

FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

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

VOL. XII.]

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[No. 579.]

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 on 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.

THE REAL JUNIUS.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

Copy of a letter from H. Campbell, Esq. F. A. S. to a Clergyman at Oxford. London, Suffolk-street, March 9, 1819.

Rev. and Dear Sir: The flattering and generous manner in which you applauded my humble exertions in favor of the first of British bards, (Ossian) and the pleasing task you imposed upon me, to acquaint you with the transactions of the Highland Society, with respect to my proofs of that poet's authenticity (which flatteringly you hold to be "the only reasonable ones yet offered to the world,") impel me to inform you that I have yet had no answer from the Highland Society on the subject; but my noble namesake, the earl of Breadalbane, has an opinion similar to your own, of the merit of the work—and, like a true Gael, has generously promised me that the honorable Society will avoid the imputation of negligence, and do the author justice.

Since I last wrote to you, I have been busily and pleasantly employed in another important literary pursuit, and have been as successful and happy in the result, as I was in that of my researches in Ireland. You will have seen by the public prints, that the will of the late Sir P. Francis is totally void of any clue that would lead to the real author of "The Letters of Junius," though his testimony to Mr. Rogers, when interrogated on the subject by that gentleman, at Lord Holland's, makes it evident to the world that he particularly wished to have been considered the celebrated author. Hence you will infer, that the Edinburgh Reviewers, though passable critics, have not yet attained the second sight, so peculiar to their countrymen, less gifted with the glaucous of metaphysics than they are.

To be brief with my reverend friend, I hasten to acquaint him that the university of Oxford has the honor of having given to the world that high priest of political serenity, Junius, in one of her greatest ornaments of oratory, and deep literature—the late Dr. Wilmot—and, that he was consecrated by England's once illustrious prime minister, Lord Chatham, and by Lord Sondes and Archer, at whose house several of his celebrated letters were written, and thence conveyed to Woodfall, the printer. This, my dear Sir, is not fancy. The facsimiles of Woodfall and Hessey, and Taylor, are now before me, contrasted with MSS. of the late Dr. Wilmot—and there is not, nor cannot be a shadow of doubt, but the same hand traced the characters.

If there could be any doubt for a moment entertained of the fact, it would entirely be done away by the signature of lord Chatham to one of the papers now before me, wherein that illustrious statesman promises "to indemnify Dr. Wilmot for any losses he may incur by publishing his Political Essays;" and, farther, by the deathbed avowal of the Doctor himself declaring in the most formal manner that "he (Dr. Wilmot) only was the author of the letters at issue!" The paper was then sealed and delivered to his amiable niece (a daughter of the late duke of Cumberland) his friend with strict injunctions that she was not to open it till seven years after his death; which, I need not add, was faithfully attended to. On the whole, the comparison of the MSS in the possession of Woodfall, and that of the "Heroic Epistle to Sir William Chambers," now in the possession of Sir Richard Phillips, and those in the possession of his niece, incontrovertibly assert that Dr. Wilmot was the author of the claims of the adherents and sticklers of Sir P. Francis, to place him in the chair of Junius, is so palpable, that I wonder how any person who has attentively read the letters of that author, could for a moment hesitate to pronounce him one of the most unlikely men to produce such writings, or to whom such writings should be ascribed! The knight was only twenty-two years when the letters first appeared, and the Doctor was fifty one. The pointed elegance and acumen of his nervous style had been twenty years a subject of admiration at the university; and he had long been to Mr. Pitt and others what Dean Swift is reported to

have been to Harley earl of Oxford. To me every sentence of the celebrated letters pours forth rays of truth from a comprehensive, deep, enlightened and well matured mind—not the mind of a clerk of 22, when the flare and frivolities of youth are often more attended to than the expansion of intellect; and such I have been told was really the case of Sir Philip Francis at that age.

The limits of my paper will not allow me at present to cite extracts from the letters of lord Chatham and his colleagues, to the Doctor; but I might do so, and they would convince; such a chain of unquestionable evidence I never before saw.

With an elegance of person the Doctor possessed the easy politeness of a courtier, and with the assistance of his intriguing friend, Harry Beauclerk, he, like the great appearance and manners to advantage. On laying aside the clerical costume, an assuming the bag and sword he was *par excellence* introduced by Beauclerk to the celebrated Mrs. Abingdon, the then mistress of lord Shelburne; and, through his intimacy with that lady, he acquired a knowledge of the private views and transactions of lord S. which was useful to him while before the public as Junius.

I could recite what would fill a volume of the court transactions of those and later times; but I find that I have written to the end of my paper—However, you may place the firmest reliance in what I have written from the proofs before me, that Dr. Wilmot, and no other man wrote "The Letters of Junius."

And that I am, Rev. and dear Sir, very faithfully, yours,
H. CAMPBELL.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Paris, to his friend in Baltimore, dated March 14.

Several important transactions which have lately taken place in the internal politics of France are very interesting, from the decisive influence they will probably have on the future destiny of the country, and even of Europe.—The most decisive of these, is the trial of strength which occurred about two weeks ago between the two great parties, the Ultras and the Liberals, relating to the law of elections, and which resulted in the entire discomfiture of the Ultras. In three months the Liberals have gained several advantages: their first great triumph was the change of ministry which took place in the beginning of January. The cabinet had been, since the last return of the Bourbons, under the guidance of the duke of Richieu, an emigre, and an ultra in his opinions, and to whom, in a great measure, the death of Ney is attributed by his partisans. He appeared by his conduct to be completely directed by the leading strings of the allied sovereigns; towards the end of the last year he experienced considerable annoyances from the opposition of the minister of police (one of the cabinet) count Descazes, a liberal, who dared more than being personally a favorite of the king, Richieu determined to get rid of this inconvenient assistant, and offered his resignation to the king, in the alternative of his not being permitted to form a ministry to his own mind; all his colleagues now refused to serve unless the cabinet was of their own party, instead of a mixt one as before. The king remained undecided and vacillating for more than a week, during which time the Thulleries was a constant scene of intrigue and confusion, and the whole city in a ferment. The ferment was so considerable, and the cause of the liberals so generally the cause of the country, that it overcame—and the duke, who had confided in his own strength, was entirely defeated, and was left out of the new ministry, which was formed with Descazes at its head, and under his direction. The satisfaction of the country generally, and the disappointment and anger of the smaller party, were very strong and warmly expressed.

