

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.

Wm. MORROW.
Charlestown, May 5th, 1819.

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.

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, deceased, Defendants.

BY CHANCELLER.

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, 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.

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 neighbors 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 Bingamond's Creek, which Creek passes through the centre of the land.—This land possesses great fertility, a large proportion of it is fine Bottom, is of a compact form, well watered and timbered. For terms, and further particulars, apply to the subscriber, living on Back Creek, Berkeley County.

JOSIPPI MINGHINI,
February 4, 1819.

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,

Millers 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 masses 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 so far as 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's 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.

GEVVIS 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 perfectability 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 spurned 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 whiel 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 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 shieided 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 general mind 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 'perfectability.' 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 of only two which have made a religious test a requisition in public affairs—Massachusetts and Maryland. The constitution of the U. States is a stranger to such an imposition. Other states may have 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 indefeasible 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 punish in any case interfeers with, or in any manner control the rights of conscience.

"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 indefeasible 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 inimical 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 overweening 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 enshaded 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 no desirable member of no association, by no making an adherence to heretical doctrines an impediment to political advancement, the virtuous and respectable portion of the proscribed caste

tom of this, a third shaft, the mouth of which was nearly choked up with a large stone, leaving only a small opening barely sufficient to allow a man to pass. Here he thought it prudent to let down his lantern, not only to discover to what depth he was about to proceed, but also to ascertain if the air was pernicious. The shaft, however, was so tortuous that the candle soon became invisible; but Mr. Davison, was not to be discouraged—nothing less than a journey to the bottom would satisfy his eager curiosity, the difficulty was, how to prevail on the Arabs to come down and hold the rope. To all his entreaties they only answered, that a few years before, a Frank having gone to the place where he then was, let down a rope to discover the depth, when the devil caught hold of it and pulled it out of his hands. "I was well aware," says Mr. Davison, "to whom they were indebted for this story—the Dutch consul swore that the thing happened to himself. After many prayers and threats, and promises of money, and of all the treasure that might be discovered at the bottom of the well, the avarice of one man got the better, in some degree, of his terrors, and he ventured to descend; on reaching the bottom," says Mr. Davison, "he stared about him, pale and trembling, appearing more like a spectre than a human being."

"Our enterprising adventurer now hastened on his journey, with the rope round his body, and the light of the lantern, which he had let down, convinced him that this well was somewhat deeper than the first. Having proceeded little farther than half way down to the spot where the candle rested, and as afterwards appeared, he came to a grotto about 15 feet long, 4 or 5 wide, and about the height of a man; from this place the third shaft or well was sloping, and by throwing down a stone he ascertained it to be of much greater depth than the others; pushing the lantern a little before him, he set out fresh on his journey, and calling to the Arab to loosen the rope gently, with the help of the little holes made in the rock, he gradually proceeded, without the least appearance of reaching his journey's end. At length, the shaft beginning to incline a little more to the perpendicular, brought him speedily to the bottom, where he ascertained it to be completely closed by sand and rubbish."

"Having reached this point, Mr. Davison now began to reflect on two circumstances which had not before occurred to him, and neither of which was very consoling. The first was, that the multitude of bats which had been flying about the candle, and the second that the immense stone in the mouth of the shaft might slip down and close the passage for ever. On looking about the bottom, he found a rope ladder, which, though it had lain there sixteen years, was as fresh and strong as if perfectly new. It had been used, as it seems, by Mr. Wood (who published an account of the ruins of Balbec and Palmyra) to aid his descent; but he had stopped short at the grotto. When Mr. Davison, on his return, had reached the bottom of the first shaft, the candles fell and went out; then, says he, the poor Arab thought himself lost. He laid hold of the rope as if he would ascend, declaring that he would rather have his brains blown out than be left there alone with the devil. I therefore permitted him to go before, and though it was much more difficult to ascend than to descend, I know not how it was, but he scrambled up a hundred times more quickly than he had come down."

"The depth of the first shaft was 22 feet, of the second 29, and of the third 99; if the five feet between the first and second shaft be added, the whole depth will be found to be 155 feet."

From the Nashville Clarion. RED RIVER.

A gentleman immediately from exploring the lands on the waters of the Red River, gives the following sketch, extracted from a letter wrote to a friend, who requested information of him:

"I regret that I cannot comply generally with your request. From the cursory view I have been able to take of the country, I have satisfied myself that too much cannot be said of the soil, climate, situation, and natural advantages of the district of Red River, and its tributary streams, between the latitude of 33 and 36. It affords a soil and climate that embraces all the staples of the Union (except sugar) to the greatest perfection. It contains more real first rate cultivatable land than any one of the western states; the bottoms, and what may be termed low grounds for 500 miles above the great raft on Red River are on an average 10 miles wide, and I have seen few spots with any traces of an overflow. This tract of land is in places covered with valuable timber of very little undergrowth, and other places the most beautiful prairies. As far as I have seen, the prairies are surrounded with the best kind of timber; and, in fact, better either on the Ohio or Mississippi. The land back from these bottoms afford a variety of soil for many miles, a great proportion very good and interspersed with beautiful rich prairies, and especially on the west of the main river, and on the south of Sulphur Fork. The branch empties in a short distance above the great raft, and has for about 500 miles, as good land as there is in the U. States."

