

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

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[No. 553.]

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.

From the National Advocate. DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

I have laboured in my last communication to draw a picture of the present and past customs, and to decide upon the ratio of happiness enjoyed by the past and present generations.—There is one principle in economy which does not always strike with force, yet is not the less forcible in effect: a strict and rational economy, when possessed of fortune, will lead to a cheerful submission to all its vicissitudes; thus, an extravagant wife, who floats down the stream of fashion, unconscious of the rocks on which her hopes may be wrecked, feels more keenly a reverse of fortune than the industrious woman who lives without luxury and can bear up against the frowns of fate. A cheerful and happy temper is of great moment in our pursuit of happiness, and should be as sedulously cultivated, and as of equal weight as a strict and judicious economy in all our relations of life.

We have, in our country, many examples of what an easy and submissive temper can effect. When the revolution broke out at St. Domingo, many thousand persons were driven to this country; the rich planter and accomplished gentleman were compelled to fly with their families; from the height of fortune and grandeur they fell in an instant to the extremes of poverty and wretchedness. Many hundred families made their escape from the flames and at the dead of night, hungry and naked, sought a refuge on board vessels in their ports; and, in this destitute condition, they set sail for a land of freedom and strangers. For the first day or two tears and sighs were caused by painful recollections: on the third day they shook off their sorrows and pursued their way as the means to procure a living, they taught the languages, music, drawing and dancing in this country, which softened the habits and improved the condition of the people; they accumulated fortunes, for they could bear reverses—they presented a noble spectacle to the world of a refined people, submissively bending to the frowns of fate, and labouring for their daily bread. Nothing could be more engaging than to see an accomplished and beautiful woman employed with cheerfulness, even in menial offices, and never forgetting the lady amidst her occupations. Independent, therefore, of seeing an elegant people, from the extremes of poverty, rising by their fortitude and industry to comfort and plenty, we had the satisfaction of knowing, that in a political point of view, these emigrants were unassuming in their deportment; they conducted themselves tranquilly, and never interfered in national concerns. Hence, the favorable results of a good temper, fortified by a good mind. In reference, however, to domestic economy, there are a thousand points which minutely may not be of consequence, but which, in the aggregate, are of deep importance. Dr. Franklin delighted to talk and write on this subject; and no man wrote better and with more simplicity. It was a long time after he could afford it that he accused himself to use silver. I saw a lady, a few days ago, giving orders for plate to the amount of \$1000. Are you not very extravagant, said I? By no means, said she; I cannot possibly make out with less. But, my dear friend, said I, pray, excuse me if I ask you whether a tea set complete, with snuff spoons, castors and saltcellars would not be sufficient for a young house keeper? If they are all you require, \$500 will purchase them; and let me advise you to take the other \$500—you have already one child—purchase a share in the bank—purchase four shares more for four succeeding children, if you should have them—and at the age of 21, whatever may be your situation, a handsome sum will be the product of this accumulation for them.

The idea pleased, because it was rational. If a father can afford it, instead of purchasing a new shawl, or dress, or ornaments for \$100, for his wife, on the birth of a child, he had better buy that child a bank share, or

A Sermon preached at the ordination of **Wells Andrews**, An eulogium in memory of **Dr. Benj. Rankin**, **Blank Books**, **Memoirs of Mrs. Billington**, **Woods's God's revenge against gambling**, **do. Murder**, **A short method with the Deists**, by the **Rev. Chas. Leslie**, **The American dea demy of Compliments**, **A tragedy in 5 acts, performed at the New Theatre in Philadelphia**, **—ALSO—** **States & Pencils**, **Writing Paper**, **Letter do.**, **Sealing Wax & Wafers**, **English Quills**, **Ink Sand**, **Ink Stands**, **Sand Boxes**, **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.

Fall and Winter Goods.

I HAVE received and am now opening at my well known store house, corner of West and Washington streets, **A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Fall and Winter Goods**, which will be sold unusually cheap. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call. **DAVID HUMPHREYS**, Charlestown, Oct. 21, 1818.

2000 Gallons of Whiskey FOR Sale by the Barrel or Gallon. Call on **CARLILE & DAVIS**, October 14.

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**

American Domestic Quadrupeds, ENTITLED **THE Domestic Animal's Friend, OR THE COMPLETE Virginia and Maryland Farrier**, BEING A COPIOUS SELECTION FROM THE BEST TREATISES ON FARBERY NOW EXTANT IN THE UNITED STATES, In Five Parts.

1. Advice to the purchasers of Horses—observations and directions concerning horses when travelling—ordering and keeping the running horse, according to the several states of his body—a description of most disorders incident to Horses, and a great number of Receipts for the cure of such complaints, in that noble animal, as are curable; including also directions for preventing many disorders that Horses are subject to, &c. &c.
- II. Directions and Receipts for the cure of most Distempers in Oxen, Cows and Calves; also, a description of many of the complaints incident to them.
- III. Observations and Receipts for the cure and prevention of most distempers incident to Sleep and Lambs.
- IV. Receipts and directions for the cure of most distempers in Hogs.
- V. Receipts and directions to cure distempers in Dogs, to which is added **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, Phlebotomy, Docking, 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. The Book contains 436 pages octavo, medium size, with four appropriate plates, and is printed on fine paper with a handsome Type.—The price, neatly bound and lettered is two dollars a copy. To such as purchase 50 copies and upwards, a discount of 25 per cent will be allowed and the books delivered free of cost or 33-1/3 per cent. discount if taken from the office. Orders for any number of copies will be thankfully received & punctually attended to. **PRINTERS** 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. **J. FOSTER**. 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.

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**, **Allison's Ditto**, **Russell's Prince of Abyssinia**, **Villagedo 1st & 2d vol**, **Ditto do. 3d vol**, **Zollikoffer's ditto**, **Military Tutor**, **Travels thirteen do.**, **President Monroe's 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**, **Christian Moral**, **Tales of Fashionable Life**, **Confession of Faith**, **Common Prayer**, **Geographical Dictionary**, **Oxen on the Spirit**, **Simon on the Liturgy**, **Geographical Dictionary**, **History of Quadrupeds**, **Pagley's Evidences**, **Memoirs of Cumberland**, **Blair's Lectures**, **Stage of Baltimore**, **Fletcher's Works**, **Baltimore Directory**, **Wood's Dictionary of Cabinet of Monnes**, **Jameson's Sacred Self Control**, **History**, **Trial of Antichrist**, **Miner's Martyrs**, **Thinks I to myself**, **Harmony of the Gospel**, **Book of Games**, **Hicc**, **Taylor's Holy Dying**, **Cottage Dialogues**, **Harcey's Meditations**, **Dairyman's Daughter**, **Harcey's Meditations**, **The way to get Married**, **Village Dialogues**, **Principles of Eloquence**, **Evangical History**, **Erskine's Speeches**, **Elements of Morality**, **Enfield's Speaker**, **Scott's Essays**, **Columbian Orator**, **Wilson's Meditations**, **American Monitor**, **Pilgrim's Progress**, **Art of Speaking**, **Rise and Progress**, **Friends Algebra**, **Life of God**, **American Neops**, **Holy War**, **Cornstock on Education**, **Poly Key**, **Mrs Grant on ditto**, **Economy of Life**, **Goldsmith's England**, **Experience of Preachers**, **do. Rome**, **Parental Affection**, **History of America**, **Erey's Narrative**, **Seven wise Mistresses of Rome**, **Bible News**, **do. do. Masters do.**, **Ancient Israelites**, **Mrs Leicester's School**, **Faber on the Prophecies**, **Bingham's Preceptor**, **Jerusalem Sinner**, **Baldwin's Fables**, **Saved**, **Yorick's Journey**, **Fuller's Gospel**, **Esop's Fables**, **Solitude Sweetened**, **Manners, Customs and Curiosities of India**, **Saint's Rest**, **and Curiosities of India**, **Blount's Morality**, **Scottish Chiefs**, **Glad Tidings**, **Thaddeus of Warsaw**, **Fendon's Pious Reflections**, **Abbey of Weighill**, **Flavel's Navigation**, **Sinclair & Hortense**, **Spiritualized**, **Opie's Tales of Real Life**, **Sincere Christian**, **Knight of St. John**, **Young's Night Tho's Family Instructor**, **The Asylum**, **Extracts in Prose & Poetry, by a Lady of Maryland**, **Traits of Nature**, **American Lady**, **Waverly or Sixty years Since**, **Belisarius**, **The Rambler**, **Life of Mrs. Graham**, **Linerant**, **Spencer**, **Roderick Random**, **Hester Ann Rogers**, **Gulliver's Travels**, **Mrs. Cooper**, **Antidote to Deism**, **Charlotte Temple**, **Ricobomb's Letters**, **Social Monitor**, **Zelia Julia**, **Bloomfield's Poems**, **Friendship and Friendship**, **Burns' Ditto**, **Duchess of York**, **Scott's Ditto**, **Charles Mandeville**, **Original Ditto**, **Indian Cottage**, **Essays and Poems**, **Mentoria**, **Pleasures of the Imagination**, **Vagabond**, **Thompson's Seasons**, **Sciffold on Corn Pock**, **Junius' Letters**, **Chesterfield's Travestie**, **Jessie's Ditto**, **French Introduction**, **Fall of Adam**, **German Grammar**, **Death of Abdallah**, **Hebrew ditto**, **School Bibles**, **Latin ditto**, **Ditto Testaments**, **German Testament**, **Walt's Psalms and Hymns**, **Leusden's ditto**, **Hymns**, **Walker's Dictionary**, **Wesley's Ditto**, **Johnson's ditto**, **Song of Zion**, **Art of Reading**, **Questions on the Bible**, **New York Reader**, **Life of Washington**, **No 1, 2 & 3**, **Ditto Lee**, **Spelling Books**, **Ditto Col. Gardiner**, **Murry's Introduction**, **Burwell's Life of Dr. Johnson**, **Key**, **Pursuits of Literature and Translations**, **do. Exercise**, **Riley's Narrative**, **do. Sequel**, **Par's Travels**, **do. Grammar**, **History of Ireland**, **School master's Assistant**, **Stranger in Ireland**, **Adams' Geography and Atlas**, **Roscoe's Life of Lorenzo Medecini**, **Goldsmith's do. do.**, **Stephens's Wars**, **Fisher's Companion**, **Leo the Tenth**, **Sandford & Merton**, **Forryth's Treatise**, **Class Book**, **Do on Fruit Trees**, **Kimber's Arithmetical Primers**, **Parents Friend**, **Temple's do. do.**, **Divisions of Purley**, **Youth's Library**, **Bell's bankrupt Laws**, **History of Little Barton's Cullen**, **Henry**, **Williamson on Climate**, **Lessons for Children**, **Baxhaw on Fevers**, **Hymns for do.**, **Johnson on Cancer**, **Young's Child's 1st and 2d Catechism**, **Modern Philosopher**