This defect drove the Ultras to think of other manoeuvres: they and the royalists, who generally side with them, when joined, have the majority in the House of Delegates, and they had the complete mastery of the House of Peers. The present law of election for delegates, makes the qualification for a voter his paying 300 francs taxes or contributions direct. Under it, many men of staunch republican or constitutional principles, have been elected, notwithstanding all the efforts the government made to prevent it.—The most conspicuous of them is La Fayette: the next election promised to add very considerably to their number. The hopes of the Ultras were then turned to the possibility of altering the law, so as to put the election in their own power; by making the qualifications much more considerable. Such an alteration was violently opposed throughout the whole country, and I have little hesitation in saying, would, if effected, have rendered open war not only probable, but almost certain. In consequence of their violent wishes, about two weeks ago, the marquis de Barthelemy, to effect their purpose, proposed in the House of Peers, a mo-

tion to revise the law of elections, a motion whose object seemed to show that the marquis had thrown off and forgotten the abbe and the author of Anacharsis—such a change do times make in men. After several days of hubbub and alarm, during which, the motion was under discussion, the minority, determined on a bold step, and by the creation of a batch of between 30 and 40 new peers, secured the majority in their own hands, and put the matter at rest. The king, poor old man, was probably alarmed by the cloudy accounts which he heard from every quarter, and which he certainly had good reason to be alarmed at.

The Ultras complain bitterly that the king has, to use their expression, thrown himself into the arms of the Bonapartists, as they call the Liberals. Their hopes are now fixed in his dying soon, which his infirm health seems to render probable, but, in fact it is likely that, accident apart, he will survive several years. He has not been outside the chateau for more than two months. In case of this occurrence, the count d'Artois, who is at that head, would certainly gratify to the utmost extent, their wish for energetic and energetic measures. He is excessively attached to every thing of the ancient regime. Should his hand be decked with the sceptre before things have had time to fix themselves on a firm basis than they are at present, results must occur which may be easily and almost certainly foreseen.

At this time there is a buzz of a conspiracy against the ministry at the bottom of which is Talleyrand. The old fish, deprived of power, seems, at present, to be out of his element. There is always fear for the beer when he has a hand in the brewing. By the bye, I was surprised at his frankness in observing on his hotel immediately over the grand entrance, and by way, I suppose, of coat of arms a very pretty *watercock*. Or perhaps he put it there just to amuse himself occasionally by observing which way the wind blows.

A discussion is shortly expected in the Chamber of Deputies, on the liberty of the press, which, though it enjoys considerable freedom and expressed sentiments with little disguise, is still subject to the *Censorship*, which must authorize every article before it is printed. During the Emperor's reign of 100 days, it was entirely free, and was almost as liberal in his praise.—[Ed. Gaz.]

M. Cailliaud, a young Frenchman, full of zeal for the study of antiquity, and a learned naturalist, has arrived at Marselles, after having travelled near four years through Egypt, Nubia, the Great Oasis and the desert which extend east of the Nile, almost to the Red Sea. He has discovered several temples built in the Egyptian style from Syene to the great Cataract, and some, which he considers of Grecian construction in the great Oasis. The Antique Tombs are remarkable for their elevation and great extent, and the imposing ruins of a Roman fortress all under his particular attention. He has collected several Greek inscriptions—but the most precious discovery he has made, is that of an ancient city, seven or eight leagues from the Red Sea, and about thirty or forty leagues to the south of Cocayr. It is towards this point, that D'Anville places the ancient mines, so well known to the ancients, and in fact, Mr. Cailliaud has found numerous traces of vast excavations.

He descended into pits more than one hundred metres in depth, which he communicated by means of galleries with others of greater depth. In the course of his researches, he discovered a considerable number of emerald, which has induced the Pacha of Egypt to undertake the working of these mines anew, the prospects of success being such as fully warranted him in risking the expense.

In the neighborhood of this place, is the city of which we have spoken. It is called by the country people *Sellele*. As in Pompeia, public monuments, temples, palaces, and private houses remain entire. Several inscriptions on the temples, put it beyond doubt, that this city was founded by the Ptolomys. One of the temples had been erected to Berenice. The architecture is Grecian, and the ornaments are Egyptian.

M. Cailliaud has experienced a powerful and honorable protection in the recollections which the French army had left in Egypt.—The names of Desaix, Belliard, Kleber and Donzelot, are never mentioned by the Arabs but in terms of respect. The whole of the inscription, and even the most fragile monuments, have been preserved with religious care by those people, whom we call barbarous.

HORRID MURDER AND ROBBERY.

An assassination has recently been committed in the most atrocious manner, in the manufacturing and commercial town of Laval, in a house which has been newly built, situated between two inns, always occupied by travellers, and in one of the most populous parts of the town. It was inhabited by a rich gentleman who had with him only a

faithful female servant. He had a great part of his fortune in specie, in chests; and, unfortunately for him this fact was too well known. One night, between the hours of ten and eleven, two men were seen to enter the house; the door was closed after them.—No suspicion, however, was excited until three days afterwards, when it was remarked, that neither the master nor servant had been seen to leave or enter the house; some persons went and knocked at the door, but no answer was returned. The police authorities were informed of this, and the door was broken open, when the unhappy girl was found lying in an inner court and her master cut off. A woman, one of the neighbors, who was present at this horrible discovery, was so impressed with terror that she was attacked with a shivering fit, and almost instantly expired in the most terrible convulsions.—The most active researches are making; it is ascertained that they have taken about 30,000 francs or thereabouts in gold.—They left behind them sacks of money and other valuables which apparently they could not take with them. The Gardamierie are on foot, and it is hoped, that the wretched perpetrators of this crime will not elude justice.—[Paris paper.]

MURDER OF Mr. THOMAS MCCALL.

Extract of a letter, giving an account of the murder of Mr. THOMAS MCCALL, of Indiana, formerly of this place, by three Delaware Indians.

VINCENNES, March 24th.—I have the painful and melancholy task of informing you of the death of Thomas McCall, on Sunday the 21st, about 1 o'clock, P. M. of a stab he received from three Delaware Indians, in his own house, about 9 o'clock at night on the 19th inst.