No section of the Union of an equal extent can boast of so many advantages. As to the grand raft, it is more a bug-bear than

a reality, as it is a fact that large vessels passed it every month last year, and with a very small expense it can be rendered navigable at all times. The country is settling fast as the prospect of gain is such that emigration cannot be stopped. Last year there were only about 100 families on Red River above the raft; now there are more than 800, and from the best information I can obtain, there are ten thousand acres planted in corn, which will, in all probability produce four hundred thousand bushels of grain; this of itself will ensure an abundant supply to emigrants, and profit to any amount may be engaged at five dollars a hundred. Persons emigrating who can conveniently drive horses and cattle are advised to do so, as most of the emigrants come by water and have to supply themselves from the stock in the country. A better stock country there is not in the universe, I expect. It is generally well watered, and in many places are valuable mill seats: the general course of Red River is a little south of east; that of Sulphur Fork east; Little River, about 250 miles above the raft, about 300 miles navigable, course south of west, heads in the Arkansas mountains.

I have no doubt that Red River and its branches will be capable of affording, in ten years, more strength and wealth than all the Mississippi and Missouri country above the 33d degree of latitude. Very valuable sands and beds of iron ore are found in abundance, and I have no doubt but copper and the precious metals will be found.—As to the inhabitants, they are not such as generally settle new countries—they are moral and industrious, and mostly belong to the Methodist church, the preachers of which society (six in number) are of unimpeachable character.—No section of the Union can boast of more order.

In a commercial point of view, this country will have more advantages than any other west of the Mississippi; as there will be a trade with the Spaniards in the neighborhood of the mines of Santa Fe, &c. the distance is much less than is generally imagined, and the country a level dry plain—down Red River will at all times be a good market, and if the supply be greater than the demand on that stream, New Orleans may be furnished at a season of the year when the Ohio and Mississippi are frozen up, and that is the season too when produce generally bears the best price, being the most favorable to ship to the Islands. There can be no doubt but the government will foster this settlement in the present unauthorised and the settlers without title, but it is understood that the Indian title will be extinguished this fall by Governor Clark, and the land, as soon as it can be brought into market. Interest and policy require this to be done; the settlement is on an exposed frontier, where the United States are as vulnerable as any where else, and where supplies, &c. in case of war, will be very much needed, and even in case an enemy should invade New Orleans in the winter season, when no assistance could be obtained from the Ohio or Mississippi settlements, because of these streams being frozen up, an efficient force could be moved from Red River for its support.

The last war was near proving this argument; it was a providential and unlooked for rise in the waters of Cumberland and Ohio rivers, and the pleasant weather, that enabled General Carroll and Gen. Thomas to reach New Orleans in time to save it.

From the Norfolk Herald of May 10:

We have received from our Gibraltar correspondent a communication, of the date of March the 10th, from which we have made the subjoined extracts, of no less interest than many a paragraph which has gone the round of publication in these dry times:—

"The post from Cadiz this morning, informs me of the terrible consternation of the people there, in consequence of receiving intelligence of the capture of the Spanish frigate Maria Isabel, of 44 guns, with four transports having nearly 2000 troops on board, which sailed from Cadiz for Lima about eight months ago. [Our correspondent then gives the Spanish account of this disaster, which is nearly the same as the one which has already been published.]

"My friend adds, that the intelligence is confirmed by the arrival of the Madrid mail, and that the sensation it produced in the metropolis was unexampled—it was the great damper of all their disasters since the commencement of the revolution. At the time of the arrival of this news in Cadiz, another expedition for Lima, of 2000 men, under convoy of the San Telmo, 74, Diana, 44, and 8 transports, was ready to sail; but the panic created by the loss of the first division, was so great that the proper authority deemed it expedient to wait the further orders of the King, after the unfortunate news should be made known to him. In consequence his majesty has directed the expedition to be delayed until the line of battle ships Alexander 1st and San Fernando, and the frigate Peruvia, and more transports can be got ready—and when that will be, says our correspondent, Heaven only knows. The effect of this intelligence, he further observes, will be a certain detention of the grand expedition of Buenos Ayres, for a very long time, if not a total abandonment of it."

