

# FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. XII.]

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1819.

[No. 591.]

**THE PARSON AND THE NOSE.**  
Twas on a shining summer's day,  
As stories quite old-fashioned say,  
A sleepy set of sinners,  
To church agreed that they would go,  
Their zealous piety to show.  
Scarcely had the parson in his text,  
When he felt most confounded vex  
To see his neighbors nod;  
Proceeding with religious lore,  
He quickly heard the sleepers snore,  
Forgetting him and God.  
When lo! descending from his seat,  
The parson, full of holy heat,  
Alousing thus his labor,  
Tweak'd one's about nose, then graceful bow'd,  
And said, "good bye, you snore so loud,  
If ear you'll wake your neighbor."

**THE COMET.**  
Lo! from the dread immensity of space,  
Returning with accelerated course,  
The rushing Comet to the Sun descends;  
And as he sinks below the shading earth,  
With awful train projected o'er the heavens  
The guilty nations tremble. But above  
Those superstitious horrors, that ensnare  
The fond imagination, to mystic faith,  
And blind amazement prone, the enlightened few,  
Whose godlike minds philosophy exalts,  
The glorious stranger hail. (THOMSON.)

**SLEEPING IN CHURCH.**  
A satirical writer in a late Boston Recorder, among other remarks on the practice of sleeping in Church says—  
The example is admirable. Children and youth are very apt to be restless—sometimes fractious even; but when they see their parents asleep, as they rarely do during the week, and as they commonly do on the Sabbath, they will soon be how lovely is a quiet spirit and how becoming it is to be still in so sacred a place. Sometimes they may hear a little snoring—or the cry, "Umph" when we are waking up—but this is only an occasional interruption of the general stillness; and by no means destroys the happy influence of the example.

**A Method of taking the honey without destroying the Bees.**  
The common practice of killing the Bees, in order to obtain the honey, few can witness without some little compunction; and as there is a very simple method of effecting the object without any injury to the most interesting little animals, (which, on the score of interest, as well as humanity, claims respect,) I beg leave to communicate it through your paper, should you deem it worthy a place in it.  
In the evening, when the Bees have retired, take the hive gently from the stand; spread a table cloth on the ground; set the hive on it, placing something under to raise it 3 or 4 inches; then draw up the corners of the cloth, and fasten them tight around the middle of the hive, leaving it so loose below, that the Bees will have sufficient room between it and the hive; then raise the lid of the hive a little, and blow in the smoke from a segar; a few puffs of which, as it is very disagreeable, will drive them down; continue raising the lid gradually, blowing in the smoke all round, and in a few minutes it will be found that they have all gone out of the hive. You may then take away the lid, and cut away as much of the honey as you think proper. If the operation be performed the beginning of July, you may take nearly all, as there will be time enough to provide a sufficiency for their support during the winter. As soon as you have taken the honey, put on the lid, loosen the cloth, and spread it out, and in an hour or two the bees will have returned into the hive. It may then be replaced on the stand, and on the following day they will be found at work as usual.  
This method is very simple, and preferable to that sometimes practised, of driving the bees into another hive; as you get all the honey, and moreover the new comb which is still empty, and the young bees not yet out of the cells, are preserved.—There is also danger in driving, or the not liking their new habitation, and, in case of their sallying out and making war against their neighbors.  
The above method has frequently been practised by myself and others, and we have always found it to do well.

**AMATOR MELLIS.**  
*American Farmer.*  
**Welsh Indians.**—It seems that a society in the state of New York has sent out persons to ascend the Missouri in search of Welsh Indians.  
Mr. Stoddard collected some years ago, and embodied in his sketches of Louisiana, many loose reports and disjointed rumors on this subject. He seemed to give credit to the belief of their existence. Since his time however the country supposed to be the place of their residence, and in fact every part of the country in which they could reside, has been explored.—Every river, creek and branch issuing from the Rocky Mountains and flowing to the Mississippi or to the Pacific Ocean, has been examined from its head to its source. There is no exception from the confines of Mexico to the arctic circle. British or American traders have explored every part, have visited every tribe of Indians, and have not only ascertained where every nation lives, but also know the tracts of country which are uninhabited.—They have found no such people as "Welsh Indians;" and to go to the sources of the Missouri at the present day in search of such people, would seem as idle as going to a well known part of South America in search of the Amazons. *Missouri Eng.*

**NOTICE.**  
AT a meeting of the Directors of the Shepherdstown and Winchester turnpike road company—  
Ordered that the third instalment of five dollars on each share of stock in said company, be paid into the Treasury, on or before the first day of August next.  
The stockholders residing in Shepherdstown will pay to Thomas Toole, the treasurer, or to Aaron Jewett. Those in the neighbourhood of said town to William Butler. Those at Leonard and its neighbourhood to Col. James Hite. Those residing in Smithfield and its neighbourhood to Daniel Fry, Esq.  
A JEWETT, Secy.  
N. B. The stockholders are requested to be punctual as the Directors are in great want of money.  
July 21.

**Negroes for Sale.**  
I WISH to sell or hire immediately, a negro man who is well acquainted with the farming business, and a good hostler—also, a woman who understands housework, and is a good cook and washer. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.  
July 21.

