

FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. XII.]

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1819.

[No. 578.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RYE FOR SALE.

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

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

April 14.

SHAD AND HERRINGS

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

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

SAM'L WHITEALL, *White House Landings, April 11.*

Twenty Dollars Reward.

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

VENUS,

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

JOHN O'BANTON, April 14.

Real Property for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell on accommodating terms, one hundred and seventy acres of late land, situated 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 a 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.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Hammond and Brown*, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The subscribers therefore take this method of returning their thanks to their many friends who have favored them with their custom since their commencement in business—They would also 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 Moscatel Raisins, Best Bloom ditto, Best soft shelled Almonds, Filberts, Prunes, Figs, Madeira Citron, Best English Mustard, Cayenne Pepper, Philadelphia Porter in bottles, Sweet oil in flasks and bottles, Pumice stone, Scraped gum copal, English Saffron, Fancy Shaving Soap, A fresh supply of Sodaic Powders in boxes, Also a complete assortment of Fresh Confectionary, Best Spanish cigars, Common ditto, Which with every article in the Apothecary business, he will sell on moderate terms.

April 7.

YOUNG NORTH STAR,

WILL stand this season, (commencing the 5th of April, and ending the 1st of July,) on Mondays and Tuesdays in each week, at the subscriber's farm, on Bullskin—on Wednesdays and Thursdays at Scott's mill on the Opequon, and on Fridays and Saturdays at John Rosenberger's mill, near Smithfield, (public days excepted) and will be let to mares at the low price of *Five Dollars* these 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.

JOHN MYERS, March 10.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell, 200 Acres of unimproved LAND, situated 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 Charlestown, Harrison County, Virginia, three miles from the left hand fork of Bingham'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.

JOSIPEP MINGHINI, February 4, 1819.

FOR SALE,

A noted Tavern and Store Stand, In Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, Va.

A LOT of ground and three brick build ings, 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, a dividing line of Harrison and Monongalia counties in the state of Virginia. This tract is situated in the heart of a fine grazing country, and a great proportion of excellent bottom land, well timbered and watered, a bold stream of water, which in wet seasons is navigable, passing through the whole extent of the tract, and holding out advantages for mills, &c. This tract, if not sold, may be had in exchange for land in this neighborhood.

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

The stock of GOODS on hand, will also, be sold on very accommodating terms. JAMES BROWN, Shepherdstown, March 24.

Jefferson County, To wit.

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

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

IN CHANCERY. THIS day came the parties by their 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.

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 Charlestown, 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.

Family Medicines.

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

LEE'S famous Antibilious Pills.

Messrs. Mich. Lee & Co.

I have taken but two doses of your Antibilious Pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, &c. which has troubled me for some time. I shall recommend them for some time. I am, your humble servant, G. C. COLLINS, Front street, Balt.

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

LEE'S ELIXIR.

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

Cheraw Court-House, S. Carolina. Mr. Noah Ridgely.

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

CHAS. A. SPARKS.

Lee's Worm Lozenges.

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

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the ITCH.

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

Lee's genuine Persian Lotion.

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

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops,

warranted to cure if taken according to the directions.

Lee's Grand Restorative and Nervous Cordial,

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

Lee's Essence and Extracts of Mustard,

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

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific.

A certain and effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhoea.

Lee's Tooth Ach Drops,

which give immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which

cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye-Water,

a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the

cure of head aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster,

for removing and destroying corns.

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

Please to observe that none can be Lee's Genuine Family Medicines without the signature of the Proprietor, NOAH RIDGELY, (La. e. Mich. Lee & Co.)

PLASTER OF PARIS. I have a quantity of Plaster of Paris for sale at my mill on the Opequon, near Smithfield, which I will exchange for any kind of grain. I will pound and grind Plaster for two dollars and fifty cents per ton, and have it done immediately. SAMUEL CAMERON, Feb. 24.

Humphreys and Keyes, HAVE FOR SALE, A few barrels FLOUR, manufactured for family use, out of selected wheat. April 7.

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 arrears are paid.

