FOR SALE,

A noted Tavern and Store Stand,

In Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, Va.

A LOT of ground and three brick buildings, on the corner of German and Princess streets, fronting on German 63, and on Princess 121 feet. On the same lot a large frame house, two stories high, (out of repair,) a frame stable, and a large brick smoke house, calculated for the use of two families. In the corner buildings are twenty four rooms, and nineteen fire places, three kitchens are under the houses, and three cellars. These houses are so constructed, as to admit of the whole number being used as a tavern, or separated into five different tenements, which are at present divided into three, namely, the Globe Tavern, (kept by Mr. James) a store and dwelling house.—This corner is well known as the most public stand in the town for business, situated where the two principle streets cross each other. Also a few rods from the aforesaid corner, a valuable lot of ground, on German street, with a stable, cow house, &c. and near the town, an out lot of five acres, in three-dirich visions, well enclosed. Also 1360 acres of land on a water of the Monongahalia river, a dividing line of Harrison and Monongalia counties in the state of Virginia. This tract is situated in the heart of a fine grazing country, and a great proportion of excellent bottom land, well timbered and watered, a bold stream of water, which, in wet seasons is navigable, passing through the whole extent of the tract, and holding out advantages for mills, &c. This tract, if not sold, may be had in exchange for land in this neighborhood.

When we examine into the present flourishing state of Shepherdstown, and the many decided advantages it possesses, we must see the growing prosperity of the place in a great degree ensured. situated on the banks of the Potomac river, which is navigable for boats, passing through an extensive, fertile, populous and healthy valley, within seventy miles of the seat of the General Government, Georgetown, Alexandria and Baltimore, a turnpike road to the latter place, except about four miles, which will soon be completed and *connected* with the Winchester turnpike road, now going on from this place, by a bridge across the Potomac river, opposite the town, and at the lower end of *Princess street*. It is now seen that the town property herein described for sale, will claim the attention of persons of capital and enterprise; and those who may be desirous of owning it, will do well to be early with their applications, to the undersigned, either in person or by letter.

The stock of *GOODS* on hand, will also, be sold, on very accommodating terms.

JAMES BROWN.

Shepherdstown, March 24.

Jefferson County, To wit.

March Court, 1819, *being the 23d day of the month.*

Henry Crowl, Plaintiff,
vs.
Margaret Gummert, widow of Christian Gummert, dec'd, Hugh M'Name and Susannah his wife, late Susannah Gummert, Abraham Isler and Mary his wife, late Mary Gummert; Christian Gummert, John Gummert and Daniel Gummert, infant children of John Gummert, dec'd; William Brown and Esther his wife, late Ester Gummert, widow of said John Gummert, deceased, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the parties by their attornies, and the defendants Abraham Isler and Mary his wife, late Mary Gummert, and John Gummert and Daniel Gummert, infant children of John Gummert, dec'd, and William Brown and Esther his wife, late Esther Gummert, widow of said John Gummert, deceased, not having entered their appearance and given security agreeably to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth: It is therefore ordered that they do appear here on the fourth Monday in May next, and answer the bill of the complainant—and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Farmer's Repository, printed in Charlestown, for two months, and posted at the front door of the court house of the said county of Jefferson.

A Copy—Teste,

ROBERT G HITE, *Clk.*

Jefferson County, ss.

February Court 1819, *being the 23d day of the month.*

George Bryan, Plaintiff,
vs
Charles Haskinson, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the Plaintiff by his attorney, and the defendant having failed to enter his appearance and give security, agreeably to the act of assembly, and the rules of this Court: And it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth—On the motion of the Plaintiff, by his attorney, it is ordered that the said Defendant, do appear here on the fourth Monday in May next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Farmer's Repository, printed in Charles-Town, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court House of this County.

A Copy—Test.

R. G. HITE. c. J. c.

CONWAY SLOAN

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A supply of fresh Medicines.

ALSO,

In addition, the following Sundries:

Best Muscatel Raisins,
Best Bloom ditto
Best soft shelled Almonds,
Filberts, Prunes, Figs,
Madeira Citron,
Best English Mustard,
Cayenne Pepper,
Philadelphia Porter in bottles,
Sweet oil in flasks and bottles,
Pumice stone,
Scraped gum copal,
English Saffron,
Fancy Shaving Soap,

A fresh supply of

Sodaic Powders in boxes,

Also a complete assortment of

Fresh Confectionary,

Best Spanish cigars.
Common ditto.

Which with every article in the Apothecary business, he will sell on moderate terms.

April 7.

ELECTION.

AN election will be held, at the court house of this county, on the fourth Monday in April next, to choose a fit person to represent the district composed of the counties of Jefferson, Berkeley, Hampshire and Hardy in the Congress of the United States—also a Senator for the district composed of the counties of Jefferson and Frederick, and two suitable persons to represent the county of Jefferson in the Legislature of this commonwealth.

John Packett,
Sheriff of Jefferson County.

March 17.

PLASTER OF PARIS.

I have a quantity of Plaster of Paris for sale at my mill on the Opequon, near Smithfield, which I will exchange for any kind of grain. I will pound and grind Plaster for two dollars and fifty cents per ton, and have it done immediately.

SAMUEL CAMERON.

Feb. 24.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell,

200 *Acres of unimproved*

LAND,

situate upon the drains of Potomac, within 168 rods of the river, near Orrick's Mill, and nearly opposite to Hancock, adjoining the lands of Charles Lee, deceased.—The soil is good, and the whole tract well clothed with valuable timber.

—ALSO—

THREE WATER LOTS,

in the town of *Smithfield*, Jefferson County, with two good dwelling houses,

A Tan Yard with 15 Vats, Bark-house, Beam-house, Currying Shop, &c.

with over head water, raised by a wheel, and every thing necessary for carrying on the business to advantage.—The situation is a very desirable one, and holds out great inducements to a man who understands the business.

He also wishes to sell

A tract of valuable LAND,

Called the Quaker Bottom,

Containing 1000 Acres,

within nine miles of Clarksburgh, Harrison County, Virginia, three miles from the left hand fork of Bingamond's Creek, which Creek passes through the centre of the land.—This land possesses great fertility, a large proportion of it is fine Bottom, is of a compact form, well watered and timbered. For terms, and further particulars, apply to the subscriber, living on Back Creek, Berkeley County.

JOSIPPI MINGHINI.

February 4, 1819. tf.

YOUNG NORTH STAR,

WILL stand this season, (commencing the 5th of April, and ending the 1st of July,) on Mondays and Tuesdays in each week, at the subscriber's farm, on Bullskin—on Wednesdays and Thursdays at Moses Scott's mill on the Opequon, and on Fridays and Saturdays at John Rosenberger's mill, near Smithfield, (public days excepted) and will be let to mares at the low price of *Five Dollars* the season, which may be discharged by the payment of four dollars the 20th of Aug. next—*Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* the single leap, and *Seven Dollars* to insure a mare in foal. Parting with the mare or not attending regularly, forfeits the insurance.

YOUNG NORTH STAR is a handsome dark bay, full sixteen hands high, well made either for saddle or draught, four years old this spring—his grand sire was the imported horse *North Star*, and the grand sire of his dam, *Nebuchadnezzar*. To say more is unnecessary, as his form will recommend him to all impartial judges.

The horse will be kept by Henry Cullumber.

JOHN MYERS.

March 10.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Humphreys and Keyes,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few barrels FLOUR, manufactured for family use, out of selected wheat.

April 7.

Real Property for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell on accommodating terms, one hundred and seventy acres of first rate land, situate within one mile of Charlestown; this land can be so laid off as to have on it a large never failing spring, and an excellent orchard.—Also, a brick house and lot in this town, with a good corn house, smoke house, &c. This property would be an excellent situation for a waggon maker or black smith. Also ten acres of as good land (probably) as ever was, lying near the town, eight acres of which is heavily clothed with timber. I will also sell one unimproved lot back of Mr. Fulton's Hotel, being a most excellent situation, and well worth improving.

Terms may be known, and good bargains had, for the whole, or any part of the above described property, on application to

GEO W. HUMPHREYS.

Charlestown, April 7.

VOCAL MUSIC.

HAVING been solicited by a number of citizens of Charlestown, to open a singing school, I propose commencing in Charlestown, so soon as a sufficient number of scholars offer. I have on hand a choice selection of Music, lately published.

JAMES M. BOYD.

March 31.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the post office at Harper's Ferry, on the 31st March, 1819.

A—Robert Avis, Jacob Aldstadt.
B—William Brawner, 2; Jonah Buffington, 4; Jeremiah Beckham.
C—David Conklin, 2; Capt. Jacob Coons, Mrs. Mary Coats. Nathaniel Craghill, David Coons, Joshua Cox.
D—William Demry, Basil Deaver, Mrs. Donaldson.
F—Henry Fetzer.
G—Elizabeth Grim, Jeremiah Gettings, Ebenezer Grubb.
H—Joshua Hall, John H. Hall, 3; Sam'l Henkle, George Hawkin.
J—John Ingram, Elizabeth Jacobs, John Jones, Henry Jarber.
K—Rev. Thomas Keyes.
L—Miss Margaret C. Little.
M—Thomas McCans, Edward L. Miles, Nancy McDade, Abner Meck.
N—Col. Isaiah Nichols, Philip Near, John Nycewanger.
O—Samuel Orford, Charles Orrick.
P—James Pollock.
R—Susannah Riley, Norris Read, Sarah Russell.
S—Samuel Strider, William Strider, John Strider, 2; William Shephard, 4; John Spalding, John Shafer, John Seekafoose, Jesse Speaker.
W—John Wood, Philip Wager, Basil Williamson.
Z—George Zorger.

R. HUMPHREYS, *P. M.*

April 7.

ATTENTION.

The Light Infantry company commanded by Capt S. Russell, will parade at the market square, on the 18th, being the 3d Saturday in this month, at which time punctual attention will be required. By order of the Captain,

JOHN SHOPE, 1st Sergeant.

April 7.

Election Notice.

AN election of three fit persons as overseers of the poor of the county of Jefferson, for each of the districts therein, for the three years next ensuing, will take place on the 3d Saturday in April next at the following places under the direction of the individuals appointed for that purpose to wit: In district No. 1. at the court house in Charlestown, under the direction of Joseph W. Davis, Mathew Ranson and Robert Worthington, or any two of them. In district No. 2. under the direction of Presly Marmaduke, Aaron Jewett and James Brown, or any two of them, at the house of Thomas James in Shepherdstown. In district No 3. at the house of Adam Moudy in Smithfield, under the direction of Wm. P. Flood, Sebastian Eaty and Daniel Fry, or any two of them.

March 31.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL BE SOLD on Thursday the 15th April, at the subscriber's residence in Charlestown, household and kitchen furniture, one new ten plate stove, one small do. A credit of three months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note and approved security. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, when due attendance will be given by

JOHN GEPHART.

April 7, 1819.

Rifle and other Powder

in pound canisters, of a superior quality.

Shot and Bar Lead,
Chewing Tobacco, large and small twist,
Scotch Snuff, &c.

at our store, next door to Fulton's hotel.

CARLILE & DAVIS.

March 10.

Family Medicines.

FOR SALE,

Wholesale and retail, by W. & J. LANE Charlestown,

LEE'S famous Antibilious Pills.

Messrs. Mich. Lee & Co.