**STRAY HORSE.**  
TAKEN up trespassing on the subscriber's land, near Keyes Ferry, a bay horse, supposed to be eight years old, last spring, blaze face, short docked, a few white hairs on the near side of his neck, near his mane, and shews the mark of the geers—Appraised to one hundred dollars.  
ZACHARIAH REILEY.  
July 21.

**Five Dollars Reward.**  
STRAYED from the subscriber's farm, near the Head Spring of Bullskin, Jefferson county, Va. on Thursday the first inst.  
A dark brown Horse,  
with one hind foot white, four years old this spring, about 14 hands high, and well gaited. The above reward will be paid for returning said horse, if found in this county, and if out of the county, six dollars, and all reasonable expenses.  
JACOB GORRELL.  
July 16.

**Trustee's Sale.**  
BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by Jesse Moore, to secure the payment of money due to Thomas S. Bennett & Co. I will sell, on the 9th day of August next, for cash, all the interest said Moore possessed in a brick house, situated on the public land at Harper's Ferry—being the same which said Moore lately occupied.  
JOHN B. HENRY.  
June 30.

**Trustee's Sale.**  
BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by John Sweeney, to secure the payment of money due to Edward Wager & Co. I will sell, on the 9th day of August next, for cash, a LOT containing about three acres, with a house on it, situated above Mud Fort, near Harper's Ferry—being the same now occupied by said Sweeney.  
JOHN B. HENRY.  
June 30.

**WE HAVE RECEIVED,**  
At our Store, in Charles-town, next door to Fulton's Hotel,  
**DRY GOODS,**  
ACCOMPANIED WITH  
Best Green Coffee,  
Imperial, Young and Old Hyson Teas,  
Chocolate—Rice,  
Brown Sugar, Loaf and Lump ditto,  
Elegant Cheese—Molasses,  
Any quantity of good Whiskey,  
Cogniac Brandy, Wine,  
Spirits, Gin, Rum, &c. &c.  
Waldron's Double Prime Corn Scythes,  
Ditto, ditto, Grass ditto,  
German ditto, ditto, ditto,  
Whet Stones, &c.  
Kewter Plates and Basins,  
Knives and Forks, Spoons,  
Anvils and Vices,  
Hand-saws—some superior Chisels,  
Plain Bits, Cut and Mill Saws,  
Superior Glass and other Knobs,  
Locks, Raps and Files.  
ALSO,  
Breakfast and Dining Plates,  
Cups & Saucers, Tea Sets assorted, &c.  
With a variety of other goods suitable for the present season.  
All of which we are able to sell on as good terms, if not better, than any others of the same quality in this part of the country, for cash or country produce.  
We invite our punctual customers to call. Nothing will do us more pleasure than supply them with any kind of goods they may want.  
CARLILE & DAVIS.  
June 9.

**Blank Books**  
For sale at this Office.

**A LIST OF LETTERS**  
Remaining in the Post-office at Shepherdstown, Va. July 1, 1819.  
A. Anny (coler'd woman)  
B. Sam'l Barnhart,  
Jacob Barnes,  
Resin Barnes,  
Daniel Brookes,  
Mr. Barnett,  
Bridget Brown,  
William Burr,  
William Bell,  
C. Mr. Crowl,  
Joseph Coates,  
Jacob Coons.  
D. Richard Duffield,  
Thomas J. Dorsey,  
John Douglas,  
E. Isaac Edmondson.  
F. Thomas Fiddle, 2.  
G. Richard Gartrell.  
H. Samuel Harris,  
Miss Maria Hively,  
John Hill,  
John Hill,  
Miss Mary Harris,  
James Hayes,  
Abraham Hill,  
Bernard Hart,  
Peter Hill.  
I. Thomas Johnson,  
Miss Jane Jackson, 2.  
K. James A. Kerney,  
Antony Kerney.

**Opequon Factory.**  
WOOL will be received at the store of D. Humphreys, Esq. of Charles-town, for the subscriber's manufactory, where it can be made into broad or narrow cloth, flannel, blanket, sattin or lincsey, and will be returned to Charles-town in good time. Written directions must be sent with the wool, which must be put up in bags and marked with the owners name.  
DAN. ANNIN.  
May 26th.

**Prepare to pay your Taxes**  
In Notes on the Old Banks of Virginia, their Branches, or Specie.  
We shall commence the collection of the taxes and other public dues for the present year, at July court next; and owing to a change of districts, that will take place under the next High-Sheriff, we shall be compelled to make our collections as speedily as possible.—Therefore we hope all who owe taxes will be prepared to pay when called upon.  
Under the law we shall be compelled to receive nothing but the paper of the Bank of Virginia, and Farmers' Bank of Virginia, or their Branches—consequently all who owe revenue must be prepared with the paper of those banks or specie.  
The Notes of the Bank of the Valley at Charles-town, will also be received.  
J. L. RANSON, Deputies,  
S. W. LACKLAND, Deputies,  
For John Packett, Sheriff of Jefferson county.

**SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.**  
WE have just received, and are now opening a general assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which we are determined to sell on the lowest possible terms. We deem it unnecessary to particularize articles, as our assortment comprises almost every article which is wanted in this section of the country.  
We are thankful for past favors received from the inhabitants of Charles-town and its neighborhood; and hope for a continuance of the same, as every attention will be given to render satisfaction to those who may give us a call.  
JOHN MARSHALL & CO.  
May 25.

**WOOL CARDING.**  
THE subscriber informs the public that his Carding Machines, near Charles-town, have been supplied with a set of new cards, which will enable him to manufacture wool into rolls in the best manner. It will be necessary for the wool to be well picked and cleaned off all sticks, burrs, &c. and if not previously greased, one pound of clean grease must be sent to every eight or ten pounds of wool.—The machines will be attended by an experienced hand, and every exertion used to give satisfaction.  
JOHN HELLER.  
May 2.

**CHEWING TOBACCO,**  
Of a superior quality to any in this part of the country,  
By the Keg or Pound,  
For sale at our store next door to Fulton's Hotel  
CARLILE & DAVIS.  
WHO HAVE ON HAND  
Susquehanna Herrings,  
by the barrel or smaller quantity.  
June 30.

**BLANK DEEDS**  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

**CONWAY SLOAN**  
Has lately received a Supply of  
**MEDICINES,**  
Of the very best quality, which, together with his former assortment, comprise all most every article at present used by the best Practitioners. He will sell them on very accommodating terms for cash, or a short credit. The following list contains a few of the articles, viz.

- Best Red Bark,
- Do. Lima Do.
- Do. Carth. yellow Do.
- Galom,
- Tartar Emetic,
- Refined Camphor,
- Spanish Floss,
- Castor Russian,
- Pure Alask,
- Ether,
- Sweet Spir. of Nitre,
- Hoffman's Liqueur,
- Spirit of Hartshorn,
- Vit. aromatic spirit,
- Jalap,
- Rhubarb,
- Ipecacuan,
- Antimonial Powder,
- Balsam Tolu,
- Best cold press'd Castor Oil,
- Bergandy Pitch,
- Paris Gun Arabic,
- Ditto Tragacanth,
- Scammony,
- Aloes,
- Guaiacum,
- Kino,
- Kotechu,
- Magnesia Common,
- Henry's Calcined do.
- Spear's do. do.
- English do. do.
- Refined Epsom Salt,
- Kochelle Salt,
- Glauber do.
- Phosphate Soda,
- Opium Turkey,
- Sinabaruba Bark,
- Squill Root,
- Acacia Senna,
- India Ditto,
- Spermaceti,
- Tin Powder, prepared,
- Patent Lint,
- Iceland Moss,
- Alkanet Root,
- Gentian Ditto,
- Flake Manna,
- Common Ditto,
- Hellebore Root, white and black,
- Tapioca,
- Sago,
- Orris Root,
- Vitriolated Tartar,
- Quill Bark, pale,
- Ditto, Ditto, yellow,
- Extract of Bark,
- Ditto—Gentian,
- Ditto—Hamlock,
- Ditto—Jalap,
- Arrow Root,
- White Oxide of Bismuth,
- Martalic Acid,
- Sulphuric Do.
- Nitric Ditto,
- Fluor Citric,
- Ditto Benzoic,
- Lunar Caustic,
- With a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.

**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 Leary, deceased.—The soil is good, and the whole tract well clothed with valuable timber.  
—ALSO—  
THREE WATER LOTS,  
in the town of Smithfield, Jefferson County, with two good dwelling houses,  
A Tan Yard with 15 Vats,  
Bark-house, Beam-house,  
Currying Shop, &c.  
with over head water, raised by a wheel, and every thing necessary for carrying on the business to advantage.—The situation is a very desirable one, and holds out great inducements to a man who understands the business.  
He also wishes to sell  
A tract of valuable LAND,  
Called the Quaker Bottom,  
Containing 1000 Acres,  
within nine miles of Clarksburgh, Harrison County, Virginia, three miles from the left hand fork of Bingamond's Creek, which Creek passes through the centre of the land.—This land possesses great fertility, a large proportion of it is fine Bottom, is of a compact form, well watered and timbered. For terms, and further particulars, apply to the subscriber, living on Back Creek; Berkeley County.  
JOSIPPI MINGHINI.  
February 4, 1819.

**Blank Attachments**  
For sale at this Office.

**TERMS OF THIS PAPER.**  
THE price of the FARMERS' REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the commencement, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance—no paper will be discontinued, except at the option of the Editor, until arrearages are paid.  
Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. All advertisements sent to the office without having the number of times for which they are to be inserted, inserted, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.  
\* All communications to the Editor on business, must be post paid.

**COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF LOUDOUN.**  
MR. WILLIAMS,  
Be pleased to insert the following address in your paper—The Managers of the Loudoun Colonization Society do not ask the pecuniary aid of the people of Jefferson: But they are anxious by a general diffusion of information and argument, to attract their attention and to convince their minds, that the scheme contemplated by the American Colonization Society, is supported and recommended by policy, humanity and religion.  
(CIRCULAR.)