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to the subscriber on the 13th day of June, 1815, by Thomas Hill and Sarah his wife, to secure the payment of a debt therein mentioned, due to Martha Worthington, now Martha Hill. He will proceed to sell for ready money to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 7th day of November next, at the house of said Hill in Charlestown, the following property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to discharge the above debt, viz:

ONE HOUSE AND LOT, situate in Charlestown, opposite to the Methodist Meeting House, with a good stable and smoke house, one cow, six chairs, two spinning wheels, one reel, one chest, one bed and bedding, some books, one looking glass, one table, one cutting knife and box. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock. **R. WORTHINGTON**, October 19.

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.

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.

Houses and Lots for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, the house and lot now occupied by Mr. Robert C. Lee, at the East end of Charlestown. Also, the house and lot occupied by the Rev. Seely Bunn, near the Methodist meeting house. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms. For further particulars apply to the subscriber in Charlestown. **WILLIAM SHIRLEY**, October 21.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Centreville, Fairfax County, Va. on the 16th of April last,

TWO NEGRO WOMEN,

named Charlotte and Franky—Charlotte is 25 years old, spare made, black complexion and has a child about three months old. Franky is 40 years old, and yellow complexion. It is supposed that they have changed their names to Betsy Lucas and Caroline Lucas, and will endeavor to pass for free persons. Betsy passes for Caroline's mother, and delivering them to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, or 10 dollars for either. **JAMES FERGUSON**, 3m. Oct. 21.

Journeyman Tailors Wanted.

Four or five Journeyman Tailors will meet with employment and good wages, by applying to the subscriber in Charlestown. **DANIEL W. GRIFFITH**.

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.**

Family Bibles

FOR sale at our store, next door to Fulton's Hotel, **CARLILE & DAVIS**, Sept. 9.

THE CATECHISM OF THE Protestant Episcopal Church FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

A Valuable Tavern Stand, FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber offers for sale, that very advantageous stand for a Tavern, in Charles Town, Jefferson County, Va. nearly adjoining the public buildings, occupied at present and for some time past as such, by Mr. Fulton. If not sold before the first of February next, he will rent it for a term of years, to a person capable of keeping up the character of the house. From its being on a road the most travelled and in a Town much resorted to, particularly on public occasions, he deems it an object to those who wish to engage in such business. **JOHN KENNEDY**, Oct. 21.

JOHN KENNEDY

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he is carrying on the **CABINET BUSINESS** in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va. in his old Store House, adjoining Mr. Fulton's Tavern, in its various branches; and takes this method to return his thanks for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since he commenced, and hopes from his attention and desire to execute his work to the best of his abilities, to meet with their favours in future. **Oct. 21.**

CAUTION.

WHEREAS my wife **Milly** has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation: this is therefore to forewarn all persons from crediting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from this date. **HENRY PARKER**, October 28, 1818.

A REQUEST.

THE subscriber being anxious to settle his last year's business, requests all persons indebted to him to call as soon as possible, and settle the same, either by making payment or giving their notes. Country produce, such as wheat, rye, corn, and oats will be received in payment at the market prices. He returns his thanks to his punctual customers for past favors, and assures them that they shall have every thing in his line on as good terms as can be had in the state.—He has now on hand a very extensive assortment of every article which may be wanted in his line of business. **SAMUEL RUSSELL**, Charlestown, October 14.

An Overseer Wanted.

A MAN who can come well recommended, for his industry, sobriety, and knowledge in farming and managing of Negroes, will find employment as an Overseer by applying to the Printer. **October 14, 1818.**

NOTICE.

A petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, for an alteration of the law appointing trustees in Charles town, Jefferson County, Virginia. **October 14, 1818.**

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 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**, 2m. Charlestown, Sept. 9.

Charles-Town Academy.

THE Secretary to the board of trustees of the Charles-Town Academy, has the pleasure to announce to the public, that Mr. Edward Hughes, a gentleman of undoubted qualifications for the task, has been engaged by the board of trustees, as principal of the institution.—Mr. Hughes has been for a long time employed as a teacher of the classics, and other branches of education taught in public schools at New York and elsewhere throughout the United States, and in capacity of principal to the Academy is considered by the board, a very great acquisition to it. A school for the education of scholars in English literature under a capable teacher, will be conducted in the Academy also. The board of trustees confidently hope from their recent exertions that the institution over which they preside, will revive from the delapidated state into which it has been suffered to fall and has languished for so many years. It is expected that Mr. Hughes will enter upon his trust, by the first of January next at the farthest. Should he join the Academy sooner, notice will be immediately given. **R. G. HITE**, Sec'y to the board of trustees, October 7.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

the mixture of lime with your stable manure, by which means the seeds, and other vicious substances are destroyed, and the quality of the manure improved. Plaster has not yet been sufficiently tried in this county. I have used it with great success in sandy loam, from which I had this year three crops of clover. If you do not choose to go to the expense of plaster, you may use lime, which has been employed with equal success, and which may be procured, in great abundance, in this country.

NEW STATES.

The Illinois State is going into operation under the constitution which it has just formed. The election is held this week for the members of the first legislature under the state government. A representative to congress will be elected at the same time. The legislature will meet in October, in time to appoint two senators to sit in the next congress.

AGRICULTURAL.