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

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

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

We know that we commence our operations and make this call at a time peculiarly embarrassing. Times and seasons are in the hands of Him who doeth what seemeth him right, and can overrule all to our good. He who giveth for such objects but lendeth to the Lord. We have followed that belief, and believe to be the opening of Providence. This time may be selected to try our faith and test our sincerity. The widow's mite was more acceptable than the costly offerings of the great. Will not, then, the sacrifices now made in a proper spirit, be more acceptable than the offerings from the overflows of abundance? By order of the Board of Managers, E. B. CALDWELL, Sec'y. JNO. UNDERWOOD, Recording Sec'y. (Note 1.) From a Georgia Paper. Sale of African Slaves.—On Tuesday the 4th of May next, in the town of Milledgeville, will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, between thirty and forty prime African slaves, which have been taken possession of by the state of Georgia in consequence of their having been introduced contrary to the laws of this state, and of the United States. Indisputable titles will be made, and prompt payment required. By order of the governor, CHAS. WILLIAMSON, Agent. March 6, 1819. (Note 2.) George W. P. Custis, Esq. of Arlington, the grandson of Mrs. Washington, cheerfully offered the use of his Island, near Cape Charles, at the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, and accompanied the offer with a refusal to accept any compensation. It is called Smith's Island; and is happily adopted, and most favorably located for the purpose; and has been selected by the President of the U. States for the captured Africans, till they can be sent to Africa.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

BOSTON, APRIL 20.

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

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

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

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

The Persian Ambassador arrived in Paris 6th March.

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

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

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

The Paris dates are to March 12—Sixty new Peers have been appointed, principally persons distinguished in the Revolution.

The Duke of Bassano has been allowed to return to Paris.

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

LONDON, MARCH 8.

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

LONDON, MARCH 12.

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

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

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

LONDON, MARCH 15.

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

We have several times had occasion to advert to the strenuous exertions Spain is at the present moment, making again to recover the provinces of La Plata. For this precise purpose, the Minister Yrujo was called into office; and certainly he has given that tone to the efforts of Spain against the transatlantic provinces, which none of his predecessors have been able to do—that is, he has put in motion those schemes which before were only to be found in the columns of the *Madrid Gazette*—or, in other words, he has obtained a certain sum of money and a certain number of transports.

The British, French, Spanish, Italian, Dutch, Prussian, Swedish, and Danish vessels, which are hired, are ordered to rendezvous at Cadix in the beginning of April, to embark 40,000 men, and are to be escorted by a large naval force. Such is the project of the Spanish government, which is an attempt greater than this country ever witnessed. When the *Holder fleet* sailed from England, they had about 78,000 tons of shipping for 15,000 men, who were three weeks before they landed, at which time nearly all their war gear was out. For Spain to convey 20,000 men across the Atlantic, she will require 100,000 tons of shipping, or 300 vessels.

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

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

LONDON, MARCH 17.

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

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

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

STOCKHOLM, FEB. 23.

Winter, crowned with snow, has been joyfully welcomed in the mining countries as an old friend.—The roads are now covered with thousands of vehicles conveying ore and coals.

FRANKFORT, FEB. 26.

"They talk of several bloody scenes which it is affirmed have taken place on the frontiers of Prussian Saxony. Among others, it is stated that a Custom-house officer, in a town in Turingen, was murdered in his bed the first night after he had arrived there."

BRUSSELS, MARCH 6.

M. Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely has received permission to return to his native country. Yesterday he left this city to proceed to Paris. We learn from Paris, that M. Maret, Duke of Bassano, has also been authorized to return to Paris.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser of April 23.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the fast sailing ship Triton, Captain Holcomb, in 18 days from Liverpool, we have received from our correspondents in London, files to the end of March, and Liverpool papers to the 3d inst. We have copied the articles which they furnish of greatest interest to the American reader. Tranquillity seems to have been in a great measure restored in France. The new members of the chamber of peers had been principally qualified and taken their seats. The Chamber of Deputies had not been dissolved, but on the other hand had shown their disposition to support the ministry, by rejecting the proposition from the peers relative to the law of elections, by a handsome majority.

In the British House of Commons, after a very interesting inquiry, a debate on the petition against the hon. William G. Adams, a member from Limerick, charging him of bribing; a resolution against him was negatived—*Lays 73, noes 162.*

St. Jean d'Angely, who had obtained permission to return to France, arrived at Paris March 10, and died the day after of the gut in the stomach.

A German paper estimates the fortune of the Prince of Peace at 100,000,000 Spanish dollars, of which 40,000,000 are said to be deposited in England, and 10,000,000 in France.

The examinations before the secret committee of the House of Commons for an inquiry into the state of the Bank, has terminated, but the report has not yet been submitted to the house.

The Ghent Journal affirms that Generals Regaud and Grouchy, are on the eve of returning from America to France.