The circumstances attending this melancholy affair, given by himself, and a Mr. Lacey who lived with him, are as follows:—After dark three Delaware Indians on their way from the settlement to their camp, called at his house, apparently somewhat intoxicated, after their entering the house, two of them drew their knives and appeared inclined to do mischief. They became pacified and asked for something to eat; it was given to them, and their horse fed; they then requested to stay all night, which was refused, their camp being but two miles off; they went away, and after some time returned, and asked for fire, it was given to them; they kindled it against the side of his house and went off, the fire was extinguished, and Mr. McCall went to bed. About midnight one of the Indians called at the door and requested to stay all night, stating that the other two companions had gone off, and he refused; immediately the three attempted to break the door. Mr. McCall sprang from his bed and called to his assistance Mr. Lacey, finding they would succeed in forcing the door, it being weak, and having but one hinge, Lacey being alarmed was able to render but little assistance. Mr. McCall looked for his gun, which not being able to get, he sprang to his axe, at which time he was attacked by two or three; he knocked one down and gave another a severe blow—during the scuffle Lacey had gone out with his wife and child. Mr. McCall finding himself engaged with the three, extricated himself and got out of the house, though mortally wounded. He immediately ran two miles to the nearest neighbour's house with no other clothing than his shirt and drawers, without hat or shoes, having to run through several frozen ponds and swamps.—When he arrived he was literally covered with blood, and in two days died. He was well acquainted with the Indians, and knew of no offence he had ever given them, or any other person. Having a large stock running in the forest, he had at all times, both from interest and choice, treated them with friendship and hospitality.

A doctor was sent for, but his wound was beyond the reach of any surgical operation—the knife entered between the second and third ribs, cut the stomach about two inches, and passed round towards his back.

An effectual method of preserving poultry houses free from vermin.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

SIR—As I do not know that you have positively interdicted all communications from farmers, I must ask you to record a grand discovery, which I consider myself to have made, in the noble art of raising poultry.

It may give much trouble to my sister-housewives, to whom, according to the order prescribed by the lords of creation, this department of domestic economy has been assigned. It is well known, that in this branch of our humble duties, the greatest difficulty arises from our poultry-houses being so much infested with vermin; or, to be more plain, in the language of the poultry yard, with *chicken lice*. Now, I have proved, by long experience, that they will not resort to houses wherein the roosts, nests boxes, &c. &c. are made of *essence of wood*.

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

Sodic 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.

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 apprise 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.

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 Bulls-knoll, on Wednesdays and Thursdays at Moses Scott's mill on the Opegon, 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 Cullam-ber.

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 108 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 Bigamond'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.

JOSEPH MINGHINI.

February 4, 1819.

Jefferson County, To wit,

March Court, 1819, being the

23d day of the month,

Henry Crowl, Plaintiff,

vs.

Margaret Gummert, widow of Christian Gummert, co'd, Hugh M. Noma 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 Estier his wife, late Ester Gummert, widow of said John Gummert, deceased. Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the parties by their attorneys, 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 Estier his wife, late Ester 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—Teste,

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 rich visions, well enclosed. Also 1360 acres of land on a water of the Monongahalia river, 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.

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.

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.

FLAXSEED.

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

CARLILE & DAVIS.

April 28.

DANCING SCHOOL.

JAMES ROBARDET respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Lcetown 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's store—those ladies and gentlemen who will patronize him will please leave their respective names with him. Respectable testimonials 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.

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 MARBLE.

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, Cassinet, 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 dispatch.

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

You may smile, and ask me the reason of it. I tell you I am in plain duty and matter of fact, and I have denied the faculty of reason, and positively forbidden to exercise what we have, hence a learned woman, you know, is the most odious animal in creation; and a lady dare not read a word of natural philosophy at the expense of never getting married: But I tell you, *sassafras wood* will keep lice out of her house: I know it to be a fact, and when you will tell me why it is, that chips of cedar wood or tobacco, will keep woolen free from moth, then I will endeavor to tell you why it is that *sassafras wood* will keep away chicken lice—one is universally known to be true, the other no less true, though less known.

A SPINSTER.

From the American Farmer.
SIR—Observing in your paper of the 15th instant, a piece signed "A Spinster," respecting the cleaning of poultry-houses from vermin, or chicken-lice—for which information I think the public, as well as myself, are much indebted to her; and, to repay her for the gratitude I feel, I will inform her, as a good house wife, how she can keep her beds and bedrooms clean of vermin, vulgarly called chinch bugs, with very trifling expense or labor.

Make a decoction of sassafras bark, or root, not so strong as to stain the furniture, and scald your bedsteads and the watercooting of your rooms, once a year, and I will engage a chinch-bug will never enter it. This I know from experience.

AN OLD MAN.

Calvert county, 30th April, 1819.
QUERIE—by the Editor. Since this declaration is found to be so offensive to the vermin of various kinds, may it not be presumed, that it would be found equally useful and effective in destroying, or driving off, the fly, which infests tobacco beds at this season, and proves so destructive to the plant. We hope some planter will try an experiment so easily made, and whereby, if it prove effectual, the greatest impediments to raising plants will be removed. We have been told, that lime has been useful for this purpose, with success; by Mr. Benjamin Mead, of Calvert county; and we have it from good authority, that keeping the beds thinly covered over, until this time, with leafless brush-wood, will keep off the fly. It would seem, that they cannot endure the shade, and that clear sun heat is necessary to their existence. But a decoction of sassafras roots, with the bark on, is so easily made and applied with a watering pot, that we repeat the hope, that its efficacy may be tested and known.

COUNTERFEITERS.

The following letters, dated Cincinnati, (Ohio) Sept. 1818, develop a systematic and well digested plan to inundate the United States and Canada with counterfeit paper; which, if true, is calculated to excite serious alarm, and will doubtless produce redoubled vigilance in detecting and consigning to condign punishment, a horde of wretches, more to be deprecated than banditti, as they destroy social intercourse, and subvert the very foundation on which is predicated the well being and happiness of society—*Confidence between man and man.*
Of all the vices which number the catalogue of moral turpitude, that of forgery, in our estimation, is the most heinous; and if capital punishments are to be tolerated in the United States, those who are guilty of attempting to sully the golden link which connects society in union, should be irretrievably made to expiate with their lives, an offence in competition with which, as to its deleterious effects on the community, we know of no crime of paramount enormity.

POLICE OFFICE.

City of New York, May 3, 1819.
The following letter was placed some weeks since in possession of the police magistrates of this city. They immediately acted, as far forth as their means admitted, on the information it contains. A duplicate has been transmitted to the magistrates in Cincinnati. In consequence of the total want of pecuniary resources to develop a conspiracy of such magnitude, the magistrates in this office have concluded to place it, for the purpose of precaution, before the public. The writer is known to them, but, at present, is not within their power. It is believed, that L. J. P. has exaggerated—yet there is no doubt of the process of a forgery extensive beyond precedent.

* * * Editors throughout the United States may serve the public interest, by publishing the letter and this introduction.

Cincinnati, (Ohio) September 1, 1818.
SIR—I have succeeded beyond my most sanguine expectations in getting plates engraved. I have employed Mr. W. T. to engrave plates for the plates you last forwarded me. He is a most superior engraver; but as he will not be able to execute the whole as soon as I wish, he has employed a Mr. L. R. and Mr. N. P. to assist him. Mr. N. P. is also an excellent engraver.