Extract of the address of **M. J. Le Ray De Claumont**, a distinguished Emigrant from France, to the Agricultural Society of Jefferson County, New York, of which Society he is President. "Independently of the advantages, which, in this country, the beech tree is known to possess, in France they draw two more from that precious tree. They cut its low branches in the month of August, and stack them like hay. It is an excellent food for sheep, and a good substitute for hay. With the beech nut they make an oil next in goodness to olive. A great quantity of this oil is made at Compeigne, near Paris. A farmer, who has a large family of young children, might, with their labor alone, in the year when the beech nut is abundant, make a considerable quantity of oil for his own use, if in the vicinity of an oil mill. The grass will, in process of time, grow beautifully under these lofty trees, which will admit the free circulation of the air. Luzerne is the best defender of a rich soil against noxious weeds: but you must first deliver it free from them, and in a good state of cultivation; after which you may leave the Luzerne to work for its maintenance, and I may add, more properly, for your own. It is the first to come to the assistance of your cattle in the spring, and the last to abandon them in the fall. You may safely calculate upon three or four crops during that time.—Those who wish to give themselves to the clearing of new lands, without abandoning the old, must cherish this plant, which can remain twelve or fifteen years in the ground, and give you abundant crops without any cultivation whatever.—Much more—the Luzerne will, during that time, conquer for you a new soil, and offer you the yearly tribute it will draw from the depth of 3, 4, and 5 feet, and sometimes more. If at any time it is convenient, during the last six or eight years of its duration, to turn the field into grain, you will find the soil at least as productive as when first cleared, and without the help of manure. If you have allowed sufficient time for the stumps to rot, no field can offer more advantages to the farmer for many years to come. As the Luzerne is a native of more southern countries, I thought proper, before recommending it, to make the trial of its growth. I planted it, eight years ago, in a place rather unfavorable to its growth. On the 26th of May last, I brought to one of our committees of agriculture, several stalks which averaged fourteen inches. Fifteen days after, the stalk of the same root measuring twenty inches. One stalk of the same root, which had not been cut, measured thirty two inches. I would recommend the yellow beet for the use of the table, in preference to all others. It is better tasted and sweeter, and cattle of every kind are extremely fond of it. I have cultivated this plant, with great success, on my farm in France, where I make from it annually from twenty to twenty five thousand pounds of very good sugar. I am very far, however, from recommending it for that purpose, as the attempt, upon a large scale, would be ruinous here. The objection prevails, with greater force, against cultivating the vine. It requires too much of the labor of man. I have observed, in the wilderness of this country, a species of the vine growing luxuriantly, and producing, in this wild state, very abundantly. On mentioning the fact, I was surprised to learn that this particular species was very common; and I was further informed, that a species of grape, much larger and better flavored, had been brought a considerable distance from the south, and found to flourish admirably well in this country. Though I am led to believe, from this circumstance, that the grape may be cultivated to advantage, I would not recommend it, except as a raisin, for the table. For wine we have a substitute in the currant, which grows here to great perfection, and little expense of cultivation. The fertility of our new lands is the principal cause of our inattention to manure.—You will agree with me that it would be better to use none at all than to carry it on the soil in such a state as to introduce and nourish weeds. I would strongly recommend

ver; nor the frequent inundations of the Tiber, which may have swept away many of the ornaments of its banks; nor the several statues that the Romans themselves flung into it, when they would revenge themselves on the memory of an ill citizen, a dead tyrant, or a discarded favorite. At Rome they have a general opinion of the richness of this river, that the Jews had formerly proffered the Pope to cleanse it, so they might have, for their pains, what they found in the bosom of it. I have seen the valley near Ponte-Molle, which they proposed to fashion into a new channel for it, till they cleared the old for its reception. The Pope, however, would not comply with the proposal, as fearing the heats might advance too far before they had finished their work, and produce a pestilence among his people, though I don't see why such a design might not be executed now with as little danger as in Augustus's time, were there as many hands employed upon it. The city of Rome would derive great advantages from the undertaking, as it would raise the banks and deepen the bed of the Tiber, and by consequence free them from those frequent inundations to which they are so subject at present, for the channel of the river is observed to be narrower within the walls than either below or above them."

ORIGIN OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

America, Europe, the whole feeling and civilized world, have been in arms against the slave trade. The complaint has been just, and the remedy is in a course of operation. Virginia was the first to forbid it by her laws. The United States have solemnly interdicted it by their constitution. England has roused herself in the cause of humanity; and treaties are regularly and earnestly drafted for limiting the range and the duration of this abominable traffic. But, it is known to all our readers, that an evil so affecting in the eye of humanity, had its principal origin in the bosom of one of the most humane enthusiasts that ever lit upon the globe? that it was **Las Casas**, the friend of the Indian, who organized the servitude of the African into regular trade? Those who sow the wind, know not always how to perceive the whirlwind that is to be reaped. **Las Casas**, in the spirit of a false enthusiasm, sowed a seed, which has vegetated in an Upar tree of the most frightful dimensions, and the most poisonous qualities.

The history of the slave trade is briefly this. Within a few years after the discovery of America, the native Indians were reduced to a most humiliating and intolerable sense of servitude by their Spanish conquerors. Humanity shudders at the picture which history presents to her. We are told that, when Columbus discovered Hispaniola in 1492, the number of its inhabitants was computed at a million. In the space of fifteen years they were reduced to sixty thousand. Their constitution was too feeble to support the labor they were doomed to by their Spanish task masters. Their food, too, was scanty, and supplied but little nourishment. Many (says Dr. Robertson) sunk under the fatigue, and ended their wretched days. Others, prompted by impatience and despair, cut short their lives with a violent hand. Famine, brought on by compelling such numbers to abandon the culture of their lands, in order to labor in the mines, proved fatal to many. Diseases of various kinds, some occasioned by the hardships to which they were exposed, and others by their intercourse with the Europeans, completed the desolation of the island. For a short time a miserable substitute was found for this decreasing population in the transportation of the natives of the Lucayo islands to Hispaniola, under the pretence of civilizing and converting them with more facility. This is the sacred name of God eternally proscribed to the vile purposes of man. Forty thousand of these simple Lucayans were conveyed into the island, only "to mingle their groans and tears" with those of the oppressed residents of the island.

By degrees, all the indulgences originally granted to the Indians were done away.—"The small gratuity paid to them as the price of their labor was withdrawn, and at the same time the tasks imposed upon them were increased. Ovando, (a Spanish governor) without any restraint, distributed in-

It appears from the foreign prints (says the Columbian) that arrangements are now making at Rome for the construction of an apparatus to fish in the river Tiber, in the hope of regaining some of the sculptural and other vestiges of ancient art, which once adorned that celebrated and beautiful city. It is truly astonishing that this speculative process has remained so long unattended to, though so often pressed on the attention of the Papal government. When the celebrated Mr. Addison was in Rome, nearly a century ago, he made the following remarks on this subject:—"But the great magazine for all kind of treasure is supposed to be the bed of the Tiber. We may be sure that when the Romans lay under apprehension of seeing their city sacked by a barbarous enemy, as they have done more than once, that they would take care to bestow such of their riches this way, as could best bear the water, besides what the insolence of a brutish conqueror may be supposed to have contributed, who had an ambition to waste and destroy all the beauties of so celebrated a city. I need not mention the old common sewer of Rome, which ran from all parts of the town with the current and violence of an ordinary ri-

ANCIENT ART.

ANCIENT ART.

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dians among his friends in the island. Ferdinand, to whom the queen had left by will one half of the revenue arising from the settlements in the new world, conferred grants of a similar nature on his courtiers, as the least expensive mode of rewarding their services. They farmed out the Indians, of whom they were rendered proprietors, to their countrymen settled in Hispaniola. And that wretched people, being compelled to labor to satisfy the rapacity of both, the exactions of their oppressors no longer knew any bounds.

In the year 1517, a census of the Indians in Hispaniola was taken, and it was found that, in nine years, they had dwindled from sixty to fourteen thousand! For this miserable remnant there was no touch of humanity in the bosom of the Spanish government.—They were cast into separate lots, and bestowed upon such as would give the highest prices for them.

The ecclesiastics sounded the alarm—they denounced these proceedings in the most indignant terms. The dominicans in particular reprobated against the *repartimientos* or distributions. This dispute was referred to the cabinet. The evil however, went on, in spite of the palliatives which were attempted to be applied. In this state of things Las Casas appeared on the theatre of action.

Dr. Robertson describes him as a native of Seville, and one of the clergymen sent out with Columbus in his second voyage to Hispaniola, in order to settle on that island. He early adopted the opinion most prevalent among the ecclesiastics; became the avowed patron of the Indians; in whose behalf he exerted all the abilities he possessed, and all the influence attached to his character. He laid his complaints at the foot of the throne.

The subject was referred to commissioners, who visited the scene, they reported in favor of the repartimientos, upon the ground that the Spanish inhabitants were too few to work the mines and cultivate the country; and that if they were deprived of the labour of the natives they must instantly relinquish their conquest, or give up all the advantages which they derived from them.

Las Casas was dissatisfied. He proposed various schemes for meliorating the condition of the Indians. But he was uniformly met by the objection, that the improvement of America could not be carried on, unless the Spanish planters could command the labor of the natives. To obviate this objection, he sowed the seed of the slave trade.

He proposed to purchase a sufficient number of natives from the Portuguese settlements on the coast of Africa, and to transport them to America, in order that they might be employed as slaves in working the mines and cultivating the ground. One of the first advantages which the Portuguese had derived from their discoveries in Africa, arose from the trade in slaves. As early as the year 1503, a few negro slaves had been sent into the new world. In the year 1511, Ferdinand permitted the importation of them in greater numbers. They were found to be a more robust and hardy race than the natives of America. They were more capable of enduring fatigue, more patient under servitude, and the labor of one negro was computed to be equal to that of four Indians.

