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,
Hezekish 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.

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 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 taught 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.

of his hands they ceased to be under his control.

After all, it is possible, that the suspicions above expressed are unjust, as it respects *one individual*; although there is not room to doubt, that the anonymous letter was writen to serve the views of Mr. Clinton, and that those views have been effected, at least so far as they respect general Jackson. Should general Scott ever discover or find cause to believe, that Mr. Clinton neither wrote nor dictated the anonymous letter, there is no apology which one gentleman may prescribe to another, that shall not be promptly and cheerfully rendered.

And here, general Scott must, in candour, state, that sometime during the summer or fall of 1818, when a threat of general Jackson's (that he meant to visit New York for the purpose of "calling out" general Scott—published in a Georgia paper, on information derived, as was said, from an officer direct from Florida) was mentioned in the hearing of Mr. Clinton, the latter replied—"General Jackson would have enough to do, if he undertook to fight every body who thinks with general Scott, on the subject of the famous order,"—intimating thereby, that he (Mr. Clinton) was still one of those persons. General Scott's informant who had previously heard of the suspicion entertained in respect to the anonymous letter, was certainly impressed, in that incidental conversation, with the idea, that Mr. Clinton had no agency in dictating the letter—General Scott would be very well content to yield himself to the same belief.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser of April 16.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival last evening of the ship *Rosalie*, capt. Merry in 38 days from London, we have received from our attentive Correspondent, regular files of papers to the evening of the 5th of March; Lloyd's List of the 3d, Shipping List to the 4th, and New Prince Current of the 2d, all inclusive. From these papers we have made the following extracts.

The Courier of March 5, contains Paris dates of the 2d. The chamber of Peers was to meet on that day, to receive a communication from the King.

The Duke of Richilieu has appropriated the gratuity which was given to him by the legislature to the endowment of an hospital at Bordeaux. The sum was 50,000 francs. The Duke in presenting this donation observed "I desire to see this endowment employed to the advantage of a town which has acquired so many claims to the esteem of all good Frenchmen. Besides the motives which I hold in common with all the real friends of Monarchy, I have others to attach me to Bordeaux, which I am happy to recal on this occasion.—The remembrance of my name and family still lives in your city, after so many events calculated to efface it. I cannot refrain from attributing much of the cordiality which I have received from the inhabitants of Bordeaux, to the respect which they retain for the memory of my grandfather, and their reception will ever remain deeply graven on my heart."

The latest accounts of the plague was received by a letter from Madrid, dated Feb. 16, which méntions that it has diminished at Tangiers; but it has extended itself almost throughout the kingdom of Morocco, and makes great progress in Fez and Mequinez. The news from Tunis is almost as alarming: 300 persons are carried off daily by this dreadful scourge, which prevails in every quarter of that Regency. In the Peninsula, and the adjacent isles, the Quarantine Laws are enforced with the utmost rigour.

An article from Brussels, dated the 27th Feb. states, that the persons who were about to be tried for the conspiracy which was detected last October, are accused of having formed a plot, the object of which was to assemble a body of 500 French military on half pay, and with their help to seize on his Majesty the Emperor of Russia to carry him off, (but to what place is not said,) and to keep him as an hostage for *Bonaparte*.

The hon. Mr. lamb, the new member for Westminster, took his seat in the House of Commons on the 4th of March. The result of the election was for

Mr. Lamb,	4465,
Mr. Hobhouse,	3861,
Major Cartwright,	38,

In the House of Lords, on the 4th of March, the Earl of Darnesley wished to know when it was intended to lay upon the table the Convention with the United States of America.—He asked the question, (he observed,) because the subject involved considerations of a very important nature. In reply, the Earl of Liverpool, said, "he expected to receive, without delay, the commands of the Prince Regent, to lay the document alluded to before their Lordships; and it would no doubt be on the table in the course of a few days."

In the House of Commons, on the 2d of March, Sir I Macintosh, moved for the appointment of a select committee, to consider so much of the criminal law as related to the capital punishment of felonies; with instructions to report their conversations thereupon to the House. On this question a very animated debate took place, in which Lord Castlereagh took an active part. His Lordship acknowledged his sense of the very able and candid manner in which this important subject had been treated that evening; but objected to the motion, and moved the previous question. At two o'clock on the morning of the 3d the question was taken.

For the motion	147
For the previous question	128
Majority for Sir I. Macintosh's motion	19

Bank Issues.—In the House of Commons, on the 2d of March, Mr. Baring, in answer to a question, said he had no hesitation in stating, that the bank had no discontinued their discounts, in consequence of the meeting of the Secret Committee; on the contrary, they had since extended their accounts. The bank would not change their course of proceedings until the report of the Secret Committee was made; and then they would bow to the decision of Parliament.

The Catholic question is again to be brought before parliament.

The estimates of the army service for the year 1819 have been printed. It appears that the total amount is 6,582,802l 12s 3d.

On the 1st of March a sermon was preached in Nile street chapel, Glasgow, for the benefit of the Edinburgh missionary Society, and among the money collected was found three elegant gold mounted broaches

The London Monitor of Feb. 28th observes, that "Cobbett, in his last Register, insinuates that there are persons in *America*, who have in agitation a plan to upset the "borough villains" and paper currency, by inundating the country with forged notes."

London Corn Market, March 3.—We have had no arrivals since Monday, and what fine wheat was left over till this morning was disposed of at that day's prices; but there was no demand for the inferior description. Having but little English barley at market, and several buyers appearing, fine samples sold full 1s per quarter cheaper.

Wheat (English) 72 a 78s; do (foreign) 72 a 80s; Rye 50 a 54s; Barly 44 a 59s; fine Flour 65 a 70s.

March 5.—We have had no arrivals from our own coast since Monday, but many from abroad, partly with wheat, which in consequence of the ports being shut against its importation for home consumption, must go to granary under the King's lock till the ports re-open. English wheat supports Monday's prices, but the sales were far from brisk. Fine barley being scarce, and in demand, sold, 2s per qr. higher than on Monday, but there is little or nothing doing in any other description.

