,
- Do on Fruit Trees,
- Parents Friend,
- Discourses of Purley,
- Bell's bankrupt Laws,
- Barton's Cullen,
- Williamson on Chastity,
- Bashaw on Fevers,
- Johnson on Cancer,
- Modern Philosopher,

A Sermon preached at the ordination of Walls Andrews, An eulogium in memory of Dr. Benj. Rush, Memoirs of Mrs. Billington, Weems's God's revenge against gambling, Murder, A short method with the Devils, by the Rev. Chas. Ledia, The American Academy of Compliments, The whole of the above we offer for sale, on the most reasonable terms. JOHN MARSHALL, & Co. August 26.

RELIGIOUS BOOKS.

The subscribers have received the following Religious Books, for sale: Elegant quarto, octavo, and common Bibles, Common and pocket Testaments, Watt's Psalms and Hymns, Prayer books elegantly bound, Faber on the Prophecies, Journal of the general convention, Homilies, Davies's Sermons, Village Sermons, Rise and Progress of Religion, Christian Institutes, Simon on the Liturgy, Bible Stories, Jenks's Devotion, Trimmer's Catechisms, Parochialia, Shirlock on Death, Companion for the Altar, Felcet Cushion, Life of Ednes, Always Happy, Clergyman's Office & Merchant's Wisdom, Andrew's Devotion, Gibson on the Sacrament, Mason on Self-knowledge, Maternal Solicitude, Blacksmith's letters, Newvoort's Meditations, 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.

Family Bibles

FOR sale at our store, next door to Fulton's Hotel.

CARLILE & DAVIS.

Sept. 9.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having appointed Mr. Daniel Fry his agent, during his absence, requests all persons indebted to him to make payment to said agent; and those having claims to bring them in for settlement.

HENRY SMITH.

Smithfield, Sept. 2.

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 filled, 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.

ELIZA.

BY B. S. BULFINCH. DIT shines the evening star in low ringed skies, The cheerless peasants leave the gloomy grove, To the dark grove each feathered minstrel flies, And fast the melancholy night is seen, In sable robe, with baneful express crown'd, Veiling the air, and dark'ning all the ground.

Such was the hour when fair ELIZA came, To vent her sorrow in a neighboring wood; Her tender heart suffic'd a generous flame, For manly WILLIAM beautiful and good; But the cold hand of death, relentless power, Cropp'd in the spring of life this opening flower.

Heaven's purest azure in her sparkling eye With more than common lustre sweetly shone; Her forehead fragrant as a summer sky Seem'd the sweet shrine where Cupid kept his throne. She look'd indeed the queen of love and peace—Lovely as Helen, chaster than Lucrece.

A gentle blush suffic'd her modest cheek, Down which there stole a soft, unbidden tear; Gentle her look, her air serenely meek, Save when she stops the rushing South to hear: Who could behold such charms and think that she Deriv'd her stock from any earthly tree? Ye powers what soften'd majesty in woe, By nature's matchless hand all perfect made; She smil'd at grief, and cheeks her sorrow's flow—The transient summer rose forgets to fade, Around her face the cooling zephyr's fly, And fragrant jonquils scent the ambient sky.

But now ELIZA weary with the way, A balmy bank of violets softly prest; She smil'd at death, nor chid his long delay—Her heart with anguish bursting in her breast! Gently the ligament of life unites: The flower of beauty fades—the faints—she dies! Charlestown, (Virginia) Sept. 30, 1818.

MONTGOMERY'S RETURN.

Suggested by a removal of the Remains of that meritorious, but unfortunate officer, From Quebec, where they had reposed 42 years, to New-York, for re-interment in St. Paul's Church.

Mournfully over the billows of blue, At evening, the murmurs of sorrowing came, Proudly the banners of liberty flew, And the weepers repeated the ever dear name, Montgomery's name, Montgomery's name, He fell in the flower of his life and his fame.

Say, did he come in his splendor and pride, His sword clad with glory, and joyous his plume? Quickly! oh quickly! the combatant died; By the wall of the despot he met with his doom; Montgomery fell in his splendor and bloom, And after long years he hath come from his tomb.

Sing, for he comes without courser or spear, No light in his eye, and no pride on his crest, Mourn, for the weepers are strewing his b

unfeeling depravity manifested by the boy in his testimony, excited in the audience great indignation. A strong manifestation of which could be with difficulty restrained—a hiss at one time commenced. On cross-examination by the plaintiff's counsel, he was entirely discredited by the jury. The plaintiff concluded the testimony by examining several respectable witnesses from the neighborhood, who proved that the reputation of his daughter was fair and unassumed until the seduction by the defendant. The case engaged the attention of the court and jury two days.—About 8 o'clock at night, the jury retired from their box, and in about half an hour returned with a verdict for the plaintiff, damages thirty thousand dollars. William Carmichael and Ezekiel F. Chambers, Esquires, were for the plaintiff—Tobias Rudolph, Levin Gale and Jeremiah Cuddepp, Esquires, for the defendant.

SOUTH AMERICA—VENEZUELA.

TRANSLATED FOR THE MARYLAND CENSOR. Extract of a letter from a Spanish Patriot, formerly of Buenos Ayres, to his friend in Baltimore, dated July 21, 1818, at Augustine, the seat of the Venezuelan government.