I have taken but two doses of your Antibilious Pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, &c. which has troubled me for some time. I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases. Your humble servant,

G. C. COLLINS,
Front street, Balt.

THESE much esteemed Pills have been for many years prepared in Baltimore by the present proprietor, as many of our most respectable citizens can testify; and a number of them have readily and gladly given certificates of their great value as a family Physic.

LEE'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Catarrhs, Asthmas, sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

Cheraw Court-House, S. Carolina.

Mr. Noah Ridgely,

Sir—Being afflicted with an obstinate cough for more than seven years, which has never yielded to any remedies, though numbers have been applied, until I procured a few phials of your LEE'S ELIXIR, for the cure of colds, obstinate coughs, &c. which gave me considerable relief, and which, could I procure immediately a sufficient quantity, will, I feel confident, by being sufficiently used, remove the most distressing complaint that I or the human race have ever been subject to. I have not a doubt but that I shall be the means of your disposing of a great quantity of the Elixir in this part of the country. I am, sir, &c.

CHAS. A. SPARKS.

Lee's Worm Lozenges.

The proprietor has now the pleasure of stating that the following case came under his immediate observation: His little daughter, about 5 years old, appeared very visibly to lose her flesh: no particular cause could be given for her thus pining away; she was at length taken with fevers, which, with other symptoms led him to believe she had worms; he gave her a dose of Lee's Lozenges, which brought away, incredible as it may appear, 2 worms; the one fifteen and the other thirteen inches in length, each three fourths of an inch round; he has given the Lozenges to another of his children, which brought away a vast quantity of very small worms.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the ITCH,

Warranted to cure by one application, free from Mercury or any pernicious ingredient. This vegetable remedy is so mild, yet efficacious, that it may be used with the utmost safety, on the most delicate pregnant lady, or on a child of a week old.

Lee's genuine Persian Lotion.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth—improving the complexion.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops,

warranted to cure if taken according to the directions.

Lee's Grand Restorative and Nervous Cordial,

A most valuable medicine for great and general debility, nervous disorders, loss of appetite, &c. &c.

Lees Essence and Extracts of Mustard,

An infallible remedy for sprains, bruises rheumatism, numbness, chilblains, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific,

A certain and effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.

Lee's Tooth Ach Drops,

which give immediate relief

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water,

a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster,

for removing and destroying corns.

Sold on most pleasing terms wholesale, by the Proprietor, at his Family Medicine Ware House, No. 68, Hanover street, Baltimore, and retail in almost all the principal cities and towns in the union.

☞ Please to observe that none can be Lee's Genuine Family Medicines without the signature of the Proprietor.

NOAH RIDGELY.
(Late Michael Lee & Co.)

Lime for Sale.

The subscriber has for sale

700 bushels good stone lime,

which he will sell at 25 cents per bushel, by the quantity, for CASH.

SAMUEL RUSSELL.

Charlestown, March 3.

TO LET,

A convenient House and Lot, in Smithfield, in a good situation. For terms apply to the subscriber, in Smithfield

DANIEL FRY.

March 24.

Digitized by Harpers Ferry National Historical Park under grant from Harpers Ferry Historical Assoc.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

VOL. XII.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1819. [No. 576.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMERS' 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.

CANDIDATES.

☞ We are authorised to state that EDWARD COLSTON, Esq. (our present representative in Congress) will be a candidate at the ensuing election.

☞ We are authorised to state that THOMAS VAN SWEARINGEN, Esq. will be a candidate at the ensuing election, to represent this district in the Congress of the U. States.

☞ We are authorised to state that Mr. WARNER W. THROCKMORTON is a candidate to represent the county of Jefferson, in the next legislature of this commonwealth.

☞ We are authorised to announce *Capt Braxton Davenport* a candidate to represent the county of Jefferson, in the next legislature of this commonwealth.

☞ We are authorized to state that capt. *Smith Slaughter* is a candidate to represent this county in the next state legislature.

☞ We are authorized to state that Mr. Edward Lucas, jr. is a candidate to represent this county in the next legislature of this commonwealth.

☞ We are requested to state, that it being understood Mr. Powell declines being a candidate for the new Senatorial district composed of the counties of Jefferson and Frederick, if it is the pleasure of the Freeholders to elect Gen. *Henry St. George Tucker*, he will serve.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell,

200 *Acres of unimproved*

LAND,

situate upon the drains of Potomac, within 168 rods of the river, near Orrick's Mill, and nearly opposite to Hancock, adjoining the lands of Charles Lee, deceased.—The soil is good, and the whole tract well clothed with valuable timber.

—ALSO—

THREE WATER LOTS,

in the town of *Smithfield*, Jefferson County, with two good dwelling houses,

A Tan Yard with 15 Vats, Bark-house, Beam-house, Currying Shop, &c.

with over head water, raised by a wheel, and every thing necessary for carrying on the business to advantage.—The situation is a very desirable one, and holds out great inducements to a man who understands the business.

He also wishes to sell

A tract of valuable LAND,

Called the Quaker Bottom,

Containing 1000 Acres,

within nine miles of Clarksburgh, Harrison County, Virginia, three miles from the left hand fork of Bingamond's Creek, which Creek passes through the centre of the land.—This land possesses great fertility, a large proportion of it is fine Bottom, is of a compact form, well watered and timbered. For terms, and further particulars, apply to the subscriber, living on Back Creek, Berkeley County.

JOSIPPI MINGHINI.

February 4, 1819. tf.

Valuable Mill Property FOR RENT.

I WILL rent for a term of years a merchant mill on a never failing stream of water, with two pair of burrs, and all necessary machinery, together with an excellent saw mill, both of which are in good repair, and surpassed by none as to their situation, being only five miles from the Shenandoah, and twelve from the Potomac, in that Valley so famed for its fertility. There is attached to these mills a good stone dwelling house, kitchen, and other necessary buildings. Possession may be had on the first day of July.

JOHN HAINES.

Jefferson county, Va. April 14.

CORRESPONDENCE

Between major general Jackson and brevet major general Scott, on the subject of an order, bearing date the 22d April, 1817, published by the former, to the troops of his division, and printed about the same time, in most of the public papers.

TO THE PUBLIC.

This correspondence is offered in manuscript, under the following circumstances:

On the 21st of February, 1818, the war department issued in orders, a regulation in these words—"All publications relative to transactions between officers, of a private and personal nature, are prohibited. Any newspaper or hand-bill, of such a character, will be cause for the arrest of an officer, and the foundation of charge against him. It is made the duty of all officers, having the power, to arrest and prefer evidence for charge on such publication, and whenever such charge is prefered, one specification of which, will be the violation of this *regulation*, the proper authority will bring the officer to a trial before a general court martial."

Up to this moment, general Scott has not violated this regulation, either in its letter or spirit. Indeed he had no inclination to obtrude on the public, his difference with gen. Jackson, until the latter had, particularly during his recent tour between Nashville and New York, widely circulated garbled* manuscript copies of the correspondence, and caused allusions to be made to it in certain public papers, in a similar spirit of malevolence and misrepresentation.

These facts having come to the knowledge of general Scott, he, on the 22d ultimo, called the attention of the secretary of war to the above regulation; not for the purpose of invoking the aid of the government, but to ask permission to defend himself, by a fair publication in a pamphlet form, as that mode seemed to stand precisely on the same ground with a publication in manuscript—neither being *expressly* prohibited.

The secretary said in reply, that the department was not in possession of evidence to the fact of the violation of its regulation, and even if such evidence were furnished, *that* would rather be a reason for enforcing the penalty against the *guilty*, than a motive for relaxation in respect to the other party.

Without deciding in his own mind, whether this *could* or *would* be done, in respect to general Jackson, general Scott on the 8th instant, furnished the secretary with the most unequivocal evidence of the garbled publication before asserted—leaving it to him, as the conservator of the discipline of the army, to say, whether his regulation was violated or not, and to act or acquiesce as he might think proper. But feeling at the same time, that whatever might be the result of his controversy with general Jackson, a vindication of his character before the public, was *a preliminary step of the first necessity* General Scott in the same letter, submitted for the consideration of the proper authority, the following points:

1st. Seeing that the regulation in question had not received the sanction of congress, to which body the right is given "to make *rules* for the government and *regulation* of the land and naval forces" (1st section 8th article constitution) and according to the practice in such cases, general Scott suggested, that perhaps, it might be recalled.

2d Supposing the regulation to be valid, without such sanction, it was asked, whether a publication in a pamphlet form like a publication in manuscript, might not be considered a casus omissus, and, therefore, innocent?

3d. If it were decided, that both those modes of publication were prohibited, general Scott desired that it might be particularly observed, that the regulation was in the hands of general Jackson, at once an instrument of offence and defence.

It seems nevertheless, that the regulation is not to be recalled, and that general Jackson will not be selected as the pivot on which to try the question, whether a manuscript publication be a violation of the regulation or not. As the weaker party, in the controversy, both before the government and the country, general Scott has no disposition to come to trial on the other point touching the pamphlet; although the principles governing the two cases appear to be precisely the same. It is enough that he admits, that "Laws are made for the weak, and not for the strong," without wishing the public should have before it at the same time, and at his expense, two living and concurrent illustrations of the truths contained in that apophthegm.

General Scott, therefore, has no mode left him to counteract the machinations he complains of, or to vindicate his character, except by shielding himself under the precedent set by his opponent, in respect to the form of publication; and in this form the public shall have the *entire* correspondence.

But here, again, general Scott labors under a great disadvantage, in comparison with his opponent. *He* has not a numerous staff to copy, to certify and circulate the correspondence. *He* in the discharge of the laborious duty confided to him, happens, at this moment, not to have an aid-de-camp with him. *His* occupations do not permit him to cry his papers through the principal cities in the Union, nor can *he* have recourse to any person about him for the convenient *frank* to relieve his pocket from the charge of postage. Laboring under these disadvantages, under fatigue and indisposition, he makes this appeal to the public, and begs that the few friends to whom he may have it in his power to send copies, will give them the widest circulation.—Some other persons will be furnished in due time.

Richmond, (Va.) March 18th, 1818.

Origin of the Correspondence.

General Scott first saw, at his quarters, in New York, about the last of May, 1817, the celebrated order. He read it in haste, and does not recollect to have made any particular remark on it at that time.

About the 9th of June following, general Scott went to dine at a private house, where he met a highly respectable family and company, and among the guests the governor elect, of the state. By this time, the order had been printed in all the city papers, and was, as will be remembered, the leading topic every where.—It soon became the subject of conversation (before dinner) between the governor and general Scott, who were seated near each other. The governor thought the order mutinous, and gen. Scott felt himself called upon, by the turn of conversation, if not expressly *invited* (which is his belief) to state, professionally, what were the principles involved in the question raised by general Jackson with the war department or president.

His opinions and his illustrations, or in other words what was said by him, at the time, and on two other occasions, (the one before the other after the 14th of August) will be found in substance, and almost literally, in the second letter of the series. This conversation was, no doubt, partially overheard, by one or two other guests, though conducted in the ordinary tone, and not obtruded on the company.

The other conversation *prior* to the 14th of August (the date of the anonymous letter,) was with three gentlemen, whose characters and pursuits, make it quite impossible to suspect either of them of being general Jackson's anonymous correspondent.

LETTER I.

General Jackson to General Scott.

Head Quarters, Division of the South,
Nashville, Sept 8, 1817.