For any public purpose you will please to put this mournful tale in a dress more suitable to the solemn dignity of the subject than I have leisure to give it—not forgetting the profound respect which your duty as caterer of good news obliges you to observe to

wards a nation at peace and amity with all the United States, (except Baltimore) and what your Christian charities should cause you to feel for the misfortunes of the august protector of the Inquisition &c.—Meanwhile I shall not be unmindful of my duty, in giving you further accounts of the operations of this intelligence in Madrid and elsewhere, and really expect that I shall soon have something to communicate in the style of former times, when it was so common with you to say, "We stop the press to announce," &c.

"I informed you in my last of the arrival of Wm D Robinson, Esq at Cadiz, from Havana, where he had been confined by the royal authorities, in consequence of being captured with an insurgent party in Mexico; I have this day received intelligence from Cadiz, stating that "Mr. Robinson has been liberated from the Castle, for the present, by the Governor, upon his *pobrota de honor*" (parole of honor). What circumstance has occasioned this act of clemency on the part of the "Vice Roy elect of Buenos Ayres," I am not informed—but to give the d—l his due, I should consider such an act of condescension towards myself under similar circumstances, to say the least of it—and I have no doubt that Mr. R. would not feel himself insulted, if his excellency, as a further proof of his consideration was to order him to leave Cadiz and his majesty's dominions immediately.

"I shall prove myself a prophet, depend on it, (as a thousand others will do) with regard to the affairs of Spain, and may soon call your attention to things of more consequence than little fugitive paragraphs of news."

NEW YORK, MAY 12.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival, last evening, of the ship Thames, Captain Peck, in 26 days from the Cape, we have received our regular files of London papers to the evening of the 3d April, inclusive, and General Shipping and commercial lists to the 2d.

Among the extracts will be found a particular and interesting account of the assassination of the celebrated M. Augustus Von Kotzebue, at his residence in Mannheim, on the 23d of March. By this account it appeared that the assassin failed in his attempt to add to the crime of murder, that of suicide; and altho' severely wounded, he is likely to recover sufficiently to receive the punishment due to so atrocious a criminal.

Our readers will recollect the account published last winter, that the French General Gourgaud had been seized at his lodgings in London, by order of Lord Sidmouth, and sent out of the Kingdom. A memorial on the subject from Gen. G. was introduced into Parliament on the 2d of April, which gave rise to an interesting debate. We have commenced the publication of this debate this evening, and shall continue it in our next.

Letters from Cadiz of the 13th of March, say, that some 6000 tons of an earthquake were experienced at Palermo on the 24th and 25th of February. They were chiefly felt at the Mountain della Madonna, where several persons perished by the sinking of the arch.

In the House of Commons, on the 2d of April, the ministers were asked whether the vessels that had been chartered by the Spanish government, for the conveyance of troops to South America, acted with the privacy or consent of his Majesty's government. Lord Castlereagh replied, "that the transactions in question were purely commercial, and that the parties who engaged in them acted upon their own discretion, and at their own peril as to the consequences that might ensue."

An article from Cadiz, of March 9th, says, that the expedition for Lima is to be augmented by two ships of the line from the grand armament destined for Buenos Ayres. The troops who go on in this expedition are to consist of 16,000 men.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

BONAPARTE.—The following is an extract of a private letter, dated St. Helena, Jan. 29, 1819:—"I have little or no news to tell you, for St. Helena, I think, has become a true prison. There is a house erected for Napoleon at Longwood; he was very ill a few days ago, and would see no doctor but Mr. Stokie, from the Conqueror, who was a particular friend of Mr. O'Meara's. We are not allowed to see the publications of the latter gentleman; you, no doubt, have seen them all.—The Bertrands are well; I had the pleasure of seeing them walking out on Sunday last—Just as I was writing the above, Dr. Stokie called to let us know that he had been ordered to be tried by a court Martial, or to be executed; he has chosen the latter, and sails for England to-morrow; all this is in consequence of some information he has given to the people at Longwood respecting some papers sent out to him for them."—*Morning Herald*

PARIS, March 28.
M. Veillon has submitted to the government a plan for a new organization of telegraphs, by means of which 3000 dispatches per day may be transmitted to 500 correspondents in different parts of France and the answers received.