**Sir,**  
The Board of Managers of the Auxiliary Society of Loudoun, for colonizing the free people of colour, with their own consent, in prosecuting the great object entrusted to them, wishing to give all their fellow citizens an opportunity of aiding in the benevolent work, have determined to make application to gentlemen, in the different sections of the county, to assist in procuring subscriptions and donations. Relying upon your zeal, Sir, in so good a cause, they have taken the liberty of soliciting your friendly co-operation.  
The colonization of the free people of colour, with their own consent, on the coast of Africa, is the object for which the Board ask contributions.  
Now if this object shall appear both useful and practicable, we confidently anticipate the prompt and liberal aid of a generous community.  
Little need be said on the utility of the scheme. It will be beneficial to the Citizens of the United States—Serious evils have been felt, and greater evils have been apprehended, from the existence of such a population amongst us, as that contemplated by the Society. Thousands have sighed for a scheme that should promise release, and at the same time promote the comfort of the subjects concerned. The colonization scheme has opened the door of hope, and they hail it with gladness—Should the object be accomplished, our republican principles will be purified and rendered consistent; our morals chastened; our apprehensions annihilated; our comforts improved; our national strength augmented; and our national character will cease to wear its most marbling blemish.  
The plan will be eminently useful to the colonists themselves. Greece and Rome held slaves. Many of them were emancipated, who were quickly amalgamated with the mass of citizens, because there was no abiding mark of distinction. Complexion and figure forbid this with us.—The coloured people stand separated from us, even when free. They have the power of local motion and of holding property, they have no essential rights of the free man. Hence their spirit is broken; their mental energies slumber. Their associates are slaves of free-men more degraded than themselves. Plant them in a colony; let them breathe the air of equal liberty; suffer them to feel the invigorating effects of literary improvement; let Christianity unrestrained shed her benign influence on their hearts; permit them to be lords of the soil and lords of themselves, and who will say, the change will not be infinitely good?  
To the Continent of Africa, the colonization scheme promises general and lasting benefits. Within the date of authentic history, Egypt was the mother of Science, and Carthage contended with Rome, at her own gates, for the empire of the world. But Africa, for ages on ages, has been covered with gross darkness; pagan superstitions; Mahometan delusions; universal barbarism; and despotic rule, and for the last two centuries, or more, has felt, in addition, the scorpion scourge of the Slave trade. Plant a colony on their coast; and that colony will carry to them the arts of agriculture and civilization, (ever united); the knowledge of letters; the principles of just government; and above all, the benign religion of the blessed Jesus. As the colony shall extend, and others branch off from it, these arts, these principles of government, and this ameliorating religion will be disseminated, until, in process of time, the whole continent will rise up and call thee blessed, who devised and executed the colonization plan. Nay, they will bless the unsearchable providence of God, that sent away their children into bondage for a time, that they might return laden with

blessings so numerous, so rich and so lasting.  
Do we wish to see the inhuman, the nefarious slave trade annihilated? Africans must be taught their resources in their own soil and climate; they must be convinced by experiment, that they will increase their gains by retaining their population to cultivate their lands; they must be instructed in the principles of humanity and religion, and they will cease to furnish slaves to the abandoned traders. How are these objects so likely to be accomplished, as by colonies in their own country? They now plead poverty and necessity for the sale of their sons and their daughters; but when they shall see that their sons, from the mechanic arts, and the culture of the soil, and their daughters from the labours of the wheel and the loom, shall bring them a more ample revenue, than their sale would command, will they then be commodities of bargain and traffic? No law of brotherly kindness and parental affection, will again stir within their hearts, and assert its violated claims. Colonization and slave trade cannot exist together. In short every reflecting mind will perceive, that incalculable advantages, both civil and religious, would result from the execution of the colonization scheme, to us who remain, to those who go, and to their long lost kindred in the West, who shall give the returning exiles a brother's home.  
Is the scheme practicable? This, we contend, is the all important question; and, without hesitation, we answer it in the affirmative. And we thus reason to support the affirmation.  
If a suitable territory can be procured, if the free people of colour shall consent to go; if the natives of Africa shall be willing to receive them; if the funds necessary to transport and settle them can be raised, and if they can be protected in their settlement, then the scheme can be accomplished. A few remarks must be said on each particular, though volumes might be filled, without exhausting the subject.  
Salubrity, extent and fertility are the properties of a suitable territory. More than one such were found by the Rev. Messrs. Mills and Burgess, who were sent by the mother Society, last year, for the express purpose of exploring the western coast of Africa. These faithful agents found, at Sierra Leone and elsewhere, territories abounding in springs, brooks and rivers; pleasant in climate; rich in soil and fruits; covered with forests in many parts, calculated for agriculture and grazing, and of sufficient extent to accommodate all the free people of colour in the United States. These territories are very thinly peopled, owing to the devastations of the slave trade, and the removal of the afflicted natives from the coast. Africa, it is true, has its deserts; (so have Asia and South America); but it is also true, that no land can boast of regions more fertile and better watered. To these are the colonists to be sent, and not to the sands of Zahara or Lybia.  
But will the native Princes, who hold those territories sell a sufficient portion of them? The reports of the agents Mills and Burgess, satisfy us on this point.—They are willing, may some be anxious to sell enough for our object. And the price will be a mere trifle, perhaps less for a territory large enough to accommodate 50,000 than a very small farm in Loudoun would command. But, it will be policy, on many accounts, to purchase at first, a territory not very large. Opportunities of making additions will, doubtless, often occur, and of establishing new settlements, contiguous to the old. There will be no difficulty, say the most intelligent of the natives, in procuring land to an extent that may be necessary. And, it is with thankfulness we would add, that all-ruling Providence seems to have prepared the way for our work; for many of the native princes and chiefs as well as their subjects, are not only willing but anxious to receive their returning brethren, as speedily as possible. They beg that they may come soon, that their children may be instructed, that they may learn the arts, and know the book of God. Your heart, Sir, will be warmed when you read the words of the Sherbro chief to our agents, "We cannot thank them—we will receive them," and when you observe the many other encouraging facts in Mills' interesting Journal.  
Will the free blacks consent to go? Hundreds have already declared their willingness. As yet no extent of these blessings, which they may possess and bequeath to their children, in the land of their fathers, will any be unwilling? If any, they will be such as indolence and vice have sunk so low, that it would be unwise to mingle them with the better in a colony, even if they should consent.—Is it at all wonderful, that they should view with slow yielding caution, what white men promise for the good of Africans? Should this be so found in the result, it will not be strange, but it is passing strange, that there should be any enlightened fellow citizens, so ignorant of our objects or so prejudiced, as to insinuate, that all is done from selfish views. As far as attempts have been