SIR—With that candor due the character you have sustained as a soldier and a man of honor, and with the frankness of the latter, I address you.

Enclosed is a copy of an anonymous letter, post marked New York, 14th August, 1817, together with a publication, taken from the Columbian, which accompanied the letter. I have not permitted myself for a moment to believe, that the conduct ascribed to you is correct—Candor, however, induces me to lay them before you, that you may have it in your power to say how far they be incorrectly stated.

If my order has been the subject of your animadversions, it is believed you will at once admit it, and the extent to which you may have gone. I am, sir, respectfully, your most obedient servant.

(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON.

Gen. W. Scott, U. S. Army.

Anonymous letter addressed to major general Andrew Jackson, post marked "New York, August 14," and received the 3d Sept. 1818. [Enclosed in the foregoing.]

"Your late order has been the subject of much private, and some public remark. The war office gentry and their adherents, pensioners and expectants have all been busy; but no one (of sufficient mark for your notice) more than major general Scott, who, I am credibly informed, goes so far as to call the order in question, an act of mutiny. In this district he is the organ of government insinuations, and the supposed author of the paper inclosed—which, however (the better to cover him,) was not published until he had left this city for the lakes. Be on your guard, as they have placed spies upon Brown here—so it is probable you are not without them. The eastern federalists, having now all become good republicans, & pledged to the support of the president, as he to them, government can do well without the aid of Tennessee, &c. &c. A word to the wise is enough. The enclosed is taken from the Columbian, a paper of much circulation in this state, New York." Certified (and signed) J. M. Glassell, aid de camp.

NOTES.—[on the foregoing.]

War office gentry, &c.—If the writer meant to class gen. Scott among them, he was totally mistaken. The acting secretary of war, between the summer of 1816, and December 1817, was the chief clerk of the department—a very worthy and highly respectable *private* gentleman, but, previously unknown as a public character, and, therefore, in the opinion of gen. Scott, (as was frequently expressed by him at the time) an unfit person to preside over the army, or to represent it, before the congress or the country. It is due to the gentleman to add, that whilst in the department, he conducted himself with great modesty and propriety. Gen. Scott had nothing to expect or ask from the department, except what the law and his rank entitled him to.

In this district he is the organ, &c.—This is utterly false. Gen. Scott has never, since the war, taken part either in general or local politics. He held no correspondence with the executive departments of the government, except on professional matters, and none with the president; and can almost say with certainty, that he never once had a conversation with a resident of New-York, on the politics of the state, except with one or two friends of the army, the particular admirers of Mr. Clinton.

They have placed spies upon Brown here, &c &c.—General Brown and Scott were, and are, on terms of friendship and intimacy. *He* has read this correspondence, (in January 1818,) and frankly acknowledged that gen Jackson had sent him a copy of the anonymous letter, to put him on his guard against gen Scott. The latter jestingly remarked to gen. Brown, that if a spy had been placed on him, the president was the person; for at the time the anonymous letter was written, the two were making a tour around the north west frontier together, and on terms of much mutual respect and good will. General Scott has reason to believe, moreover that gen. Brown is well pleased with Mr Monroe, as president and the latter with gen Brown, as the commander of the army. This is to the honor of both, for gen. Brown is known to be a decided Clintonian.

The eastern federalists, &c.—Here we discover the hand of a master. Never was gudgeon seized with more avidity! "A word to the *wise* is enough." The bait was swallowed, and gen. Jackson has put his character for *wisdom* beyond all controversy. "De Witt Clinton, our next president," has since been, it is said, his standing toast.

But let us recall to mind, some of the political events of that day. Mr. Clinton had just been elected Governor, and an election was then going on in Pennsylvania, from which, he was supposed to entertain hopes of the most favorable results. Had his friends succeeded in electing gen. Heister, republican Tennessee and gen. Jackson would have constituted a handsome addition to the nucleus of opposition. It is impossible, therefore, not to perceive that a *Clintonian* must have been the anonymous writer. Gen. Scott repeats, that he has been but a passive observer of those events—not that he had not all the rights of any other citizen, in regard to such questions, but because respect for himself (under his relation with the president, as *commander* and *commanded*) induced him to *waive* those rights.

The following article was enclosed in the foregoing letters:

General Jackson's doctrines of obedience.—Queries to the editor of ——, and other learned casuists. 1. Suppose the government of the United States give orders to a general officer, or delicately signify their wishes and intentions to remove from a certain command, one of the general's proteges and favorites? These orders, or intentions of government, are not pleasing to either the chief, or his subordinate. They, therefore, employ their joint faculties of management to frustrate the object of government. By artifices, evasions, and pretended misapprehensions of meaning, they have so far prevailed as to hold a command in defiance of government itself, for nearly a year.

Does not this case prove, that government when restricted, according to the dictatorial system of gen Jackson, may not only be tricked and insulted, but absolutely nullified? What redress would an interested court martial afford?

2. Suppose that through the same general positive orders were given, by government, for another officer to supercede his *protege* and favorite in the command of his usurped place.

Suppose these positive orders, as they were not susceptible of quibble or subterfuge be pocketed, laid aside, delayed, and not executed for more months than it would be necessary to employ days or hours; would this case prove the utility of the government relying for the execution of its orders solely on the integrity of a commander? Perhaps it may be alleged, that such cases are purely imaginary; let facts which have occurred in less than a year be examined, and

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* Extract of a letter dated at new-york, March 2d, 1819, written by a gentleman of honor and intelligence.

"General Jackson during his late visit to this place, was at some trouble to cause to be widely distributed, his correspondence with you.—He left with a gentleman (late a lieutenant colonel in the army) a copy, say of the anonymous letter, his letter to you, your reply, and his rejoinder, all certified by his aid-de-camp." The reader will perceive, that the fourth letter of the series was omitted. General Scott has other evidence of unfairness practised at other places.

it will then be known whether they vary in any respect, from the cases as above stated.

A QUERIST.

"Certified and signed, J. M. Glassell, aid de-camp."

LETTER II.

General Scott to General Jackson.

Head quarters 1st and 3d military departments, New York, Oct 4th, 1817.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th ultimo, together with the two papers therein inclosed.

I am not the author of the miserable and unmeaning article copied from "The Columbian," and (not being a reader of that Gazette) should probably never have heard of it, but for the copy you have sent me. And whilst on the subject of writing and publishing, it may save time to say, at once, that with the exception of *the substance* of two articles which appeared in "The Enquirer" last fall, and a journal kept whilst a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, I have not written, nor caused any other to write a single line for any gazette whatever, since the commencement of the late war.

Conversing with some two or three private gentlemen, about as many times, on the subject of the Division order, dated at Nashville, April 22d, 1817; it is true that I gave it as my opinion, that that paper, was, as it respected the future, mutinous in its character and tendency, and, as it respected the past, a reprimand of the Commander-in-Chief, the President of the United States; for although the latter be not expressly named, it is a principle well understood, that the War Department, without at least its *supposed sanction*, cannot give a valid command to an Ensign.

I have thus, sir, frankly answered the queries addressed to me, and which were suggested to you by the letter of your anonymous correspondent; but on a question so important as that which you have raised with the War Department, or in other words with the President of the United States, and, in which, I find myself incidentally involved, I must take leave to illustrate my meaning a little; in doing which, I shall employ almost *the precise language which was used on the occasions above alluded to.*

Take any three officers—Let A be the common superior, B the intermediate commander, and C the common junior. A wishes to make an order, which shall affect C. The good of the service, etiquette and country, require, no doubt, that the order should pass through B; or, if expedition and the dispersed situation of the parties make it necessary to send the order *direct* to C, (of which necessity A is the judge,) the good of the service, etiquette and country require, with as little doubt, that A notify B thereof, as soon as practicable. Such notice, of itself, has always been held sufficient, under the circumstances last stated. But we will suppose that A sends the order direct to C, and neglects to notify B thereof; and such appears to be the precise case alluded to in the order before cited. Has B no redress against this irregularity? He may unquestionably remonstrate with A, in a respectful manner, if remonstrance fails, and there be a higher military authority than A, B may appeal to it for redress. Now in the case under consideration, there existed no such higher authority—the War Department, or in other words, *the President*, being the common superior (A,) and the General of Division the intermediate commander (B) A private and respectful remonstrance, therefore, appears to have been the only mode of redress which circumstances admitted of. An appeal to the army or the public, before or after such remonstrance, seems to have been a greater irregularity than the measure complained of; to reprobate that measure publicly, as the Division order does, was to mount still higher in the scale of indecorum, but when the order goes so far as to prohibit to all officers in the division, an obedience to the commands of the President of the United States, unless received thro' Division Head Quarters, it appears to me, that nothing but mutiny and defiance, can be understood or intended.

There is another view of this subject, which must have escaped you, as I am persuaded there is not a man in America less disposed to shift responsibility from himself to a weaker party than yourself. Suppose the war department, by order of the president, sends instructions direct to the commanding officer, perhaps a captain, at Natchitoches (a post within your division) to attack the body of Spanish royalists nearest to that frontier; if the captain obeys, you arrest him; but if, in compliance with your prohibition, he sets the commands of the president at nought, he would find himself in a direct conflict with the highest military authority under the constitution, and thus would have to maintain against that "fearful odds," the dangerous position laid down in your order. Surely this consequence could not have been foreseen by you, when you penned that order.†

I must pray you to believe, sir, that I have expressed my opinion on this great question, without the least hostility to yourself, personally, and without any view of making my court in another quarter, as is insinuated by your anonymous correspondent. I have nothing to fear or hope, from either party. It is not likely that the Executive will be offended at the opinion, that *it* has committed an irregularity in the transmission of one of its orders; and, as to yourself, although I cheerfully admit that you are my *superior*, I deny that you are my *commanding* officer, within the meaning of the 6th article of the Rules and Articles of War.—Even if I belonged to your division, I should not hesitate to repeat to you all that I have said, at any time, on your subject, if a proper occasion offered; and what is more, I should expect your approbation, as in my humble judgment, refutation is impossible.

As you do not adopt the imputations contained in the anonymous letter, a copy of which you enclosed me, I shall not degrade myself by any further notice of it.

I have just shown the article from "The Columbian" to some military gentlemen of this place, from whom I learn that it was probably intended to be applied to a case which has recently occurred at West Point. The writer is supposed to proceed upon a report (which is nevertheless believed to be erroneous) that Brigadier Gen. Swift had orders from the war department, more than twelve months since, to remove capt. Partridge from the military academy, and that he suppressed those orders, &c. The author is believed to be a young man of the army, and was, at the time of publication, in this city; but not under my command, and with whom I never had the smallest intimacy. I forbear to mention his name, because it is only known by conjecture.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) W. SCOTT.

To Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson, &c. &c.

† Let it here be remembered, that this illustrative statement was strictly in reply. Gen. Jackson had said, "if my order has been the subject of your animadversions, it is believed that you will at once admit it, and the extent to which you may have gone." Gen. Scott, however, omitted one remark made by him, on all the occasions alluded to: Speaking of the order, he said, "nevertheless as this indiscretion on the part of Gen. Jackson, no doubt, proceeded from that vehemence and impetuosity of character to which we owe one of the most splendid victories, not only of the country but of the age, he (Gen. Scott) hoped, that the one act might be tolerated on account of the other." This was omitted for apposite but obvious reasons, both by himself and the anonymous writer. Gen. Scott can confidently appeal to, perhaps more than a thousand persons, in Europe and America, in proof of the pride and enthusiasm with which he has uniformly spoken of the defence of new-orleans; and, he agrees to be held infamous, if two respectable witnesses will aver, that he was ever heard, prior to the 22d December, 1817, to speak of Gen. Jackson in other terms than those of admiration.