Since I left New York, I have had employed not less than seven engravers, all of them pretty good workmen—but you must be sensible, that it would require a great many to perform the work. I have had done. They have, all of them, except Mr. N. P. engaged to take the bills we shall have struck from the plates of our own engravings, and pay for the work. Mr. N. P. is such an infernal coward, he will not consent to take any part of his pay in his own notes. So that I wish you would forward me a hundred or more dollars in good money, as soon as you receive this. We shall feel the loss of Mr.

Emmons very much. You have doubtless heard the particulars of his apprehension and confinement, for being concerned in robbing the Farmers' and Mechanics Bank of Pittsburgh. I cautioned him against having any concern in it, but he would not hear to me. I would not have believed him such a cursed fool as to have disclosed the whole transaction, and where the money was concealed. You have doubtless heard the particulars of this affair from some of our associates, as it occurred last spring. A Pittsburg paper of the 5th of June, mentions the circumstance. I must confess I have had some fears that the poor penitent sinner would disclose something that would send our plans all to the devil, if not us with them. However, the time has passed on so long, that I think we may consider ourselves pretty secure. If you have as good success in procuring paper for the bills as I have had in getting the plates, I shall be able to inundate the whole United States and Canada. If we undertake to dispatch business on the scale we have commenced, we shall require at least three printing presses. The expense of erecting these you know will be no object—I should think well of having one in New-York under your immediate inspection; one in Boston, under the direction of Mr. L. S. B. and one at this place, which I will take the charge of myself.

As the bills of the banks in your state are generally more current in the different sections of the union, you will perceive by the following list I have had more plates made for them than any others. To give you an idea of the unprecedented success I have had, I will give you a list of the plates I have got under way, proceeding in alphabetical order, viz: Albany Bank, Association, Auburn Bank, Boston, do. Bridgeport, Baltimore, Chester, Catskill, Columbia at Hudson, do. at Washington City, Cape Fear, Derby, Delaware county, Delaware Bridge Company, Eagle Bank of New Haven, Farmers' and Mechanics Bank, Albany, Farmers' Bank of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, Farmers' Bank of Virginia, Geneva Bank, Germantown do. Hudson do. Hartford do. Jefferson county do. Lansingburg do. Morris-town do. Middletown do. Middle district do. Mount Holly do. Newburg do. Newark do. Newhaven do. New York state do. Niagara do. N. London do. Newbern do. Ontario, Providence do. Philadelphia banks, generally, Phoenix do. Hartford, Plattsburgh do. Salem do. Massachusetts, Silver Lake do. State Bank of New-Jersey, Troy Bank, Utica do. United States do. (Though by the bye, I had forgot to tell you I almost despaired of finding an engraver, who would undertake to copy Uncle Sam's plate, being much more difficult than the others, but Mr. "I. W." has done it to a tittle, on comparing it with a genuine bill, you can perceive no difference at all, except it may be the engraving may be a little more bold, but this difference may be owing to our trying on paper that was whiter than the genuine bills are done on,) to proceed, Virginia Bank, Washington and Warren do. Washington do. of the district of Columbia, all the banks in the city of New York. On most of the above banks I have plates for a number of different sized bills.

Please to write me, and tell whether you have lately heard from Mr. "I. W." and "R. G." who were in Canada when you wrote me last, and what success they have had. I think it would be well for you to look out for about a dozen good, trusty, bold, active, sly, cunning, sharp, keen, smooth, honest fellows, as we can find full employ for them in a short time, but, above all, act with the most profound secrecy and circumspection, but you know how to act as well as I can tell you. If all goes on as well as the last six months, in six months more we shall be able to astonish the whole world, though we shall, doubtless, receive their execration, yet no matter for that, "we are all honest enough until we are found out." If ever under heaven got rich we must; that is, if five millions of dollars divided among us can make us—dollars I say, for Bank bills are called dollars, and the devil himself could not distinguish ours from genuine. There is no doubt we shall run every banking establishment in the United States, but every tub must stand upon its own bottom, as the saying is, I must not forget to tell you I had a narrow escape from getting married since I have been here, to a Miss —, a most bewitching little urchin, possessed of a handsome fortune; but an old uncle of hers, a cunning old dog, wished to make some inquiry about my affairs, and I being a little reserved and giving him an evasive answer, the old impertinent puppy had the impudence to order me to quit the house, which I did, which was the last time I heard from them.

I write by Mr. H***, whom I directed to call on you in person, he can give you further particulars respecting our operations—You will perceive I neither inserted number or street on the envelope enclosing this, not knowing whose hands it might fall into—

Yours, obsequiously,
(Signed) L. J. P.*****

N. B. You need not be cautioned to burn this as soon as read.

New York, May 8.

LATE FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The fast sailing ship Sachem, Hillard, arrived at this port yesterday from Buenos Ayres, whence she sailed on the 10th of March. We have received a file of papers of a late date, and a long letter from a correspondent at that place. From W. G. D. Worthington, Esq. late consul at Buenos Ayres, who has arrived in this ship, we have

been politely favored with an interesting detail of recent occurrences in South America, of which we have only time to notice a part in this day's paper.

Mr. Worthington left Chili on the 29th of January, and made the journey across the continent from Valparaiso to Buenos Ayres, in 21 days on horse back, distance computed at 420 leagues.

It was reported the U. S. frigate Macedonian, arrived at Valparaiso about the beginning of Feb.

The President's message had been received at Buenos Ayres, and some remarks made upon it in the papers. They seem to attribute the non-recognition of their independence by the United States to the impression which had been made this side of the tropics respecting their party dissensions. They expected that their sovereignty would have been acknowledged in consequence of the favorable reports which they anticipated from the commissioners in the congress; but they did not appear to bear the disappointment in an improper manner.

Chili was by the last accounts freed from the Royalists. Sanchez, who commanded there, after being beaten at Santa Fe, had retired amongst the American Indians. On the 14th Jan. Lord Cochran sailed from Valparaiso with his squadron, consisting of the Maria Isabel, (the frigate taken from the Spaniards) the San Martin, the Santer, and the Chacabuco—supposed with the intention of touching at Africa, Calco, &c. and to capture or burn the shipping of the latter place, as they had on board a large store of rockets, and provisions for four months. It was thought his naval expedition would give life and ascendancy to the Patriots in Lima. Capt. Wooster of the Lautaro, the real hero of the late naval success in Talcahuana Bay, had resigned. Lord Cochran was fond of him, and wished him to remain. His place was filled by Capt. Grise of the British navy, so that the Marine of Chili is now wholly commanded by Englishmen. The British frigate Andromache, which was said to be taking off from Lima about 5,000,000 dollars perhaps bound to Rio Janeiro, it was suspected would be intercepted by Lord Cochran, under the pretence or doctrine that she was violating her neutral character.