"During the voyage from Margarita to St. Martins, one of the *Virgins*—late in the West Indies owned and partly by the Dutch and partly by the French, several of the crew died of a very malignant fever. In fact, none attacked in that interval recovered.—Not liking an anti-chamber to a chanel house, I endeavored, at Great Bay, to get on board of a little American schooner, which was to accompany us to the Orinoco, but the captain had neither room nor accommodations. Being thus again obliged to embark in the *Virgins*, I took the precaution (being no believer in providence or favoritism) of charging my system with mercury, and salivated myself completely. This was a disagreeable, but an infallible preservative against yellow fever, which continued its ravages in defiance of daily fumigation and whitewashing. The truth is, the source of death existed in the *Virgins*, which had been filled with vegetable and animal filth, by British soldiers in a cold climate, and now became a manufactory of zotic gas, in a hot one. It destroyed about 26 in all, some of them excellent officers and highly respectable gentlemen.

Whilst at St. Martins, from about the 20th to the 25th June, we were in a new company every day; the Dutch governor and ex-governor, commandant, collector, &c. all vying with each other in caressing Brien and us, on his account, I suppose. They are proud of him as their countryman, and he is always at home in Saba, and in every Dutch Island. Brien is a generous, good fellow, but not a perfect seaman—I think he was bred a soldier, and fought enthusiastically under general Brune, at the Helder, &c. against the English.

On the third of July, we made the mouth of the Orinoco, and anchored in its eye-mid current, outside of the bar, which we did not pass until the 6th, the ship requiring to be lightened. She put her powder, and cases of arms on board the schooner, and then crossed at low water without difficulty, though she drew above fourteen feet. We passed up to the Pagayos, and next evening I gladly embarked in a *flechera* for Augustura, delighted to be relieved, at last, from tiresome and fruitless circumnavigations in torrid seas.

Our ascent, you know, lay for above one hundred miles through an inundated country, the river now very high and rising, but our Indian crews paddled us along very briskly. Zacopana was the first village we stopped at. Excepting the commandant, a relative of Don Brien, who is rather a local governor, all the inhabitants are Indians.

On the 13th we arrived at this city; it is built on the right bank from the bottom to the top of a hill that is an absolute precipice. Its situation is more grand than convenient, and is of considerable extent; but nothing improves here at present, because war is the order of the day—the country chiefly a desert, into which the Spaniards never introduced the use of the plough; and where indolent, anti-agricultural habits are confirmed among a people accustomed, from the cradle, to subsist, almost exclusively, on fresh beef. But, in time, this country is destined to be great in arts, and arms—and commerce of course.

The patriots lack the benefits of system and discipline, and I fear of tactics. In these the royalists are superior, and hold the best cultivated part of the country. But the patriots live on any thing—like the ancient Scythians, they are at home where they have cattle and pasture. The royalists have the best infantry; the patriots excel them in cavalry. Spain is sending reinforcements to Morillo; the patriots have received gunpowder, muskets, &c. of late, and expect general Mc Gregor with an effective party of men from the Clyde. Spain has applied to no proposals, oaths or overtures of Spain. The royalists have plenty of rice, flour, &c.—the patriots can dispense with them; give these but a little maize, yuca and beef, or even the last alone, and the Spaniards may take all the luxuries. Neither corn nor flour can be purchased here for love or money, now or for some time past; but the people care little about that. Of this grand country, or its productions, what can I say with truth? will not find better said in Humboldt or Depons?

I had the satisfaction to be present when

Mr. —, an American gentleman, was introduced on Sunday last, at 12 o'clock, in presence of all the generals and other principal officers, civil, and military and naval, and was highly gratified with the honorable sentiments mutually expressed on the occasion. General Bolivar expressed a handsome eulogium on our government and great man. Mr. — retorted by expressing his hopes, that the patriots of Venezuela might soon enjoy the rewards of so many toils, sacrifices and sufferings, which were without parallel in the annals of the world. He hoped, in fine, that *liberty*, with all the arts of civilization in her train, would soon take possession of a land on which nature has showered her bounties. I had the further satisfaction to be present in the evening at a grand dinner given entirely to Mr. —, and marked with great satisfaction the friendly and republican feelings that appeared to pervade the company. The first toast given, by general Bolivar, was "the President of the United States, James Monroe, once the soldier, and always the friend of liberty." Your friend Mr. — retorted with "the Republic of Venezuela, a rising star, superseding Spanish darkness and scorching Spanish power—*estato perpetua*." I presume he thought he might without impropriety wish well to the patriots, because, if you are neutral as to arms, it is no violation of the law of nations to be *partizans in opinion*, and partizans or advocates of the same opinion are found in various nations.

FROM THE AURORA.

We have received the *Correo de Orinoco*, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, the last of which is dated the 24th of July. Those papers are well conducted, ably written, and handsomely printed.

They contain many official despatches of the royal commanders, which they publish from the *Madrid Gazette*, and other sources, with copious notes, written with great spirit, and an intelligence and a liberality that reflects great honour on the cause of liberty.

Among these papers are several despatches of the royal general Morillo, of which they make the most effective use, by presenting to the eyes of the South Americans, on the theatre of operations, the numerous falsehoods and exaggerations with which the royal bulletins abound—and upon which they pass this significant sentence from an old comedy:

Vous mentis a present, ou vous mettez tantot.

By way of illustrating the professions of clemency, and the practical operation of the pardon, or amnesty, which Morillo had proclaimed—they present to the eyes of the people a list of the eminent and virtuous men, who, reposing confidence in royal promises, were massacred, by order of Morillo, in cold blood.

The *Correo*, of July 19, notices the arrival of admiral Brien with his squadron, on the 12th of the month, where he was received with a salvo of artillery. Many thousand stand of arms, several tons of gunpowder and ball, and a complete park of artillery with its equipage complete; and several expert manufacturers of arms.

In the admiral's ship, also arrived, B. Irvine, esq. the official agent of the United States, who, the papers say, is distinguished for his philanthropic and republican principles.