His excellency M. Latour Mabourg, is appointed French Minister to the court of London.

The celebrated M. de Kotzebue was assassinated by a student at Manheim on the 23d of March; and the latter immediately confessed guilt with the same poignancy which had been the instrument of his crime.—Both instantly expired.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 2.

The intelligence from America lately received is of a nature not so gratifying to the friends of Liberty. The House of Representatives of the United States have approved the conduct of Gen. Jackson. It will be recollected that the report of the committee of that House was conceived in terms of reprehension, and we were led to hope that in a Republic, the sense of national justice would be more powerful than the sense of military honor. We have, in this instance, been disappointed; and we augur ill respecting the adherence of the Americans to the calm democracy of their constitution, when we find them so eager for military glory, that rather than lose a paltry portion of it, they can swallow with avidity this foul and dangerous mouthful. It is strange that nations, in the fullest enjoyment of freedom, should thus sow and cultivate the seeds of their future slavery and ruin! Let them be just and they will never want brave men to defend them from aggression, or even to avenge if necessary, the injury done to their foes; but if they feel military glory above the civil virtues, or suffer it to compensate for acts of treachery or tyranny, they may soon arm some fortunate, calculating desperado against themselves. Does the Trans-Atlantic Republic desire to be great? In extent of territory it is already too great—in independent greatness it has lost much, in its sanction of the conduct of Jackson. We will omit the detail of the civic honors conferred on this General at New York, and the proceedings at the complimentary dinner to which he was invited. Had we room for such matter, we would not add to the disgust that must be felt by our readers, on this occasion; we will therefore, content ourselves with shewing with how much art, in his reply to the Mayor of New York, this military commander, aping the tone of greater heroes, throws all the criminal portion of his conduct upon his country. "What I have done (he says) was for my country; had I erred in the discharge of my official duty, that error would have originated in the warmth of my devotion to her interest, and a misapplication of the means best calculated to promote her happiness and prosperity; but to find that my conduct has been sanctioned by my government, and approved by my fellow citizens, is a source of happiness unequalled in the occurrences of my life, for the proud honor that can grace a soldier, and the richest rewards which he can receive for the fatigues, perils and privations of his profession, is the approbation of a grateful country."

With respect to the surrender of the Flo-

ridas, by Spain to America, we need only say, that is a circumstance that has long been expected; and against the consequences of which to our West India Islands, such precautions as may be conformable to the views of the friends of the colonial system, ought long since to have been taken by our government. Were the West India Islands as independent as the United States are at the present moment, our ministers might lose some patronage, but the industry and enterprise of our merchants and manufacturers would gain. It is strange, that to those who regret such colonial losses, this truth, so often proved, should still be again to prove, that "to trade to free ports with people is the most certain profit."

Earthquakes.—A letter from Palermo, of the 4th inst. received on Saturday, contains the following particulars:—"We have had most dreadful weather here these last fourteen days, with three heavy shocks of an earthquake, which has done much mischief on the south-east part of the Island, throwing down churches and destroying whole villages. Much damage has also taken place among the shipping; but I am happy to say, that nothing of any consequence has happened here." Letters from Messina of the 3d, and from Naples of the 9th, were also received; but though they remove all doubts of the safety of Messina, they contain no particulars of the devastation mentioned in the Palermo letter.

The French Government are taking decisive steps to re-establish the fortresses which the Allies had dismantled; 360 pieces of cannon have been ordered from La Rochelle to the eastern frontier, and above 500 condemned pieces had been sent to the foundry of Strasburg to be recast.

PARIS, March 21.—The reception of the Persian Ambassador did not take place yesterday. It is asserted that difficulties, arising from the difference of the Eastern ceremonies with ours, have occasioned its postponement.

A person who left Cadiz, on the 13th ult. and who is now in Paris, has communicated the following details relative to the expedition about to be sent to Buenos Ayres:—

"The number of troops is about 13,000, including infantry and cavalry, and already occupy their cantonments in the neighbourhood of that port. Count d'Albida (O'Donnell), who commands in chief, and who is appointed Viceroy of Buenos Ayres, assembled in Cadiz 15,000 on the 28th of January last, the day appointed to celebrate the interment of her Majesty the late Queen. He reviewed them in the place St. Antoine, in the presence of a considerable body of spectators, which increased the splendor of the ceremony; and who all admired the equipment and steady discipline of the troops."