MANHEIM, March 24.
Our town was yesterday the theatre of a horrid scene of fanaticism. M. Augustus de Kotzebue whose literary celebrity had even penetrated to Japan, has been assassinated in his bed chamber. A student, or at least an individual who has inscribed himself as such, on the register of strangers at the Wemberg Inn, entered the apartment

of M. de Kotzebue, attacked him relative to his opinions and conduct, and after a short delay, and proposal for a duel, which M. de Kotzebue probably refused, stabbed him four times with a poniard.—M. de Kotzebue fell dead in the arms of his eldest daughter, who ran into the room on hearing the cries of her father. The assassin quietly walked out of the house, knelt down in the street, and raising his clasped hands to heaven, exclaimed, *Vivat Antonia*. Afterwards, he stabbed himself on the spot.—The assistance which was administered to the assassin, leaves even to-day, some signs of life, but it is not thought that he can recover. The University diploma, found upon him, states his name to be *Sand*; his shirt is marked S.; but he had inscribed himself at the inn under the name of *Heinrich*. A billet was also found upon him, with another poniard, containing the following words:—"The sentence of death of AUGUSTUS DE KOTZBUH, executed the 23d March, 1819." This paper excites a suspicion, that the author of the crime is a member of a secret society.

According to the same journal, the assassin called twice upon M. de Kotzebue, in the morning and after dinner, without success—he returned at five o'clock in the evening. He announced himself as one of his countrymen who wished to make acquaintance with him. M. de Kotzebue left the room he was in with his family, and went to receive him in the antichamber. What passed in the interval to the result, no one knows, as there were no witnesses. On hearing the cries of M. de Kotzebue, his wife, who had recently been confined to child-bed, and his daughter ran and found him stabbed in four places with a poniard; one of the wounds had pierced his heart, and in a few instants he expired in the arms of his wife. M. de Kotzebue was only 58 years of age; but he commenced his literary career at 19; his health was impaired, and he looked old. He had just ceased his functions, as literary correspondent of his Majesty the Emperor Alexander, in Germany, and was preparing to return to Russia, when he was thus hurried to a premature grave.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

New-Orleans, April 7.

"Perhaps you may have heard of a loss that one of our customers has recently sustained by the robbery of the mail between here and Natchez, of five hundred dollars in bank notes. But we have given the robber credit for three hundred and ninety dollars received in a singular way. A man wearing the description of the robber came to our store and bought a watch, &c. for three hundred and fifty dollars. Immediately after he left the store, we discovered the notes were altered from ten to hundreds, fortunately we overtook him, and he handed us four hundred dollars besides, to examine and see if it was *good*, and very wisely thought it not best to return, leaving us the goods and the money. Since this, many have discovered them on their hands, namely, of the State Bank of Georgia, Tens altered to Hundreds—and of the Bank of Pennsylvania Eives altered to Five Hundred."

READING, MAY 1.

HUMAN SKELETON.
A few days ago, a young man in quest of a crocus nest, ascended the summit of Flying Hill, about three miles from this borough, where he discovered a Human Skeleton. Near the bones were found a hat, remnants of clothing, and a common pocket knife. Round the neck of the skeleton was a small piece of rope, and another piece was discovered, suspended from a tree immediately above. Conjecture has been floated, but it is impossible to divine who was the unfortunate person, whose carcase by an act of insanity, must have been a prey to the birds of the air. From all appearances, it must have occurred two or three years ago.

The body of an itinerant doctor, a native of Germany, who had resided in the vicinity of this place some months, named Koraback, was discovered on a hill, a few rods west of Schuykill bridge, suspended by the neck to the limb of a tree. The frequency of suicides in this neighborhood is really appalling.

CHAMBERSBURG, May 11.

SUICIDE!
On Thursday last, George Risinger, brickmaker, near this borough, hung himself in his garret! He had been in a melancholy deranged state of mind for near two months previous to his committing this act—often expressing a fear of coming to want. His circumstances though not affluent, were easy.

BALTIMORE, MAY 14.

PIRATES ARRESTED.
Yesterday twenty two of the crew of the privateer brig La Irresistible, formerly commanded by Captain Daniels, of the port, were arrested, and committed to the jail of this city. It appears that many atrocious acts of robbery have been indiscriminately committed. Among the unfortunate vessels plundered, is the schooner Superior, of this port, for New Orleans, with passengers—among the number were several ladies. The passenger's trunks were broken open, and robbed of every article of value; and even the rings torn from the fingers of the lady passengers; a French and English ship were also plundered of many valuable articles. Twenty six of the crew of the privateer effected their escape to Norfolk, in the steam boat Virginia; but we trust they will be apprehended.—[*Telegraph*.

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19.

An attempt is making to produce an impression on the public mind, of an intention to convene Congress at a day earlier than that established by the Constitution. It may prevent misapprehension to state, that, from all we can learn, there is no foundation whatever for such a rumor. The common supposition of a deficiency in the revenue is entirely unfounded, the receipts having equalled, if not exceeded, expectation. There is at present not even a plausible ground for anticipating a call of Congress. The propagation of such rumors, as have a tendency unnecessarily to agitate the public mind, have an injurious effect at least, if not a mischievous object.—[*Nat. Intell.*]

In an account of Bonaparte, published in September last, in the London Courier, and said by that paper to be "widely circulated at Paris," we notice as most important, the concluding paragraph. "It is confidently affirmed that Lucien Bonaparte has in his possession, the life of NAPOLEON, written by himself, and that not more than two or three persons have copies of the original manuscript. It is added, that Lucien often receives intelligence from his brother, but the channel of this correspondence is a profound secret."