A public entertainment was given to B. Irvine, esq. at which the public functionaries attended; it is not a little worthy of remark with what hospitality and kindness the agent of the United States government is received by the government of those states, compared with the title of buccaniers, and other infamous epithets, bestowed on the agents of Venezuela, &c. by the agents and presses of the United States government.

The *Correo* of the 25th July, says, that the supreme chief Bolivar, on the part of the government of which he is the supreme chief, received the official agent of North America with the greatest respect, and, in behalf of the people, declared the satisfaction which they experienced, on seeing among them, in their capital, the official agent of a government and people, for whom they always entertained the most cordial predilection.

Mr. Irvine is represented as replying in a style calculated to impress a belief, that those sentiments were reciprocated by the government of the United States, and presented his credentials.

It is stated that at the entertainment given on the occasion, several toasts were given.

Among the arrivals at Augustura, is the English brig Sarah, captain Harland from London, with clothing for the troops of the Republic.

From a London paper.

The following extract of a letter written by Cobbett to his friend Hunt, was read by the latter on the 18th of August:

"North Hampstead, Long Island, March 18, 1818.

"Depend upon it the crisis for attaining Reform is nearer at hand than you think it is; and a great deal nearer than the Tyrants think I am so much afraid of nothing as I am that the deception which may be practised by the Baronet & his clan. His clan, the Rump, consists of fellows who would rather all should remain as it is, than see a Reform. A parcel of poor pitiful rascals, who still cling to the system at bottom. He has too much of the press for him. There is nobody for us, and real Reform, but the men whom our Tyrants

call the "lower orders." You have only to preserve your health and keep clear of spies, both which I most anxiously hope you will do. You will have seen before now, what a pretty figure the baronet has cut in Parliament; he has a very difficult game to play. Talk big he must; and yet, if he does Castlereagh will taunt him with his cowardly conduct. He must seek refuge in the ranks of the *Walls*. The Baronet's delay in Ireland, is a grand *ruse de guerre*. It is a pretty thing, to see him revelling with boroughmongers, in a *leeward*, while his *deputies*, are pining in dungeons and their wives and children starving. God Almighty what an infamy! How easily might he have fed and clothed the whole of these poor starving and distressed wretches! And what a useful thing would this have been in a political point of view! A thousand pounds would have kept them all for a year! Can this man be sincere? Was it not his duty to support them? Well—I am weary of thinking of him.

(Signed) "WILLIAM COBBETT."

"H Hunt, Esq."

• Sir F. Burdett.

NORFOLK, SEPT. 23.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

We learn from our correspondent at Gibraltar, (under date of Aug. 12,) that considerable apprehension was entertained there, of an Embargo's being laid on American vessels in the ports of Spain, in consequence of the seizure of Pensacola by the United States' forces. Nothing, however, had transpired from Madrid, and American citizens are reluctant to profane the Catholic dominions of the beloved Ferdinand, until they ascertain what that mighty monarch intends to do.

Four American citizens, captured by the Spaniards while in the service of the Patriots, were confined at Ceuta, and treated with great cruelty, viz:—Mr. Thomas C. Conkling, and Lieut. Thompson of Baltimore; Capt. Sears, of Boston, and Mr. Weston, of Philadelphia. Mr. SEAGUE, with his characteristic philanthropy and patriotism, had interested himself in procuring money, clothing and other comforts to ameliorate their situation, but the unfeeling wretches who had charge of them robbed them of every thing, even their clothing. A faint hope was entertained that their release might be effected, which, if not realized, their situation would be worse than Algerine slavery, as they were to be removed in the course of a week to the most objectionable spot in the world—a small barren spot on the Barbary coast, called Zafferine Island, opposite Malaga, and a little to the eastward of Cape Tre-Forcas. "How they are to live there," adds our correspondent, "or how help of any kind can be afforded them, God only knows."

It is a tribute due to the deceased, although he terminated his own life, to say, that he bore the name of an honest, good citizen, and discharged the duties of his office as a magistrate for many years, with general satisfaction. It is supposed that his insolvency, and the pressing demands against him in the hands of the sheriff, was the cause of his committing this horrible act.

Likewise, on the morning of the same day, Mr. James Cary, committed the same act of suicide by hanging himself. He was a farmer, and possessed of considerable property. He has left a wife and several children. What renders these melancholy circumstances the more singular is, that both the above persons resided within four miles of each other, and committed the unnatural act, it is supposed nearly at the same time.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 30.

By the Boxer, the editors of the Gazette have received a communication from their correspondent, dated the 15th ult. informing, that the plague at Algiers had increased. The daily deaths had increased from 20 to 25, to between 40 and 45 a day. At Oran, and its territory, the deaths were from a 100 to 150 a day.—The dey had lost a son, a daughter and sister-in-law.

All vessels arriving from Gibraltar to any of the Spanish ports, were obliged to perform a quarantine of observation for ten days, and the articles on board to be purged.

The Plague, which is called by the physicians "the Plague of the Levant," had extended from Tangiers to four villages in its neighborhood. At Tangiers, on the 11th, there had been 62 deaths of the Plague. At the Village Marchand, in which is a population of only about 200, 49 had died, and amongst them 3 entire families, one of 7 persons and two of 6. It was calculated that one fifth of the population of the above places had been swept off.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 30.