(To be concluded in our next.)

From the New-York Columbian.

We invite the attention of the public to the following letter from the Governor's military Secretary:

TO THE PUBLIC.

In an extraordinary publication, which has recently appeared under the sanction of General Scott, he has volunteered to charge governor Clinton, with writing or dictating an anonymous letter for base and unworthy purposes.

The character of public men is public property, and when aspersions are cast upon it by those whose rank gives currency to calumny, a prompt disavowal is due, not to the traducer, but to the community.

When this extraordinary publication first met the eye of governor Clinton, I was in Albany upon public business, and at his house.—A conversation ensued, in which he stated—"That he may have met general Scott at a dinner, and it may be that a conversation took place between them respecting the order of general Jackson, although the impression on his mind at the time must have been very slight, as he has no recollection of either; but that he is fully persuaded he never upon that or any other occasion made use of any expressions, deragotary from the high respect which he entertains for general Jackson." Governor Clinton added, that on the principles of self respect, he cannot condescend to notice the effusion of a man, who has upon his own statement violated all regard for candor and propriety; but that THE INSINUATION MADE BY GENERAL SCOTT IS IN EVERY RESPECT AND IN EVERY SENSE ENTIRELY UNFOUNDED."

To general Scott, personally, no explanation is due. The publication evidently shews that he is capable, without provocation, of insinuating suspicions, derogatory from the character of a fellow citizen, and indicates at once his sense of honor, and his code of morality. When a man, whom public gratitude has elevated to a station, which identifies his conduct with the honor of his country, stoops to make a wanton attack upon the sacredness of character, he merits nothing from the party he has injured, but calm contempt, and the community he has wounded, but compassionate indignation.

FERRIS PELL.

New York, April 7, 1819.

In introducing the subjoined article, it is proper to inform the public, that so malignant a use was making at Albany of the base insinuations of General Scott, that it was deemed necessary to repel it without delay. It will be found that the expressions now used by Governor Clinton, are more pointed than in the conversation stated by his Military Secretary. *N. Y. Columbian.*

TO THE PUBLIC.

General Scott, of the army of the United States, having in a letter of the 2d January, 1818, to General Jackson, insinuated that I had written, dictated or instigated an anonymous letter to the latter gentleman, from unworthy motives, and for improper purposes; and having also concealed this imputation from me until the publication of a pamphlet which reached me on the 4th instant, I have considered it proper to declare, that I have had no agency or participation in writing, dictating or instigating any anonymous letter whatever to General Jackson—that I am entirely ignorant of the author—and that the intimation of general Scott is totally and unqualifiedly false, to all intents, and in all respects. This declaration is made from motives of respect for public opinion, and not from any regard for General Scott, whose conduct, on this occasion, is such a total departure from honor and propriety, as to render him unworthy of the notice of any man who has any respect for himself.

It is not probable that I can at this time have any recollection of having had the honor of seeing General Scott, on the 9th of June, 1817, at a dinner in New York, or of the topics of conversation as he suggests: circumstances so unimportant are not apt to be impressed on the memory. But I feel a confident persuasion, that I did not make use of any expressions incompatible with the high respect which I entertain for General Jackson.

DE WITT CLINTON.

Albany, N. Y. 6th April, 1819.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 8.

FIRES.—A fire broke out in I street in this city, in the square on this side of the Frankin Hotel, between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Four or five small dwelling houses were burnt down before the progress of the fire was arrested.

APRIL 10.

We have had for the 30 or 40 hours, ending at 5 o'clock yesterday, a gale of wind from the North West, of unusual violence as well as duration.

Heretofore our city has been providentially exempted from the casualty of *Fire*. Alarms of that description have, however, within a few days, been so frequent, as to warn us to greater vigilance and caution.

We have already noticed the fire on I street north, in which three or four small houses were destroyed, between 5 and 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening. These houses belonged to widows McKeldon and Kedgelie, and others. On Tuesday afternoon, about the same hour, the alarm of fire was given from the eastern part of the city, and three or four small brick and frame houses, the property of Mr. Law, Mr. Taylor, and others, on N. Jersey avenue, about a square above the sugar house, were burnt. Owing to the violence of the wind, the flaming cinders flew a great distance, and two or three houses, compartively remote from the fire, would have shared the fate of the smaller houses which were burnt, but for the alacrity of the citizens, who promptly assembled.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock yesterday, whilst the wind blew almost a hurricane, we had another cry of fire, and the citizens promptly turned out: this fire, near Georgetown, though menacing at first, was extinguished without doing much damage.

By the time the engines were fairly housed, the cry of fire was heard from the Navy Yard quarter; and on repairing there, it was found to be on the premises belonging to Mr Griffith Coombe and others, on the river, occupied by Mr. Geo Beall. This large three story house, and the out houses, were entirely destroyed; and it was considered fortunate that the fire was prevented from extending to the adjacent houses and board yards, which were put in jeopardy, though at some distance by the flying fire.

Just as the citizens began to retire from this fire, the alarm of fire was given from F street, two squares east of the Treasury Office, and two miles distant from the fire last mentioned. It was of course some time before the citizens and engines could be recalled. They arrived, however, in 15 or 20 minutes, but not in time to save the block of houses on fire. The large three story house belonging to Mr Walker, the tavern house belonging to Mr. John A Wilson, at the corner of F and 14th streets, that of Mr. Geo Miller, and one or two other houses, were burnt down. Great as has been the loss on this occasion, it is small compared to the destruction which was at first feared, and would certainly have ensued, had not the wind subsided after the fire began to rage. Had it blown as violent as in the morning, there is no knowing where the ravages would have stopped. As it was, several distant houses caught fire on the roof, from flying sparks, which were happily discovered in time to extinguish them.

Besides these serious fires, there were in the course of yesterday several other alarms during the day, from chimneys on fire, &c. and one or two false alarms.

Some think these fires to have been the effect of design. It is certainly a very suspicious circumstance, that the three most serious fires originated in *stables*. Some horses have been burnt, and much furniture &c. destroyed.

This morning since the above was written we have had another alarm of fire. It was at Mr Lambel's stable, near the navy yard; and was extinguished without doing much injury. [*Nat. Intel.*

FIRE AT NORFOLK.

Extract of a letter received by the editors of the National Intelligencer, dated

NORFOLK, April 8—"Our town was visited last night with a most distressing FIRE! It commenced, I believe, by accident, about 10 o'clock, in the kitchen of Dr. Martin, adjoining the large wooden building, known by the name of Rourke's hotel, on Main street; and from the buildings contiguous being of wood, and very dry, the flames soon spread with amazing rapidity. All that an active people could well do, under the then circumstances, to check the progress of the furious element, was done; but unfortunately we have no organized Fire Company, and only one or two Fire Engines, one of which belongs to the Mechanic Society, the other or others to individuals. A few buckets only were to be had; and no water of any consequence accessible, no fire hooks to pull a building down, that the combustible materials might be removed, and thereby possibly break the chain; but in lieu of them the only alternative was to blow the buildings up. The fire having communicated to them before this could be effected, the train of combustible matter could not be removed—for as soon as the fragments fell, they were enveloped in flames; consequently it appeared that no human exertion was to be found, capable of arresting its progress. The wind blew considerably fresh from the south east, which gave the fire a direction along the buildings on the north side of Main street, and it was not, until it reached Talbot street, that its course in that direction was stopped. It then continued down Talbot street to the creek, where, on blowing up the house of Mr Broughton, (the junior editor of the Herald) its ravages were here stopped also. It was about 3 o'clock this morning before it was got under. No lives were lost and I believe no serious accident happened. The loss in property is very considerable, its extent not yet known. The occupiers of houses on Main street were principally store or shop keepers, and probably had nearly their all in their houses at the time the fire broke out. Considerable quantities of goods that were saved from the fire were either destroyed in moving, or pilfered by abandoned wretches after they had been deposited in places of safety; although, to prevent depredations of this kind, guards were placed around, to protect them. But it would have been impossible for the guards to have overlooked all; they did all that it was practible for them to do. I have only time to close this sketch, as the steam boat Roanoke is just starting; but the papers hereafter will give you further particulars.

"There have been about forty-five families unhoused by this calamity, and I suppose about 150 houses, of different descriptions, burnt."

RICHMOND, VA. APRIL 6.

FIRE.—On Sunday night, the dwelling house in which Frederick Clarke, Esq resided, in sight of Manchester, and the new one which he was building, near his residence, were consumed by fire. The wind blew with great fury, and his two houses and five out-houses were on fire at the same moment. The five offices were saved by great exertions. The fire is suspected to be the work of an incendiary: of a hirling slave, who had on the same morning been detected in an act of robbery.

HAMILTON, OHIO, APRIL 6.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

Was drowned on the 27th of March at the Rope Ferry, about two miles below Middletown, in this county, *five* persons, to wit: *Davis Ball* the owner of the Ferry, Capt. *M. Auld, Thomas Wilson, Daniel Craig,* and *William Craig*, (brothers,) who in attempting to cross with the flat were not able to manage the ropes properly and it sunk. Two boys were in the flat at the time, one made his escape by swimming, the other held to the flat, and after being floated within two or three miles of this place, the current taking the flat near to the shore, the boy was enabled to get out, the flat came on and lodged on the point of a small island opposite this place. Three horses were drowned. This circumstance should be a caution to all persons owning Rope Ferries, to be more careful in time of high water.

On the same day a Mr. Miller who resided near Mr. Morrow's mill, on the Little Miami, having prepared a boat, was descending that river to the Ohio, on his way to Louisville, with his family. The river being very high, he had only descended about 8 miles when by the rapidity of the current the boat ran against a tree and was sunk. Mrs. *Miller and five children* were drowned. Mr. Miller and two young men who were with him were saved. Thus a whole family with one exception, were precipitated into an unexpected and watery grave!!

Report further states that a Mr Wilson, was drowned on Friday last, near Gainsborough, in the little Miami. *Star.*

THE PLAGUE.

Extract of a letter dated Tunis, Dec. 11, to a Gentleman in Boston.

The plague, after desolating the kingdom of Algiers has appeared here also. It broke out early in October in this city, and has since spread through a great part of the kingdom. It is estimated that the Bey loses more than 2000 subjects daily. In this city alone, whose population does not much exceed 100,000, the number of deaths per day is about 200.—On one day last week it amounted to 450, and we think quite favorably of the public health, when it descends towards 200. I will not attempt to depict to you the horrors of pestilence. My mind has been so overplied with them that it has lost all excitability, and all feeling of personal damage. The population of the city has already suffered a diminution of more than 30,000 by death and emigration—probably more than 15,000 have fallen victims to the plague in the course of three months. One vast suburb is literally dispeopled. You may form some idea of the ravages of the malady, and of the exactness with which justice is here administered in certain respects, from the remarkabie fact that a poor cobbler was the other day summoned from his stall, at the corner of a neighboring street, to take possession as sole inheritor, of twelve different estates at once. As I sit in my parlour I hear during the day almost one unbroken song from the funeral processions passing beneath the windows, like platoons of the same army, often bearing two bodies on the same bier, and of which no less than ninety have fallen under our observation in the course of a few hours. The burden of their hymn is frequently that charitable text of the Koran, "Send, O Allah, send death to the infidels." The stillness of the night is broken by the shrieks of women, heard from every quarter, lamenting in the oriental manner over the bodies of those who have just ceased to live. It is, of course, impossible to calculate the duration of this calamity; but there is reason to fear it will increase in the spring. We once read together Thucydides's account of the plague of Athens, little thinking at that time that one of us should afterwards be called to witness a similar scene. His discription applies almost exactly to the plague now raging here, and to that I refer you: or, if Greek is unfashionable among gentlemen of the law, you will find the same account more at length in Lucretius, lib. 6.