Buenos Ayres, March 2.
The state of this place is truly deplorable—its trade is very much reduced in consequence of the communication—with the interior being cut off by wandering hordes of Indians, well armed and mounted, who traverse the country, driving off the cattle, and committing excesses that shock humanity. All kinds of foreign goods are nominal and the produce of the country extremely scarce and high. The credit of the government is very much reduced, its paper being at 30 per cent discount, and daily getting lower.

The U. S. sloop of war Ontario, has been to Lima, where she took on board on freight for Rio Janeiro, about a million of dollars—she stopped at Valparaiso on the 27th Dec. but slipped her hawser and put to sea again three days after, apprehending that a search was to be attempted for the specie as Spanish property—it is said that Lord Cochran advised it.

FROM SPAIN.

The Gibraltar correspondent of the Norfolk Herald, under date of March 1st, gives some interesting particulars relative to the state of things in Spain. They afford a view of the projected expedition to South America, not quite so formidable as that presented by the English papers, but probably much more correct.

GIBRALTAR, March 1.
The grand expedition fitting out at Cadiz under the command of the Viceroy elect of Buenos Ayres, is about as far forward now as I first advised you of it, and in all reasonable probability will be as forward (for all the physical and substantial benefits intended by it, when I next write you, as it is now.) Nevertheless considerable expense is incurred, and the work of preparing some necessary appendages to the enterprise is going on; but all this is rather to feather the nests of the officers, merchants and workmen—employed about it, than to promote the elevated views of the government—and so it will continue till the day of retribution arrives, which, depend on it, is on the rapid march of awful visitation!

In one of the papers I now send you is the official account of the execution of no less than thirteen conspirators lately, in the city of Valencia—since then, we have accounts of the discovery and arrest of twenty-three more, amongst whom is the General, second in command; they will probably share the fate of their unfortunate predecessors. A rumbling noise is the precursor of an earthquake.

The story of the King's deposit in the Bank of England is confirmed beyond a doubt, but it is better known here than to the people of Spain, who, of all perhaps in the Christian world, have least access to information interesting to themselves, though affecting their happiness, their liberty, or their lives. Those who know the fact are silent, because they are participants in the perfidy, and have had a similar anchor to windward for themselves to cling to, when they shall be compelled to fly from the terrible indignation of an abused and injured people.

A report gains ground that the Marquis de Casapero, amidst the royal and as a displeasure, and so go far as to say, that it is doubtful whether he will ever leave Madrid again—meaning that he will only leave it as many a worthy fellow has done before him, upon a jack ass, with a suitable escort, by moon-light, to some place of banishment. However credible this rumor may be, there is no certain evidence yet of such a melancholy catastrophe's threatening the "high destinies" of the noble Marquis, but a remarkable fact of his greediness to provide, like others, for such a fatality, by granting licences to mercantile companies, the gratuity for which \$20,000 each, (some say more) is the exclusive prerogative of his office, of his talents and ingenuity, his patriotism and his purse—More anon.

Of the interest the Marquis takes in our affairs, nothing particular has reached us; nor do we hear anything of the conduct of his government in the matter, on this side the waters. We are anxious to know the special business of Don Oton's Secretary who arrived at Cadiz last week, in a vessel from New York—much importance is attached to it, and the more so as the bearer of despatches was not permitted to land until he had performed his ten days quarantine according to law! He might have landed his despatches through a fumigation of sulphur or vinegar, but he objected to that expedient, and urged the necessity of dispensing with the ceremony of quarantine altogether; but they might contain something pestilential, and, perhaps, contagious!

CHARLESTON, April 27.
ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT.
We are happy in announcing that the PRESIDENT OF THE U STATES arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock. He was escorted from the seat of Jacob B. P. on, where he slept on Sunday night, to Messrs. Gordon and Spring's Ferry, by Capt. Toomer's troop of cavalry. He arrived at the Ferry about half past 12 o'clock, where the elegant barge prepared by the city council, manned by 21 masters of vessels and members of the marine society, who had volunteered on the occasion, was in waiting for his reception.

He was rowed across in handsome style, a distance of two miles, against a strong ebb tide, in about 45 minutes. On his landing this side the Ferry, he was greeted with three cheers from the numerous spectators who were assembled at his landing, which were returned by the bargemen. The President then rode in the Governor's barouche, which had been sent to the landing, escorted by mounted riflemen, and capt. Kunhardt's troop of cavalry under command of capt. Payne, to within a short distance of the lines, where he mounted on horseback; and on his approach to the spot where the regiment of artillery, and the several volunteer corps were posted, a federal salute was fired from the artillery—after which, the President, the Governor and suite reviewed the line, and a feu de joie was fired by the infantry, followed by another federal salute from the artillery. On the President's arrival at the junction of Meeting and Boundary streets, he was met by his honor the intendat, the honorable members of council and their offi-

cers, and a large body of citizens, who had come out to receive him. The intendat welcomed him to the city, and the procession of civil and military passed down Meeting street into Broad street, to St. Andrew's Hall, which had been previously prepared by the honorable council for his reception. His excellency the President afterwards took dinner, with a select party at the Governor's.

RICHMOND, APRIL 30.

We understand that the office of the bank of the United States, in this city, not only refuses to receive the notes of the other offices of the bank (as has been long known to the public,) but also refuses the notes of the branches of the Virginia state banks in every case, and even in certain cases, the notes of the mother banks, except in payment of debts. It is understood that this measure has been adopted to prevent its notes being drawn out for the purpose of remittances to the northern towns, where they are worth rather more than the notes of the state banks, in consequence of being taken in payment of custom house bonds; and that this measure is put in force in those cases only where this intention of money changing is detected in the transaction.

The two state banks have also been compelled to refuse the notes of their own branches, except in the payment of debts. This is intended to prevent the accumulation of balances against them on the part of the office of the U States Bank, inasmuch as it will prevent persons holding branch notes from depositing them and then giving checks in favor of that office. In other words, those who have branch notes, and have no payments to make in the mother banks, will have to resort to the branches, instead of depositing them in the mother bank, as heretofore.—[Enquirer.

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THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12

Plattsburgh and Rouse's Point.