Cardinal Ximenes, however, when solicited to encourage this commerce, preternaturally rejected the proposition. But Las Casas, from the inconsistency naturally attending his favorite point, was incapable of making the distinction, which evidently grew out of the nature of the transaction. "In the warmth of his zeal to save the Americans from the yoke," he pronounced it expedient to carry on a trade with the natives of Africa. His plan was adopted. "Charles granted a patent to one of his Flemish favorites, containing an exclusive right of importing 4000 negroes into America. He sold his patent (continues Dr. Robertson) to some Genoese merchants, for 25,000 ducats, and they were the first who brought into a regular form that commerce for slaves between Africa and America, which has since been carried on to such an amazing extent.—And which let us repeat, Virginia was the first to inherit by her laws, and the United States by a solemn provision in their constitution.

Compiler.

THEORY OF THE EARTH.

M. Cuvier, in his interesting geological work, thus concludes his investigation of the proofs from a great tradition, of a great catastrophe, and subsequent renewal of human society.

"I am of opinion, that if there is any circumstance thoroughly established in geology, it is that the crust of our globe has been subjected to a great and sudden revolution, the epoch of which cannot be dated much further back than five or six thousand years ago; that this revolution had buried all the countries which were before inhabited by men and by the other animals that are now best known; that the same revolution had laid dry the bed of the last ocean, which now forms all the countries at present inhabited; that the small number of individuals of men and other animals that escaped from the effects of that great revolution, have since propagated and spread over the lands then newly laid dry; and consequently, that the human race has only resumed a progressive state of improvement since that epoch, by forming established societies, raising monuments, collecting natural facts, and constructing systems of science and of learning."

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the ship Comet, Capt. Hall, from Havre de Grace, we received a file of French papers to the 8th Sept. and Bell's London Weekly Messenger of the 7th of September. From the latter we have selected the following articles.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

According to all credible accounts, the difference between Spain and America is about to be settled in a manner still more amicable than had been anticipated; and the government of the United States, having already given an example of a vigorous assertion of what they deemed their own rights, are about to follow it by an example of moderation and generosity which no one in Europe expected. It is thus stated in some of the journals of the American government, that the President is about to restore the Floridas to the King of Spain, requiring only his more effectual fulfilment of that article of the last treaty by which each government has obliged itself to retain the bordering Indians under due control. If America shall act in this way, we trust all Europe will be unanimous in expressing their wisdom and justice of the United States.

New York, Sept. 7.

"The Queen was a little better throughout yesterday, and has passed a good night."
"F. MILLMAN."
"H. LALFORD."

Palace Yard Meeting.—At an early hour this morning, three men were parading the streets, in a cart, exhibiting banners in large characters, with the following inscription.

COME ALLE!!!

"Public Meeting, Palace Yard, this day at Twelve o'clock."
One of the principal resolutions intended to be submitted to the meeting, we understand, is that of suggesting the propriety of calling county meetings throughout the kingdom, at which the grievances of each county shall be discussed, and such as may be thought to require legislative interference, are to be forwarded to the metropolis by twelve delegates, and by them laid before his Royal Highness the Prince Regent in person; and afterwards, the address, with the answer of the Crown, to be formally announced throughout all public places in the United Kingdom.

MANCHESTER.

Extract of a letter from Manchester, dated Sept. 2.
"The assemblage of spinners, weavers, colliers, &c. out of work has this week been more numerous than ever, and things this evening wore rather a serious aspect, several lives having (it is said) been lost to day, though we only yet know of one man killed, but a number have been shot with balls fired from Benjamin Gray and Co's factory, in its defence against the mob, who are in consequence highly exasperated; and there is but now (11 o'clock P. M.) work enough for the whole of the military stationed here to keep things in order, so as to prevent more mischief."

"We learn from other sources, that the weavers had retired, and that tranquility was restored. From the same authority, also, we are led to hope, that the affair was not quite so serious as our correspondent describes.—The agents were busily at work.—Letters from Stockport state, that several of the leaders of the mob were formerly in gaol on the suspicion of treason. One of these, the letters mention, spake the most direct treason in harranging the mob, who cheered him at every sentence. The words used are stated in these letters, but we must forbear to mention them; they are of the most incendiary and diabolical description.

"MANCHESTER, Sept. 2.—This town has been in a sad state of confusion to day. In the forenoon, numerous bottles of the refractory cotton spinners according to their daily custom, assembled about the factory of Messrs Gray and Co. near Ancoats street, for the purpose of preventing any one going to work there. Whilst parading round the factory about noon, the spinners, assert the stones were thrown at them from the interior of the mill. How far this assertion is true, and whether it be not a report made by the spinners to justify their proceedings, I cannot ascertain. They, however, began to demolish the windows of the factory, and broke numbers of them, and endeavored to force their way into the mill, by breaking open the gates and lower windows. The persons in the inside, who were armed, being alarmed for their own safety, as their lives would be in danger if the assailants succeeded in entering the mill, fired upon them from the windows. Several of the mob were severely wounded. The number is not known, but it is generally stated as being about six or seven. Four have been brought to the infirmary dangerously wounded; one of them mortally in the groin; another report says, died almost immediately.

"The mob was repulsed by this spirited conduct, and Messrs. Gray & Co. had time to send to the magistrates for assistance, who speedily arrived with a party of dragoons and infantry. The number of people then assembled was very great, probably about 10 or 12,000; some have estimated them at 30,000. The riot was read, and after the expiration of the hour, the military dispersed the mob. I have not heard of any one being hurt by the soldiers in performing this duty.

"The aspect of affairs in this town and populous neighborhood daily becomes more gloomy. The principal part of the spinners

remain as obstinate as ever. In addition to the spinners, the weavers have now "turned out," and they parade the streets in immense boules of 4 or 5000 each. About 5000 were assembled in St. George's field, at the time of the attack upon Messrs. Gray & Co's factory, but had no connexion with that mob. They carried flags with inscriptions upon them, that they would have 7s in the pound advance in their wages. The Lancashire weavers generally possess a mind fearless of the consequences of any illegality they may be instigated to commit; and if they unite with the spinners, immense mischief may be committed by them.

"Already numbers of petty shopkeepers, who have dealt entirely with the working classes, are almost ruined. Landlords can get no rents, and dare not distract."
"Eight o'clock, P. M.—I open my letter to say that Mr. Norris, the police magistrate, accompanied by Mr. Wittington, the borough reeve, and a number of cavalry, are just gone at full gallop to Messrs. Gray's factory, where it is reported, immense crowds are again assembled, threatening to fire the mill."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

"On Wednesday afternoon the whole body of refractory cotton-spinners in that town, joined by upwards of 10,000 men from Stockport, paraded the streets in the most menacing manner; and having repaired to the mill of Mr. Benjamin Gray, in which a number of the more peaceably disposed labourers had returned to work, they threatened to demolish it; and were actually proceeding to carry their threat into effect, when a party of military and police, who were stationed on the inside for the defence of the place deemed it to be necessary to fire upon the aggressors. Five persons the accounts state, were wounded, two of them mortally. An additional detachment of military having hastened to the spot, the multitude were dispersed without any further mischief. Their total number is estimated at 30,000."

Letter from Algiers, April 6.
Since the death of Aly there has been only one execution here; it was that of his brother in law, an Arab of the name of Hagdi Mustapha, and his brother, a youth of 13 years of age; they were both tortured for 14 days, in various ways, got no sleep, and Hagdi was most severely bastinadoed. He received first, 1000 strokes, and after that 4 or 500 daily. After he had received 1,500 strokes, in this manner he was sent home, where he died two days after. The Turks feared this family very much and have therefore exterminated it.

We daily see here drunken armed Turks, in troops of 6 or 12 men, roving about the city and the environs, to plunder the poor Arabs who are attacked by the plague. The plague has not increased here, but it has spread towards the west, and extended to the two large towns of Oran and Moscaru. The whole territory of Algiers suffers under this dreadful disease; there are plenty of people to be seen in the streets. Upon a little excursion which I made on horseback, I met with an incredible number of graves, both on the highways and in the fields. In two country houses next to mine 17 persons have died and only 3 remain alive.

It is uncertain whether the Algerine corsairs will go to sea or not; perhaps say no; however, the papers requisite for a cruise have been demanded of the Consuls.

How little reliance can be placed on Algerine friendship appears from an official notice just published; according to which the Government has seized upon a Genoese brig that was lying in the harbour here, notwithstanding all the remonstrances of the Sardinian Vice Consul. The brig has been sent to Alexandria with pilgrims, who are going to Mecca.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 5.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Belfast, Captain Bunker, arrived yesterday in 43 days from Liverpool. By this arrival English papers to the 18th Sept. have been received.

The queen of England continued very ill, the bulletin of the morning of the 16th Sept. stated that she had passed a good night, and was easier that morning.