I came to this place with a becoming diffidence, but I now think myself qualified to be minister at Constantinople. To be serious when a nation keeps constantly a display of power before these barbarians, its representative has only to use common sense and discretion—or rather to abstain from imprudence and folly—in order to be respected and to accomplish all his ends. It requires, however, some decision of character to make a stand against the imposing airs of a despotic government, and some knowledge of mankind to detect the pitnic craftiness and wiles of the court of Tunis.

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21.

Mr. Mason B. Dodd, of Frederick county, Va. was killed a few days ago, by a fall from his horse. The deceased, we understand, was riding a race.

Pennsylvania Banks.

The legislature of Pennsylvania have passed a law declaring the charters of such of the banks of that state as refuse to pay specie after August next, forfeited.

ELECTIONS.

SHENANDOAH.

For Congress.

Capt. Jared Williams	533
Gen. J. Smith	29
	504
Gen. Smith's maj in Freder.	44
Capt. William's majority in the District.	460

For the Legislature.

Joseph Spangler	518
Major John Colvell	327
Capt. W. Steenbergen	262

HARDY COUNTY.

For Congress.

Thos V. Swearingen, Esq.	138
Edward Colston, Esq.	55
	83

Senate.

James Machir, Esq.	162
W. Throckmorton, Esq.	30

MAIL-ROBBERS.

We learn that the three mail robbers tried at Trenton have been acquitted of that part of the charge which would condemn them to be hung, viz perpetrating the robbery "by putting the life of the driver in jeopardy." They have, however, been convicted of robbing the mail, the punishment for which is imprisonment not exceeding TEN YEARS. [*Philad paper.*

It is asserted by a gentleman well acquainted with the climate and capacity of the soil in the Floridas, that that territory alone, under proper cultivation would be able to produce a sufficient quantity of *coffee* and *sugar* to supply the whole consumption of these articles in the United States. It is a fact that before the French Revolution St Domingo alone (on the authority of Mr. Edwards) exported upwards of 70,000,000 lbs of coffee annually, though only a small part of the island was appropriated to its cultivation. Florida then, once fixed in the hands of our enterprising and commercial people, it may reasonably be anticipated, will soon repay the $5,000,000 which it has cost us, in the production of these articles only.

Breach of Marriage Contract.

In the Superior Court of Gates county, was decided the case of *Margaret Williams*, vs. *Peter Piland* for a breach of marriage contract. The Plaintiff, who was a member, having been seduced, by the defendant, a Preacher of a certain religious society, under a promise of marriage, brought this action to recover damages for the injury she had sustained. From the evidence, the jury after a few moments consultation, brought in a verdict for $1500 damages! being one half of the supposed value of the Defendant's estate.—*Eden. N. C. Gaz.*

A letter from an officer of the U. States army, to his friend in Norfolk, dated "Cantonment, Montpelier, (A. T.) 12th March, 1819," says—

"The American troops evacuated the Floridas, on the 8th last month, much to our regret. We were relieved by 450 troops, white and black; the officers and white soldiers were Europeans and were both gentlemen and good soldiers. I have never seen more true harmony displayed by troops even of the same nation, than existed between us and the Spaniards—Pensacola is a delightful place, and is inhabited by as hospitable a people as any on the globe."

INTERESTING NEWS FROM VALPARAISO.

The ship Essex, of Nantucket, which arrived at the Vineyard 3d inst. left Valparaiso on the 1st december. Capt Russell reports that he left there three frigates, six gun brigs and five transports, just taken from the Royalists, with 1200 troops, and an immense property in goods. He also states that lord Cochrane arrived at Valparaiso, with his family, on the 28th November, in a ship of about 600 tons—Salutes were fired from every armed vessel in the port, and from the fort; a public dinner was given and great joy manifested.

A letter from Rotterdam, dated Feb. 22d, received in Boston, gives a most doleful picture of the condition of the European mercantile world. The writer, among other observations, says, "Both in this and all surrounding countries, failures of immense import have become frequent; in England, more especially, we are mortified to say, that they still continue without interruption, and money never was so scarce there—immense capitals are lost, commerce is entirely unsettled, the want of confidence universal, and the value of almost every article little more than nominal."

LIMING SEED WHEAT.

A respectable correspondent informs us, that unslacked lime has been found to answer an excellent purpose, in preparing wheat for seed. The gentleman states that he put about four or five pounds of quick lime into a sufficient quantity of water to soak one bushel of wheat, which he sowed the last spring, then added the wheat, and permitted it to remain about 12 hours. The lime by slacking, raised the temperature of the water to blood heat, and the wheat became soft and apparently par boiled. On sowing it, however, it sprouted much sooner than usual, flourished remarkably, and produced an excellent crop, entirely free from any appearance of smut. The above is probably the least expensive, and most efficacious mode of preparing wheat for seed, that has yet been discovered. *Amer. Farmer.*

A young French traveller, nephew of count Mollien, ex minister, has succeeded in reaching Tombuctoo, by way of Senegal.—His family has just received a letter from him, which announces his safe arrival in that celebrated town, hitherto unknown to Europeans, and which the unfortunate Mungo Park twice vainly attempted to reach.

A French traveller now in Egypt has discovered, at a distance of about nine hours journey from the Red Sea, an ancient city built in the mountains, between the 24th and 25th degree of latitude. There are still 300 houses in existence. Among the ruins are found temples dedicated to various divinities. There are 11 statues, and various ruins of others. He has also discovered the stations that were appointed on the route through the Desert, going from the Red Sea to the valley of the Nile. These stations are at regular distances of nine hours between each. This route is undoubtedly one of those traversed by the commerce of India, a commerce which was so flourishing at the time of the Lagides, under the first Emperors.—The situation is now ascertained of the Emerald mine, of which no certain knowledge was had for several ages.

An example of peculiar atrocity occurred in the State Prison at Charlestown, Mass. not long ago, which has not often been paralleled, in regard to ferocity of temper. The Warden had ordered one of the most ingenious workmen among the prisoners, to make a blade for a penknife, in which he was very expert, and fix it in a handle, which he held in his hand. The convict gave him an impudent look, told him if he would let him have a *quart of rum*, he would perform the work. This being refused, he offered to do it for a *pint* of spirit—but the keeper told him to begin immediately. He then peremptorily refused, swearing he would not obey him. "You won't," said the keeper, "then I'll find means to make you do it." The criminal at once placed his left hand upon the work bench, took up a hatchet, and *chopping off the ends of his fingers with it*, looking in the Warden's face, and called out "There, now you can't *make me*" *Boston paper.*

Lithography—The art of Lithography continues to make most rapid progress in France, from the rival exertions of Count LASTEYRIE and M. ENGLEMANN: their spirited emulation has done for it what a monopoly would not have accomplished in a century. Under count Lasteyrie's care, it rivals copper in almost every line of engraving; and possesses, besides, advantages peculiar to itself. A series of Lithographic prints, by Count Lasteyrie, is now publishing at Paris; the second number of which, containing six plates, has just appeared; the sixth plate is written music, or, as the Lithographers denote it, *autographed music.* The method by which this plate is executed, displays one of the most important advantages of Lithography: a person writes a letter, composes music, or makes drawing on paper in the ordinary way, excepting that he uses a peculiar ink; this is transferred to the stone by simply passing it through the press, and the stone, without further preparation, is ready to print off thousands of proofs, all equally perfect.

It is this quality of Lithography, that has secured its admission into all the French public offices; by its means 60,000 or 70,000 proclamations, in the autograph of the Minister, may be taken off and dispatched before the plate even could be engraved.

SHOCKING SUICIDE.—At New Lexington, Con. a man by the name of Clap, in a frenzy of mind occasioned by drink, ordered his wife to give him a razor to cut his throat—She refused; upon which he took up a hand axe and stuck its edge into his forehead, then turned the pole, and gave himself several severe blows on the head before he expired.

THE FLORIDAS.

It is believed, for our knowledge of the Floridas is very defective, that few, if any of the navigable rivers take their rise in the United States; but the coast is indented with two spacious bays that will afford security for shipping; particularly the large and capacious bay of Hillsborough, which will admit any vessel over the bar, not drawing more than twenty-four feet water. The principal part of the soil in the peninsula abounds in pines, called the yellow pitch pine tree, which is excellent timber for shipping: the peach and the mulberry orchards, thrive in this soil remarkably well: it is likewise abundant in grass. In the vicinity of the soil so productive of the pine, there is to be found soil of another quality: it abounds in maple oak of seven different species, all of which grow in great abundance; walnuts, chesnuts, mulberry and maple; it is likewise favorable to the cultivation of the indigo plant: figs and oranges are likewise found in this soil; but the latter fruit is not of the first quality.—Nor are the savannahs of Floridas destitute of interest, although in the wet seasons they are almost impassible; yet they are productive of grass of which cattle are extremely fond; in this soil dwarf oaks and junipers are numerous. The river swamps (by which we are not to understand marshes, but low grounds subject to inundation) abound in corn, rice, indigo, in great profusion—of timber, the maple, hickory, oak of various kinds, birch, beech, willow, the sumac, the myrtle and the locust, thrive in these low grounds. There is another species of soil of a light and spongy texture, intermixed with vegetable fibres, which tremble to a considerable extent on the approach of man or beast, and in which the latter are sometimes swallowed up and irrecoverably lost. Here is found very fine clay fit for manufacturing, bituminous earth, coal, fossil, marl, iron, lead, chalk, chrystal, and white topaz. The Floridas abound in esculent plants; wheat, rye, barley, maize, buckwheat, and rice; cotton, tobacco, peaches, pears, and apples; pitch, turpentine, hemp, all articles of naval stores abound in this country, and perhaps the finest ship timber in the world. The lakes, bays and rivers, present excellent fisheries, in all which places, several kinds of the most valuable fish are found in abundance. *Balt. Morning Chron.*

It is said the John Adams frigate has been refused entrance at the Havana.

ANECDOTE—FACT.

A very genteel, impudent-looking young man was seen to enter a church in time of service—he paused at the entrance—the congregation stared—he advanced a few steps, and deliberately surveying the whole assembly, commenced a slow march up the broad aisle—not a pew was opened—the audience were too busy for civility—he wheeled, and in the same manner performed a march, stepping, as if to Roslin Castle, or the dead march in Saul, and disappeared. A few moments after, he re entered with a huge block upon his shoulders, as heavy as he could well stagger under; his countenance was immovable—again the good people stared, and half rose from their seats, with their books in their hands. At length, he placed the block in the very centre of the principal passage, and seated himself upon it. Then, for the first time, the reproach was felt! Every pew door in the house was instantly flung open! But no—the stranger was a gentleman—he came not there for disturbance—he moved not—smiled not; but preserved the utmost decorum, until the service was concluded, when he deliberately shouldered his block, and to the same slow step, bore it off, and replaced it where he had found it.