London, March 1.—By letters from Paris, we are informed, that two large houses have stopped payment. Messrs. Boucherot, of Paris, for about one million and a half of francs; and M. Mareave, of Havre, for about one million.

Advices from Rio Janeiro mention the failure of a great mercantile establishment in that city, to the amount of 600,000 milreas. A run on the bank at Rio had recently taken place, the consequence of which appeared so pregnant with danger, that it was thought prudent to suspend specie payments; and the government had so far interfered, as to prohibit the exportation of specie during eight months.

London, March 2.—The Spanish government has engaged thirty transports from different merchants of London, to form part of the expedition preparing at Cadiz, to carry out troops to South America. An advance of hire and pay for two months is made immediately, and for one month more when the vessels arrive at Cadiz. Insurances to any port in South America are effected at 7 or 8 per cent.

Duelling.—A letter from Paris dated Feb. 25, says—"The fury of duels increases every day; twelve officers of the guards du corps, and twelve of the guard royale, were to have fought, on the 18th, 24 of Bonaparte's half pay officers.

YELLOW STONE EXPEDITION.

FRANKFORT, (KY.) APRIL 2.

Preparations to render the expedition powerful and imposing, are going forward in every part of our country. Troops are marching for St. Louis from Plattsburg, from Detroit, and from various other quarters. The symptoms of hostility which have been exhibited by some of the Indians have determed the government to send such a number of men as will render opposition fruitless, and strike a lasting dread into the men of the forest. It is probable that 900 or 1000 men will ascend the river, a large portion of whom will return as soon as fortifications shall have been erected capable of resisting, with a small force, any attack which may be apprehended at that distance in the wilderness. With these troops will ascend three or four steam boats, laden with provisions, arms, and ammunition.

The expedition to the St. Peters will start probably before that to the Yellow Stone.

These expeditions are of immense importance to the western country in a two-fold view. They will drive foreign influence out of the adjacent Indian tribes, and protect our frontiers from savage inroads. They will likewise equalize in some measure the expences of the government in the various portions of our country, and diminish the continual drain of money from the west to the east in consequence of the amount collected by government for the sale of public lands. Hitherto immense sums have been collected in the west, where there has been little expenditure, transferred to the east and expended on the army, the navy, and fortifications. This course of measures has done much to increase the embarrassments of the western country. Had the whole amount collected for public lands, been again expended among the people of the west, on roads, on fortifications, or on such expeditions as those now in progress, we should have been relieved from many of the distresses which we now feel. Instead of being lost to us forever, it would have been drawn from its depots, and again thrown into circulation, to gladden and enrich the community.

For these reasons and others which we have not now room to mention, we give our most hearty approbation to the establishment of these two posts, and wish the plan were extended to another point somewhere on Lake Superior.

Indeed we have seen nothing in the plans of the present Secretary of War which does not bespeak a great and comprehensive mind. His reports on fortifications, on roads, on every thing which comes within the compass of his duties, exhibit schemes, national and grand, worthy of the country and the people for whose convenience and defence they have been projected.—[*Argus.*

THE STORY WELL TOLD.

From the Norfolk Herald, April 16.

ROBBERS TAKEN.—The two notorious robbers, viz. *James C. Scott*, alias Emmons, and *Nathaniel Way*, who broke jail in Washington City and fled on the night of the 17th Feb. and for whose apprehension a reward of $600 was offered by the Marshal of the District of Columbia, have been taken up in this Borough and committed to jail. They had been but a short time here, when they were accidentally recognized on Friday night last, at one of the *dancing assemblies* in the rear of the Exchange, by Thomas Long, of Lincoln county, N. C. who had seen the *gentlemen* before, having been present at their trial in Washington for breaking open and robbing the store of Mr. Samuel Fitzhugh, of Georgetown; and being apprized of their escape he (much to his credit) immediately went and communicated the discovery to the Mayor, who ordered Cherry the Constable to accompany Mr. Long to the place where he had seen them. Some delay having occurred in finding the constable, who was out with the watch, when they arrived at the house, the company had all dispersed and the doors were closed, it being then past 11 o'clock. The next night the constable went to the same house, and affecting to be intoxicated, threw himself carelessly down in a corner where he remained for some time unnoticed, when he saw a person come in, who, from his appearance, he took to be Way; soon after, as it had been preconcerted, Mr. Long entered, and seeing Way he presently introduced him to Cherry, who with somewhat less *politeness* than Lord Chesterfield prescribes on such occasions, took his new acquaintance *very soberly* by the arm and marched him off to the Mayor's office, where, after he had *got his despatches* he was escorted to prison.

Scott, it appears had taken a trip into the country, and did not return until after his companion was committed—when feeling no inclination to prolong his stay in Norfolk he made a precipitate and rather a clandestine retreat in a boat to Lambert's Point; but our police officers were so *pressing* that they could not permit him to depart so unceremoniously: they traced him to his hiding place and literally hunted him out from among the bushes and thickets, and brought him back to town where he was accommodated with lodgings at the public expence, as his companion had been before him.

On Tuesday they were both brought out for examination by the Mayor and one of the Aldermen. Way made an attempt to deny the charges alledged against him, but Scott, (who is an Irishman, and one of your off handed dashing fellows) exclaimed—"Pooh! what's the use of bothering the Magistrate? Sure doesn't Mr. Long there know all about us, and more too?"—Then turning to the Mayor he made a candid confession of all the villainous acts in which he and his colleague had been engaged, and convinced the court that a more finished pair of scoundrels could not be found in any part of the world. They were both ordered back to jail, and sent off yesterday, in irons, by the steam boat Roanoke, for Baltimore, from whence they will be conducted back to Washington to receive the reward of their numerous villanies; and it is to be hôped, that due precaution will be taken to prevent their escape. The vigilance of our police in apprehending these miscreants, and putting a period to their career of depredation, cannot be too much praised; and we hope that this, with other instances of their attention to the welfare of the town, will remove the unfavorable impression respecting them, which has hitherto prevailed abroad. One thing is certain, that the tribe of plunderers and swindlers who infest other towns and leave them with impunity, can do but little in the way of their business in Norfolk before they are found out, and taken care of. It appears that Scott and Way were both concerned in the robbery of the Pittsburg bank, some time ago, were afterwards apprehended and committed to jail at that place, from whence, after several attempts, they succeeded in breaking out and making their escape.