The British ship of war Griffin, which left St. Helena on the 2d of August and which has arrived at Portsmouth, brings the information that the squadron on that station was extremely sickly, and that several of the crews, from dysentery and liver complaints. The colony also was very sickly, from the prevalence of the same disease, which are particularly fatal. The Governor, Sir Hudson Lowe, had an alarming attack of bowel complaint in the beginning of July, from which he had recovered. Captain Dunn, of the Honourable Company's store ship Mangles, died on the 24th July, and Captain Paisley, of his Majesty's ship Redpole, on the 17th July, of the prevailing dysentery. Bonaparte had not been seen out of doors for several months, and continued very ill with a liver complaint. The Griffin buried Mr. Dunning, of the Conqueror, a passenger, and five men, on her voyage home, all of whom died of a fever and dysentery. Mr. O'Meara, surgeon to Bonaparte, arrived in the Griffin.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

The Dey of Algiers is about to adopt a singular expedient for replenishing his population of his capital, which has been thinned by the plague, war, &c. He has decreed that a number of young men, aged 20 years, shall be brought daily to the public place, and there presented with the choice either of receiving a bastinado or a wife.

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11.

The legislature of Connecticut, now in session at New Haven, have passed an act permitting the proprietors of the mail stage to carry passengers through that state on the Sabbath day.

The Macedonian Frigate, we understand will be ready to sail on the 4th of next month. When it is reloaded that she required an entire new set of masts, spars, sails and boats—in addition to which, she required caulking nearly all over, in consequence of her being so severely strained in the tremendous hurricane she encountered—it must be admitted, that her being entirely rebuilt in so short a time is an instance of despatch in such undertakings rarely equalled by any nation.

The rapidity with which this work has been executed, may be attributed to the facilities provided, and the admirable system organized under the practical experience and skill of the NAVY BOARD.

Maryland Censor.

Judge BLAND, the Commissioner of Buenos Ayres to Chili, has arrived at Philadelphia, in the America, from Valparaiso. He has returned in good season, to prepare his report, as the other Commissioners have done, in time to be laid before Congress.

Mr. RODNEY and Mr. GRAHAM, two of the Commissioners, & Mr. BRACKENRIDGE, Secretary to the Commission, have been recently engaged, in this city, in preparing their report.

Nat. Intel.

MILITARY CAMP NEAR MEXICO.

About seven leagues up the river Trinity, and in the vicinity of the ground chosen by Gen. Lallemand for his military camp, is a town, containing near 500 houses, occupied by Indians and Spaniards, called Trinity, distant from St. Antonio, in the province of Mexico, about 120 leagues. The number of Lallemand's followers still keeps increasing, by the addition of fugitive Frenchmen, who find an asylum in this establishment. Neither provisions, money, nor arms, are said to be wanting; and the Patriot privateers, cruising in the Gulf of Mexico, deposit their surplus prize goods, the produce of the West Indies, at this spot, between whom and the new settlers the most friendly relations subsist.

City Gazette.

On the 27th inst. Robert Gibson was executed at Richmond, Va. in front of the Penitentiary, for the murder of Peatross. Gibson is said to have denied the crime for which he suffered, to the last. He addressed the immense congregation which surrounded him; but made no confession of his guilt.

Though he protested his innocence as to the murder of Peatross, to the last; yet he confessed that he had frequently committed robberies.—But, he averred that he had never stained his hands with blood. The various ministers of the Gospel, who visited him frequently, in vain attempted to obtain a confession of his guilt: to them he uniformly protested his innocence.

The crowd was greater, we are told, than was ever collected in this city. Persons 10 to 15 miles in the neighborhood, flocked to the spot.

He was attended by the rev. Messrs. Bryce and Courtney, jr. to the gallows, attempting to administer to him the comforts of religion. He was executed about 2 o'clock.—The gallows was erected within a few yards of the Penitentiary.—His struggles were soon over.

Compter.

The Baptist Societies, in the towns of Windsor, Ashford and Wilmington, in Connecticut, in legally warned meetings, have resolved.—That no constitution of civil government shall receive their approbation or support, unless it contain a provision for securing the full and complete enjoyments of religious liberty." The Methodist society in Union, have adopted a similar resolution.

The country in the vicinity of Philadelphia, begins to suffer for want of rain; it has been four weeks since any has fallen. We were yesterday informed, that owing to the dry weather, the fly had made considerable devastation in the wheat fields, in consequence of which, many farmers in Bucks County, were ploughing up their fields, sown with wheat this fall, to put in a new crop.

Franklin Gaz.

From Cape Henry.—Captain Mitchell, who arrived at Newburyport on Thursday last, in 15 days from Cape Henry, states, that "the two rival Chiefs, so far from being engaged in hostilities, were each improving their respective dominions. Christophe was busily engaged, with his subjects and soldiers, in repairing the citadel at Sans Soucie, lately destroyed by lightning; while Boyer was fortifying himself in the affections of his people, by ameliorating their conditions, and making improvements in agriculture and domestic arts."

The Plattsburg Republican, of Oct. 17, says, "The astronomers employed by the American and English governments, to ascertain the 45th degree of latitude, have been at Rouse's Point, on lake Champlain, for a number of days."

CAPTAIN ASHMEAD.

The following Epitaph was written by Capt. Ashmead, a very old and respectable citizen of Philadelphia, who died at an advanced age, a few months since. It presents the curious fact of his having performed one hundred voyages, which we believe has never occurred to any other individual; we had often heard this fact mentioned, and are happy to have it substantiated from so high and credible a source, as Capt. Ashmead, who has given to the world on the most solemn occasion. The writer and subject of the Epitaph, after having passed on the ocean, what might be termed a long life, and after having completed his hundredth voyage, many of which were to Europe, and some to the East Indies, at last determined to spend the remainder of his days on shore; he was soon after appointed chief Warden of the Port of Philadelphia; in the exercise of the duties of this office, he gave universal satisfaction, and obtained for himself great credit and honor. He continued in this station until his dissolution, to which period, he retained his vigour of intellect unimpaired. We are proud of being the means of communicating these lines to the public, which are so characteristic of the writer, and which exhibit many beauties, that do credit to his understanding.—Franklin Gazette.

"CAPT. ASHMEAD'S EPITAPH, WRITTEN BY HIMSELF."
In life's hard bustle o'er the troubled seas,
Through many a storm and many a prosperous breeze,
Through summer's heat and winter's chilling blast,
From torrid to the frigid zone I've past.
Through sickly climes where each contagionous breath,
Spreads desolation by untimely death.
One hundred voyages, through unnumbered toils,
I've sailed at least five hundred thousand miles;
Been taken, sunk, and oft times cast away,
Yet weathered all, in this close port to lay.
Where a dead calm my wearied bark doth find,
Oblig'd to anchor for the want of wind.
Here undisturbed at rest I shall remain,
Till the last trump calls up all hands again;
And what new perils I shall then go through,
No human power ever yet could show:
But the same power who leads through earth and sea,
Will doubtless lead me through eternity.

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"CAPT. ASHMEAD'S EPITAPH, WRITTEN BY HIMSELF."

Young women of fortune, who are above the necessity of labouring, are for the most part, brought up among us in America, with an utter ignorance and disregard to every species of domestic usefulness and economy. They flare away, and sport the summer of life, which lasts while the labour of the parent can administer to their extravagance; and when he dies, become dependants on some brother, or married sister, for the rest of their lives; or in failure of that, retire to board in some cheap country village, become exceedingly pious, and will a little scandalous—and take huff at all mankind. There are but few young men in our country that can afford to support an extravagant wife, who does not bring the means of supplying her own whims; there are such swarms of our blooming damsels withering in the streets of our cities, and such an alarming crop of old maids by brave men who are preparing themselves for what is to come, by studying the balance of comfort, and deriving consolation from the single blessedness of good Mrs. Charlton, and little Miss Amy Fenn. As sensible friends to the gentle sex, we would advise them forthwith to begin the study and the practice of a well regulated economy—to think sometimes of saving as well as spending—and above all, to dress according to their means and situation. They will attract the regard of prudent young men, who seek the choicest gem of life in a gentle, modest economical wife—who will bring and receive blessings in this state, to which reason and nature have assigned the performance of women's duties, and the enjoyment of their happiness—the country will be enriched by new citizens educated by such mothers—and the families and coresets trammelled heux may exhibit their thin waists and thick legs, at the parties in vain.

Another extract from the Confession of Hamilton.
"During the first two days of my confinement in the jail of this county, (Albany) I was wholly insensible of the enormity of the offence which I had committed. I hardened in iniquity, I boasted of my crime, and declared, with more than a demagogical satisfaction, that I had done what I intended. I am shocked when I reflect on this part of my conduct, and can only account for it on the principle that Satan had gained a complete ascendancy over all my faculties."

NEW-YORK, NOV. 4.