made (and they have designedly been very limited as yet) to gain the consent of the free people of colour, those attempts have been generally successful. And in addition to those already free, the way will be opened for a safe, voluntary, and beneficial emancipation, which you know and we know would be gladly embraced by a not a few, the very moment it should become practicable, consistently with the true interest of the subjects themselves.  
But suppose the Territory procured, the Natives willing to receive colonists, and they willing to go; can funds be raised to defray the expense? A high minded American should not ask this question.—Is the object just? Is it benevolent? Is it useful? Then, the blessing of Heaven on our exertions and resources will enable us to accomplish it. The spirit, which originated this scheme, is passing from heart to heart and from state to state. It will soon pervade the Union. State Legislatures have approved! Congress has countenanced; and the Executive will act.—The work from its very nature, must be the work of considerable time; and of course the demand for funds will be gradual. What will not the United exertions of our population be able to effect, when the poor man shall give willingly his mite, and the rich man shall glory in helping forward the cause of justice, liberty, humanity, civilization, and christianity? Many of the Colonists will go out free of charge in the government vessels; merchant ships will carry them at 50 dollars each. For the first few years, a small sum to each will be necessary to support them until their labour shall be productive. But after a short time, this will be unnecessary, because in a growing colony, they will find immediate and productive employment. And when they shall have so grown in arts, agriculture, wealth and commerce, as to carry on trade with our cities, hundreds and thousands will find the way of transportation and settlement, at little or no cost. We add too, that many of them have acquired property amongst us, which would enable them to go at their own expense and settle at once comfortably. In one word a willing people, a mighty nation, with the blessing of the Almighty on their exertions and their vast resources, can and will doubtless, furnish adequate means for the momentous object, when their sentiments shall be enlightened, when their sympathies warmed, and their energies awakened, by seeing the scheme, in the full tide of successful experiment.

Can the colony, if planted, be protected? Little protection will be needed. The natives, on the Western Coast of Africa, are remarkably timid, gentle, and disposed to peace. They would stand in awe of those who they would quickly see, were their superiors in the arts. They feel their own ignorance, and would gladly cultivate friendship, that they might receive instruction. They are altogether different from the fierce, high minded, sagacious and warlike Indians, who opposed the first colonists of America. There will be little or no danger from the natives; we propose to deal honestly and fairly with them as did the venerable Wm. Penn with the Aborigines of Pennsylvania.  
Nor will there be danger from any foreign power. All the late transactions of Europe will be a guarantee of their safety. Her united vengeance would descend upon that nation, which should lift a hand against an African colony; for the rights of insulted and helpless Africa, have been prominent in all her late treaties. But should she fail in duty and zeal, the displeasure of a mightier arm would wither the strength of the invader. The safety of the colony will be the cause of the attention of the United States, and the friendship of Europe and America, and in the protection of the God of hosts.

When an object is proposed, which has already, in its kind, been tested by experience, we cannot doubt of its practicability. The Colonization scheme has been tried and has succeeded beyond expectation. A colony of free blacks was planted, about 30 years ago, by a few benevolent men of England, at Sierra Leone, on the Western Coast of Africa, say about 200 miles distant from the place contemplated for ours. It laboured long under difficulties. The whole of the first thirteen years of its establishment, till within the last five years, was a season of furious wars in Europe; and, as was to be expected, it made little advances.—But in the last few years, 9,000 have been added, making their number 12,000 redeemed from slavery. They have five or six churches, and 2,000 children in well regulated schools, receiving their education. They are improving rapidly in arts, agriculture, and commerce. They are peaceful, sober, industrious, healthy and happy. This is the solemn testimony of the Revd. J. Mills, in his Journal; and yet, certain persons, have ventured to say to the world, that this colony is "reported to be declining." If therefore the colony of Sierra Leone, has prospered, why not another, planted under much more favorable prospects and at a more auspicious time, and supported by more extensive good will, resources and energies?—It must, it will suc-