From the Newburyport Herald.

The facts disclosed in the following communication, are notorious and unquestionable—we hope their publication may subserve the cause of humanity, at least, so far as to prevent the perpetration of similar deeds by this monster of iniquity.

A Quack.—Much inquiry having been made of late, and the public mind greatly agitated, in consequence of the sudden death of Mr. Jacob Buswell, of Salsbury—the writer feels himself authorised, (for the satisfaction of the enlightened part of the community,) to state, that no doubts are entertained, that his death was occasioned by the unwarranted and very injudicious administration of an herb, botanically called *Inflata Lobelia*, but commonly termed *Emetic Weed*. From my own knowledge of said plant, it possesses highly important medical virtues, properly prepared and exhibited; though equally deleterious and fatal properties under direction of *Empirics* or *Quacks*, who are totally ignorant of the structure of the human body; as well as the effects liable to be produced by medicine on that delicate machine. The *Lobelia Inflata* is a common plant, to be found in abundance in dry fields and the highway. Leaves oblong, slightly serated, sessile, alternate, on the upper surface numerous tubercles. Stems branched—Blossoms solitary; in a kind of spike; pale blue color. Doubtless all, well disposed, will agree with the writer, that notwithstanding the many experiments to find its properties by celebrated medical gentlemen, still much further experience is truly requisite to ascertain its real virtues.

The following statement of facts is made, to show that an immoderate and improper use of the above described plant was the immediate cause of Mr. Jacob Buswell's death, (viz.)—On Thursday morning, March 25th, 1819, a man by the name of *John True*, of Pittsfield, N. H. great uncle of the wife of Mr. B. and a pretended Doctor, visited Mr. B's house. In conversation with him and his family, he (the said True) made known to them his profession of the healing art; and urged the use of his *nostrum* upon Mr. Buswell, who, though sometimes complaining of Jaundice, still at that time was what he called well. Mr. B. rose early that morning apparently in good health; attended to his farming concerns, as he had done many days before, and eat his breakfast as usual.

At breakfast time said True to Mr. B. you must not eat too much, for you are to go through a course of my medicine this forenoon—to sweat, puke and purge. At 10 o'clock A. M. the dreadful operation commenced. 1st Mr. B. was sweated by the ridiculous means practised by one Thompson a professed Empiric; whose name, (for deeds past) ought to be held in everlasting detestation; which means are extremely distressing to the patient. Next, True persuaded Mr. B. to take a portion of the above described Lobelia, which he called pukeweed; it operating but little, he gave him a second dose of the poison. That producing no satisfactory effect, she said quack rigourously forced Mr. B. to swallow the third and fatal dose, by holding his nose, and pouring it into his stomach through a common tunnel. Mr. B. by that time, became exhausted, and pathetically begged True to desist: for, said he, if you do not, my soul and body must separate. To cap the climax of his villainy, True forced Mr. B. to swallow a large quantity of pearl-ash and red pepper, which immediately deprived him of reason—3 o'clock P. M. From which time it required the strength of three persons to keep him in bed, till between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock the same evening, when he expired!—As a testimony of his guilt, True absconded the next morning very abruptly. Should the foregoing statement prove a means in any degree to caution or deter our citizens from similar impositions, many of our readers will be highly gratified, and particularly the writer. H.

From the London Christian Observer.

The Rev. GEORGE EDWARDS was born at Yeovil, in Somersetshire, June 23, 1785.—Having completed the usual acquirements of a grammar school, he was placed with a chemist at Bristol: and though at this time not immediately under the influence of true piety, he evinced a most exemplary moral conduct during the whole of his engagement. "A volume might be written," remarks Mr. Secil, "on the various methods which God has taken in providence to lead men first to think of Himself." Mr. Edwards had commenced business in Bristol, in connexion with a fellow apprentice, when a circumstance led him to St. James's church, where he soon became a constant attendant. Here it was that the seed of the word was sown in his heart: and the work of Divine grace was progressive. His outward conduct, which before had been very correct, now began to flow from higher principles and motives. His relish for every thing connected with religion increased; and with it, his dislike of frivolous conversation, and his anxiety for the welfare of his own soul, and for the souls of his relations. In short, his whole deportment marked him to be strictly "a new creature in Christ Jesus."

Having at length turned his thoughts to the ministry, this important step occupied his whole attention, and induced him earnestly to implore the direction of his Heavenly Father. A successful line of business had placed independence within his reach. But he determined to relinquish it. He therefore entered at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, where the same zeal and devotion which had hitherto characterized him, was visible during the whole of his residence. His studies were his delight, and he could not be prevailed with to intermit them, in order to take the exercise which his delicate constitution required. Indeed, he carried his assiduity to such an excess, that he could scarcely be prevailed upon to join in the customary relaxation of a morning or evening walk; and it is to be feared that his premature death is to be attributed to the zeal with which he attended to his College duties, regardless of those salutary intermissions, which his health so peculiarly demanded.

On quitting the university, Mr. Edwards took Holy Orders, and became curate of the two parishes of Baverstock and Bowerchalk, in Wiltshire. Here he preached his first sermon; and here too, with almost his dying breath, he ratified and confirmed the doctrine which he had taught. For nearly five years he may truly be said to have *laboured* in this portion of his Lord's vineyard, daily manifesting, that, for the love with which Christ first loved him, he was determined to spend and be spent in his service. Refusing, though tempted by the offer of superior advantages, to leave his beloved flock, he watched with tender solicitude over their progress, and has now been enabled to say of some of them, with undissembled joy, Here I am, Lord, and the children whom thou hast given me.