Emigrants from Europe, who have moderate capitals and are farmers, can never have a better opportunity to purchase farms in Pennsylvania than at the present moment. European farmers object to the difficulties of clearing new lands, and with some reason; but such is the revolution that has taken place in property, within five years in Pennsylvania, that improved lands are now selling at a rate lower than has ever been remembered; the banking mania has hurried fifty thousand families out of house and home, driving the owners of improved farms into the woods, to begin the world over again; and the farms are now falling into the hands of those who had prudence, or have a moderate capital; for even the speculators on the public ruin have fallen into the pit they dug for the unwarly.

Aurora.

By the arrival of the schooner Lydia, captain Darley, 6 days from St. Augustine, we learn that some of his Catholic Majesty's bigoted subjects are as much alarmed at the idea of being reduced to the citizens of a Republic, as they would be if they were to be brought under the dominion of Satan! Many were preparing to move to Havana; but not being ignorant of the increased value of their lands and houses, which their misfortune had occasioned, they demanded such high prices for them as to confound speculators not a little. For our part, we heartily wish them a safe passage to whatever country they may prefer to honor with their residence. Savannah Rep.

FULL LENGTH PORTRAIT OF THE KING OF FRANCE.

Two portraits of the King and Queen of France, executed by the celebrated Wurmüller, and presented, we believe to the American government, formerly decorated the senate Chamber of the U. States. Having been placed in a room that was but partially consumed during the conflagration of the 24th of August, 1814, the portrait of Louis, was almost entirely uninjured. After some time, however it disappeared, and has not been seen or heard of since. Various and contradictory conjectures have been entertained respecting its sudden and mysterious removal, but the most probable one, we think, is, that it was clandestinely removed by an agent of a British nobleman, who to screen the odium and punishment which awaited him in his native country, for the crimes of which he had been guilty, took shelter in the U. States, and resided here for several years.

Immediately upon his departure for France, this painting was missing, and no one could account for its disappearance. It is well known that there the portrait of Louis XVI so well executed as this was, would under the new order of things, be considered extremely valuable—and it is more than probable that it is now in Paris, and perhaps in the possession of the present royal family. City Gaz.

RELIGIOUS SPECULATIONS.

There are a great many speculations which divine trouble themselves and the world with, which they themselves do yet confess are not necessary to any man's salvation, and consequently by which a man is no more obliged to busy his head with, than with any problem in geometry.

HARD TIMES IN THE SOUTH.

Extract of a Letter from an officer in the United States army, to one of the editors of the Inquirer, dated Baton Rouge, 31st Jan. 1819.

The banks do no business—not even purchase bills on the eastward or northward—There have been many failures and many more expected. There are upwards of 300 ships, lying in the harbor, and other vessels lying in port at New Orleans, doing nothing because they know not what to do. Cotton is down, and negroes have fallen considerably in value. The people are looking for some change, which will redeem them from their distresses, but no one appears to be able to suggest the proper expedient. It was thought at one time that the banks would suspend specie payments at New Orleans, but they have all, I believe, determined to act otherwise."

[The fall in the price of negroes, mentioned in the above extract, is a circumstance peculiarly gratifying to the feelings of humanity. The prices lately given for slaves have stimulated a swarm of unfeeling adventurers, who have traversed the Atlantic states, and in the prosecution of their traffic, have trampled on the most sacred privileges and precepts of nature, reason and religion.] Philanthropist.

The Duchess of Cambridge has been the first of the recently married princesses to give an heir to the crown of Great Britain. She was safely delivered of a Prince about the last of March. The duke of Cambridge is the 7th and youngest son of the king of Great Britain, but the first of them who has had a male heir. He is Governor and Commander in Chief of the Kingdom of Hanover. He married in May last, the daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse.

CRIM CON.—An interesting cause was tried at Oxford Circuit, Hereford, England, on the 20th of March last. The damages were laid at 20,000*l*. The complainant was Thynne How Gwynne, Esq and the defendant Sackville Frederick Gwynne, Esq. They were sons of brothers. The criminal intercourse between the defendant and the complainant's wife being satisfactorily proved, the jury found 1000*l* damages [Mrs. G. is the sister of Lord Hereford, and sister of the wife of Admiral Sir George Cockburn.]