Cautions.—The public, and more especially the officers of Banks, should be on their guard against an infamous forgery lately practised in this city, by altering the face of bank checks.—The first attempt was made on the Merchants' Bank, last week, for 6000 dollars, which succeeded, as appears by the advertisement of the Cashier in yesterday's paper. A second, of the same nature but met with less success, was made upon the Bank of Jersey City. The following are the particulars:

A young man of genteel appearance, dressed in a blue coat, white vest, and white pantaloons, presented to the cashier at the bank at Jersey City, a check, drawn by himself on the bank at Elizabethtown, for ninety hundred dollars, endorsed on the back by the cashier of the bank at Elizabethtown, "Good for the within amount—J. Dayton." The check being for so large a sum, the cashier of the Jersey City Bank hesitated about paying it.—Upon which the young man with an appearance of great indifference, said it was a matter of no moment, whether it was paid there or not, and taking back the check, observed he could get it done in New York. Yesterday forenoon he made the attempt upon the Union Bank, but luckily for that bank, a vague suspicion prevented them from accepting it, and strange as it may seem, no effort was made to detain the fellow.

On investigating this piece of knavery, it turns out that the rogue deposited in the first place in the bank at Elizabethtown \$90, and

got the cashier to certify on the back—"Good for the within sum." In drawing the check, he had taken care to write the word *ninety* so as to leave a sufficient space between that and *dollars* to add the word *hundred*, after he had got his check certified to be good; thus changing it from ninety dollars to ninety hundred dollars.—At the foot of the check, where the figures are placed at the left hand, showing the amount drawn for, the \$90, by adding 00, is changed into 6000. Such a forgery might easily be prevented by the cashier's particularizing the amount for which the check is good, instead of merely certifying, as has been the practice, "good for the amount." After the deed is stolen, says the proverb, the stable is locked.

This same fellow lodged at the widow Vanderbilts, Staten-Island, one night last week, and after the family had retired, rose, broke open a trunk belonging to Mrs. Vanderbilt, and robbed it of between fifty and sixty dollars in specie.—He then hired a black man to take him in a skiff over to Bergen Point, and made his escape. Police officers would do well to keep a sharp look out.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y. SEPT. 15.

Suicide.—On the morning of the 12th inst. BENJAMIN VAN VECHTEN, Esq. attorney at law, of the town of Charleston, aged 48 years, was found hanging dead in his own barn. The awful act was committed by his own hand, and with apparent coolness and deliberation. He attended the Court of Common Pleas of this county, and went home the evening before, in company with his neighbors, in his usual cheerful and companionable mood. Nothing had been discovered which would lead to a suspicion of such an intention. He arrived at his own house about 10 o'clock in the evening, went to bed and slept as usual until daylight, when he arose, telling his wife that he was thirsty, and would go and get a drink. He then went down from his bed chamber, fetched in a pail of water, and went out to his office, where it is supposed he procured the rope; from thence he repaired to his barn, placed a bench near a hole that communicated with the upper loft of his shed, took off his coat, vest, cravat and shoes, and laid them down on the bench; from thence he proceeded up to the fatal spot, where he was found after having hung, as it is supposed, for nearly two hours. He has left no children behind to lament his loss, but a tender and affectionate wife, with many respectable connections.

It is a tribute due to the deceased, although he terminated his own life, to say, that he bore the name of an honest, good citizen, and discharged the duties of his office as a magistrate for many years, with general satisfaction. It is supposed that his insolvency, and the pressing demands against him in the hands of the sheriff, was the cause of his committing this horrible act.

Likewise, on the morning of the same day, Mr. James Cary, committed the same act of suicide by hanging himself. He was a farmer, and possessed of considerable property. He has left a wife and several children. What renders these melancholy circumstances the more singular is, that both the above persons resided within four miles of each other, and committed the unnatural act, it is supposed nearly at the same time.

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RICHMOND, SEPT. 28.

ROBERT GIBSON, who has been tried and condemned three times before the circuit court of this county, (the two first convictions being set aside, and new trials awarded, upon different grounds,) was led to the last on Saturday last, to receive the sentence of death from the lips of Judge Brockenbrough.—Being asked the usual question, whether he had any thing to urge why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, he replied, as we are informed, in substance as follows:

"I have something to say. Had I been rich, and had plenty of money, I should not have been hung. I should have had lawyers enough to plead for me.—But, I am a poor man, and now I have to die. Such a thing is not usual in Virginia, where there is a Penitentiary house, for a man to be condemned to death upon circumstantial evidence alone. I know that I cannot be saved now, for I am as good as dead, and my sufferings have been very great. All I have to say is, that I am not guilty.—Pass your sentence."

The manner of the wretched prisoner, while speaking, is represented to us as hard, sullen and unfeeling—his countenance pale and haggard, but the tone and temper in which he spoke were little calculated to win upon the heart. We forbear further comments. In that awful condition in which he stands, as it were, between life and death; with the verdict of three successive juries stamped upon his guilt; but without having yet paid the penalty, which is due to the violated laws of his country, all that he can ask and all that we can grant, is the charity of our silence. Let those who meditate a crime, such as he has been found guilty of, look at the fate of the miserable Gibson, and repent of the thought ere it be too late.

Judge Brockenbrough, to whom the awful office was committed of dooming a fellow creature to death, bore evidence to the solemnity of the scene. Pale and agitated, his trembling hand scarce able to turn over the leaf he held; he pronounced the sentence, himself strongly affected, in a most affecting manner.—The culprit, as we are told, betrayed for one moment some sense of his awful situation; but it was only for a moment.—The scene was soon over.—The Judge

concluded with bidding him to look to God above for help and consolation.—Gibson, taking the latter idea from the lips of the judge, articulated, that his trust was in God only; he had nothing to expect from man. God would judge those who had judged him.

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7.

The heart of the philanthropist must throb with delight at the late successes of the Patriots in South America. While the views with disgust, the means made use of by the tyrant of Spain to bring them into the most cruel bondage, and their struggles to free themselves of their chains, he must wish them success and prosperity. At the present time, the warfare against Spain, is successful; in the course of a few months, it has assumed a new character, and the minions of royalty have been taught, that the sons of liberty never can be forced to submit to the will of a despot.