The distance of six miles to Bowerchalk, over bleak downs, twice a week, and in all weather, with the instruction of the children of both parishes, visiting the sick, and other pastoral duties, soon undetermined a naturally weak constitution. On Sunday the first of March, 1818, he preached at both his churches; and in the evening, at his own house, examined the children, and afterwards expounded to about sixty persons the first of the Thirty-nine Articles of our church; intending to go through the whole of them on succeeding Sabbaths. But the next Sabbath had scarcely intervened, ere his sorrowing and disconsolate flock followed him to the grave. His last sermon is now before me: it contains in itself nothing particularly worthy of observation. Like the generality of his compositions, it is the plain, orthodox, unstudied address of a faithful minister. The subject, however presents a coincidence with his own immediate call to the reward of his pious labours. His text is from St. Matthew xvi, 27: "He shall reward every man according to his works." The day after he preached this his last discourse, he had scarcely rode from his own door to attend a Bible Society Meeting at Wilton, when he was seized with the complaint that terminated his life, and immediately returned. On Tuesday and Wednesday, no visible alteration appearing, some hopes were entertained of his recovery, when on the evening of the letter of these days more dangerous symptoms appeared. With extreme reluctance he consented that his mother, now at a distance, should be informed of his distressing situation. On Thursday evening, just before another and the last attack he had the great satisfaction of embracing her; and two hours after he died in her arms—The grief in which he saw her and his brothers involved, appeared to concern him most; his last words to them being, "Do n't grieve so; I am very, very happy! Christ is with me! I go to glory!" When two weak to converse, his greatest pleasure was to hear the word of God read to him. "I thought" said he, "I was dying last night, & oh! at that moment how precious were the promises of God to me" Recovering from this second attack he prayed most fervently for his beloved people; for his little flock the children of his Sunday School; and for his friends, particularly those who exhibited hopeful symptoms of piety. After this, taking a pencil in his hand, he expressed his wish to be buried in his parish church at Baverstock, with this simple though cheering assurance, "*In Christ is my hope*"—Without a sigh, he sweetly fell asleep in Jesus

The preceding narrative will naturally suggest to the reader several reflections, on which, though very important, it is not necessary at present to enlarge. Firmnes, and consistency of character were remarkably conspicuous in Mr. Edwards. He pressed forward to his point with a simplicity and ardour which eminently fitted him for obtaining whatever happened to be his object of pursuit. Happily his objects were uniformly such as reason and conscience could approve, and such as even at the present moment his glorified spirit cannot be ashamed to disown. While, however, his example stimulates the slothful to a conscientious application of his time and talents, it ought to warn the zealous and anxious student against sacrificing his future usefulness, and bringing on a premature death, by an undue eagerness even in a good and eminently holy cause. Such a character, though marked by no lines of great originality or peculiarity, is one of those objects to which the Christian may always turn his eye with advantage, and to which the minister of Christ may look as a specimen and pattern of what he ought to imitate and approve. ***

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.

Yesterday, at 12 o'clock, the ceremony was performed on laying the Corner Stone of the building for this institution.

Enclosed in the stone was deposited, secured in a leaden case, a Glass Vase containing several of the Gold, Silver and Copper Coins of the United States, and the following inscription beautifully printed on vellum paper:

"On the 19th day of the month April, in the 43d year of the Independence of the United States of America, (being the year 1819 of the Christian Era,)

This, the *Corner Stone* of the BANK of the UNITED STATES, was laid by Langdon Cheves, President, and Jonathan Smith, Cashier.

Attended by Nicholas Biddle, John Connelly, James C. Fisher, and Joshua Lippincott, the Building Committee; William Strickland, Architect; Adam and Thomas Traquair, Marble Masons; Philip Justus, Carpenter; Daniel Groves and Joseph S. Walter, Bricklayers.

And a numerous assemblage of the citizens of Philadelphia."—*Phila. Gaz.*

HAGER'S-TOWN, APRIL 20.

COUNTERFEIT NOTES.

The public are cautioned against an alteration which has lately been made in one dollar notes of the Hagers-town Bank, which are changed from one to ten dollars—Those conversant with the vignettes of the one dollar notes, will of course easily detect the imposition, as it differs entirely from that of the tens. For those who are ignorant of the different devices of the two notes, a few remarks will be necessary.—The denomination of the altered notes is at each end of the note, both in figures, thus 10—On the genuine tens the figure 10 is on the left side of the note, and the letter X on the right—The mark of the plate on the ones are in small letters, either A or B, and on the tens the same letters A or B, are twice as large—The word ten both in the margin and in the body of the altered notes is done with a pen, and on the margin the words "TEN DOLLARS" are much crowded, and the letter s at the end of dollars, is particularly so.

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28.

Agreeably to notice in the Farmer's Repository, a number of persons met at the court house, on the 15th of April, for the purpose of establishing a Sunday School in Charlestown—

On motion the Rev. S. Bunn was called to the chair, and Robt. Worthington chosen Secretary.

A Constitution for the government of the Society, was submitted, which being amended, was adopted; and is as follows, to wit:

We the subscribers, sensible of the great benefits resulting from Sunday Schools, do hereby associate ourselves for the purpose of establishing a sunday school in Charlestown, and agree to be governed by the following regulations:

1 This society shall be under the direction of twelve managers to be chosen every six months: to them shall appertain the collection and expenditure of funds and the superintendance of the school.

2 The managers shall chuse from their own body a President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer.

3 The President, or in his absence, the Vice President shall preside in all meetings of the society as well as of the managers—In the absence of both, a president pro tempore shall be chosen.

4 The Secretary shall not only register all the proceedings, whether of the society or of the managers, but alse keep a roll of the scholars, and a list of premium tickets.

5. The accounts of the Treasurer shall, at the close of his term, be presented to the managers, and by them to the society.

6 The President, or in his absence the vice president, with the advice of any two of the managers, may call a meeting of the board whenever it may be deemed expedient.

7. The President, or in his absence the vice president, by and with the advice of the board, may call a meeting of the society whenever it may be deemed expedient.

8. The managers shall delegate two of their own body to attend the school every Sabbath.

9. The teachers shall be divided into classes as many in each class as the managers may find necessary. These classes shall attend the school in rotation, one class every Sabbath.

10 In all meetings of the managers, five persons shall be necessary for the transaction of business.

11. There shall be a public examination of the school every three months, and a distribution of premiums.

12. Once in six months there shall be a stated meeting of the society for the election of officers and the transaction of such other business as may be found necessary.