"All the Generals who are attached to the expedition are at this moment assembled in Cadiz. General O'Donnell is incessantly occupied in enforcing every precaution necessary to accelerate its departure, called to such an important destiny, and which will without doubt, be the finest that ever left the ports of Spain. The troops are animated with the best spirit, and every thing exceeds the most pleasing hopes.—*Journal des Debats.*"

LONDON, March 23.—The last arrival of American papers has brought the result of a discussion of three weeks, on the question of the Seminole war, and of Jackson's manner of conducting it. Whatever may be the predominant feeling of the American people at the present day, we doubt not that some of them may live to wish, that the transaction of that war, and the votes of Congress with regard to it, could be forever buried in the same grave, and snatched everlastingly from the grasp of the historian, and from the observation and remembrance of the civilized world. If the insults offered to the Spanish Government, the persecutions excited towards the Indian race, and the unheard of atrocities inflicted on British subjects, be matter of just reproach to that furious being, by whom, in the career of successful violence, they were perpetrated; what shall we say—what will society—what must posterity think of that legislative body by whom such crimes were, after cool deliberation, acquiesced in, confirmed, and applauded?

Our readers are aware that the committee of Congress on military affairs had made a report unfavorable to Gen. Jackson's proceedings, especially in the wanton murder of our countrymen. This report the house of representatives has negatived, by a majority of 108 votes to 62. We refer the public to a long speech of Mr. Johnson, which we this day insert, for a sample of the moral and legal reasoning by which Gen. Jackson was defended; and we refer to a brief extract from the proceedings of Congress, for the shameful success which has attended Mr. Johnson's oratory.

The question, however, is merely determined between Mr. Jackson and the United States; their votes cannot bind or conclude Great Britain; and the pleadings of her Government, and the sentence of her Parliament, are still to be laid before the world.

Times.

BOSTON, APRIL 22.

We are indebted to a friend for Paris papers to March 6, received by the Didot, from Havre. Their principal contents have been already furnished to us by the English papers. They are almost filled with debates and other discussions on the proposition for a modification of the law of elections. The Emperor of Russia has published an ordi-

nance by which the right of establishing manufactures of every description is granted to the peasants, it having before been confined to the nobility and merchants. The mourning for the late king of Sweden was continued for a whole year, except one month, when it was suspended on account of the coronation; and it was for that reason continued a month beyond the year. But the long period of wearing mourning having proved injurious to trade, the king "having taken into consideration that the loss of a good king, or of a member of the royal family, is great enough by a faithful people, without increasing it by any observances injurious to the public industry," has ordained that for the future mourning for a king or queen shall last but six months. The births in Stockholm during the year 1818, were 2314, deaths 2880, marriages 505, divorces 26.

A letter from Sulco, Lapland, in N. L. 67 deg 15 m. complains that there had been no cold weather, and that the fields are free from snow, a thing before unheard of in that latitude.

Daily Advertiser.

LATE FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

An arrival at Eastport, on the 9th inst. brings the following late intelligence.

PORT-SPAIN, March 15, 1819.

Late dispatches received at Augustura, from Gen. Paez, dated the 15th ult. announced the retreat of the Spanish army over the Arauca. Morillo, after an ineffectual attempt to bring Paez to a general action, was rapidly retracing his steps towards the Apurimac. His object is to regain the cultivated country, finding it impossible to draw supplies from the plains, in which he was harassed continually by 2500 cavalry. The detachments he had sent out in quest of subsistence had been uniformly cut off by Paez's cavalry, and from the time of crossing the Arauca, till that of his recrossing it, and marching as far as Concepcion, Morillo had lost 1400 men and a field piece. He had circulated (in writing) a boastful proclamation to Vaneros, or inhabitants of the plains, dated the 5th, to which Paez had replied by a keenly satirical address (by way of comment) on the 15th Feb.

The artillery and infantry, (2000) left on the Island before Urbana, in the Oronoco, were proceeding by forced marches to reunite themselves with Paez. They will be reinforced by 420 English and Irish soldiers, it having been Bolivar's intention to await there the arrival of 2000 English daily expected, &c. General Bolivar set out from Augustura on the 27th ult. on his return to the army.

Col. Hursler's regiment and the remainder of Col. English's expedition are looked for daily. They will probably be associated with the 600 landed at Margarita, whither general Urdaneta and Valdez, col. Westham (the adjutant general of that disposition) have gone with about 60 English sailors, who will assist in manning gun boats or other vessels. Associated with 500 Margaritanians, &c. they will make a descent upon the coast at—

and form a junction with the division collected in the provinces of Barcelona, and Cumana, to be commanded by general Marinosa's, Saraza's, Mongas's and perhaps Bermendez's forces will constitute this army.