A gentleman from Newburg states that the fire in several of the mountainous tracts in that neighbourhood still rages, and has desolated many thousand acres. The "drowned lands," as they are called, are on fire, and it is supposed that the ravages of the element in those grounds have extended to three or four hundred acres.—It passes through the peat formations beneath the soil to the depth of four or five feet, bursting out at different points, and rendering a passage over the surface extremely unsafe; a bullock had fallen through the crust and perished. The turning which crossed a part of those lands is reported to have one or two miles of its distance undermined.—Our informant further states, that the streams and hills, on which are numerous mills, had so entirely failed, that the grinding of grain through a large extent of country, was almost at an end.

BALTIMORE, NOV. 2.

The Buenos Ayrean national brig Independencia, capt. Grinnalds, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon from a cruise off Cadiz, has taken five prizes, one of which is of great value.—On the 29th July had an action with a Spanish sloop of war, (formerly the British sloop of war Alert) which came out for the purpose of giving battle; and after an action of 40 minutes completely silenced her, when she struck; the wind at the time blowing a gale, could not take possession, and she escaped into Cadiz with the loss, as we afterwards ascertained, of 7 killed and 14 wounded. The Independencia had 2 wounded, who have since recovered; and we are told has a considerable quantity of specie on board.

brother to the deceased. We have not heard whether the said E. Lakey, the supposed murderer, has as yet been arrested."
[N. Y. Com. Ado.]

SPECIE.

The brig America, arrived at Philadelphia from South America, brought a considerable sum in specie; and three vessels are daily expected in New York from Havre with large sums in franc pieces.

Balt. Pat.

WHEAT FROM CHILI.—We understand that Judge Bland has brought from Chili, amongst other productions, some peculiar to that country, a small quantity of wheat, which has been distributed for experiment, amongst gentlemen of agricultural taste and observation.

Chili is said to be the finest wheat country in the world; producing the finest grain, and the greatest yield. That brought by Judge Bland, we are told, is very white, and is somewhat shorter, rounder and fuller in the grain, than ours usually is. Those gentlemen to whom it has been distributed, would do well to be particular in noting the time of sowing; the space of ground, and the quantity produced. It has been observed of animals, perhaps more particularly horses and grain; that one improves, while the other deteriorates, in being transplanted from the southward to the northward—and vice versa.—ibid.

The Jews.—The persecutions which the Jews have for ages endured, are approximating to a close, as the world becomes more enlightened and liberal. The King of Prussia has just issued an edict, to abolish a law which has existed from time immemorial, by which the Jews were forbidden to open their shops or houses in Leipsic, during the Fairs there.

CENTS.

At the Mint of the United States.
For the accommodation of the public, CENTS, to any moderate amount, will continue to be delivered, for some time, at the Mint, in Philadelphia, in exchange for an equal amount in specie, or paper receivable in the Bank of the United States.

At the Mint of the United States.

OLD MAIDS BY BREVET.
Young women of fortune, who are above the necessity of labouring, are for the most part, brought up among us in America, with an utter ignorance and disregard to every species of domestic usefulness and economy. They flare away, and sport the summer of life, which lasts while the labour of the parent can administer to their extravagance; and when he dies, become dependants on some brother, or married sister, for the rest of their lives; or in failure of that, retire to board in some cheap country village, become exceedingly pious, and will a little scandalous—and take huff at all mankind. There are but few young men in our country that can afford to support an extravagant wife, who does not bring the means of supplying her own whims; there are such swarms of our blooming damsels withering in the streets of our cities, and such an alarming crop of old maids by brave men who are preparing themselves for what is to come, by studying the balance of comfort, and deriving consolation from the single blessedness of good Mrs. Charlton, and little Miss Amy Fenn. As sensible friends to the gentle sex, we would advise them forthwith to begin the study and the practice of a well regulated economy—to think sometimes of saving as well as spending—and above all, to dress according to their means and situation. They will attract the regard of prudent young men, who seek the choicest gem of life in a gentle, modest economical wife—who will bring and receive blessings in this state, to which reason and nature have assigned the performance of women's duties, and the enjoyment of their happiness—the country will be enriched by new citizens educated by such mothers—and the families and coresets trammelled heux may exhibit their thin waists and thick legs, at the parties in vain.

At Quincy, near Boston, on Wednesday last, Mrs. ABIGAIL ADAMS, the amiable consort of President Adams, in the 74th year of her age, Madam Adams was a daughter of the Rev. William Smith, of Weymouth, 1784. He was a gentleman in his manners, and of reputation in his profession. While life was a theme of congratulation to his friends and not unknown in the history of his administration. Madam was an affectionate, but firm woman. Acquainted with the economy and duties of private condition, and not unequal to the care and dignity of the highest honours. Our public honours are possessed by her posterity. She was possessed of the history of our country, and the great occurrences in it.—She had a distinct view of public men and measures, and had her own judgment upon them, which she was free to disclose to her friends, but not eager to defend in public circles. She had the vigour of a firm constitution, and seemed designed for great old age. She was in appearance of middle size, and preserved the dress of the matrons of New England. The worthy President always appeared as the friend, who lived himself into one with the wife of his bosom. The loss is the greatest that can be felt in his old age.

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FOR THE REPOSITORY.

TO A DREAM:

In which Fancy with her magic art had united the author to the object of his affections.

November 5, 1818.

Valuable Land for Sale.

Pursuant to the last Will and Testament of William Pendleton, dec'd, late of Berkeley County, Va. the subscribers, his executors, offer for sale a very valuable

TRACT OF LAND,

consisting of about 350 acres, situated in Berkeley County, about 5 miles from Martinsburg, (the county town); being the late residence of the said Pendleton;—this farm is inferior to none in the county, is at present in a high state of cultivation, and very productive; the improvements are a convenient and comfortable dwelling house, a good kitchen, stone dairy near a well of excellent water, a new framed corn house and granary, &c.

WM PENDLETON, } Ex'rs. JOHN PORTERFIELD, } Berkeley County, Sept. 10, 1818.

COOPERS WANTED.

ONE or two Journeyman Coopers are wanted immediately, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given for one year at least. Apply to the subscriber living in Bucklestown.

JAMES STERRETT. Nov. 4.

MONEY FOUND.

A bank note was found in our Store a few mornings since; the owner can have the same, by giving a satisfactory description.

JOHN MARSHALL & Co. Nov. 4.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

UNDER the authority of a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Winchester, the subscribers will proceed to sell at Public Auction,

Public Auction,

on Monday the 28th of Dec. next, to the highest bidder, the balance of the real estate of John Clark, dec'd, consisting of about Three Hundred Acres of land, situate on both sides of Opequan Creek, 35 acres of which are bottom, a considerable part of which bottom is well set in grass: the upland is particularly well adapted to clover and plaiater, and well calculated for a grazing farm. The improvements are one stone dwelling, one log dwelling, barn, corn, cyder and sundry out houses, and an orchard containing a variety of fruit trees.—The above property is about six miles from Winchester and one mile from Davall's Sulphur Spring, adjoining the Opequan Manufactory, and also a first rate Merchant and Great Mill, and near both the great roads leading from thence to Baltimore and Alexandria. The terms of sale are one third of the purchase money in hand, the balance in two equal annual payments with interest thereon from the date—the purchaser giving bond with sufficient security. A title conveying the said property to the purchaser or purchasers will be made at the time of the last payment. Persons wishing to purchase can view the property, and can satisfy themselves as to the authority by which the sale is made.

JOHN DAVENPORT, } Com'rs. JAMES CURL, } November 4.

TAR FOR SALE.

BY the Barrel, Gallon or Quart. Call on CARLILE & DAVIS.

Sept. 30.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Thursday the 20th inst. will be exposed at public auction at the farm of the subscriber, near the Head Spring, Jefferson County, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, the following property, viz.

Horses, Cows, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture,

and many other articles too numerous for insertion. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. when due attendance will be given by JACOB GORRELL.

Nov. 4.

VALUABLE PROPERTY TO BE RENTED.

I WISH to lease, for a term of years, the whole of my property in Berkeley county, consisting of an

Extensive and valuable Farm, situate near the Potomac river, on which there are nine hundred acres cleared arable land, of excellent quality, three hundred acres now in clover—the whole well enclosed, and in a good state of cultivation. On this farm is erected a number of dwelling houses, barns, stables, a stone stock-house, 120 feet long by 37 feet wide, together with every other building, advantageous or necessary.

Fifteen able bodied Negroes,

Twenty-two strong work Horses, Oxen, a large stock of cattle, sheep and hogs, and farming implements of every description.

A first rate Stone Merchant Mill, in the heart of a wheat country;

A large Stone Distillery, at which is now made upwards of thirty gallons of whiskey per day.

To save trouble, it is necessary to mention that security will be required, none need apply but such as are duly prepared.

Possession may be had on the first of January next. ADAM STEPHEN. 31. November 4.