13. The managers shall have power to fill all vacancies occurring in their own body.

14. This constitution shall be unalterable except by a vote of two thirds of the society.

The following persons were chosen as managers for the ensuing six months.

Rev. S. Bunn,	*R. Worthington,*
Rev. J. Matthews,	*G. W. Humphreys,*
Rev. B. Allen,	*Charles Gibbs,*
Rev W. C. Walton,	*A. Wooods,*
S J. Cramer,	*R. Williams,*
Thos. Likens,	*Wm. Lock.*

Bye laws for the regulation of the school were submitted and adopted by the society.

On motion, resolved, that the foregoing be published in the Farmers' Repository—signed by the chairman and secretary.

SEELY BUNN, *Chr.*
R. WORTHINGTON, *Sec.*

The above school opened for the first time last Sabbath, when we were glad to see the respectable number of 75 scholars, with the prospect of increase. We trust the institution will prove a lasting benefit to the rising generation.

Bonaparte was well on the 22d of Feb. The Franklin, at Boston, has this news from one of the look out brigs, off St. Helena.

ELECTIONS.

Hampshire County.

FOR CONGRESS.

For E. Colston, Esq.	286
For T. V. Swearingen, Esq.	153

Mr. Throckmorton is elected to the senate by a majority of 29.

Jefferson county.

FOR CONGRESS.

T. V. Swearingen, Esq.	290
E Colston, Esq.	105

Majority for Mr. Swearingen in the district of 166.

LEGISLATURE.

Brax. Davenport, Esq.	239
Edward Lucas, Esq.	222
S. Slaughter, Esq.	154
W. Throckmorton, Esq.	56

STATE SENATE.

Henry St. Geo. Tucker,	333
No opposition.	

At a public dinner given to General JACKSON at Knoxville, Ten. the following among other toasts were drank:—

The President of the United States.—He has capacity to understand, and firmness to admit, the *meaning* of orders given his generals.

John Quincy Adams.—A statesman of sterling worth. His reply to the Spanish Secretary's manifesto, speaks the sentiments of the people. 'Tis an able exposition of the law of nations, and the rights of the American Republic.

Andrew Jackson.—May the tongue become politically dead that would tarnish his reputation; and the arm be unnerved, that would pluck a sprig of the laurel, which public gratitude has entwined round his brow.

The Constitution of the U. States.—It has redeemed the dignity of human nature, buried for ages in the rubbish of tyranny.

The Senate of the U. States.—Let them be cautious, whilst charging others with the high crime of violating the Constitution, they may be found departing from the fundamental maxim, "*that no man shall be condemned unheard.*"

Public Sentiment—It will never suffer merit to be sacrificed, to unworthy motives.

MR. JEFFERSON'S RESIDENCE.

One of the Pavilions in the north wing of Monticello House, lately caught fire, but happily its ravages were soon checked by the neighbors, who rushed to the spot, and assisted in putting out the fire by throwing in ice from the ice house. The main dwelling itself was saved by great exertion from impending destruction. Mr Jefferson received a slight personal injury during the scene.

The most singular instance of self destruction that perhaps ever was heard of was perpetrated by a maniac in Philadelphia, last week—his breakfast having been brought as usual, after drinking his tea he split the bowl in two, and with the rough edge of one of the broken peices, cut his arm, near the shoulder, until every sinew was rent, and thus bled to death.

There is a great cause depending in the Court of Chancery, in England, where the extraordinary name of "*Kinkvearvankotsdorsprachingatchdern*" appears as a party in the suit; the pronunciation of which seems to be no small annoyance to the Gentlemen of the Long Robe, and their coadjutors.

The Potomac Fisheries for Shad and Herring are very productive this season. Shad have been sold, at the landings, at as a low a price as *three dollars* per hundred.

A Shad was caught in the Delaware, near Trenton, a few days ago, which weighed *fourteen pounds and a quarter*, and measured *two feet eight inches* in length.

In England, the law does not disdain to reach the most petty offences. In Norwich, in England, Susan Hunt, dairy maid, was convicted of wilfully neglecting to milk her master's cows in a proper manner. After the cows were turned out one morning, it was discovered that they had not been properly milked; they were again taken up and milked, when six pints of milk were taken from one cow. She was committed to the House of Correction for one month. A *slave* who had been "convicted" of a like offence in this country, would probably have been admonished to take better care for the future. He would at least have been deemed a cruel master who should have awarded confinement or stripes for an offence of that description.

GLORIOUS SPORT.

On the third Monday of March, about 800 men from the towns of Murray, Gaines, Barre, Ridgeway and Shelby, encompassed about 150 square miles, on 3 sides, lake Ontario being on the north, who marched towards a given point in the Centre—driving bears, wolves, and deer. When the party arrived at the centre, they had enclosed and surrounded *one rabbit*, at which more than 200 muskets and rifles were discharged but without effect. The rabbit made its escape!

From a London paper of February 27.

The financial as well as the political face of our country appears peculiarly grave and interesting at this moment. Accounts from foreign markets are unpromising. It appears, by letters from Liverpool, that 150 packages of British manufactured goods have been returned from New Orleans, not finding vent in America, owing to the high price set upon them. This is the way our ministers prove the thriving condition of our trade, from the entry at the custom house. The goods are exported, it is true, but they are brought back because our manufacturers cannot sell them at the price offered so as to live. We have not half the American merchants in England as some time back. They look into our manufactories, but purchase very little.

CONTINUATION.

THE subscribers inform the public that they will continue to do business under the firm of Frame and Lock, until the 1st of July next; they will have a fresh supply of

Seasonable Goods

by the 5th of May; they feel grateful for past favors, and solicit a share of public patronage.

M. FRAME,
Wm. F. LOCK.

April 28.

Partnership Dissolved.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Humphreys & Keyes*, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 5th inst. All debts due the concern must be paid forthwith. The business will hereafter be conducted (with redoubled exertions to sell cheap and give satisfaction) by *George W. Humphreys, Humphrey Keyes, and William Hooff*, under the firm of

Humphreys, Keyes & Hooff.