We are happy to have in our power to contradict a report, published some time since in this paper, stating that Plattsburgh was on the British side of the boundary line, between the United States and Canada. Our intelligent informant states, from unquestionable authority, that the town of Plattsburgh, ever memorable for the naval achievement of Commodore McDonough, during the late war with Britain; is at least twenty miles to the parallel of 45 degrees; and that Rouse's Point, also, where the United States are erecting extensive military works, is thought to be situated only some yards on the south side of the above parallel, but it was not yet positively determined.

City Gaz.

THE ONTARIO.

We have succeeded in ascertaining the following particulars, respecting the late very interesting cruise of this national ship. The commissioner of the Vice King of Peru, who went in the Ontario to Valparaiso, having ascertained that the State of Chili would not treat with him, returned in the Ontario to Lima. From Lima, the Ontario sailed for the N. W. coast of America, and in 49 days she anchored in 14 fathom water off the river Columbia; of which each shore was taken possession in the name of the U. S. of America.

After watering at a Spanish settlement in California, the Ontario returned to Lima, where the officers and crew were treated in the most hospitable manner.—From Lima the Ontario sailed for Valparaiso. On her arrival, Lord Cochran manifested a disposition to insist upon the Ontario paying his ship the compliment of a salute. To effect this, Lord Cochran took measures to get his fleet (the Chilean fleet) consisting of 3 frigates and a sloop of war, to prevent the sailing of the Ontario. He stationed the San Martin of 64 guns, off the harbor, and a smaller vessel of 20 guns along the Ontario. Notwithstanding all these preparations, the Ontario took in her wood, water and provisions, and, when ready, sailed, passing the San Martin at a distance of three fourths of a mile. She and the small vessel got under weigh, immediately perceiving the Ontario make sail. After about two hours the Ontario had left the Chilean ships about 4 miles astern, when they gave up the pursuit.—[D. Press.

AMUSEMENT.

INScribed to WILLIAM COBBETT, Author, Farmer, Seedsman, and Anti-borough monger.

Read the bells on Christ church steeple! Listen, all ye market people! Cobbett here his servant sends; (1) Horse dealers, clear the market Space, To Hammer give up the place, While "the seeds" for cash he vend's.

Seed depot, in street Hanover, Ah! how long you can ever Cobbett claim precedence, For R—y now no crops shall raise, Unless to Cobbett's book he pays Strict and exact obediences—

And thou great named Society, At Gadsby's tavern form'd to be A help to Agriculture; Since you must die, we'll bury you, With all the pompous honors due, And rites of sad sepulture.

"Mangel Wreath, Ruta Baga, "Rape and Turnep," (names to fag a Knox and all his scholars, "James vend's in boxes; seals unbroke;" (2) And though you buy a pig in poke, It only costs five dollars!

"My grammar," which has no competitors, "My residence, in different years," From Hammerton may you get"— Great sir, I hope the latter's been, Sweeter than that of old—I mean, Your residence in Newgate (3)

O! Porcupine, great pamphleteer, Who mad'st great doctor Rush to fear The loss of reputation; Who, when portentous clouds look big, In secret silence "hopp'st the twig;" (4) And com'st to bless our nation; (5)

What though Burdett is in a pet, (6) And London journals chafe and fret, And London journals chafe and fret, And London journals chafe and fret, For if your just deserts you get, I know you'll make a finish yet, High o'er our heads exalted.

CROAK.

1. See his advertisement in the Baltimore papers. 2. The boxes will be sealed up, and the price five dollars. 3. Under an ex-officio proceeding Mr. Cobbett was sentenced to two years imprisonment in Newgate. 4. To "hop the twig," to run away. Slang diet. 5. My desire is to spread them over this rich country. Cobbett's advertisement. 6. See his letter to Mr. C. lately published. [BALT. FED. GAZ.

FROM THE PORTLAND ARGUS.

NEW SORT OF FOOD FOR SHEEP.

MR. DOUGLASS—You will oblige two of the most important classes of the community, farmers and fishermen, by informing farmers that fish are excellent food for sheep. It is a fact, though not generally known, that sheep will greedily eat any kind of salted fish, whether dry or pickled, although dry fish is the most suitable for them; and it is found by experience that sheep they have as much fish as they will eat, are always heal-

thy, have good lambs, and do not lose their wool; and require much less hay or other food. It is not expected that farmers remote from the sea shore can afford their sheep as much fish as they would eat; but if they give them fish instead of giving them salt, they will find a great advantage. Smoked alewives and herrings are the most convenient for them; larger fish should be cut, or broken in small pieces. The cheaper kinds of fish, such as scale of all kinds, broken, refuse, and even those that are partly damaged if they are only salt, will answer the purpose.

It is generally the case with herring catchers, that they are obliged to cut out and throw away great numbers, sometimes half they take, because they are too small to bear inspection; such might be salted, and smoked, or dried in the sun, put up in dry casks, and afforded at a low price—by which means thousands of barrels would be saved which are now suffered to rot on the shores.

It is hoped that editors of Newspapers and Almanacs will publish the above hints, and that farmers will try the experiment, by which they will benefit themselves, encourage agriculture and the fishermen.

MARRIED, on Thursday evening the 29th ult. by the Rev. Benj. Allen, the Rev. JOHN L. BRYAN, of Winchester, to Miss MARY BEDINGER, daughter of the late Mr. Daniel Bedinger of this county.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

A meeting of the managers of the Bible Society of Jefferson county, will be held at the house of Jno. Kersley, Esq. in Shepherdstown, on Tuesday, June 1st, at ten o'clock. A general attendance is required. B ALLEN, Recording Secretary.

Plank for Sale.

THE subscriber has pine plank of any thickness for sale, at the saw-mill occupied by Jonas Walraven, and can supply pine scantling of any description if a bill be furnished. WM. HICKMAN, Charlestown, May 12.

ATTENTION.

The detachment of militia that marched from Jefferson county to Camp Holly, under the General Orders of the Adjutant General of the 13th of January, 1815, will meet in Charlestown, at Robert Fulton's Hotel, on Saturdays the 22d and 29th inst. for the purpose of receiving their pay for the services above mentioned. JOHN MOLEK, May 12.

ESTRAYS.

TAKEN UP trespassing on the subscriber's farm, near Charlestown, a bull with a white back and tail, and black sides, supposed to be two years old this spring—appraised to eight dollars. Also a heifer, with a white face and back, and red sides, supposed to be upwards of two years old—appraised to eight dollars. Neither of the above strays has any ear marks. ABRAHAM GARVER, May 12.

House and lot for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his house and lot, situated near the Presbyterian meeting house, in Charlestown. The house is large and convenient, and would suit a mechanic very well. The lot is in a good state of cultivation. Also, an acre of about two hundred yards east of the Academy. A great bargain will be given in the above property. JACOB FISHER, May 12.