25 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Berkeley County, on Tuesday last, a negro man named

NICE,

a stout lusty fellow, of a very black colour, about 6 feet high, 29 years of age, considerably knock kneed, but one of his legs much more crooked than the other: Had on and took with him a pair of drab cloth pantaloons, a pair of blue cloth pantaloons, a black cloth coat and a blue cloth coat, a fine hat about half worn, shoes, stockings, and a variety of other clothing.—I will give ten dollars and reasonable charges if he is taken in Berkeley, Jefferson or Frederick, or twenty dollars if taken out of either of those counties and committed to Jail, or brought home, so that I get him again. He has a wife (belonging to Reuben Jordan) now living in Bruce Town, Frederick County, and I expect he will be found lurking in that neighborhood.

WILLIAM GORRELL. October 29, 1818.

Flax Seed Wanted.

THE highest price will be given by the subscriber for a quantity of clean Flax Seed.

LEONARD SADDLER. Charles Town, Nov. 4.

A Valuable Tavern Stand, FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber offers for sale, that very advantageous stand for a Tavern, in Charles Town, Jefferson County, Va. nearly adjoining the public buildings, occupied at present and for some time past as such, by Mr. Fulton. If not sold before the first of February next, he will rent it for a term of years, to a person capable of keeping up the character of the house. From its being on a road the most travelled and in a Town much resorted to, particularly on public occasions, he deems it an object to those who wish to engage in such business.

JOHN KENNEDY. Oct. 21.

JOHN KENNEDY

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he is carrying on the CABINET BUSINESS in Charles Town, Jefferson County, Va. in his old Store House, adjoining Mr. Fulton's Tavern, in its various branches; and takes this method to return his thanks for the very liberal encouragement he has met with since he commenced, and hopes from his attention and desire to execute his work to the best of his abilities, to meet with their favours in future.

Oct. 21.

A REQUEST.

THE Subscriber being anxious to settle his last year's business, requests all persons indebted to him to call as soon as possible, and settle the same, either by making payment or giving their notes. Country produce, such as wheat, rye, corn, and oats will be received in payment at the market price. He returns his thanks to his punctual customers for past favors, and assures them that they shall have every thing in his line on as good terms as can be had in the state. He has now on hand a very extensive assortment of every article which may be wanted in his line of business.

SAMUEL RUSSELL. Charles Town, October 14.

NOTICE.

A petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, for an alteration of the law appointing trustees in Charles Town, Jefferson county, Virginia.

October 14, 1818.

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, 2m. Charlestown, Sept. 9.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS my wife Milly has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation: this is therefore to forewarn all persons from crediting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from this date.

HENRY PARKER. October 28, 1818.

An Overseer Wanted.

A MAN who can come well recommended, for his industry, sobriety, and knowledge in farming and managing of Negroes, will find employment as an Overseer by applying to the Printer.

October 14, 1818.

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 full'd, 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. 11.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Centreville, Fairfax County, Va. on the 16th of April last,

TWO NEGRO WOMEN,

named Charlotte and Franky: Charlotte is 25 years old, spare made, black complexion and has a child about three months old. Franky is 40 years old, and yellow complexion. It is supposed that they have changed their names to Betsy Lucas and Caroline Lucas, and will endeavor to pass for free persons. Betsy passes for Caroline's mother. Any person apprehending said women, and delivering them to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, or 10 dollars for either.

JAMES FERGUSON. 3m. Oct. 21.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

Immortal may their memory be Who fought and bled for Liberty!

Heroes of the Revolution.

WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN and MARION. As to Washington, 'tis unnecessary to inform Parents what immortal service they may render their children, by putting into their hands the Life of the Father of their country.

As to FRANKLIN, his life is equally interesting and profitable—He, who, from the humble origin of a poor soap-boiler's boy, and the last boy too of sixteen children, with only eight months schooling, and a single dollar for his out-fit, could raise him to be as useful a PHILOSOPHER, STATESMAN and MORALIST, as any the WORLD could ever boast of, must certainly have led a life worthy of all young men to read and imitate.

And as to MARION, the curiosity of every American should be excited by the following eulogy of him, by General Greene and Lee:—"Virtuous all over—Artful as the Fox—Vigilant as the Lynx—Undaunted as the Lion—and tender-hearted as a woman, Marion has no equal in the page of history, as a Partizan Officer. And his life is admirably calculated to shew what wonders may be done, even with slender means by a brave individual whose whole soul is devoted to the good of his country."

To a good copy of the above very Entertaining Biographies may be had at this office.

N. B. The numerous subscribers to the paper in the hands of Mr. Robert Avis, are respectfully informed that their copies are lodged with that gentleman.

Sept. 23.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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 full'd, 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.

Sept. 9. CARLILE & DAVIS.

Journeyman Tailors Wanted.

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

DANIEL W. GRIFFITH. Sept. 23, 1818.

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.

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

American Domestic Quadrupeds, ENTITLED THE Domestic Animal's Friend,

OR THE COMPLETE Virginia and Maryland Farrier, BEING A COPIOUS SELECTION FROM THE BEST TREATISES ON FARRIERY NOW EXTANT IN THE UNITED STATES, In Five Parts.

I. Advice to the purchasers of Horses—observations and directions concerning horses when travelling—ordering and keeping the running horse—a description of most disorders incident to Horses, and a great number of Receipts for the cure of such complaints, in that noble animal, as are curable: including also directions for preventing many disorders that Horses are subject to, &c. &c. II. Directions and Receipts for the cure of most Distempers in Oxen, Cows and Calves: also, a description of many of the complaints incident to them. III. Observations and Receipts for the cure and prevention of most distempers incident to Sheep and Lambs. IV. Receipts and directions for the cure of most distempers in Hogs. V. Receipts and directions to cure distempers in Dogs, to which is added

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; & 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, Phlebotomy, Docking, 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.

The Book contains 436 pages octavo, medium size, with four appropriate plates, and is printed on fine paper with a handsome type.—The price, neatly bound and lettered is two dollars a copy.

To such as purchase 50 copies and upwards, a discount of 25 per cent will be allowed and the books delivered free of cost or 33 1/3 per cent. discount if taken from the office.

Orders for any number of copies will be thankfully received & punctually attended to. PRINTERS 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.

J. FOSTER. 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.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the commencement, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance—No paper will be discontinued, except at the option of the Editor, until arrearages are paid: Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. All advertisements sent to the office without having the number of times for which they are to be inserted, designated, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

All communications to the Editor on business, must be post paid.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A VERY LARGE SUPPLY OF Fall and Winter Goods,

FROM PHILADELPHIA. Which added to our former stock, comprise almost every article ever called for in this part of the country.

The following are a few articles selected from it, viz.

Gentlemen's Cloths of all descriptions, Ladies' Ditto, Bombazettes, Bombazetts and Ratinetts, Merino, Cassimere and Silk Shawls, Lace Veils and Shawls, Rose Blankets, Point and Striped do. Flannels, imported and domestic, Carpeting and Hearth Rugs,

An Elegant Assortment of LADIES' SHOES,

Handsome Waiters and Bread Trays, Toilet Glasses, Mahogany fluted do.

Also, a number of Plated Stirrup Irons & Bridle Bits,

of the latest and most fashionable patterns, PLATED CHAIN SPURS,

Sets of Liverpool Dining China, Do. India Tea Do. &c. &c.

We solicit all persons of Charlestown and those convenient enough to it, (wishing to buy goods) to call and examine our assortment, as we are convinced they will find it to their interest, because we are determined to sell goods at reduced prices, and always to keep a complete and extensive supply of goods.

JOHN MARSHALL & Co. Nov. 11.

FOR SALE, A VALUABLE FARM

In Jefferson County, Va.

BY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Fredericksburg District, in Virginia, in a suit wherein the Executors of General George Washington were complainants, and Gerard Alexander, Thomas L. Alexander by Ludwell Lee, Richard H. L. Washington, John A. Washington, Bushrod C. Washington, and Mary L. Washington were defendants, will be exposed to sale to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Friday the 20th instant, all that tract of land lying in Jefferson county, Virginia, on Bullskin, commonly called ROCK HALL, containing

540 ACRES,

now in the occupation of John Sanders. The above tract of land lies about 16 miles from Winchester and six from Charlestown, on the main road leading from Winchester to Baltimore, the city of Washington and Alexandria.—It is well adapted to plaster and clover, and is in quality little inferior, if at all, to any farm in that fertile valley. The improvements on it are a large two story frame dwelling house, a barn and other necessary out houses—the water is limestone and of excellent quality.—The terms of sale will be one third of the purchase money down, and the balance to be paid with interest in one, two and three equal annual instalments to be secured by a deed of trust on the property. Any person wishing to view the land will be shewn it upon application to John A. Washington or Bushrod C. Washington, living near Charlestown.

Aff'd H. Powell, Henry St. George Tucker, Com'rs. Robert Warthington, November 11.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby forewarned not to cut, carry off, or in any degree injure the public woods or timber, at or near Harper's Ferry, as those detected in so doing will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.