GEO. W. HUMPHREYS,
HUMPHREY KEYS.

April 28.

DANCING SCHOOL.

JAMES ROBARDET respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Leetown and its vicinity, that at the request of several families he will attend his dancing school, on Friday the 30th inst. at the Sulphur Spring, at the house occupied by Mr. Brown. Those ladies and gentlemen who will patronize his school, will please attend on that day, as no deduction will be made for loss of time.

He proposes also to open a school at Charlestown, so soon as sixteen scholars are obtained. A subscription paper is left at Mr. Humphreys' store—those ladies and gentlemen who will patronize him will please leave their respective names with him. Respectable testimonies of his abilities for these three or four years, will be produced to those who are not acquainted with him.

According to promise he will commence his second quarter at Martinsburg on the first Saturday in June. He will introduce several new cotillions, not danced by any but those who have been taught by him.

April 28.

FLAXSEED.

WE will give the highest price for any quantity of flaxseed delivered at our store in Charlestown.

CARLILE & DAVIS.

April 28.

SHINGLES.

WE have a few thousand oak and pine shingles for sale.

Humphreys, Keyes and Hooff.

April 28.

Blacksmith's Bellows.

THE subscriber informs the public that he makes *Blacksmith's Bellows*, at his shop in Shepherdstown, equal in quality to any that can be made. Those who may think proper to call on him, will be supplied on the lowest terms, and on the shortest notice.

DANIEL MARKLE.

April 28.

Pine Grove Factory,

SITUATE near Bruce's Mills, 7 miles N E of Winchester, where the subscribers will receive Merino or common Wool, which they will manufacture into Cloth, Cassinett, Blankets, or Lindsey, as may be directed. Their Machinery being in good order and supplied with good workmen, they flatter themselves that they will be able to execute work in a most masterly manner, and with despatch.

COUNTRY CARDING & FULLING done in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

CHRISTIAN HOLMES,
JOEL WARD, Jun.

April 28.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed Curator of the estate of Gervis Shirley, dec'd, requests all persons having claims against said estate to bring them forward properly authenticated for payment—and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make payment, as he is desirous of settling the said estate as soon as possible.

GERVIS SHIRLEY,
Curator of the estate of Gervis Shirley, dec'd.

April 28th 1819.

Laths For Plastering.

EIGHT or ten thousand excellent laths for plastering for sale, very cheap. Apply to the printer.

April 28.

There is something peculiarly sweet and soothing in the following; and as used, from whence we gathered it, (following an account of the loss of a dear friend, drowned at sea,) extremely applicable and grateful.

[*Am. Farmer.*

Peace to his shade, who sunk to sleep,
Where earth a sepulchre denied;
Entomb'd beneath the stormy deep.
And coffin'd in the restless tide.

Without one kindred bosom near,
Thy breaking heart's last wish to tell;
Without one weeping friend to hear
The last—last tones of life's farewell!

Oh! I had thought in future days,
Our youth's fond friendship to renew;
Had hop'd again with thee to gaze
On scenes where bliss too sweetly flew.

But now!—the foaming billow's surge
Hides thee from all who loved thee here;
And their last greeting—is the dirge
Thus wafted o'er thy watery bier.

Yet mouldering in thine ocean grave,
Though the broad sun rolls o'er thee ever;
Though bursting thunders shake the wave,
And ruthless time thy relics sever:

Still—still on earth thou hast a shrine,
Where no rude storms can break thy rest;
The tomb for such an heart as thine,
Is—deep in each survivor's breast!

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 gluts 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.

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.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 different 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.

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.*)

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.

Humphreys and Keyes,

HAVE FOR SALE,

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

April 7.

FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

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

VOL. XII.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1819. [No. 578.

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.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Address of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society to the Public.

The period has arrived when the American Colonization Society is called to increased activity and extended operations. The attention of the society has hitherto been principally engaged in collecting and diffusing information. The information thus collected is sufficient to satisfy every candid and judicious inquirer, that the establishment of a colony on the west coast of Africa is safe and practicable, and that it will be of great benefit both to this country and to Africa. We believe, likewise, that there is a debt of justice and of moral obligation due from the people of this country to Africans, and their descendants in both continents, which can be discharged more satisfactorily and beneficially to each in this way, than in any other. The board of managers, therefore, some time since, came to the resolution of commencing the colony as soon as funds could be procured, and the necessary arrangements made. The board have since been engaged in preparatory measures for these arrangements, a brief statement of which it is proposed to lay before the public.

In the number of circumstances which have since occurred to strengthen their hands and encourage their hearts, to animate their zeal and quicken their diligence, they gratefully recognise the smiles of Providence on their humble efforts.

It is already known to the public, that the managers laid before Congress, at the last session, a great variety of documents, and other valuable information, relative to the proposed colony and the slave trade, selections from which have been published by that body, with the Second Annual Report of the Society. The shortness of the session, and the mass of other important business before Congress, did not leave sufficient time for the discussion and consideration of the question of colonization. At the close of the session, however, an important law passed, entitled, "An act, in addition to the acts prohibiting the slave trade." This law was zealously supported by the friends of the Society, and shortly after its passage a committee was appointed by the board to wait on the President of the United States and the heads of departments, to tender the services of the managers in any way in which they might be useful in carrying it into effect From the measures adopted by the executive, it is probable, that there will be a number of captured negroes to be provided for, before the end of the year; and assurances having been given that if the society would procure a proper situation in Africa, the captured negroes should be put under its care, and be provided for at the public expence, the course to be pursued by the board could no longer remain doubtful. A number of free people of color in different parts of the United States have already offered themselves for the colony. To select those best qualified to lay the foundation of this infant establishment, the managers feel is of the utmost importance to its future character and prosperity. To aid in this and other important preparatory measures, the board has appointed the Rev. Wm. Meade, of Virginia, agent of the society. To those who know Mr. Meade, the value of his labors, and the importance of his pastoral services, this appointment will be one of the highest pledges which the managers can give to the public of the importance of the duties in which they are engaged, and of their zeal and perseverance in their discharge.