Liberty, was intended by the Supreme Being as the inheritance of every human creature; if it is within our grasp, we ought to sacrifice every happiness to obtain it, nor abandon the precious gift, but with our blood. So it is with the South American Patriots; they are determined to maintain their independence, even at the expense of their lives; and to acknowledge no sovereign but the Ruler of the universe. By the latest accounts we have received, we must draw the conclusion that the greatest part of the Spanish Maine is in the possession of the Patriots; and the interior of the country will, without doubt fall into their hands, the forces of the Royalists not being sufficient to keep possession. The Patriots also, are well supplied with finances to carry on the war; their troops are well disciplined, clothed, and paid punctually for their services; they are eager in the cause they have espoused—the cause of independence and liberty.—On the other hand, the Royalist army is suffering every privation, their soldiers are nearly naked, and half starved; they purloin the very necessaries of life. The royal treasury is empty; the government is bankrupt; the king cannot command cash enough to defray his own private expenses. If affairs are in such a state, we think it impossible for Spain to continue the war much longer; she must, sooner or later, relinquish all claim to the provinces for which she has been contending.

By late advices from Buenos Ayres, we understand the affairs of that Republic are in a very flourishing condition. National energy appears to be their polar star. We are inclined to think, that the late decisive Battle of Maipu, has completely unerved the arm of royalty in that section of the South. If the Patriots continue united, they may defy even the power of continental Europe; if they continue firm in the glorious warfare in which they are engaged, the power of Spain is little to be feared. All we can do, is to wish them prosperity.

Almost every arrival at the different ports of the Union, bring accounts of American vessels being fired into, and their crews grossly insulted by the government vessels of Spain. If these things are to be suffered, we may throw the gantlet at the feet of tyranny, and be submissive to its dictates. The Dons are fond of Porter and Perry, a dose of either might be of essential service.

Methodist Camp Meeting.—On the 20th ult. a Methodist Camp meeting commenced on one of the Tangier Islands, within the bounds of the Philadelphia Conference, and closed on the 25th. The Rev. William Bishop presided; and there were, including the Presiding Elder, seven travelling and six local preachers. There were 1261 persons who encamped on the ground, of whom 1291 were whites, and 510 blacks. The number of tents, was 185.—There were besides, 150 sail of vessels, and about 10 peraguers and canoes, in which there were a considerable multitude who had no tents on the Island, and of course are not included in the above aggregate. On the Sabbath, (Aug. 23d) it was estimated that there were at least 3500 persons present, to whom the word of life was faithfully dispensed. And from the commencement to the breaking up of the meeting, it is confidently believed that there were not less than 800 persons happily translated from the power of sin and Satan into the service and favor of the only living and true God. And surely there are none who are so lost to every thing that is sacred, as to say that this of itself is not sufficient to make ample compensation to all, thro' whose influence this meeting was appointed, and in answer to whose prayers the Almighty deigned to pour out his spirit in such a miraculous manner. And what adds to the glo-

ry of the meeting is, that (with the exception of a few individuals) the whole of this vast concourse of people behaved themselves with the utmost propriety. While those who professed christianity, gave satisfactory evidence that they were the followers of him who hath said, "Hereby shall men know that you are my disciples if ye have love one to another." As to the pious objections raised by some against meetings of this kind, they are hardly worth answering; for as a good tree cannot produce evil fruit, neither an evil tree good fruit; it follows, that unless this institution was of God it would not meet with the Divine sanction. But as it does, let the votaries of camp meetings go on in their support; and as they go let them rejoice that they are counted worthy to suffer persecution for the sake of Christ, and a cause which is productive of so much good. For however men may oppose the work of God, whether in secret or in public; the prophet Isaiah assures us, that "Christ shall not fail, nor yet be discouraged, till he hath set judgment in the earth, and that the "Isles shall wait for his law."—Unto him therefore, "let us sing a new song, and praise him from the ends of the earth."—Yea, let those who go down to the sea, and all that is therein, the *Isles*, and the inhabitants thereof, let them praise him. And those who witnessed the power of God on the Tangier Island, let them remember, that if they are faithful a little longer the time is not far distant, when they shall be constituted inhabitants of the "TRIBE TABERNACLE, the TABERNACLE which the LORD pitched, and not MAN."

FROM A NEW YORK PAPER.

One Thousand Dollars Reward. A person calling himself John Jones, jr. has altered a check on the Newark Banking and Insurance Company, drawn by himself, and payable to Bearer, for sixty nine dollars, and certified for that sum by A. Beach, Cashier of that Bank, to sixty nine hundred dollars, and received that amount from the Merchants' Bank in the city of New York. The above reward is hereby offered to any person or persons, for apprehending and prosecuting to conviction the said person, calling himself John Jones, jr. for the forgery and the money thus fraudulently obtained. The said Jones is a thin person, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches in height, and is supposed to be about 25 years of age. G. B. VROOM, Cashier.

DIED.—On the 18th ult. at Chesnut Ridge, near Greensburgh, (Penn.) Mrs. B. CLAIR, relict of the late Major General Arthur St. Clair.

In this town, sincerely regretted by all who knew her, Mrs. SLOAN. This lady was a native of Ireland, from whence she had lately arrived.

On Wednesday last, the 30th ult. Mr. E. JAH CHAMBERLAIN of this county.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Harper's Ferry, (Virginia,) on the 30th Sept. 1818.