At the Castle-Bar Assizes, on the 22d of March, a similar cause was tried between Major Fitzgerald and Capt Carr. The damages were also laid at 20,000*l*. The jury being convinced of the criminal conversation between Carr and the wife of Fitzgerald, the jury found 500*l* damages, and 6 cents costs.

FROM THE TAUNTON, ENG. COURIER.

EXTRAORDINARY SENTENCE.

William Hopwood was convicted at the late Salisbury assizes [England] for stealing a sick of oats, sentenced by judge Park to eighteen months imprisonment, and hard labor, but immediately on the sentence being pronounced he had the effrontery, (as the report says) to direct an impertinent question to his lordship, respecting the wages for his labor, which he wished to know how he was to recover. The learned judge instantly ordered his sentence not to be recorded, and altered it to seven years' transportation! It appears from this statement, that although 18 months' imprisonment was considered an adequate punishment for that transgression of the public law upon which the man was arraigned, yet for the offence of making an impertinent remark to a judge, the criminality of which is neither declared by statute, or otherwise recognized among indictable delinquencies, the offender was sentenced to seven years' transportation—a punishment so disproportionate to his offence, as to cause an involuntary shudder upon every one who peruses the statement.

Gardner's Compend.—A military work has been recently published by col. C. K. Gardner, formerly adjutant general of the northern division of the U. States army, and present military commissary for this department. It is highly spoken of by military men, as forming a system of tactics more simple and at the same time more perfect and better calculated for the instruction of young officers than any that has yet appeared; correcting many of the errors in the work issued by the board of war. General Brown has given it his very warm approbation, in an official letter to governor Clinton, and the Legislature have recommended it to the adoption of the militia of that state: In addition to which I am informed, that the superintendent of the military academy, at West Point, has ordered a number of copies for the use of the cadets at that seminary.

Kidnaping.—A free black man named Henry Hudson was lately kidnaped at Germantown, near Philadelphia, while at work alone on the farm of Ruben Haines, Esq.—Mr. Haines has offered a reward of one hundred dollars for the detection of the persons who committed this outrage. Hudson is between 21 and 22 years of age, five feet five and a quarter inches high, and has a fair complexion, and is dressed in a blue coat, and a pair of blue trousers, and has a sword in his scabbard, and a pair of pistols in his belt. He is a native of Africa, and is a member of the African Society. He is a very good swimmer, and is a very bold and daring man. He is a very good hand at the wheel, and is a very good hand at the plow. He is a very good hand at the scythe, and is a very good hand at the sickle. He is a very good hand at the hoe, and is a very good hand at the spade. He is a very good hand at the pickaxe, and is a very good hand at the shovel. He is a very good hand at the trowel, and is a very good hand at the mallet. He is a very good hand at the hammer, and is a very good hand at the saw. He is a very good hand at the axe, and is a very good hand at the hatchet. He is a very good hand at the pickaxe, and is a very good hand at the shovel. He is a very good hand at the trowel, and is a very good hand at the mallet. He is a very good hand at the hammer, and is a very good hand at the saw. He is a very good hand at the axe, and is a very good hand at the hatchet.

THE SENTENTIOUS, OR SERIOUS WORLD.

Early rising will add many years to your life.

Dine late; it makes the day longer, and saves a supper.

Take your tradesman's receipt though you pay ready money.

Never pay a tradesman's bill till you have cast it up.

If you mean to buy a house, which you intend to alter and improve, be sure to double the tradesman's estimate.

A little spittle takes out grease spots from woollen cloth.

Idleness travels very leisurely, and Poverty soon overtakes her.

Allow a man to have wit, and he will allow you to have judgement.

When Religion is made a science there is nothing more intimate; when made a duty there is nothing more easy.

You may brave the opinion of the world. You may as well say, that you care not for the light of the sun, because you can find a candle.

In the morning, think on what you are to do in the day, and at night think on what you have done.

If you incline to corpulency, keep your eyes open and your mouth shut.

To brood over a misfortune is the way to make it longer.

A reserved temper checks conviviality, and if you cannot laugh, you had better stay at home.

A real gentleman or lady is known at first sight.

Envy is like a sore eye that cannot bear bright objects.

He who accustoms himself to buy superfluities, may ere long be obliged to sell his necessities.

A successful insurrection is called a revolution; an unsuccessful one is named a rebellion.

If a young woman is worth having for a wife, some man that is worth having for a husband will find her out.

This is a proof of good breeding to be able to converse well.

The anatomical examination of the eye is a certain cure for atheism.

A man who is officious to serve you at first sight, should be regarded with caution.

Try to be regular, and it will soon become a second nature.

Keep company with learned men and you will have less occasion for much reading.

Marrying a man you dislike, in hopes of loving him afterwards, is like going to sea in a storm, in hopes of fair weather.

NEW INVENTIONS.