CHARLES BROWN, U. S. Agent in the above. Nov. 11.

AMUSEMENT.

From the National Advocate.

OLD KALEIDOSCOPE.—You are always looking through that instrument, Bobby, exclaimed my old maiden aunt Dorothy; I wish that Doct. Brewster, who invented, and Mr. Saunders, who improved it, had turned their attention to more useful projects. Pshaw, aunts, says I, dont be angry at this poor little toy, which has more virtues in it than a jury of spinsters would believe; now, come, take a pinch of snuff, come close to me on the sofa, hold up your head, and be quiet, and I will relate every thing curious that will be seen in the chamber of vision.

The old lady approached, and I levelled my kaleidoscope at various objects that floated on the surface, without interest or novelty. Observing a crowd at the Brooklyn steamboat, I shook the instrument, to discover the cause: gigs and phaetons—horses and hacks—foot-pads and printer's devils going to the races at Newmarket. Now for it, aunts! I will follow to view these sports of the field, and see how the knowing ones are taken in. We kept in the rear of the caravan, and saw them safe on the plain. Bless me! what a crowd! booths, with cold ham and blind fiddlers; stage, with poppet shows—punch and Judy—roly poly tables—black and white and vintana; sweeps—tossing coppers—sailors and their doxies from Corlier's hook—bucks in berlins—elevated situation, comfortable to run off with a young lady out of the second story window, drum beats—horses collected together—riders, with silk jackets and jockey caps—weighed a tall one from Communipaw and a little black fellow together—General Maggoosely from Baltimore—Mr. Bantbox from Philadelphia, and a few keen ones from New-York; up to trap—know how to hedge—examine his horses—trim their fetlocks, and buckle on their body clothes—purses made up—riders mount—drum beats—clear the course—Go! Away they start, and after them gallops the whole county, "black spirits and white," bats grow high—well done blue jackets—whip away, whip away! give him the spur—no jockeying; here they come, neck and neck—huzza for scarlet; bet called in; thank ye for that odd hundred, sir; Miss Philpot, a dozen of gloves and a pound of kisses from you; sweepstakes. There's a dandy and an exquisite going to ride a poney race.—There, they strip; pull off their corsets; unie their bushy hair; unloose their false calves; off they go. Well done dandy; well done exquisite; keep it up; here they come; both in together; no odds; neither wins. A foot race between two sweeps and two candidates for an office—parliament exposed at the starting post; tall man wins; buck falls from a gig—luxes this leg; sprains his ankle and cracks his forehead. A fig for the law; that's your sort—here they come, "half seas over"—spent all their money; ruined their health; broke their legs; strained their characters; long live horse-racing and cockfighting! so let's go and visit our country cousins at Yonkers. Gave the kaleidoscope another shake, and took a new view.

Ladies' Auction.—Here's a ment of fashion, extravagance, speculation and idleness. Here's a congregation of antiquated dames; prudent misses; dashing wives; old maids and young bucks. Auctioneer mounts the rostrum, "fire in his eye" and hammer in his hand; smooths his hair; adjusts his cravat; looks sleek and smiling; winks at the ladies. Now he begins—piece of Canton crape; come ladies bid quick; violet color; delicate as your blooming faces; come put it up; give me a bid miss Biddy; ten dollars; thank ye Ma'am; become your complexion mightily; you cannot fail to make a conquest with it; knock'd down to you ma'am. Very well. A cashmere shawl, a real cashmere ladies, "pon honor, it come from Persia, and was made under the inspection of Shaw Abbas, the great Sophy or Mogul of that kingdom; 'tis surprisingly delicate and original; 400 dollars; come ladies here's a treat—here's something dashing for old Mrs. Doubleday's gala next week; \$100; \$450; one hundred bidders; 500 dollars; speak quick ladies, I have a power of pretty things to shew you as the Poet says—

"The prodigal maid is chaste enough, When she unmasks her beauty before the moon;"

That's as much as to say "fine feathers make fine birds."—Come, \$550; last call; 'tis yours Mrs. Sensitive.—No sir, I bid \$450.—Not ma'am, 'pon honour winked at me.—Never mind, Mr. Puff, I'll take it; send in the bill to papa.—Thank's Miss Sunkinson; you have the prettiest taste in the world. Come, here's ten pieces fine cambric; purchaser takes one or the whole; 20 dollars a piece. Mine, take 'em all; bless me, Mrs. Cauliflower, what do you mean to do with all this? Mine, sell 'em again; make a little profit; up to speculation; lost 50 pieces last night at bluff upon two naps; and flash. Ah, ah! here's a fine toilet case of colours; rose, pink and carnation; charming thing for a ball-room or a theatre, with lambs' wool, camels' hair pencils, and false eyebrows;

Saud 'em to me Mr Puff; take them at the invoice price, with the usual advance. Very well, Mrs. Carnation; you shall have them. Here's a lot of things; set them up; a dozen of Colongue water, for Miss Tomboy; a pair of Corsets. Take 'em all Mr Puff; set them down to Billy Manchester. Six quizzing glasses for Miss Manikin; two pair of false calves; knock'd down to Watty Cockney. Books; Popular Tales, for Miss Snowhill; Joe Miller's Jest, for Miss All-spice; "Whole Duty of Man;" put that back Bobby; wont sell. Here's tooth brushes, ridicules, work boxes and silk stockings. Thank ye ladies and gentlemen for your company; sales done for today; happy to see, you tomorrow.

Away they go. Here's a loving pair, met by assignment to walk on the Battery; there's a wife who buys at one auction and sells at another, to keep her in pin money; younger, is an extravagant woman, who purchases every thing to get rid of her loo-cash; some come to buy, others to see, and all to talk: some make love, others make game, and puns and cambric, wit and white thread, satire and needles, point and paint; old maids and young bucks are all mixed in a shapeless mass together.

Shook the Kaleidoscope again, and looked down Wall-street. An unusual bustle among the brokers; Franklin Bank stock in the market; asking price, ten per cent.—selling price, any thing; dollars 8 per cent. above par; brokers borrowing checks for an hour; banks looking blue; specie not to be had—notes and rags very plenty.

"Alas! poor Yorick!"

OLD KALEIDOSCOPE.

FRANKLIN'S ADVICE TO A YOUNG TRADESMAN.

Remember, that time is money. He that can earn ten shillings a day by his labor, and goes abroad, or sits idle one half of that day, though he spends but sixpence during his diversion or idleness, ought not to reckon that the only expense; he has really spent, or rather thrown away, five shillings besides.

Remember, that credit is money. If a man let his money lie in his hands after it is due, he gives me the interest, or as much as I can make of it during that time. This amounts to a considerable sum where a man has good and large credit, and makes good use of it.

Remember, that money is of a prolific generating nature. Money can beget more, and its offspring can beget more, and so on. Five shillings turned six, turned gain it is seven and three pence, and so on till it becomes an hundred pounds. The more there is of it, the more it produces every turning, so that the profits rise quicker and quicker. He that kills a breeding sow destroys all her offspring to the thousandth generation. He that murders a crown destroys all that it might have produced, even scores of pounds.

Remember, that six pence a year is but a great day. For this little sum (which may be daily wasted either in time or expense) you may purchase a man of credit, may, by your security, have the constant possession and use of an hundred pounds. So much in stock, briskly turned by an industrious man, produces great advantage.

Remember this saying, "the good paymaster is lord of another man's purse." He that is known to pay punctually, and exactly to the time he promises, may at any time, and on any occasion, raise all the money his friends can spare. This is some times of great use. After industry and frugality, nothing contributes more to the raising of a young man in the world than punctuality and justice in all his dealings; therefore, never keep borrowed money an hour beyond the time you promised, lest a disappointed shut up your friend's purse forever.

The most trifling actions that affect a man's credit are to be regarded. The sound of your hammer at five in the morning, or nine at night, heard by a creditor, makes him easy six months longer; but if he sees you at a billiard table, or hears your voice at a tavern, when you should be at work, he sends for his money the next day; demands it before he can receive it in a lump.

It shows, besides, that you are mindful of what you owe; it makes you appear a careful as well as an honest man, and that still increases your credit.

Beware of thinking all your own that you possess, and of living accordingly. It is a mistake that many people who have credit fall into. To prevent this, keep an exact account for some time both of your expenses and your income. If you take the pains at first to mention particulars, it will have this good effect: you will discover how wonderfully small your expenses mount up to be; and you will discern what might have been and may for the future be saved, without occasioning any great inconvenience.

In short, the way to wealth, if you desire it, is as plain as the way to market. It depends chiefly on two words, industry and frugality; that is, waste, neither time nor money, but make the best use of both—

Without industry and frugality nothing will do, and with them every thing.