Mongas was at the point of death from an attack of fever. News of decisive operations may be looked for from day to day. Should these forces not complete the object of independence, though this disposition is improbable, the troops to arrive from England will unquestionably expel the remnant of Morillo's corps from Venezuela. This will be a work of the greater facility, as Morillo has suffered greatly. Paez writes that the prisoners taken were more like skeletons than living men. Add to this, he, Morillo, has above 400 miles of plains to traverse, exposed continually to the enemy's cavalry, his own being annihilated, and not a head of cattle in his camp.

The Congress was deliberating on various regulations, and on a fundamental law, or constitution, to be proposed to the people for their approbation. This is the substance of the latest news. More important events will soon challenge more regard than this hasty epistle.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

"ST. THOMAS, MARCH 30.

"By a vessel just arrived from Curacao, news had been received by a vessel arrived there from Carthage, that the Governor of Panama had written to the Governor of Carthage, for all the forces he could muster for his success, as he dreaded an instant attack from the Independent army, which after having taken Lima, was then advancing rapidly to the northward, no doubt to attack his post. It is also stated, that of the fleet which some time ago had sailed from Spain for Peru, the crew of one vessel had mutinied, and carried her into Valparaiso; giving information that the rest of the squadron were in a similar state. On receiving these accounts the government of Valparaiso immediately dispatched the same vessel, together with the rest of the squadron then in port, to intercept them, which they accordingly effected; and after exchanging a few shots, the whole Spanish fleet joined them. They immediately proceeded to Callao, under the Spanish flag, forwarded the despatches taken on board the squadron, to the Viceroy, and debarked the whole of their forces, which were received with every demonstration of joy. They immediately set out for Lima, and took peaceable possession

of that city, the government supposing them to be friends.

FROM BRAZILS.

From the Boston Palladium, April 13.

Accounts from Rio Janeiro, are to February 21. It was currently reported that Lima had surrendered to the Patriots, after having sustained a blockade, and suffering much for provisions.—The Ontario, a ship of war, capt. Bidde, arrived on the 20th, put in for water, and was to sail immediately for the United States. She was last from Valparaiso, 60 days, but the political and other news she may have brought had not transpired. It was said she had made surveys at Columbia River.

From the Philadelphia Centinel.

Breach of Promise of Marriage.

"Perfidious man! thy parent was a rook, And hence Hyrcanian tigers gave thee suck," VINDIC.

Mary Shans, in the district court for the city and county of Philadelphia, April 27, 1819.

This was an action brought for damages for a breach of promise of marriage.

The plaintiff was a modest, discreet, and artless young girl, of irreproachable character, living in humble retirement with her widowed mother, in the township of Roxborough, and county of Philadelphia: the defendant, young, handsome, insinuating and designing, became acquainted with her in the month of March, 1817, and afterwards visited at her mother's house, paying his addresses to her. Having stolen her affection, under a solemn promise of marriage, he seduced and delowered her. As soon as the mother discovered the extent of the injury, which was in the month of June, she complained of his conduct to the defendant, and reproached him with his brutal behaviour. He admitted that he had promised to marry the plaintiff, and repeated his promises. He continued to visit there until the month of August, when the mother became uneasy, reminded him of his promises; he repeated them, and fixed a day in the month of September for their nuptials. The young lady made preparations for the happy event; but when the day arrived, the defendant refused to marry her. He gave no reason; he said she was a nice girl, and too good for him. Eventually this suit was brought, the object of which was to punish the defendant, and set a public example in a case where the injury was irreparable.

The plaintiff's case was conducted by Peter A. Browne, Esq. who painted in glowing colors the case of his client; and the defendant was represented by John Swift, Esq. who made able defence, although in a bad cause.

The jury, after an impressive charge from Judge Barnes, retired, and in a few minutes returned with a verdict of damages, 2000 dollars.

A PEDESTRIAN TOUR.

From the Boston Patriot.