Philip Burns,	Ann McDade,
John Baker,	Clement Maghuc,
John Butts,	N.
Moses Blackburn,	Amos Neer,
Sampson Blackburn,	George Nupamaker,
Dennis Byrne,	Caleb Neasham,
C.	P.
David Conkling,	Elizabeth Potter,
Philip Coons,	R.
Rev. Christian Fry,	Lyman Ransom,
G.	S.
Henry Gerhart,	Henry Strider,
H.	Rev. Geo. W. Snider,
James Hancock,	William Small,
John Harris,	William Scarlet,
William Hawk,	Margdane Shover,
Frederick Henshey,	John Spalding,
Andrew Hawkens,	Mary Smith,
Samuel Hinkle,	John Snyder,
I.	John Stidman,
John Ingram,	Philip Strider,
Edward Jennings,	John Strider,
J.	T.
Thomas Keyes,	James Thomas,
Rev. Thomas Keyes,	Lemuel Thomas,
L.	U.
George Little,	Mr. Upperman,
Elisha Larkin,	John Underwood,
Sampson Lanford,	Joseph Walkins,
Michael Lines,	William Wallace,
Jacob Long,	Crissy Weeb,

STANISH DOMAINS appear to be in great demand at this moment, and every art is as used by speculators to drain the vaults of the Banks of their contents. The cause of the demand for it will be understood, when it is stated that specie is, at New York, and in other commercial cities proportionably, at 7 per cent. above par—being bought up at that price for the purpose of exportation, not only in the regular course of the East India trade, but also to Europe. Specie is said to be above par in all the ports of Europe; in some of them even higher than in this country.

MURDER OF A BISHOP. A letter from Madrid inserted in the French papers furnishes the following statement: The bishop of Durango, marquis de Castanizas, having prohibited the inhabitants of the city from giving balls in their houses, the intendant of the province, Don Alejo Garcia Conde, disregarding the prohibition of the bishop, continued to give balls when he passed, at his residence. The consequence was, a violent dispute between the intendant and the bishop, which ended in an act of excommunication being fulminated against the former. Shortly after, there happened to be a fête at the cathedral; and on the intendant's presenting himself for admission, he was informed of the order for his exclusion; on hearing which, he rushed precipitately forward to the altar, at which the bishop was officiating pontifically, and wounded him so severely with his drawn sword, that he is since dead!—*London pap.*

OBSTINATE CONFLICT.

The following article (says a late Liverpool paper), dated Faro, June 12, was received by the last Lisbon mail:—"An Algerine corsair, full of men, was lately sunk off Cape St. Vincent, by two Portuguese men of war, after a most desperate and bloody conflict of nine glasses, wherein vast numbers were killed on both sides. The Rover maintained the action with great firmness, and such undaunted resolution, that at one time it was doubtful whether she would not have beaten them both off notwithstanding the superior odds against her. The Portuguese behaved manfully, and offered to give quarters, provided they would strike, which generous and humane offer the pirates did, with horrid impressions, disdainfully refuse; and so revengeful were the infidels to the last,

that they fired grape and partridge shot from the deck and small arms out of the tops into the men of war, as they were going down, which did a deal of mischief amongst the Portuguese. Both the ships were severely shattered—one had several shots between wind and water, which made her very leaky, and her sails and rigging almost cut to pieces—the other had her foremast and bowsprit carried away, with part of her starboard bow, and a large shot went 15 inches in her mainmast. It is thought the pirates had expended all their cannon balls, as in the latter part of the engagement they fired from their great guns, marlin spikes, ring bolts, rusty nails, bars of iron, and lead cut into square pieces."

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G.	S.
Henry Gerhart,	Henry Strider,
H.	Rev. Geo. W. Snider,
James Hancock,	William Small,
John Harris,	William Scarlet,
William Hawk,	Margdane Shover,
Frederick Henshey,	John Spalding,
Andrew Hawkens,	Mary Smith,
Samuel Hinkle,	John Snyder,
I.	John Stidman,
John Ingram,	Philip Strider,
Edward Jennings,	John Strider,
J.	T.
Thomas Keyes,	James Thomas,
Rev. Thomas Keyes,	Lemuel Thomas,
L.	U.
George Little,	Mr. Upperman,
Elisha Larkin,	John Underwood,
Sampson Lanford,	Joseph Walkins,
Michael Lines,	William Wallace,
Jacob Long,	Crissy Weeb,

STANISH DOMAINS appear to be in great demand at this moment, and every art is as used by speculators to drain the vaults of the Banks of their contents. The cause of the demand for it will be understood, when it is stated that specie is, at New York, and in other commercial cities proportionably, at 7 per cent. above par—being bought up at that price for the purpose of exportation, not only in the regular course of the East India trade, but also to Europe. Specie is said to be above par in all the ports of Europe; in some of them even higher than in this country.

MURDER OF A BISHOP. A letter from Madrid inserted in the French papers furnishes the following statement: The bishop of Durango, marquis de Castanizas, having prohibited the inhabitants of the city from giving balls in their houses, the intendant of the province, Don Alejo Garcia Conde, disregarding the prohibition of the bishop, continued to give balls when he passed, at his residence. The consequence was, a violent dispute between the intendant and the bishop, which ended in an act of excommunication being fulminated against the former. Shortly after, there happened to be a fête at the cathedral; and on the intendant's presenting himself for admission, he was informed of the order for his exclusion; on hearing which, he rushed precipitately forward to the altar, at which the bishop was officiating pontifically, and wounded him so severely with his drawn sword, that he is since dead!—*London pap.*

OBSTINATE CONFLICT.

The following article (says a late Liverpool paper), dated Faro, June 12, was received by the last Lisbon mail:—"An Algerine corsair, full of men, was lately sunk off Cape St. Vincent, by two Portuguese men of war, after a most desperate and bloody conflict of nine glasses, wherein vast numbers were killed on both sides. The Rover maintained the action with great firmness, and

Vol. XI.]