ceed; for the counsel of Heaven is directing it for the lifting up of his oppressed and afflicted creature man.  
In short, the object of the Colonization Society is the plain dictate of humanity, of justice, of piety. Reason and christianity sanction it; God approves it; and it must prosper. Let us therefore be helpers in the good work. If any have lifted up the spear of hostility, let them quickly convert it into the staff of support, lest they offend the God of all flesh, and pierce their own souls. With such views; with such convictions; with such feelings; and with such an object, by all Sir, engage your zealous co operation, would that is dear to the free man; to the philanthropist, and to the christianian. "United action is powerful action."  
We refer you to the second annual report of the Colonization Society at Washington, for confirmation of the facts which we have stated, respecting the coast of Africa and its inhabitants. We have adopted measures, which we hope will be successful, to procure a number of copies of this valuable and interesting journal for distribution in Loudoun.  
Though the payment of one dollar annually entitles to membership, by our Constitution; yet we hope many will feel themselves able to subscribe more; and that the rich, and benevolent, will, out of their abundance, give much. Such a charity will be a luxury to the soul; a blessing to millions; and an ascending incense to God.  
A letter, just received from an agent of the mother Society, informs us, that a Colony will be sent out this fall. Immediate exertion is therefore necessary on our part, that we may give the Society all possible aid. They will need it more at the commencement than at any subsequent period. By soliciting all your neighbours to subscribe the Constitution (and who can refuse) and by obtaining donations to our Society, you will meet the claims of justice and mercy; you will fulfill our wishes, and be entitled to the gratitude of millions. Please report your success as soon and as often as convenient to the undersigned Secretary; and pay any money you may receive to Richard H. Henderson, Esq. Treasurer, both of Leesburgh. With full reliance on your judgement and zeal, in this cause of reason; of right; of religion and of God; and on the benevolence and generosity of our fellow citizens of Loudoun,  
We are, Sir, with esteem,  
Your obt. servt.,  
JOHN MILLS, Prest.  
RICH. H. LEE, Secy.

By order of the Board of Managers of the L. A. C. S.  
Leesburgh, July 24th, 1819.

**From the National Intelligencer.**  
Little protection will be needed. The natives, on the Western Coast of Africa, are remarkably timid, gentle, and disposed to peace. They would stand in awe of those who they would quickly see, were their superiors in the arts. They feel their own ignorance, and would gladly cultivate friendship, that they might receive instruction. They are altogether different from the fierce, high minded, sagacious and warlike Indians, who opposed the first colonists of America. There will be little or no danger from the natives; we propose to deal honestly and fairly with them as did the venerable Wm. Penn with the Aborigines of Pennsylvania.  
Nor will there be danger from any foreign power. All the late transactions of Europe will be a guarantee of their safety. Her united vengeance would descend upon that nation, which should lift a hand against an African colony; for the rights of insulted and helpless Africa, have been prominent in all her late treaties. But should she fail in duty and zeal, the displeasure of a mightier arm would wither the strength of the invader. The safety of the colony will be the cause of the attention of the United States, and the friendship of Europe and America, and in the protection of the God of hosts.

**Charlottesville.**—I have arrived here, thank God, in good health, though my complexion has not been at all improved by its familiarity with the sun.  
Charlottesville is a pleasant village, situated in Albemarle county, of which it is the capital—about 80 miles west of Richmond, and 130 south west of Washington city. The Rivanna, or north fork of James river, passes a mile from the town and is navigable for boats about eight miles above. This place, though inconsiderable in itself, has acquired notoriety from the circumstance of its capture, during the Revolutionary war, by a regiment of cavalry, under Col. Tarleton, by which the Legislature, then in session here, was not only interrupted in its deliberations, but put to flight. It is surrounded by a fertile and healthy country, and is said to be the centre of the population of Virginia. Its inhabitants, though not numerous, are polite, hospitable, and attentive to strangers, as, indeed, are all the people of this country: every door is open to the sojourner—every house the traveller's home.  
Charlottesville is destined to become the seat of learning. Hero Science will hold her empire, and diffuse her benign influence over the state. This is the place selected for the location of the Central College of Virginia; the site chosen is one mile from the town, upon a beautiful eminence, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country, the scenery of which is delightfully romantic and picturesque. Fifty odd thousand dollars have been subscribed for the erection of the necessary buildings, which are now in a state of considerable forwardness. Having a due regard to their funds, they have commenced upon a moderate scale, and wisely determined to complete what they begin; the plan admitting of an unlimited extension. The legislature has appropriated fifteen thousand dollars annually, as an auxiliary support to the University. The venerable Jefferson, who may with some justice be called the founder of this Seminary, lives only a mile or two distant, and daily views its progress with a father's eye. This ornament of our country, whose greatness of mind can only be equalled by the goodness of his heart, will never cease his labors for the benefit of mankind.

until he ceases to breathe. There is rest in Heaven—may he enjoy it! His only wish now appears to be, that he may be spared to see the completion of the building, and witness the prosperity of the institution. The most celebrated professors in the various sciences will be engaged in its direction. The day is not far distant when Virginia will depend no longer on other states for the education of her sons.