Mr. Estwick Evans has just published his "Pedestrian tour of four thousand miles, through the Western States and Territories," a book of about 150 pages, printed at Concord, New Hampshire, which we venture to recommend for the interesting subject of its contents, more especially as Mr. Evans has been mentioned in some of the country newspapers, and which has been copied into some of the Boston papers, as a character more remarkable for singularity of appearance, dressed in buffalo skins, than for intelligence and matchless enterprise. All we have read of English pedestrians shrinks into nothing when compared with the winter's walk of our countryman, Mr. Evans. He outstrips every traveler of any nation we have ever heard of. If it be practicable to walk to the North Pole, (and perhaps such a journey is not impossible), Estwick Evans is the man that will perform it. No horse, no mule, no camel, could have travelled through such a country, at such a season, as that through which this sturdy son of New Hampshire has passed.—There is an air of truth and candor pervading this book, and we have no doubt but it will be read in Europe with uncommon interest.

The following is Mr. Evans' description of his equipments for his extensive Pedestrian Tour:—"It may gratify some to know the particulars of my habiliments. Mine was a close dress, consisting of buffalo skins. On my shoulders were epaulettes, made of the long hair of the animal; and they were for the purpose of shielding the shoulder from rain. Around my neck and under one arm were strapped a double leather case, with brass chargers, for shot and ball; and under the other arm a case for powder strapped in the same way, and also having a brass charger. Around the waist was a belt with a brace of pistols, a dirk, two side cases for pistol balls, and a case for moulds and screws. Also, around the waist was buckled an Indian apron, which fell behind; it was about 18 inches square, covered with fine bear skin, trimmed with fur, and having over the lower part of it a net for game. This apron contained a pocket compass, maps, journal, shaving materials, a small hatchet, patent fire-works, &c. My cap and gloves were made of fur, my moccasins were of deer skin, and on my shoulder I carried a six feet rifle. The partners of my toils and dangers were two faithful dogs.

"In this situation I arrived at Detroit on

the 20th of March. My dogs, however, were destroyed by wolves on the night of the 10th of that month, in the vicinity of the Miami Swamp."

Extract from Cobbet's American Journal.

"There is one thing in the Americans, which though its proper place was further back, I have reserved, or rather kept back, to the last moment. It has presented itself several times, but I have turned from the thought as men do from thinking of any mortal disease that is in their frames. It is not covetousness; it is not niggardiness; it is not insincerity; it is not enviousness; it is not cowardice; above all things—it is drinking. Aye, and that too, amongst but too many men, who, one would think, would loath it. You can go into hardly any man's house, without being asked to drink wine or spirits, even in the morning. To see this beastly vice in young men is shocking. At one of the taverns at Harrisburgh, there were several fine young men—well dressed, well educated, polite, and every thing but sober. What a squallid, drooping, sickly set they looked in the morning! Even little boys at, or under, twelve years of age, go into stores, and tip off their drams.—However, I must not be understood as meaning that this stippling is universal amongst gentlemen; and, God be thanked, the women of any figure in life do by no means give into the practice, but abhor it as much as well bred women in England, who in general no more think of drinking strong liquor than they do of drinking poison."

From the Montreal Herald of April 10.

A gentleman of undoubted veracity, recently arrived in this city from Kingston, Upper Canada, has brought the account of a usual atrocity, which is said to have been committed at Sackett's Harbour, and of which the following are the particulars.

A young gentleman (of whose name and nation we are uninform) who had been travelling in that part of the country, for the purpose of purchasing Genesee flour, and who had with this intention, a considerable sum of money in his possession, put up at an inn of the abovementioned place. In the course of the evening, an old mendicant entered and requested lodging for the night, which the innkeeper at first refused; but which, upon the young gentleman guaranteeing the payment, was granted. All having been abed, the old man was awakened by a noise in the next room, apparently caused by struggling. He arose cautiously, and creeping towards a crack in the partition, through which appeared a light, he beheld the landlord in the act of cutting the young merchant's throat, and his wife receiving the blood in a kettle. Perceiving that assistance would be too late, he returned to bed and counterfeited sleep. The murderer and murderess soon after entered his room, and carefully examined his countenance, but the wife remarking, "he is asleep—he has not heard it," retired. Next morning, the old man affecting ignorance of the transaction of the preceding night, enquired of the landlord, whether the young gentleman had paid for him, and where he was. He was answered that he had paid, and had gone away. The beggar immediately repaired to a Magistrate, and returned to the inn with the officers of Justice. The landlord at first refused to open the chamber in which the crime had been perpetrated, but the door was broken open, and the unhappy victim found as the mendicant had described. The perpetrators were of course committed to prison, and will no doubt receive that punishment which such a cruel violation of law both human and divine, so loudly demands.

ALARMING TIMES.

From the Frankfort, Ky. Argus, of the 16th inst.