The congregation is now, the most polite and attentive to strangers, of any in America.

Regimental Orders.

THE training of the Officers of the 55th Regt will commence in Charles-Town on the 17th of May, and continue three days.—All Officers of Light companies will attend. The muster of the Regt will take place on the 20th following, at the same place, at the hour appointed by law

VAN RUTHERFORD, Col.
55th Regt. V. M.

April 21.

ANDREW WOODS

WOULD again invite the attention of the public to his cabinet ware room; he has on hand a good assortment of common and fancy furniture, bedsteads of a variety of fashions, not exceeded for beauty and strength by any in this country—all which he sells at a low rate for cash, or on a short credit to punctual men: he sells *unadulterated* Copal Varnish unusually low: he politely but earnestly requests those who are indebted to him, to come forward and pay the whole or some part of the debt, as he is in great want of money to discharge pressing claims on him.

Charlestown, April 21.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber returns her thanks to her friends for the encouragement given her in her line of business, and wishes to inform them that, she has now a good assortment of Medicines, which she will sell on the most reasonable terms to punctual customers for cash or a reasonable credit. She has also a variety of fresh Confectionary, Martinique cordials, Madeira citron; Tamarinds, and almost every article generally kept in Apothecary shops. Physicians and others are invited to call and judge for themselves. Being in want of money, she takes this opportunity to entreat those indebted to her, to call and settle their accounts, a compliance with which request will oblige their friend and humble servant.

JANE WOODS, sen.

April 21.

NOTICE.

I SHALL have a Carding Machine erected immediately, at Dr. Strait's mill

GEO. EVANS.

April 21.

To Boat Builders.

WILL be offered, to the *lowest* bidder, on the 15th of May next, at Harper's Ferry, the building of a Ferry Boat, to be delivered at Harper's Ferry.

AZIAS CRAMPTON, & Co.

April 21.

RYE FOR SALE.

THE subscribers wish to sell two or three hundred bushels of Rye, which may be had on good terms.

THOS BRISCOE,
JAMES HITE,
Adm'ors of J. Briscoe, dec'd.

April 14.

SHAD AND HERRINGS

CAN be had, in any reasonable quantities, and at moderate prices at the *White House Fishery* of the Belvoir estate, on the river Potomac; and persons from the country, as well as water customers, are invited to that shore, where they may expect the best treatment, and every facility, in getting such supplies as they need, which that well known Fishery, and the utmost attention of the subscriber, can afford. Having been long experienced in that business on the Delaware river, and having taken the Fishery for several seasons, he has caused a complete outfit to be made, not only for taking SHAD, as heretofore, but HERRINGS, of which it is well known that almost any number may be caught at that shore, when the glaze are in the river. A very complete and extensive Fish house, on the spot, may be made use of by persons disposed to put up fish extensively, and who bring barrels and salt for the purpose. A number of barrels, and a quantity of salt, may probably also be had at the Fish house.

As the Sandy Point Herring Fishery at the mouth of Pohick Creek, on the same estate, is carried on this season by Mr John Henderson, there will be the greater certainty that customers will not be disappointed in herrings, the two Fisheries being near together: But country customers are cautioned not to come too early as, of late years, they have several times done, and by returning home have missed of getting their supply, which afterwards was plentiful.

SAM'L WHITEALL.

White House Landing, April 11

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Wednesday the 31st of March last, a mulatto girl named

VENUS,

about 15 years of age, rather small—took with her two linsey frocks, one blue, the other brown; striped. She wears her hair about her temples and forehead in plats.—Her father and mother is the property of Mr. B. C. Washington. A reward of ten dollars will be given for securing her in the jail of Jefferson county, and if apprehended out of this county and secured in any jail, and information given so that the subscriber gets her again, the above reward.

JOHN O'BANION.

April 14.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

THE DUELIST.

There is a curse—'tis dark and fell,
As fallen spirits know;
It rings affliction's deepest knell—
It stamps despairing wo!

'Tis thou, FALSE HONOR! baleful fiend,
That lures with secret guile;
'Tis thou, by tyrant Custom screen'd,
That murders with a smile!

'Tis thou that spurns the hallow'd ties,
That mutual souls entwine;
By *Friendship's* hand the victim dies,
An offering to thy shrine!

The woes that rend the *widowed* breast,
And rise with keen despair—
The sigh that speaks the heart oppress,
The hapless *Orphan's* tear—

These are thy triumphs, HONOR!—these
The trophies of thy fame;
And such the *envied* laurel wreaths,
That cluster round thy name! S.

SPRING.

Like a maiden, shy and fearful,
Hidden now by turns, and seen
Frowning now, and now more cheerful,
SPRING, creation's fickle queen!

WINTER's wither'd clutches hold thee,
Doating on thy youthful charms,
SUMMER, longing to infold thee,
Pulls thee to his ardent arms.

DILEMMA.

A pupil agrees with a lawyer as follows, viz. to pay for his instruction, $100 for the first cause he wins for a client, after his time is out; that time having expired, and the pupil acting as a lawyer has no cause offered to plead upon: The instructing lawyer being uneasy for his $100, commences an action for the recovery of his debt, upon this supposition—if I win the cause, I recover the money by judgment of court: but if I lose, he wins, and the money is mine by his contract. The young man supposes—if I lose the cause, the lawyer cannot demand upon contract, as we agreed—if I win, he loses, according to judgment of the court.

Quere—How must the judge determine in this cause, without impairing the contract or affecting the consideration of the parties' claim.

Degrees of Comparison. An Irishman meeting an acquaintance, thus accosted him: "Ah! my dear, who do you think I have just been speaking to! Your old friend, Patrick: faith, and he is grown so thin, I hardly knew him: to be sure, you are thin, but *he is thinner than both of us put together.*"

Anecdote.—A British General officer conversing with Bishop H. respecting prayers, remarked that the neatest and shortest he ever heard of, was made by a soldier going into the battle of Waterloo, which was, "Great God if there is a God, have mercy on my soul if I have one." The Bishop concealed the mortification he felt at the impletyy of the tale, replied, that possibly such a prayer might have been put up by an ignorant soldier; but that an *officer* informed him that on going into that battle, he thus most earnestly prayed—"*Heavenly Father if in the battle I forget thee, do not thou forget me.*" The officer felt the pungency of the rebuke.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Hammond* and *Brown*, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The subscribers therefore take this method of returning their thanks to their many friends who have favored them with their custom since their commencement in business.—They would also apprize those whose accounts remain unsettled, of the necessity of making immediate payment to R. Brown, who is authorised to receive and give receipts for the same.

TH HAMMOND,
R. BROWN.

NEW FIRM.

The subscribers having formed a partnership, wish to inform their friends and the public that they intend carrying on the *Mercantile* business in that old established store, formerly occupied by *Hammond* and *Brown*. The business will in future be conducted under the firm of

Jefferson & Brown.

Charlestown, April 14.

FOR SALE,

Early white potatoes and round red ditto.

THO. HAMMOND.

April 14.

Humphreys and Keyes,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few barrels FLOUR, manufactured for family use, out of selected wheat.

April 7.

Real Property for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell on accommodating terms, one hundred and seventy acres of first rate land, situate within one mile of Charlestown; this land can be so laid off as to have on it a large never failing spring, and an excellent orchard.—Also, a brick house and lot in this town, with a good corn house, smoke house, &c. This property would be an excellent situation for a waggon maker or black smith. Also ten acres of as good land (probably) as ever was, lying near the town, eight acres of which is heavily clothed with timber. I will also sell one unimproved lot back of Mr. Fulton's Hotel, being a most excellent situation, and well worth improving.

Terms may be known, and good bargains had, for the whole, or any part of the above described property, on application to

GEO. W. HUMPHREYS.

Charlestown, April 7.

CONWAY SLOAN

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A supply of fresh Medicines.

ALSO,

In addition, the following Sundries:

Best Muscatel Raisins,
Best Bloom ditto
Best soft shelled Almonds,
Filberts, Prunes, Figs,
Madeira Citron,
Best English Mustard,
Cayenne Pepper,
Philadelphia Porter in bottles,
Sweet oil in flasks and bottles,
Pumice stone,
Scraped gum copal,
English Saffron,
Fancy Shaving Soap,

A fresh supply of

Sodaic Powders in boxes,

Also a complete assortment of

Fresh Confectionary,

Best Spanish cigars,
Common ditto,

Which with every article in the Apothecary business, he will sell on moderate terms.

April 7.

PLASTER OF PARIS.

I have a quantity of Plaster of Paris for sale at my mill on the Opequon, near Smithfield, which I will exchange for any kind of grain. I will pound and grind Plaster for two dollars and fifty cents per ton, and have it done immediately.

SAMUEL CAMERON.

Feb. 24.

VOCAL MUSIC.

HAVING been solicited by a number of citizens of Charlestown, to open a singing school, I propose commencing in Charlestown, so soon as a sufficient number of scholars offer. I have on hand a choice selection of Music, lately published.

JAMES M. BOYD.

March 31.

ELECTION.

An election will be held, at the court house of this county, on the fourth Monday in April next, to choose a fit person to represent the district composed of the counties of Jefferson, Berkeley, Hampshire and Hardy in the Congress of the United States—also a Senator for the district composed of the counties of Jefferson and Frederick, and two suitable persons to represent the county of Jefferson in the Legislature of this commonwealth.

John Packett,
Sheriff of Jefferson County.

March 17.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the post-office at Harper's Ferry, on the 31st March, 1819.

A—Robert Avis, Jacob Aldstadt.
B—William Brawner, 2; Jonah Buffington, 4; Jeremiah Beckham.
C—David Conklin, 2; Capt. Jacob Coons, Mrs. Mary Coats, Nathaniel Craghill, David Coons, Joshua Cox.
D—William Demry, Basil Deaver, Mrs. Donaldson.
F—Henry Fetzer.
G—Elizabeth Grim, Jeremiah Gettings, Ebenezer Grubb.
H—Joshua Hall, John H. Hall, 3; Sam'l Henkle, George Hawkin.
J—John Ingram, Elizabeth Jacobs, John Jones, Henry Jarber.
K—Rev. Thomas Keyes.
L—Miss Margaret C. Little.
M—Thomas McCans, Edward L. Miles, Nancy McDade, Abner Meck.
N—Col. Isaiah Nichols, Philip Near, John Nycewanger.
O—Samuel Orford, Charles Orrick.
P—James Pollock.
R—Susannah Riley, Norris Read, Sarah Russell.
S—Samuel Strider, William Strider, John Strider, 2; William Shephard, 4; John Spalding, John Shafer, John Seekafoose, Jesse Speaker.
W—John Wood, Philip Wager, Basil Williamson.
Z—George Zorger.

R. HUMPHREYS, *P. M.*

April 7.

FLAX SEED.

WE want to purchase a quantity of *Flax Seed.*

Humphreys & Keyes.

Near the Market House.

March 3.

List of Letters,

In the Post-office, Charlestown, Va. on the 31st March, 1819.