The wheat harvest in this quarter has been abundant beyond conception. I am informed by the old inhabitants that they have not witnessed so astonishing a yield for twenty years past. In many fields they were obliged to use the hook altogether, the growth being so thick and luxuriant as to render the scythe and cradle entirely useless. Rye has also been very abundant. Corn has been much retarded, and will fall considerably short, in consequence of a long continued drought. Oats, less than half a crop, from the same cause. Tobacco languishes under the effects of a scorching sun. Grass entirely killed. Fruit in plenty, to profusion. These remarks apply particularly to the country between this and Washington; but, if travellers can be relied on, are equally applicable to all the upper part of Virginia.

The south western part of Virginia is, perhaps not surpassed by any country in the world, in regard to its natural advantages. The whole country is beautifully chequered with purling streams, meandering through the mountains in every direction; such as the Rappahannock or James river. Nature has, indeed, distributed her favors with a bountiful hand, bordering on prodigality. The salubrity of the climate; the purity of the air; the sweetness of the water; and the fertility of the soil, even to the mountain's top, may be equalled, but cannot be exceeded. Yet, notwithstanding all these advantages, there is a spirit of enterprise, or rather, as I should call it, the demon of discontent, that induces men, who are enjoying all these bounties of nature—living in the midst of "Heaven's choicest blessings," to relinquish them for the more remote regions of the "desert wild." "It's strange, passing strange," that men of ample fortunes, living in a country like this—enjoying all the benefits of polished society—the opportunity of educating their children in a style that would render them useful and ornamental to their country, should think of migrating beyond the Mississippi or the Missouri, to fell the oak, to build the hut, to turn over the new sod, and, lastly, to rear a family in the midst of savages, to imbibe habits and propensities, possibly, that would render them not only useless but vicious members of society. Yours, &c.

#### THE WIFE.

The treasures of the deep are not so precious as are the contents of a woman's heart. I sent the eye of blessings, when I come but near the house. What a delicious breath marriage sends forth! The violet bed's not sweeter. Missourier.

I have often had occasion to remark the fortune with which women sustain the most overwhelming reverses of fortune. Those disasters which break down the spirit of man, and prostrate him in the dust, seem to call forth all the energies of the softer sex, and give such intrepidity and elevation to their character, that at times it approaches to sublimity. Nothing can be more touching than to behold a soft and tender female, who had been on all weathers and dependence, and alive to every trivial roughness while treading the prosperous paths of life, suddenly rising in mental force, to be the comforter and supporter of her husband, under misfortune, and abiding with unshrinking firmness, the bitterest blasts of adversity.

As the vine which has long adorned its graceful foliage around the oak, and been lifted by it into sunshine, will, when the hardy plant is rife by the thunder bolt, cling round it with its caressing tendrils, and bind up its shattered boughs; so is it beautifully ordered by Providence, that woman, who is the mere dependent and ornament of man in his happier hours, should be his stay and solace when smitten with sudden calamity, winding herself into the rugged recesses of his nature, tenderly supporting the drooping head, and binding up the broken heart.

I was once congratulating a friend, who had around him a blooming family, knit together in the strongest affection. "I can wish you no better lot," said he, with enthusiasm, "than to have a wife and children—if you are prosperous, there they are, to share your prosperity; if otherwise, there they are to comfort you." And, indeed, I have observed that married men falling into misfortune, are more apt to retrieve their situation in the world than single men; partly because they are more stimulated to exertion by the necessities of the helpless and beloved beings who depend upon them for subsistence; but chiefly because their spirits are soothed and relieved by domestic endearments, and their self respect kept alive by finding, that tho' all abroad is darkness and humiliation, yet there is still a little world of love, of which they are monarchs.—Where a single man is apt to run to waste and self neglect; to fancy himself lonely and abandoned, and his heart to fall to ruin like some deserted mansion, for want of an inhabitant.

These observations call to mind a little domestic story, of which I was once a witness. My intimate friend, Leslie, had married a beautiful and accomplished girl, who had been brought up in the midst of fashionable life. She had, it is true, no fortune, but that of my friend was ample, and he delighted

in the anticipation of indulging her in every elegant pursuit, and administering to these delicate tastes and fancies, that spread a kind of witchery about the sex.—Her friend said he, "shall be like a fairy tale."

The very difference in their characters produced an harmonious combination; he was of a romantic, and somewhat serious, cast; she was all life and gaiety. I have often noticed the mutual rapture with which he would gaze upon her in company, of which her sprightly powers made her the delight, and how, in the midst of applause, her eye would still turn to him, as if there alone she sought favor and attention. When leaning on his arm, her slender form contrasted finely with his tall, manly person. The fond confiding air with which she looked up to him, seemed to call forth a flush of triumphant pride and cherishing tenderness, as if he doated on his lovely burthen for its very helplessness. Never did a couple set forward on the flowery path of early and well-suited marriage with a fairer prospect of felicity.