The managers have entered upon these duties, and engaged in these measures, with an humble dependence upon Divine Providence, and a firm reliance on the justice, humanity, and liberality of their fellow citizens, that the necessary pecuniary aid will be afforded for the prosecution of their plans. For the purpose of collecting funds, and of giving and procuring information, agents will be sent to the different cities in the U. States, and to such other places as will be convenient. It is hoped that associations will be formed in different parts of the U. States to aid the society. Over so widely extended a country much must be left to the voluntary exertions of the people.

We have, however, now to make a more pressing call for immediate relief and aid. A few days since, the Hon. Wm. H Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury, one of the Vice Presidents of the society, transmitted to the board of managers an advertisement in a Georgia newspaper, offering for sale on the 4th of May next, thirty or forty negroes, who had been introduced into the state in violation of the law *prohibiting* the slave trade. (1.) The law of Georgia, directing these sales, passed Dec. 19th, 1817, and may be found in the appendix to the Second Annual Report of the society, p. 91, letter I. By the third section of that law, it is provided, "That if, previous to any sale of any such persons of colour, the society for colonizing the free persons of color, within the United States, will undertake to transport them to Africa, or any other foreign place, which they may procure as a colony for free persons of color, at the sole expence of said society, and shall likewise pay to his excellency the governor all expences incurred by the state since they have been captured and condemned, his excellency the governor is authorised and requested to aid in promoting the benevolent views of said society in such manner as he may deem expedient."

The Board unanimously determined to avail themselves of the privilege contained in this law, and to send an agent to Georgia to comply with the conditions, and to take charge of these unhappy victims of violence and fraud for the purpose of returning them to their native soil. Preparations are making, with the aid of the government, for a safe asylum, (2.) where they will be provided for and instructed till the colony can be prepared for their reception. Providence has thus enlarged the sphere of usefulness and the field of exertion for the Society. The managers are called to a more active duty, and an opportunity is thus given to the public, in the commencement of our operations, to test the sincerity of those expressions of detestation so frequently uttered against the slave trade, and of those frequent professions of sympathy for the abused and oppressed Africans. The call is urgent, the occasion pressing, the time short; much is to be done in a few days, or these unhappy beings will be beyond our reach. It is supposed that about five thousand dollars may be required for this object; and as there is not time to make personal application to individuals, it is requested that the Auxiliary Societies and individuals favorable to this object, will make immediate exertions to raise funds to enable the board to comply with the conditions of the Georgia law. Money collected for this purpose, and donations for the general object of the society, may be forwarded to *David English*, cashier of the Union Bank of Georgetown, District of Columbia, Treasurer of the Society.

We know that we commence our operations and make this call at a time peculiarly embarrassing. Times and seasons are in the hands of Him who doeth what seemeth him right, and can overrule all to our good. He who giveth for such objects but lendeth to the Lord We have followed what we believe to be the openings of Providence. This time may be selected to try our faith and test our sincerity. The widow's mite was more acceptable than the costly offerings of the great. Will not, then, the sacrifices now made in a proper spirit, be more acceptable than the offerings from the overflowings of abundance?

By order of the Board of Managers,

E. B. CALDWELL. Sec'ry.

JNO. UNDERWOOD, Recording Sec'ry.

(Note 1.) From a Georgia Paper.

Sale of African Slaves.—On Tuesday the 4th of May next, in the town of Milledgeville, will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, between thirty and forty prime African slaves, which have been taken possession of by the state of Georgia in consequence of their having been introduced contrary to the laws of this state, and of the United States. Indisputable titles will be made, and prompt payment required. By order of the governor,

CHAS. WILLIAMSON, Agent.

March 6, 1819.

(Note 2.)

George W P. Custis, Esq. of Arlington, the grandson of Mrs. Washington, cheerfully offered the use of his Island, near Cape Charles, at the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, and accompanied the offer with a refusal to accept any compensation. It is called Smith's Island; and is happily adopted, and most favorably located for the purpose; and has been selected by the President of the U. States for the captured Africans, till they can be sent to Africa.

IMPORTANT TO AGRICULTURALISTS.

A gardner at Glascow practices a mode of destroying caterpillars which he discovered by accident. A piece of woollen rag had been blown by the wind into a currant bush; and when taken out was found to be covered by the leaf devouring insects. He immediately placed pieces of woollen cloth in every bush in his garden, and found next day that the caterpillars had universally taken to them for shelter.—In this way he destroys many thousands of them every morning.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

BOSTON, APRIL 20.

The ship Falcon, J. W. Lewis, commander, arrived at 10 o'clock, last evening, in 35 days from Liverpool and 29 from Waterford, with a cargo of dry goods, crates, &c. to 80 consignees. The Falcon sailed from Liverpool, March 14th—after encountering heavy gales both in the North and South Channel, put into Waterford, and sailed from thence on the 20th. Brings London papers of the 15th and Irish of the 18th March.

We have received our files of English papers by the Falcon, and have made such extracts as our time and limits would permit.

The London Courier speaks in warm terms of reprehension of the recent creation of French Peers, of the Napoleon, or Revolutionary character

The end of June is spoken of as the period for the sailing of the Spanish armament for South America

The Persian Ambassador arrived in Paris 6th March

It is said Ferdinand VII is about to marry the daughter of the king of Sardinia.

At a dinner of the society of Foreigners, in distress, at London, 10th March, the Duke of Wellington presided. The American and other consuls were present.

Prince Leopold, was at Coburg, Feb 28, with the Grand Dutchess Constantine The Princess of Wales was at Pessaro, in Italy.

The Paris dates are to March 12—Sixty new Peers have been appointed, principally persons distinguished in the Revolution The Duke of Bassano has been allowed to return to Paris.

The Chamber of Deputies had not been dissolved. The new Peers are to give a majority of Ministers.

LONDON, MARCH, 8.

Sir Philip Francis.—For the information of those readers who have perused the various publications which have attempted to establish the identity of this well known character with the secret and mysterious *Junius*, we have to state, that the will of Sir Philip, dated 28th of April, 1817, contains no allusion whatever to those celebrated letters.