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. A 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, Martineque cordials, Madeira citron; Tamarinds, and almost every article generally kept in Apothecary shops. Physicians and others are invited to call and judge for themselves. Being in want of money, she takes this opportunity to entreat those indebted to her, to call and settle their accounts, a compliance with which request will oblige their friend and humble servant. JANE WOODS, sen. April 21.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he has dissolved partnership with T. H. Hall, in the boot and shoe-making line, and has removed his shop to the house of E. Bellar, Smithfield, near Mr. Hall's store, where he intends carrying on in a large and extensive manner. He thanks the public for past favors, and solicits their custom for the future. He will supply them on as low terms as possible with the best and most fashionable work. BENJ. B. GAMES, N. B. A smart boy of about fourteen or fifteen years old, of good qualities, will be taken as an apprentice to the above trade. B. B. G. April 5.

Jefferson & Brown.

RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and the public generally, that they have just finished opening, at their store, next door to the Printing office, a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

which they offer on satisfactory terms; they hope from their united exertions, and a determination to sell cheap, that they will be found worthy of encouragement. Charlestown, May 12.

WOOL CARDING.

The subscriber has his carding machines, on the Opecon, in complete order, and is ready to receive wool. He has a careful and experienced hand to attend them. Wm. CAMERON, May 5.

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 still 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 FLIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Catarrhs, Asthma, sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions. Chew 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 FLIXIR 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 successfully 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 Flixir in this part of the country.—Fan, 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 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

FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

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

VOL. XII.]

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1819.

[No. 580.]

Fresh and Cheap Goods.
I AM now opening an elegant assortment of first quality fashionable
Spring and Summer Goods,
selected from the arrivals of this season, and purchased on the best cash terms. I am induced again through the style of an advertisement, to invite persons who may wish to purchase on advantageous terms, to give me a call, where every attention will be given by myself and sons, to please and accommodate.

DAVID HUMPHREYS,
Corner of West & Washington streets.
May 5.

NOTICE.
I WILL give a reward of **TWO DOLLARS** to any person who will take, and deliver to me, or lodge in any jail an apprentice boy, named

Henry Whittington,
who left my employ the 1st April. He is about 16 years of age, spare visage, weak eyes, and black hair; rather small of his age. He had on when he left me, a drab coloured roundabout and pantaloons, and other clothing not recollected. If he shall be taken out of the county I will give proportionally more, and all reasonable charges on delivery. And I hereby forewarn all persons henceforth, from harbouring, employing, counselling, or sustaining the said apprentice, under the penalties which the law has prescribed in such cases.

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 directions, 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 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.

For Sale, for Cash,

THREE likely negro men, about twenty one years of age—also, a likely negro woman and three children. Any persons wishing to purchase will call on the subscriber at the Blooming mills, in Jefferson county, Virginia.

MATTHEW PARTRIDGE,
May 5.

AN AGRICULTURAL PAPER.
THE
AMERICAN FARMER,
IS A WEEKLY PAPER
CONDUCTED BY J. S. SKINNER,
POST-MASTER OF BALTIMORE.

IT is printed on a sheet the size of a common newspaper, folded so as to make eight pages, and to admit of being bound up, and preserved in volumes.
The principal matters treated of in the AMERICAN FARMER, are Agriculture, Gardening, Internal Improvements, and Domestic Economy, and new inventions and discoveries connected with these subjects. It contains, also, each week, a correct account of the prices of country produce, in the Baltimore market, and takes no concern in party politics.

Diagrams and Cuts are given in the paper, whenever they are found to be necessary in order to shew the construction of new or improved implements of husbandry, or to illustrate particular systems of cultivation.

Four numbers have already appeared, and may yet be had on early application.

The price of the American Farmer is \$4 per year, payable in advance, to be remitted by mail, at the risk of the editor, who will cause the paper to be immediately sent to any part of the United States.
Baltimore, April 26, 1819.

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,
Admors of J. Briscoe, dec'd.
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 wagon maker or black smith. Also ten acres of 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.

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.

Fresh Lime.

I have 2000 bushels of elegant lime for sale, in Capt. Ranson's field, adjacent to Charlestown.

ELIAS SHOPE.

May 5.

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.

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 directions, 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 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 MName 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 William Gummert, widow of said John Gummert, dec'd, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the parties by their attorneys, 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, dec'd, 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.

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 appreciate those whose accounts remain unsettled, of the necessity of making immediate payment to R. Brown, who is authorized 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.

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 Tin 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 Binghamton'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.

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,

Fillberts, Prunes, Figs,

Madeira Citron,

Best English Mustard,

Cayenne Pepper,

Philadelphia Porter in bottles,

Sweet oil in flasks and bottles,

Pumice stone,

Seraped gum copal,

English Saffron,

Pancy 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 Bulekin—on Wednesdays and Thursdays at Moses Scott's mill on the Opequan, and on Fridays and Saturdays at John Rosenberger's mill near Smithfield, (public days excepted) and will be let to man at the low price of Five Dollars this 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 Cullum.

JOHN MYERS,
March 10.

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 to the concern, at least, were paid. 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 Lcetown 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 evolutions, 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.

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, Cassimets, 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, Junr.
April 28.

Regimental Orders.

THE training of the Officers of the 55th Regt. will commence in Charlestown 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.

Laths For Plastering.

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

April 28.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed Curator of the estate of Gevris 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.

GEVRIS SHIRLEY,
Curator of the estate of
Gevris Shirley, dec'd.
April 28th 1819.

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.

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 arrangements are paid.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. All advertisements sent to the office without having the number of times for which they are to be inserted, designated, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

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

From the vatchez (Mississippi) Independent Press.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.