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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IX. Receipts and directions for the cure of most distempers in Hogs...

X. Receipts and directions for the cure of most distempers in Hogs...

XI. Receipts and directions for the cure of most distempers in Hogs...

ANTIQUARIAN.

FROM THE VIRGINIA PATRIOT. Mr. Editor. In the Virginia Patriot of the 1st inst you notice...

To the best of my recollection, for my documents are not at this moment accessible...

The Spanish government permitted, as I understood in Madrid, 15 copies of this important and accurate journal...

Gen. De Soto landed in East Florida, marched to the present Chickasaw country...

Some curious information has been received by this means, which, it is thought, gives more probability to the death of Mungo Park...

De Soto remained in possession, did all in his power to conciliate the Indians...

The right division took the Creek war path, which leads from the Creek country to the place where Nashville now stands...

THE EXECUTION. FROM THE KENTUCKY ARGUS. On Friday last the sentence of the law was executed on Wharton Ransdale...

For some days after receiving the sentence the prisoner did not seem to realize the awfulness of his situation...

There can certainly be nothing extraordinary, when we advert to the Roman having over-run Spain...

I have not a doubt that all the other precursors belonged to his command.

I have many reasons for being tolerably positive, that the Rock house station on Duck river was the farthest northern point of Spanish expedition.

I am desirous to save my country from hasty conclusions, and ignorant decisions.

When the health and strength of a man advanced in years, and in a sick room, will permit, I shall endeavor to throw new lights on our more northern fortifications.

Notice the Second and Last. ALL those indebted to the late firm of William M. Sherry and James Clark...

An Apprentice Wanted. An active lad of the age of 13 or 14 years, will be taken as an apprentice to the Printing business...

EXPEDITION INTO AFRICA.

AFRICA.—Another enterprise to explore the termination of the Niger is undertaken, and as, in all former ones, with sanguine hopes of success...

A transport had been dispatched to the Cape de Verd Islands, to procure horses and mules, the return of which was soon expected...

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BOOKS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THE FOLLOWING BOOKS FOR SALE.

- Family Bibles, Domestic Encyclopaedia, Davies' Sermons, Modern Europe, Morhead's Ditto, Simpson's Memoirs, British Spy, Wilson's Ditto, Russell's Prince of Abyssinia, Zollikofer's ditto, Traill's thirteenth do, Christian researches in Asia, Christ's Appearance to Judgment, Christian Martyrdom, Christians Great Interest, Christian Morals, Confession of Faith, Common Prayer, Oration on the Spirit, Simeon on the Liturgy, Poppley's Evidences, Blair's Lectures, Fletcher's Works, Wood's Dictionary of the Bible, Jamieson's Sacred History, Milner's Martyrs, Harmony of the Gospels, Taylor's Holy Duty, Harvey's Meditations, Village Dialogues, Evangelical History, Elements of Morality, Scott's Essays, Willison's Meditations, Pilgrim's Progress, Rise and Progress, Life of God, 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 Saved, Fuller's Gospel, Solitude Sweetened, Saint's Rest, Discourses of Morality, Glendinning's, Venon's Pious Reflections, Flood's Navigation, Spiritualist, Sincere Christian, Young's Night Thoughts, Family Instructor, Extractor in Prose, Poetry, by a Lady of Maryland, American Lady, Dalsarius, Lafayette Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Cooper, Charlotte Temple, Social Monitor, Bloodfield's Poems, Burn's Ditto, Scott's Ditto, Original Ditto, Essays and Poems, Pleasures of the Imagination, Thompson's Seasons, Juno's Letters, Jesuit's Ditto, Fall of Adam, Death of Abdallah, School Bibles, Ditto Testaments, Wall's Psalms and Hymns, Wesley's Ditto, Song's 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 Medici, Stephens's Wars, Leo the Tenth, Forsythe's Treatise, Do on Fruit Trees, Parents Friend, Directions of Purley, Ball's bankrupt Laws, Barton's Cullen, Williamson on Climate, Bazzaux on Fevers, Johnson on Cancer, Modern Philosopher,

PLENTY OF GOODS, At our well established Stand, Next door to FULTON'S HOTEL, in Charlestown.

Superfine and common cloth, in abundance—almost every price, quality and color. Superfine and common flannels, Superfine and common cassimers, Cassinets, Bennet's cords, corduroy, velvets and thickets, Superfine and common calicoes, dress and undress, of different patterns and colors, Silks—a few hundred yards various colors, Canton, and Italian crapes, Vestings assorted, Gingham, dimities, bombazines, different colors, Blue and yellow, short and long hankins, Plain, white and striped Jeans, Shirting cambric and muslins, domestic and imported, Irish linen, linen cambric, long lawn, Silk and cotton hose, half hose ditto, Silk and cotton shawls, handkerchiefs a variety, Buckskin, beaver, silk and cotton gloves, Elegant and cheap parasols, Silk, straw and chip Bonnets, Superfine and common hats,

Hardware and Cutlery, Queen's ware and China, Groceries, Liquors and Paints,

with a variety of other goods of almost every kind necessary for this part of the country. These goods were all purchased for cash in Philadelphia and Baltimore, at auction, and at immense sacrifice—enables us to sell them as low, if not lower than any heretofore brought to this country. We invite our customers and others to come and supply themselves now, while they are yet plenty and cheap. CARLILE & DAVIS. September 2.

RELIGIOUS BOOKS.