Never within the recollection of our oldest citizens has the aspect of the times as it respects property and money been so alarming. Already has property been sacrificed in considerable quantities in this and neighboring counties for less than half its value. We have but little money in circulation, and that little is daily diminishing by the universal calls of the Banks. Neither land, negroes, or any other article can be sold for half their value in cash, while executions of the amount of many hundred thousand dollars are hanging over the heads of our citizens. What can be done? In a few months, no debt can be paid, no money will be in circulation to answer the ordinary purposes of human life. Warrants, writs and executions will be more abundant than bank notes, and the country will present a scene of scuffling for the poor remnants of individual fortunes which the world has never witnessed.

What shall be done? Cannot the Banks relieve us if they can, they will not, is not this a state of things which requires the interposition of the Supreme power? Fellow Citizens, let us bury our private animosities and commune together on the means most likely to alleviate present distresses and avert the calamities which threaten to cover our once happy state with bankrupts and beggars.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 30.

In a dispute between two of the servants at the Fountain Inn, this morning, one of them named David Norris, a black man and a slave, wounded William Ayres, a free man of color, with a carving-knife, so severely, that his life is considered in great danger.—Norris made his escape, and has not yet been arrested.—*Gazette.*

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5.

The Ontario sloop of War, Capt. Bidde, has arrived at Annapolis, from an interesting voyage of two years, during which time she has passed along the coast of South America, on the Atlantic, doubled Cape Horn, coasted up to Valparaiso, touched at Lima, and sailed as far north as our settlement at the mouth of Columbia river, in lat. 40.

John Randolph is elected to Congress from the Charlotte district.

A letter dated at St. Croix on the 5th ult. states, that Gen. Morillo was defeated near Apure, by the patriot army under the command of Gen. Paez, on or about the 6th of March. It was expected that his whole army would be either captured or killed on their retreat; and it was believed that this signal victory of the Patriots would secure the independence of the Republic of Venezuela. It was understood at St. Croix, that 300 English Volunteers had arrived at Guayana; that Lima had been taken by the Patriots; and that 2000 Spanish soldiers had been captured at sea by the Buenos Ayrean squadron.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER, DATED

"Northumberland, Penn. April 22, 1819.

"A robbery was committed a few nights ago, near Bellefonte, in a systematic manner. The villain went to the house of a wealthy farmer, and stated, that his son, who resided about two miles off, had lost his arm by the explosion of gunpowder, and that he had requested them to inform his parents of the disaster, which news so alarmed the family, that they hastened to where the young man was, leaving no person in the house, which afforded a fine opportunity for the scoundrels to commit their depredations. They succeeded in getting a considerable quantity of cash, and notes of hand to a large amount. A person has been taken up on suspicion of being one of the gang. He belongs to our town, and I believe, is suspected of being concerned in several robberies recently committed in this vicinity.

The Jews.—In the year 1280, in the reign of Edward I. the property of all the Jews in England was confiscated to the use of the crown; 280 of them were hanged in one day, charged with adulterating the coin. Above 15,000 of these unfortunate people, in that reign, were plundered of all their wealth, and banished the kingdom. In the year 1818, in the reign of George III. Mr. Rothschild, a celebrated Jew, was at the head of most of the loans to the European kings and emperors. How remarkably do these facts speak in favor of the progress of liberal and enlightened opinions in this country.—*London paper.*

A London paper of March 18, states, that the issues of silver from the Bank of England to the London bankers recommenced the day preceding. "Each house, (says the same paper), may now receive a liberal supply, equally beneficial to their own concerns, and essential to the general accommodation of the public. It is probable, too, that the issues of gold may also, in a short time, be increased with safety, as sovereigns, which lately bore a premium for exportation of 10d. each, will now produce only 5d. above the nominal value.

Letters from Rome, of the 12th of February, state, that the enterprise formed to draw from the bed of the Tiber the statues and other wrecks of antiquity, which it is supposed are deposited there, appears to obtain success.—Already the sum of 6,000 scudi is almost completed. All the subjects which it is hoped will be drawn from the bed of the river, by means of a machine invented for the purpose, will be formed into one mass, and valued by connoisseurs. The Pope's chamber will receive a sixth, and will also have the right of the priority to purchase the rest.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BURNING

SPRING.