A.
John Allemong,
Deborah Athey,
Maria Anderson,
Robert Avis,
James Avis,
Cath. Ainsworth, 2.
B.
Ann Brown,
John Bell,
Benj. Beeler,
Henry Berry,
John G. Blanchard,
Edward S. Bell,
Richard Baylor,
Hezekiah Bernard,
Herru Wellelm Buchholz,
George Bryan,
Mary Ann Buckmaster,
Philip Burns,
Thos. S. Bentley,
Mr. Burns,
John Buckmaster, 2;
Robert Bailey,
Joel Blue,
Zach. Buckmaster.
C.
Andrew Cage,
Nath'l Craghill, 2;
Wm. P. Craghill, 3;
Edward Cage,
John Carlisle,
Juliet Collins,
John Clapper, 2;
Jacob Churchman,
Alex. Cleveland,
Craghill & Little,
Solomon Coover,
William Clark,
Saml. J. Cramer,
William Conway,
John Cahal.
D.
Thomas Davis,
Elias Dorsey,
Ann Drew,
Richard Duffield,
Alcy Didenhover, 2;
Dr. Dodridge,
Dolphin Drew,
E.
Wm. Engle,
John Engdon,
David Eichelberger,
F.
Jacob Fisher,
William Free,
Robert Fulton, 2;
Orton Frisbey,
James Fulton,
G.
Frances Gwynn,
Lydia Gurg,
Francis Gardner,
Thos Griggs, jr.
Lucy Ann Griffith,
John Griggs,
William Grove,
Charles Gibbs,
E. C F Gibony,
Eleanor Gephart,
H.
Frances C. Hite, 2;
John Heller,
Jacob Heatwhol,
Henry Haines,
Henry Hunter,
John Hinkle,
James Hite,
Mr. Husson, (care of Jacob Hartman,)
Wm. Hollis,
Ann B. Hubbell.
I.
Abram Isler, 2;
Maria Irvines,
Lucurs Jones,
Benj. Johnson,
John J. Jacobs.
Hamilion Jefferson.
K.
Geo. Kisinger,
Samuel Keeler,
William King,
Danl. Kabell, jr.
L.
Elizabeth Lee,
William Latimore,
John Lock,
Thomas Likens, 3;
Job Lewis,
Jane Little,
Mary Lewis,
William Lee,
John Lowry,
Mary A. Lee,
Hannah Lott,
William Low.
M.
James H. Moore,
James Mullholland,
Matilda M. Moore,
James Malory,
David Moore,
Mm. McCaughtry,
Michael Musselman,
Catherine Monehon,
Wm. Martin,
David McLaughlin,
Patrick McIlenary,
Jonas Mathews,
Mr. Myers, mill wright
Eliza. M'Clannahan,
Jacob Moler,
Cato Moore.
Lydia Myers.
O.
Sam'l O. Offutt, 2;
John Ott,
David Oglevie,
Martin Overfield.
P.
Jacob Parson,
Lydia Peterson,
John Poios,
John Peck,
John Potter.
R.
Geo. Reynolds, 2;
Sam'l Rockenbough,
Wm H Ransdn,
Christopher Ridenour
E. Rootes,
Rebecca Ridgway,
John Ratrie.
S.
Wm. Stephenson,
Colbert Stewart,
Mary B. Saunders, 3;
Jacob Stephen or Steffy
Joseph Shade,
Danl. Smith,
Henry Sheppard,
Nath'l H. Saunders,
James L. Ranson,
John Smith,
Steed Skinner,
Jacobs Shafforer,
Wm. Stedman,
Rebecca Stanford,
Sarah Stevens,
Alex. Strath.
T.
Thomas Taylor, 2;
Thomas Thompson
Wm. Taylor.
V.
C. Vanderbelt, 2;
Geo. Vestal.
W.
Andrew Woodrow,
Richard Williams,
Elizabeth Whiting,
Patty Webb,
Aquilla Willet, 2;
John Wheeler,
Elizabeth Willis,
Jno. W. S. Wager,
Adam Wever,
John B Weldon, 2;
Samuel Wright,
Bald Woodley,
Elizabeth Wykoff.
Y.
John Younking,
Mary or Jos. Young.

HUMPHREY KEYES, *P. M.*

April 7.

YOUNG NORTH STAR,

WILL stand this season, (commencing the 5th of April, and ending the 1st of July,) on Mondays and Tuesdays in each week, at the subscriber's farm on Bullskin—on Wednesdays and Thursdays at Moses Scott's mill on the Opequon, and on Fridays and Saturdays at John Rosenberger's mill, near Smithfield, (public days excepted) and will be let to mares at the low price of *Five Dollars* the season, which may be discharged by the payment of four dollars the 20th of Aug. next—*Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* the single leap, and *Seven Dollars* to insure a mare in foal. Parting with the mare or not attending regularly, forfeits the insurance.

YOUNG NORTH STAR is a handsome dark-bay, full sixteen hands high, well made either for saddle or draught, four years old this spring—his grand sire was the imported horse *North Star*, and the grand sire of his dam, *Nebuchadnezzar*. To say more is unnecessary, as his form will recommend him to all impartial judges.

The horse will be kept by Henry Cullumber.

JOHN MYERS.

March 10.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Jefferson County, To wit.

March Court, 1819, *being the 23d day of the month.*

Henry Crowl, Plaintiff,
vs.
Margaret Gummert, widow of Christian Gummert, dec'd, Hugh M'Name and Susannah his wife, late Susannah Gummert, Abraham Isler and Mary his wife, late Mary Gummert; Christian Gummert, John Gummert and Daniel Gummert, infant children of John Gummert, dec'd; William Brown and Esther his wife, late Ester Gummert, widow of said John Gummert, deceased, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the parties by their attornies, and the defendants Abraham Isler and Mary his wife, late Mary Gummert, and John Gummert and Daniel Gummert, infant children of John Gummert, dec'd, and William Brown and Esther his wife, late Esther Gummert, widow of said John Gummert, deceased, not having entered their appearance and given security agreeably to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth: It is therefore ordered that they do appear here on the fourth Monday in May next, and answer the bill of the compainant—and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Farmer's Repository, printed in Charlestown, for two months, and posted at the front door of the court house of the said county of Jefferson.

A Copy—Teste,

ROBERT G. HITE, *Clk.*

Jefferson County, ss.

February Court 1819, *being the 23d day of the month.*

George Bryan, Plaintiff,
vs
Charles Haskinson, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the Plaintiff by his attorney, and the defendant having failed to enter his appearance and give security, agreeably to the act of assembly, and the rules of this Court: And it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth—On the motion of the Plaintiff, by his attorney, it is ordered that the said Defendant, do appear here on the fourth Monday in May next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Farmer's Repository, printed in Charles Town, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court House of this County.

A Copy—Test.

R. G. HITE, C. J. C.

FOR SALE,

A noted Tavern and Store Stand,

In Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, Va.

A LOT of ground and three brick buildings, on the corner of German and Princess streets, fronting on German 63, and on Princess 121 feet. On the same lot a large frame house, two stories high, (out of repair,) a frame stable, and a large brick smoke house, calculated for the use of two families. In the corner buildings are twenty four rooms, and nineteen fire places, three kitchens are under the houses, and three cellars. These houses are so constructed, as to admit of the whole number being used as a tavern, or separated into five different tenements, which are at present divided into three, namely, the Globe Tavern, (kept by Mr. James) a store and dwelling house—This corner is well known as the most public stand in the town for business, situated where the two principle streets cross each other. Also a few rods from the aforesaid corner, a valuable lot of ground, on German street, with a stable, cow house, &c. and near the town, an out lot of five acres, in three dirich visions, well enclosed. Also 1360 acres of land on a water of the Monongahalia river, a dividing line of Harrison and Monongalia counties in the state of Virginia. This tract is situated in the heart of a fine grazing country, and a great proportion of excellent bottom land, well timbered and watered, a bold stream of water, which, in wet seasons is navigable, passing through the whole extent of the tract, and holding out advantages for mills, &c. This tract, if not sold, may be had in exchange for land in this neighborhood.

When we examine into the present flourishing state of Shepherdstown, and the many decided advantages it possesses, we must see the growing prosperity of the place in a great degree ensured. Situated on the banks of the Potomac river, which is navigable for boats, passing through an extensive, fertile, populous and healthy valley, within seventy miles of the seat of the General Government, Georgetown, Alexandria and Baltimore, a turnpike road to the latter place, except about four miles, which will soon be completed and *connected* with the Winchester turnpike road, now going on from this place, by a bridge across the Potomac river, opposite the town, and at the lower end of *Princess street.* It is now seen that the town property herein described for sale, will claim the attention of persons of capital and enterprise; and those who may be desirous of owning it, will do well to be early with their applications, to the undersigned, either in person or by letter.

The stock of *GOODS* on hand, will also be sold, on very accommodating terms.

JAMES BROWN

Shepherdstown, March 24.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

VOL. XII.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1819. [No. 577.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMERS' 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.

ANDREW WOODS

WOULD again invite the attention of the public to his cabinet ware room; he has on hand a good assortment of common and fancy furniture, bedsteads of a variety of fashions, not exceeded for beauty and strength by any in this country—all which he sells at a low rate for cash, or on a short credit to punctual men: he sells *unadulterated* Copal Varnish unusually low: he politely but earnestly requests those who are indebted to him, to come forward and pay the whole or some part of the debt, as he is in great want of money to discharge pressing claims on him.

Charlestown, April 21.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber returns her thanks to her friends for the encouragement given her in her line of business, and wishes to inform them that, she has now a good assortment of Medicines, which she will sell on the most reasonable terms to punctual customers for cash or a reasonable credit. She has also a variety of fresh Confectionary, Martinique cordials, Madeira citron; Tamarinds, and almost every article generally kept in Apothecary shops. Physicians and others are invited to call and judge for themselves. Being in want of money, she takes this opportunity to entreat those indebted to her, to call and settle their accounts, a compliance with which request will oblige their friend and humble servant.

JANE WOODS, sen.

April 21.

Regimental Orders.

THE training of the Officers of the 55th Regt. will commence in Charles Town on the 17th of May, and continue three days—All Officers of Light companies will attend. The muster of the Regt will take place on the 20th following, at the same place, at the hour appointed by law.

VAN RUTHERFORD, Col.
55th Regt. V. M.

April 21.

NOTICE.

I SHALL have a Carding Machine erected immediately, at Dr. Straith's mill.

GEO. EVANS.

April 21.

To Boat Builders.

WILL be offered, to the *lowest* bidder, on the 15th of May next, at Harper's Ferry, the building of a Ferry Boat, to be delivered at Harper's Ferry.

AZIAS CRAMPTON, & Co.

April 21.

FOR SALE,

Early white potatoes and round red ditto.

THO. HAMMOND.

April 14.

Valuable Mill Property

FOR RENT.

I WILL rent for a term of years a merchant mill on a never failing stream of water, with two pair of burrs, and all necessary machinery, together with an excellent saw mill, both of which are in good repair, and surpassed by none as to their situation, being only five miles from the Shenandoah, and twelve from the Potomac, in that Valley so famed for its fertility. There is attached to these mills a good stone dwelling house, kitchen, and other necessary buildings. Possession may be had on the first day of July.

JOHN HAINES.

Jefferson county, Va. April 14.

VOCAL MUSIC.