LONDON MARCH 12.

The claims of the English merchants on the Court of Russia for the value of 140 vessels and cargoes under neutral flags, detained by the government at Petersburg in the year 1810, are likely at length to be adjusted. It will be recollected that a deputation, at the head of which was Mr Alderman Rowcroft, was sent from London to the Russian capital, to seek compensation from the Emperor for losses sustained by the British subjects. As the Emperor Alexander was at Aix-la-Chapelle at the time of the arrival of the deputation, the memorial was forwarded to our minister, and from him to the hands of the Emperor. An answer to it has now been received, and we are informed that it is of a satisfactory nature. The amount is very large, as the whole 140 vessels had valuable cargoes on board, chiefly colonial produce.

We have this morning received German papers to the 6th inst. Great and speedy changes are expected at Hanover, in the present constitution of that state. It is said the revenue has proved deficient

The emperor and empress of Austria have arrived at Venice, on their way to Rome The whole diplomatic body at Vienna, intended following the court.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

Letters have been received to the 23d ult from Gibraltar, by which it appears that the plague on the coast of Africa, instead of diminishing with the cold weather, was increasing to an alarming extent. The only information with regard to the ravages committed by it, was brought to the British fortress by the vessel appointed by the governor to sail at stated periods, as no private trading ships were allowed to have any communication with the Barbary coast. According to the latest advices, one or two hundred persons died daily of the disease.

We have several times had occasion to advert to the strenuous exertions Spain is, at the present moment, making again to recover the provinces of La Plata. For this precise purpose, the Minister Yrujo was called into office; and certainly he has given that tone to the efforts of Spain against the transatlantic provinces, which none of his predecessors have been able to do—that is, he has put in motion those schemes which before were only to be found in the columes of the *Madrid Gazette*—or, in other words, he has obtained a certain sum of money and a certain number of transports. The British, French, Spanish, Italian, Dutch, Prussian, Swedish, and Danish vessels, which are hired, are ordered to rendezvous at Cadiz in the beginning of April, to embark 20,000 men, and are to be escorted by a large naval force. Such is the project of the Spanish government, which is an attempt greater than this country ever witnessed When the Helder fleet sailed from England, they had about 78,000 tons of shipping for 15,000 men, who were three weeks before they landed, at which time nearly all their water was out. For Spain to convey 20 000 men across the Atlantic, she will require 100.000 tons of shipping, or 300 vessels

An article from Brussels, which states that Bonaparte's cook had lately arrived there from St. Helena, says, that "Bonaparte was very gloomy, and his chief occupation appeared to be the arrangement of his Memoirs."

Advices from Batavia of the 24th Oct. mention that the National troops arrived on the 19th of August before Malacda, to receive possession of that colony from the English resident, Mr. Kenneth Murchison. The cession had not actually taken place, but all the preliminary arrangements were proceeding.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

Commercial distress continues in the city.—We are extremely sorry to state, that several houses in Irish trade have been under the necessity of suspending their payments to day. It is said that they amount to eight or nine; and we are afraid, from what we hear, that this is not an exaggeration.

The accounts from Liverpool and Manchester, received in town this morning, it gives us pleasure to state, however, are more satisfactory, at least if an increase of business at those places may be considered as an improvement At Liverpool, during the whole of last week, there was a great deal of speculation in cotton, and no less than 12,000 bags of this article had been sold

The advices from Amsterdam, of the 11th inst brought by the Dutch Mail, assert, that trade, both in that city and in other places was remarkably stagnant; and the exchange on London continued to fall.

PARIS, MARCH 8.

On the 6th instant, the chamber of Peers was on the point of becoming the theatre of a serious commotion M de Lamoignon had the temerity to ascend the tribune, for the purpose of protesting against the recent Royal Ordinance.—Fortunately the prudence of the Chancellor put an end to the embarrassing question, by adjourning the sitting before the conclusion of the speech of M de Lamoignon It is affirmed, that several Peers had even grasped their swords; but I doubt however, that things went so far"

Count Lamoignon made, on Saturday last, a most extaordinary proposition in the House of Peers, which was rejected by both parties, as an unprecedented increachment on the Royal authority This Peer (who enjoys an unimpeached reputation for probity and loyalty, and who in Bonaparte's time withdrew into the country, and never filled any public functions) proposed in the Upper House, to address the King to declare the regret with which their Chamber viewed the nomination of so many strangers, and to request his Majesty not to mistake the sentiments and denouements of the ancient Peers. Universal cries of disapprobation, interrupt the Orator; the President declared he could listen no longer to such unconstitutional language, and many of the Peers waited on the Minister of the Interior, in quitting the House, to request him not to suffer the Journals to publish any account of it.

PARIS, MARCH 11.

Yesterday there was a grand council, which commenced at one, and continued until half past 5 o'clock, in the afternoon.

The definitive organization of the national guards is referred to the king's ministers, and will soon be discussed in council

Yesterday the memoirs of count Las Cases were seized at the bookseller's, L'Huillier

It is not yet ascertained when the projects of law concerning the press, the journals, and the trial by jury, will be presented to the chamber—but it appears certain, notwithstanding what has been said in one of the papers, that they will not be submitted to the chamber during the present week.

It is asserted, that in compliance with the orders of the king, the minister of the interior has given directions to different statuaries, to execute marble statues of Pascal, Montaigne, Bossuet, Corneille, Racine, La Fontaine and Montesquieu, which are to be placed in the cities which gave birth to these great men.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB 8.

The emperor of Russia has written a very friendly autograph letter to the Sultan, recommending to the Porte the amicable arrangement of the still disputed points arising from the treaty of Bucharest. It is hoped, with the more reason, that this unusual step will have a favorable influence on the negotiations of baron Strogonoff, as the two emperors both desire the maintenance of peace, and a part of the late difference is really adjusted.

The celebrated traveller, known by the name of Ali Bey, who was on a pilgrimage to Mecca, with the Caravan, died not far from Damascus. The Pacha, by virtue of his title to inherit the effects of all pilgrims who die on the road, has taken possession of all his property, including the valuable instruments and manuscripts.