The creative genius of our enterprising countrymen, is ever on the wing to discover new means of enhancing the conveniences and comforts of public and private establishments. Amongst other recent improvements, there is one lately made by Coleman Sellers of Philadelphia, in the construction of MAIL BAGS, WAGON GEAR, &c. Instead of being sewed with shewn cords, as formerly, there is not one stitch of thread about them.—They are fastened altogether with rivets; the seams are water tight, they can never rip, and there would seem to be scarcely any end to their durability. The rivets are small, so as not to increase, materially, the weight of the gears; and the heads of the rivets being made perfectly smooth, no inconvenience is experienced from them.

PLOUGH GIRL.

We have seen in use, in a particular neighborhood in this state, wooden hames or collar, as a substitute for the leather or corn-husk collar, which we believe to be worthy of general adoption—particularly where mules are used. These hames are made of seasoned swamp willow, which is light, soft and tough. Its recommendation consists in its less liability to *gald*, strange as it may seem; and this arises from its being comparatively much cooler than the large heavy leather or corn-husk collar, which comes in contact with a large portion of the body—excites much perspiration, and thus galds the animal. The willow collar, on the other hand, is made to fit fairly and smoothly—touches a small space; is very light and easily kept clean—on which much depends. The great secret for preventing *galding*, is to keep the harness clean, and to wash the part with clean cold water, where the saddle or harness touches.—[*Amer. Farmer*.

FRENCH CEMENT.

This cement is designed as a paint for the roofs of houses. It answers all the purposes of common paint, and also protects the roof from fire. Those who are erecting new houses, or are about to paint the roof of old buildings, would do well to try it. The expense of painting a roof in this way, would be much less than in the common method. The cement becomes very hard and glossy, and is said to be more durable than the best kind of paint.

The following is a recipe for making it. Take as much lime as is usual in making a pail full of white wash, and let it be mixed in the pail nearly full of water; in this put two pounds and a half of brown sugar, and three pounds of fine salt, mix them well together, and the cement is completed. A little lamp black, yellow ochre, or other coloring commodity, may be introduced to change the color of the cement to please the fancy of those who use it. The gentleman who furnished us with the receipt for making it, observed that he had used it with great success, and recommends it particularly as a protection against fire. Small sparks of fire that frequently lodge on the roofs of houses, are prevented by this cement from inflaming the shingles. So cheap and valuable a precaution against this destructive element, ought not to pass untried. Those who wish to be better satisfied of its utility, can easily make the experiment by using a small portion of the cement, on some small temporary building; or may be tried on dry shingles put together for the purpose, and then exposed to the fire. Cincinnati Inquirer.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) MAY 3.

The President was waited upon at his residence, on Saturday afternoon, by the officers of the different incorporated Societies of the city, and by many of our citizens.

About one hundred and fifty gentlemen dined with him, by invitation, at St. Andrew's Hall. The President gave as a toast, "The City of Charleston; prosperity to its commerce." The company retired at an early hour, to attend the splendid Concert and Ball, given by the St. Cecilia Society, at the South Carolina Hall, which was attended by a very large assembly of Ladies, to whom the President had the pleasure of paying his respects.

Mr. Monroe attended Divine Service in St. Philip's Church, yesterday forenoon, where he heard a sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Gadsden; and in the afternoon at the first Presbyterian Church, where service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Reid.

This morning the President leaves us, on his way to Savannah, accompanied by Gen. Gaines; and will be escorted as far as Ashley River, by the Military. We understand that he takes Beaufort in his route, and that he contemplates passing a day or two, with his venerable companion in arms, Gen. Charles Coatesworth Pinckney, at Pinckney's Island. He will not probably reach Savannah before this day week.—*Courier*

Humphreys, Keyes & Hooff,

HAVE JUST OPENED
A Handsome Assortment of
Spring and Summer Goods,
which will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms.
May 19.

Susquehanna
SHAD AND HERRINGS,
No. 1,
Baltimore Inspection,
Just received and for sale by
J. MARSHALL & CO.
May 19.

PUBLIC SALE.

AGREABLY to the last will and testament of John Smith, deceased, will be sold on Wednesday the 9th of June next, on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

containing about fifty acres, situated near

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.
Charleston, May 12.

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.
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 Saturday, the 22d and 29th inst. for the purpose of receiving their pay for the services above mentioned.
JOHN MOLER.
May 12.

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.