- The subscribers have received the following Religious Books, for sale: Elegant quarto, octavo, and common Bibles, Common and pocket Testaments, Watt's Psalms and Hymns, Prayer books elegantly bound, Faber on the Prophecies, Journal of the general convention, Homilies, Davies's Sermons, Village Sermons, Rise and Progress of Religion, Christian Institutes, Simeon on the Liturgy, Bible Stories, Jew's Devotion, Fowler's Exposition, Trimmer's Catechisms, Parochialia, Shirlock on Death, Companion for the Altar, Velvet Cushion, Life of Eliza, Always Happy, Clergyman's Office, and Merchants' Widow, Nelson on Confirmation, Bishop Griswold's Sermons, Letters on Education, Maternal Solicitude, Blacksmith's letters, Newwood's Meditations, Beauties of Holiness, Together with many others too numerous for insertion. HAMMOND & BROWN. Sept. 2.

A New Publication.

Just Published by the Editor of the Republican Constellation, in Winchester, Virginia, and for sale at his Printing Office, A NEW AND COMPLETE TREATISE on the Prevention and Cure of all, or most of the disorders (that can be cured) incident to the

Domestic Animal's Friend, OR THE COMPLETE Virginia and Maryland Farmer,

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A NUMBER OF RECEIPTS, Known to be efficacious in the cure of many complaints incident to the Domestic Quadrupeds of America, that have never yet appeared in print.

THIS work is a copious and careful selection from the most approved Modern Authors, European and American; and contains a description of almost all the complaints, their causes and symptoms, with which our Domestic Animals are afflicted; together with a number of the most choice receipts, in regular succession, both for the cure and prevention of those complaints—also, a short, but complete description of the Anatomy of the Horse—his internal organs, the physiology of the foot, with observations and directions concerning Bleeding, Physic, Dooking, Nicking, the practice of Shoeing, and the proper manner of treatment and administering in every case treated on, &c. To which is added an alphabetical list of most of the medicines directed to be used in the work, shewing where they may be obtained, whether in our gardens, fields, woods or at Apothecaries, with a copious Index.

Orders for any number of copies will be thankfully received & punctually attended to. PRINTER'S in the states north and east of the state of Pennsylvania, can have the privilege of reprinting the work, by paying a reasonable price for the copy right, on application to the proprietor.

LETTERS on the subject, post paid, directed to the editor of the Republican Constellation will be promptly attended to. A specimen of the above work may be seen at the office of the Farmer's Repository.

For Sale or Rent. A new and well finished house, two stories high, with a good cellar and kitchen underneath; there is attached this property an acre of land. This property lies within one mile of Harper's Ferry, on the road leading from Charlestown, and is well calculated for a store, or any other public business. For terms apply to the subscriber living near the premises. ROBERT AVIS, Sen. Sept. 23.

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 Harper's Ferry, and is an advantageous establishment as a wagon stand. The improvements are a large frame 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.

Waggons Wanted. THE subscriber wishes to employ a number of waggons and teams to carry muskets to Pittsburg. JAMES STUBBLEFIELD. Harper's Ferry, Sept. 16.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

MURDOCK & CO'S London Particular MADEIRA WINE, For Sale by HUMPHREYS & KEYES, Near the Market House. Sept. 9.

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 filling, or cash paid. BEELER & RATTRIE. 1f. Sept. 9.

THE subscribers inform the public and their customers in particular, that they will commence the FILLING AND DYING BUSINESS at

TO MARIA. BY B. S. BULKINCH. On Lady, thy calm my life's mind, A thro' thou hast a charm to please, Beauty is transient, so the wind Bows gently o'er the troubled seas. If thou hast beauty in thine eye, That eye is but the eye of care, Time that on golden wings doth fly Must lay thee prostrate on the bier. The Summer rose on zephyr's borne, Sweetly perfumes the air of heaven; That rose so blooming in the morn, Must fade—must die ere close of even. Thy smile can cheer when sorrow's sting Corrodes the baffled heart with grief! Lady! thy smile alone can bring To hapless mortals sure relief. The rose hath bloom'd upon thy cheek, Upon that cheek the rose must fade— That angel form which looks so meek, The great destroyer will invade. But there are joys, extatic joys, That to the virtuous are given; Death or destruction ne'er destroys The soul that seeks its rest in heaven. Virtue alone the name can save, And everlasting it shall live; Shall rise superior to the grave, And an immortal crown receive. Charlestown, (Virginia) October 7, 1818.

From the Alexandria Herald. The following admirable little poem was first published in 1792, and is said to be from the pen of Thompson, author of the Seasons. The idea is taken from those beautiful words in the Song of Solomon, "Turn away thine eyes from me, for they have overcome me."

LEVANDER. O, thou, whose tender serious eyes Expressive speak the mind I love; The gentle azure of the skies The pensive shadows of the grove. O, mix their beautiful beams with mine, And let us interchange our hearts; Let all their sweetness on me shine. Pours'd thro' my soul be all their darts. Ah! 'tis too much, so keen a ray; In pity then, my lovely fair, O, turn those killing eyes away! But what avails it to conceal One charm, were nought but charms we see, The lustre then again reveal, And let me, Myra, die of thee.

PUBLIC SALE. WILL be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 21st of Oct. next, at the late residence of J. 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 mills, and a variety of other things too numerous to mention. A credit till the first of October 1819, will be given on all sums above ten dollars, the purchaser giving bond and approved security; all sums under that will be cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and to be continued from day to day until all is sold; at which time due attendance will be given by the subscribers.

THE BRISCOE, JAMES HITE, Adm'ors.

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

FULLING AND DYING. THE subscribers inform the public and their customers in particular, that they will commence the FILLING 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 filling, or cash paid. BEELER & RATTRIE. 1f. Sept. 9.

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