WE have long since ceased to be believers in the perfectibility of human nature, we no longer expect the day to come, at least we are convinced it will not be our lot to see it, when ignorance will lose its adherents, and bigotry its disciples—when might will give way to right, and when not only the higher virtues, but the minor morals and courtesies of life will be universally understood and practised—when, in fact, mankind, conquering their "sateless thirst of gold," and quelling the ebullitions of ignoble ambition, shall study to smooth, and adorn, and beautify existence. Such day dreams, we repeat it, have vanished before appalling realities. We have seen, in our own country, the love of liberty, which burnt with such a holy ardor in the bosoms of our ancestors, at times dimmed by the intense flames of faction—we have seen that generous devotion to country, to which they sacrificed the boons of fortune, succeeded by sordid, calculating avarice—we have seen that noble spirit of independence which spurred at a foreign yoke, followed by a servile sycophancy to bank directors, and the minions of money—we have seen that reverence that was once paid to age, to office, to talents, and to services, give place to a disgraceful confusion of years, and rank, and abilities, and worth; and those whose station or whose intellect whilist it conferred on them the power, rendered it their duty to elevate public sentiment and vindicate the national character, whening themselves in the slough of filthy popularity, and wallowing with the meanest in the mire. Yet have we never despaired of the commonwealth. We have thought it impossible that the sons of such sires as ours should ever become so degenerate as to suffer themselves to be blinded by the rage of party, after the selfish motives of their pretended friends should be fully detected—we have not believed that they would long submit to a monied aristocracy, when they had felt the galling of their fetters; nor that they would always consent to suffer in silence and without respect and confidence; nor be flattered by that kind of condescension which endeavors to conciliate popular favor by sipping itself to a level below that of the people. Yes, there is a fund of good sense in the people of the United States, which is not yet exhausted, and which will ultimately redeem them; there is a body of intelligent, sedate, and frugal, and industrious citizens—a yeomanry, who will not be whistled out of their rights, and from whom they cannot be wrested.

The slow progress and the occasional retrogradation of the principles of rational liberty, which the history of our country exhibits, have, as we observed in the outset, damped our enthusiasm in regard to the sudden attainment, by the major part of men, of just notions on the subject, or rather of the general prevalence of just maxims over human conduct—for in no country could the happier moments have been commenced under happier auspices. We inherited from our fathers the most high minded notions of civil and religious liberty—and had we accomplished as much in the extirpation of prejudice, as they did, we should have, indeed, taken a long stride on the road towards 'perfectibility.' But so far from having trodden on their heels, we have almost lost sight of their footsteps.

We did think, nevertheless, that on one subject some advances had been made; that, as superstition had heretofore received a shock in the explosion of the doctrine of witches, to drown whom was one of the godly recreations of the early puritans of New England, so we fancied that bigotry was, in our time, relaxing, and that the idea had gradually become prevalent throughout the Union; that it is out of the province of the civil law to regulate a man's faith, which it is best to leave him to settle with his God; and that, on the ground assumed by the poet, that

"His can't be wrong, whose life is in the right,"

it is both wise and just to allow to all peaceable and loyal citizens the same political rights. In the formation of the constitutions of the original states, we know only too well which have made a religious test a requisition in public affairs—Massachusetts and Maryland, in that respect, are the only states which have made such a law, but we are ignorant of it—most of them have ex-

pressly guarded against any preference of religious sects, or an inquisition into any one's religious persuasion. The declarations of some of the states are so magnificent, and so emphatic, that we cannot refrain from copying them. It is laid down in the Bill of Rights of the state of New Hampshire, that—

"When men enter into a state of society, they surrender up some of their natural rights to that society, in order to ensure the protection of others; and, without such an equivalent, the surrender is void.

"Among the natural rights, some are, in their very nature, unalienable, because no equivalent can be given or received for them. Of this kind are the rights of conscience.

"Every individual has a natural and unalienable right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience and reason; and no person shall be hurt, molested, or restrained in his person, liberty, or estate, for worshipping God in the manner most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience, or for his religious profession, sentiments, or persuasion; provided he doth not disturb the public peace, or disturb others in their religious worship."

The language of Pennsylvania is not less explicit:

"That all men have a natural and inalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; that no man can, of right, be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry, against his consent; that no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience; and that no preference shall ever be given, by law, to any religious establishments or modes of worship.

"That no person, who acknowledges the being of a God, and a future state of rewards and punishments, shall, on account of his religious sentiments, be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust or profit under this commonwealth."

Delaware has also taken a decided stand against ecclesiastical encroachment. The first article of its constitution sets forth—

"Although it is the duty of all men frequently to assemble together for the public worship of the author of the Universe, and piety and morality, on which the prosperity of communities depends, are thereby promoted; yet no man shall or ought to be compelled to attend any religious worship, to contribute to the erection or support of any place of worship, or to the maintenance of any ministry, against his own free will and consent; and no power shall or ought to be vested in, or assumed by any magistrate, to establish in any case interferences with, or in any manner to control the rights of conscience, in the free exercise of religious worship, nor a preference be given by law to any religious societies, denominations, or modes of worship.

"No religious test shall be required as a qualification to any office, or public trust, under this state."

Among the states admitted since the adoption of the federal constitution, Vermont, Tennessee and Ohio have expressed the same irrefragable position, in nearly the same terms. The declaration of Tennessee asserts—

"That government being instituted for the common benefit, the doctrine of non resistance against arbitrary power, and oppression, is absurd, slavish, and destructive to the good and happiness of mankind.

"That all men have a natural and inalienable right to worship ALMIGHTY GOD according to the dictates of their own conscience, that no man can of right be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent; that no human authority can in any case whatever control or interfere with the rights of conscience; and that no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship.

"That no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under this state."

But it is not necessary to multiply instances of the able exposition of a self evident truth. As it was not required when a soldier was enlisted in the armies of the Revolution, that he should give an account of his religious tenets before he could be permitted to shed his blood in the defence of liberty; as it was not demanded of a citizen when he was called upon to give up his property to support those heroes who were fighting the battles of his country, to what God he prayed to prosper his arms, before he was allowed to contribute to the achievement of his independence; little does it become us now, to say to one who has borne the heat or burden of the combat, because he eats not of the same bread, nor drinks from the same cup that we do—"Thou art not one of us."

The religion that we profess, springs with abhorrence, from such dastardly ingratitude—a religion which descended from Heaven, cannot behold it without loathing. If christianity need the strong arm of government to sustain or to extend it, it cannot be the religion of God. Other religions have

been spread wider than ours at the point of the sword; it is the boast of christianity that it has prevailed by its own intrinsic energy. So inimitable indeed, is persecution to the genius of our religion, that whenever it has been successfully attempted, whenever the voice of honest conviction has been stifled, the spirit of christianity has fled to the skies, and the earth has been left, for a season, in darkness. Nor is it merely the disgrace which the overbearing zeal of mistaken friends has brought on the religion of Jesus, that moves our indignation—nor the imputation of ingratitude which it attaches to our country—a correct policy repudiates all connection between church and state. Apart from the danger to be apprehended from a hierarchy, the morals of society are assailed by religious preferences. The consciences of men are enshroued by those who should be the guardians of their virtue. A man who can be seduced from his faith by the terror of the law, or by the enticements of office, can be no associate, by any desirable member of no association, by making an adherence to heretical doctrines an impediment to political advancement, the virtuous and respectable portion of the proscribed caste are precluded from benefiting society in stations for which they may be eminently fitted