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 lot 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 conclude many he sells *unadorned* Copal Vases unusually low; he politely but earnestly requests those who are indebted to him, to come forward and pay the whole or some part of the debt, as he is in great want of money to discharge pressing claims on him.
Charlestown, April 21.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber returns her thanks to her friends for the encouragement given her in her line of business, and wishes to inform them that, she has now a good assortment of Medicines, which she will sell on the most reasonable terms to punctual customers for cash or a reasonable credit. She has also a variety of fresh Confectionary, Martinique cordials, Madeira citron; Tamarinds, and almost every article generally kept in Apothecary shops. Physicians and others are invited to call and judge for themselves. Being in want of money, she takes this opportunity to entreat those indebted to her, to call and settle their accounts, a compliance with which request will oblige their friend and humble servant.
JANE WOODS, sen.
April 21.

NOTICE.

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.

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 \$1 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.

Subscriptions received at the Office of the Farmer's Repository, Charlestown, Baltimore, April 26, 1819.

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.

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 Bloomery mills, in Jefferson county, Virginia.

MATTHEW PARTRIDGE.
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, sparse 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.

Wm. MORROW,
Charlestown, May 5th, 1819.

Real Property for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell on accommodating terms, one hundred and seventy acres of first rate land, situated within one mile of Charlestown, this land can be sold 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.

Fresh Lime.

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

ELIAS SHOPE,
May 5.

NOTICE.

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

GERAVIS SHIRLEY,
Curator of the estate of
Geravis Shirley, dec'd.
April 28th 1819.

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.

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 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.

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,

Pumpe stone,

Scraped gum copal,

English Saffron,

Fancy Shaving Soap,

A fresh supply of

Sodaic Powders in boxes,

Also a complete assortment of

Fresh Confectionary,

Best Spanish cigars,

Common ditto,

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

April 7.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell,

200 Acres of unimproved

LAND,

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

—ALSO—

THREE WATER LOTS,

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

A Tan Yard with 15 Vats,

Bark-house, Beam-house,

Currying Shop, &c.

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

He also wishes to sell

A tract of valuable LAND,

Called the Quaker Bottom,

Containing 1000 Acres,

within nine miles of Clarksville, Harrison County, Virginia, three miles from the left hand fork of Biggemond'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 3, 1819.

Laths For Plastering.

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

April 28.

FLAXSEED.

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

CARLILE & DAVIS.
April 28.

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 divisions, well enclosed. Also 1360 acres of land on a water of the Monongahalia river, a dividing line of Harrison and Monongalia counties in the state of Virginia.—This tract is situated in the heart of a fine grazing country, and a great proportion of excellent bottom land, well timbered and watered, a bold stream of water, which in wet seasons is navigable, passing through the whole extent of the tract, and holding out advantages for mills, &c. This tract, if not sold, may be had in exchange for land in this neighborhood.

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

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

JAMES BROWN,
Shepherdstown, March 24.

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. This 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.

Jefferson County, To wit.

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

Henry Crowl, Plaintiff,

vs.

Margaret Gummert, widow of Christian Gummert, dec'd, Hugh M'Name and Susannah his wife, late Susannah Gummert, Abraham Isler and Mary his wife, late Mary Gummert, Christian Gummert, John Gummert and Daniel Gummert, infant children of John Gummert, dec'd, William Brown and Est. or his wife, late Ester Gummert, widow of said John Gummert, deceased.

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, 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.

SHINGLES.

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

Humphreys, Keyes and Hooff.

April 28.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

VOL. XII.]

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1819.

[No. 581.]

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. All advertisements are 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.

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

The Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, beg leave to lay before you the following letter, from their agent, the Rev. Mr. MEAD, relative to a most interesting subject, to which they some time since solicited the public attention. They return their warmest thanks to those from whose benevolence they have received contributions; and they hope that, although a considerable sum is still necessary for the attainment of their object, their appeal to the humanity of their fellow-citizens will be effectual.

Contributors will please to send their names and sums to DAVID ENGLISH, Esq. Treasurer.

MILBROGGEVILLE, MAY 4th, 1819.

My Dear Sir:—This day, which was to have been the day of bondage and sorrow to the poor Africans, on whose account I was sent to this place, has been turned into a day of liberty and joy to them. At least, I confidently hope that the arrangements we have made will eventually thus happily, and that, before the year is ended, they will see their native land and all which they love most on earth. The Governor has postponed the sale, and afforded me an opportunity of seeking, among the humane and generous of this southern country, the means of their redemption. I enter upon this task to-morrow, by convening the citizens of this place to form an Auxiliary Society. An attempt has been made to recover these poor creatures into the hands of certain individuals who were concerned either in their first capture, or in their purchase and introduction into this state—but there is, I hope, nothing to fear from this combination of avarice and oppression against the claims of justice and humanity. I arrived here on Saturday evening, and on Sunday morning walked out to their little encampment in the vicinity of the town, to see them. As I approached their habitation I found them gathered around a good old man, into whose care they had been given, and who was telling them that some good people had sent me to prevent their sale, and carry them twelve from the Potomac. 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.

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