HAVING been solicited by a number of citizens of Charlestown, to open a singing school, I propose commencing in Charlestown, so soon as a sufficient number of scholars offer. I have on hand a choice selection of Music, lately published.

JAMES M. BOYD.

March 31.

CORRESPONDENCE

Between major general Jackson and brevet major general Scott, on the subject of an order, bearing date the 22d April, 1817; published by the former, to the troops of his division, and printed about the same time, in most of the public papers.

[CONCLUDED.]

LETTER III.

General Jackson to General Scott.

Head quarters, Division of the South,
Nashville, Dec. 3, 1817.

SIR—I have been absent from this place a considerable time, rendering the last friendly office I could to a particular friend, whose eyes I closed on the 20th ult. Owing to this, your letter of the 4th of October was not received until the 1st inst.

Upon the receipt of the anonymous communication made me from New-York, I hastened to lay it before you; that course was suggested to me by the respect I felt for you as a man and a *soldier*, and that you might have it in your power to answer how far you had been guilty of so base and inexcusable conduct—Independent of the services you had rendered your country, the circumstance of your wearing the badge and insignia of a soldier, led me to the conclusion, that I was addressing a gentleman. With these feelings you were written to; and had an idea been for a moment entertained, that you could have descended from the high and dignified character of a major general of the United States, and used language so opprobrious and insolent, as you have done, rest assured I should have viewed you as rather too contemptable to have held any converse with you on the subject. If you have lived in the world thus long in the entire ignorance of the obligations and duties which honor impose, you are indeed past the time of learning; and surely he must be ignorant of them, who seems so little under their influence.

Pray, sir, does your recollection serve, in what school of philosophy you were taught, that to a letter inquiring into the nature of a supposed injury, and clothed in language decorous and unexceptionable, an answer should be given, couched in pompous insolence and bullying expression? I had hoped that what was charged upon you by my anonymous correspondent, was unfounded; I had hoped so, from a belief that Gen. Scott was a soldier and a gentleman; but when I see those statements doubly confirmed by his own words, it becomes a matter of inquiry, how far a man of honorable feelings can reconcile them to himself, or longer set up a claim to that character. Are you ignorant, sir, that had my order, at which your refined judgment is so extremely touched, been made the subject of inquiry, you might, from your standing, not your character, been constituted one of my judges?—How very proper then was it, thus situated, and without a knowledge of any of the attendant circumstances, for you to have prejudged the whole matter. This at different times, and in the circle of your friends you could do, and yet had I been arraigned, and you detailed as one of my judges, with the designs of an assassin lurking under a fair exterior, you would have approached the holy sanctuary of justice. Is conduct like this congenial with that high sense of dignity which should be seated in a soldier's bosom? Is it due from a brother officer to assail in the dark the reputation of another, and stab him at a moment when he cannot expect it? I might insult an honorable man by questions such as these, but shall not expect that they will harrow up one who must be dead to all those feelings which are the true characteristic of a gentleman.

In terms polite as I was capable of noting, I asked you if my informant had stated truly—if you were the author of the publication and remarks charged against you, and to what extent: a reference to your letter, without any comment of mine, will inform how far you have pursued a similar course;—how little of the gentleman, and how much of the hectoring bully you have manifested. If nothing else would, the epaulets which grace your shoulders, should have dictated to you a different course, and have admonished you, that however small may have been your respect for another—respect for yourself should have taught you the necessity of replying, at least mildly, to the enquiries I suggested; and more especially should you have done this, when your own convictions must have fixed you as guilty of the abominable crime of detraction—of slandering, and behind his back, a brother officer. But not content with answering to what was proposed; your ever weening vanity has led you to make an offering of your advice.* Believe me, sir, it is not in my power to render you my thanks; I think too highly of myself to suppose I stand at all in need of your admonitions, and too lightly of you to appreciate them as useful. For good advice I am always thankful; but never fail to spurn it when I know it to flow from an incompetent or corrupt source; the breast where base and guilty passions dwell is not the place to look for virtue, or any thing that leads to virtue. My notions, sir, are not those now taght in modern schools, and in fashionable high life, they were imbibed in ancient days, and hitherto have, and yet bear me to the conclusion, that he who can wantonly outrage the feelings of another—who, without cause, can extend injury where none is done, is capable of any crime, however detestable in its nature, and will not fail to commit it, whenever it may be imposed by necessity.

I shall not stoop, sir, to a justification of my order before you, or to notice the weakness and absurdities of your tinsel rhetoric, it may be quite conclusive with yourself, and I have no disposition to attempt convincing you, that your ingenuity is not so profound as you have imagined it. To my government, whenever it may please, I hold myself liable to answer, and to produce the reasons which prompted me to the course I took: and to the *intermeddling* pimps and spies of the War Department, who are in the garb of gentlemen, I hold myself responsible for any grievance they may labor under on my account; with which you have my permission to number yourself. For what I have said, I offer no apology; you have deserved it all, and more were it necessary to say more—I will barely remark in conclusion, that if you feel yourself aggrieved at what is here said, any communication from you will reach me safely at this place.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON.

Brevet Major General W. Scott, United States Army, New-York.

The foregoing extraordinary letter was laid aside until almost forgotten. When certain of his feelings, General Scott sat down to reply to it. He thought of New Orleans and some other affairs, in which the parties had been respectively engaged, and it appeared to him that a brace of pistols could add nothing to the character of either. He conceived that at the age he had then attained, some little reputation for temper and moderation began to be an object worthy of *his* consideration, however they might be disregarded by his opponent.—In fact, it did not once *seriously* occur to him, that the courage of either could be put in question; and, therefore, he found himself perfectly at liberty to consult his sense of justice and propriety, rather than his passions. Yet he understands, that, on this point, General Jackson shrugs his shoulders and looks mysteriously, whilst he suffers his minions to flatter him, that he has obtained a triumph. Miserable vanity! Most puerile and unworthy conceit! A triumph over the fears of General Scott! The latter does not doubt the courage of general Jackson, yet he might enumerate several affairs, in any one of which, he was, probably, exposed, to greater personal danger than general Jackson has encountered in his whole military career. And here let him not be called a fool for boasting," for he may say with one of the greatest of men, "mine enemy has forced me to it." But is it a boast, in an American, to assert his indifference to personal danger? General Scott has commanded some thousands of his countrymen at different times, and does not remember three individuals among them, who were deficient in that almost universal attribute.

But the foregoing letter has been represented as a *challenge*, and the reply to it a non-acceptance—*on the ground of religious scruples.*—The double falsehood will not escape the reader, although it be true, that general Scott, in a playful humour, chose to treat the letter as a challenge. And as to the other point, however repugnant to his principles, it may be, "to do a contrived murder," either under forms, or in violation of them; or by his own voluntary seeking—General Scott, whenever he shall think it necessary, will be as free to defend his reputation against calumny, as he would be to slay a robber who should attempt his life on the highway. He knows of no code of morals which would disarm him in either case, nor does the *promise* in the following letter; for as that was made without consideration, so may it be withdrawn, without explanation or apology.

LETTER IV.

General Scott to General Jackson.

Head quarters, 1st and 3d military departments,
New-York, Jan 2d, 1818.

SIR—Your letter of the 3d ultimo, was handed me about the 22d, and has not been read, I might say thought of, since. These circumstances will show that it is my wish to reply to you dispassionately.

I regret that I cannot accept the challenge you offer me. Perhaps I may be restrained from wishing to level a pistol at the breast of a fellow being, in private combat, by a sense of religion; but lest this motive should excite the ridicule of gentlemen of liberal habits of thinking and acting, I beg leave to add, that I decline the honour of *your* invitation from *patriotic scruples.* My ambition is not that of Erostratus. I should think it would be easy for you to console yourself under this refusal, by the application of a few epithets, as coward, &c. to the object of your resentment, and I here promise to leave you until the next war, to persuade yourself of their truth.

Your famous order bears date the 22d April, 1817. At intervals of three or four months thereafter—that is, when it had been officially published to the troops of your division, and printed in almost every paper in the Union—as if to challenge discussion—I found myself in company where it was the subject of conversation. Not being under your command, I was as free to give my opinion on that *public act* as any one else; for I presume, you will not assert, that where an officer is not expressly restrained by the military code, he has not all the rights of any other citizen. For this fair expression of opinion, on a principle as universal as the profession of arms—and which opinion I, afterwards, *at your instance*, state to you, in all its detail, you are pleased to charge me with having slandered you behind your back!!—an accusation, which I consider the more amusing, as I never had the honor of being in your *presence* in all my life! I can assure you, sir, that nothing but my great respect for your superior age and services, prevents me from indulging, also, in a little bitter pleasantry on this point.

It seems that you are under the further impression that if you had been brought to trial for publishing that order—(an idea that I never heard any other suggest,) and I appointed one of your judges, that, assassin-like, I should have approached the holy sanctuary of justice, &c. such is, I think, your language. Now, like you, (without believing one word of it,) it would be as easy for me, (manually,) to retort all this abuse, as it was for you to originate it; but I must inform you, sir, that however much I may desire to emulate certain portions of your history, I am not at all inclined to follow the pernicious example that your letter furnishes.

You complain of harshness on my part. My letter to which yours is a reply, is, doubtless, somewhat bold in its character, but, believing that in an affair with you, it was only necessary to have right on one's side, in order to obtain approbation, I had no other care in its composition, than to avoid every thing, personally offensive, as far as the truth, and a fair discussion of the subject would permit; and I still rest persuaded, that the fact corresponds with my intention. It is true, that I spoke of you, and treated you, as a MAN, without the petty qualifications of common usage, because, in addressing *you*, they were then considered as so many diminutives; but I am now to apprehend that universal success and applause have somewhat spoiled you; and that I shall ultimately be obliged to fall into the common place habit, observed in respect to common place people, and consider you as nothing more than a gentleman.

Permit me to request—I think I have a right to demand—a sight of the *original* anonymous letter which has given rise to this discussion.—If I mistake not your correspondent is a greater personage than you, perhaps, imagine—nay so high, that he has once essayed to sit himself above the highest in our political sphere. The letter shall be returned as soon as the *hand* is compared with that of a certain agent of the personage alluded to.

I cannot close this letter without expressing a belief, that on the return of your wonted magnanimity, I shall be requested to burn the one which has elicited it, by way of apology for the injury it does me. Accordingly, it has been seen, as yet, but by one individual (of my staff) and shall be held in reserve, until a certain time has elapsed—attending that just expectation. In the mean time, I shall have the honor to remain, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

(Signed) W. SCOTT.

To maj gen. Andrew Jackson.

No reply has ever been given to the foregoing, and of course general Scott has never seen the original anonymous letter. His suspicions and the whole correspondence were fully communicated in January, 1818, to a particular friend of governor Clinton, who was perfectly at liberty to give notice thereof to that personage. Whether he did so or not general Scott is not informed. A copy of the correspondence whould have been sent to Mr. Clinton, but for the prohibitory regulation above cited, and which came out before general Jackson had had time to reply to the letter, if he had been so disposed. General Scott, until his opponent had set him the example (a precedent not *disapproved* by the War Department) supposed that the first sentence of the regulation "all publications," &c. interdicted manuscript copies as well as others. Until then a distinction of this sort appeared to him absurd: for how easy would it be for any of the numerous persons to whom general Jackson has delivered copies, or rather parts of the correspondence, to print them. The moment they passed out

* When, where? General Scott is unconscious of the fact.