This may be considered a very great natural curiosity. It is situated about sixty eight miles above the junction of the Kenawha and Ohio rivers, in Kenawha county, on the land of Lawrence Washington. The water is contained in a hole in the earth, about three feet deep, and nine feet in circumference. The water is always muddy, and an air rushes out of it, which creates large bubbles on the surface, and if a blaze of fire is applied to it, takes fire with great rapidity, and burns at some times until all the water is consumed; but this does not affect the burning. It frequently continues several weeks. The water is very cold; but it is put in agitation like the boiling of a pot, by the air that rushes out of it; and it emits a strong sulphureous smell.—*News Letter.*

"THE DEVIL AMONGST THE TAILORS."

The journeymen tailors of New-York have had a turnout, to compel the master tailors not to employ women in any part of the tailor's work. One of the papers says,

"the stupidity and brutality of this unmanly conspiracy requires no coloring to mark its odium." It is remarked, that two centuries ago, the trade of a tailor was wholly performed by women; and the interference of males in the business gave rise to the odium, that a tailor was only the ninth part of a man.

The following is a curious Order of the Day issued by BONAPARTE, when First Consul, on the occasion of an act of suicide committed by a horse grenadier.

Extract from the Orderly book of the Horse grenadiers of the Consular Guard.

Order of the 22d Floreal, (year 10.)

The Grenadier GROBIN has destroyed himself in consequence of a love affair. He was otherwise a respectable man. This is the second event of the kind which has happened in the corps within a month. The first Consul has directed that it should be inserted in the Order of the Day of the Guard, that a Soldier ought to know how to subdue sorrow and the agitation of the passions, that there is as much courage in enduring with firmness the pains of the heart as in remaining steady under the grape shot of a battery. To abandon one self to grief without resistance, to kill one self in order to escape from it, is to fly from the field of battle before one is conquered. (Signed) BONAPARTE, First Consul. A true copy. BESSIERE.

Irish bulls—out bulls.—A Yankee newspaper, one side of which had not been printed, apologized to its readers by stating that, "being filled with advertisements that side was left blank." We have now an account from the Philadelphia Union, of a letter from Lord Erskine to the General Washington, being found on a blank leaf of paper. If this is not a match for the Hibernian's "empty keg of whiskey," we know not what is. This bull-making propensity seems to be fast over spreading the land: even the grave legislators of Ohio are not wholly exempt from it; they passed a law at their last session, regulating proceedings against banks, in which they make it the duty of the sheriff, in case there is no bank, to return his writ to the county where such bank is!

Original New-England Anecdote.—Riches may be entailed, and nobility may become hereditary. Wit and wisdom can never be made heirlooms. There are few names more respectable among the patriots of England, than that of General Dudley and Judge Sewall, yet the former had a daughter, who could scarce keep out of the fire and water, and the latter a son of equal abilities. The prudence of the old gentleman intermarried these wisecracks. In due time after the marriage, Judge Sewall, then sitting at the council board in Boston, received a letter informing him that his daughter in law was delivered of a fine son; he communicated the billet to the Governor, who, after perusing it, observed, with an arch severity, "brother Sewall, I am thinking how we shall contrive to prevent Dudley and Judge Sewall, yet the former had a daughter, who could scarce keep out of the fire and water, and the latter a son of equal abilities. The prudence of the old gentleman intermarried these wisecracks. 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FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1819.

[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 passing 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 Richelieu, 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, Richelieu 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 their 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 got 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 *Constitution*, 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. Caillaud, a young Frenchman, full of zeal for the study of antiquity, and a learned naturalist, has arrived at Marseilles, after having travelled near four years through Egypt, Nubia, the Great Oasis and the deserts 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, and 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 placed the ancient mines, so well known to the ancients, and in fact, Mr. Caillaud 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. Caillaud 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 Gardamerie 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, &c. &c. are made of *essence of wood*.

Jefferson County, To wit.

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

Henry Crowl, Plaintiff,

Margaret Gummert, widow of Christian Gummert, co'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 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 Charlestown, 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.

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 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.

YOUNG NORTH STAR,

WILL stand this season, (commencing the 5th of April, and ending the 1st of July,) on Mondays and Tuesdays in each week, at the subscriber's farm, on Bullskin, on Wednesdays and Thursdays at Moses Scott's mill on the 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 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 Clarksburch, 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.

JOSIPPI MINGHINI,
February 4, 1819.

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. 7
Chfrielestown, 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.

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.

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.

SHAD AND HERRINGS

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

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

SAM'L WHITEALL,
White House Landing, April 11.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

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

VENUS,

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

JOHN O'BANION,
April 14.

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 Lee town 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