It was the mishap of my friend, however, to have embarked his fortune in large speculations; and he had not been married many months, when by a succession of sudden disasters, it was swept from him, and he found himself reduced almost to penury. For a time he kept his situation to himself, and went about with a haggard countenance, and breaking heart. His life was but a protracted agony; and what rendered it more insupportable, was the necessity of keeping up a smile in the presence of his wife, for he could not bring himself to overwhelm her with the news. She saw, however, with the quick eyes of affection, that all was not well with him. She marked his altered looks and wretched sighs, and was not to be deceived by his sickly and vapid attempts at cheerfulness. She tasked all her sprightly powers and tender blandishments to win him back to happiness; but she only drove the arrow deeper into his soul. The more he saw cause to love her, the more torturing was the thought that he was soon to make her wretched. A little while, thought he, and the smile will vanish from that cheek—the lustre of those eyes will be quenched with sorrow; and the happy heart which now beats lightly in that bosom, will be weighed down, like mine, by the cares and miseries of the world.

At length he came to me one day, and related his whole situation in the tone of the deepest despair. When I had heard him through, I enquired, "does your wife know all this?" At the question he burst into an agony of tears. "I have God's sake," cried he, "if you have any pity on me, do not mention my wife; it is the thought of her that drives me almost to madness."

"And why not?" said I. "She must know it sooner or later; you cannot keep it long from her, and the intelligence may break upon her in a more startling manner, than if imparted by yourself; for the accents of those who love soften the harshest tidings. Besides you are depriving yourself of the comforts of her sympathy, and not merely that, but also endangering the only bond that can keep hearts together—an unreserved community of thought and feeling. She will soon perceive that something is secretly preying upon your mind; and true love will not brook reserve, but feels undervalued and outraged, when even the sorrows of those it loves are concealed from it?"

"Oh! but, my friend! to think what a blow I am to give to all her future prospects—how I am to strike her very soul to the earth, by telling her that her husband is a beggar!—that she is to forego all the elegancies of life—all the pleasures of society—to sink with me into indigence and obscurity! To tell her that I have dragged her down from the sphere in which she might have continued to move in constant brightness—the light of every eye—the admiration of every heart!—How can she bare poverty? she has been brought up in all the refinements of opulence. How can she bare neglect? she has been the idol of society. Oh, it will break her heart, it will break her heart!"

I saw his grief was eloquent, and let it have its flow, for sorrow relieves itself by words. When his paroxysm had subsided, and he had relapsed into moody silence, I resumed the subject gently and urged him to break his situation at once to his wife. He shook his head mournfully, but positively. "But how are you to keep it from her? It is necessary she should know that, for you may take the steps proper to the alteration of your circumstances. You must change your stile of living—nay; observing a pang to pass across his countenance, do not let that afflict you. I am sure you have never placed your happiness in outward show—you have yet friends, warm friends, who will not think the worse of you for being the less splendidly lodged—and surely it does not require a palace to be happy with Mary."

"I could be happy with her," cried he convulsively, "in a hovel—I could go down with her into poverty and the dust.—I could—God—God bless her!—God bless her!" cried she, bursting into a transport of grief and tenderness.

"And believe me, my friend," said I, stepping up, and grasping him warmly by the hand, "believe me, she can be the same with you. Aye more; it will be a source of pride and triumph to her—it will call forth all the latent energies and fervent sympathies of her nature; for she will rejoice to prove that she loves you for yourself. There is in every true woman's heart a spark of heavenly fire, which lies dormant in the broad day light of prosperity; but which kindles up, and beams and blazes in the dark hour of adversity.

No man knows what the wife of his bosom is—no man knows what a ministering angel she is—until he has gone with her through the fiery trials of this world."

There was something in the earnestness of manner, and the figurative style of my language, that caught the excited imagination of Leslie. I knew the auditor I had to deal with, and following up the impression I had made, I finished by persuading him to his wife.

"What confess, notwithstanding all I have said, I felt some solicitude for the result. Who can calculate on the fortitude of one whose life has been a round of pleasures? Her gay spirits might revolt at the dark, downward path of humility, suddenly pointed out before her, and might cling to the sunny regions in which they had hitherto revelled. Besides, ruin in fashionable life is accompanied by so many galling mortifications, to which in other ranks, it is a stranger. In short, I could not meet Leslie, the next morning, without trepidation. He had made the disclosure.

"And how did she bear it?" "Like an angel! It seemed rather to be a relief to her mind, for she threw her arms around my neck, and asked, if this was all that had lately made me unhappy—but, 'poor girl!' added she, 'she cannot realize the change we must undergo. She has no idea of poverty but in the abstract; she has only read of it in poetry, where it is allied to love. She feels as yet no privation; she experiences no want of accustomed conveniences or elegancies. When we come particularly to experience its sordid cares, its paltry wants, its petty humiliations—then will be the real trial."

"But," said I, "now that you have got over the severest task, that of breaking it to her, the sooner you let the world into the secret the better. The disclosure may be mortifying; but then it is a single misery, and soon over, whereas you otherwise suffer it, in anticipation, every hour in the day. It is not poverty, so much as pretence, that harasses a ruined man—the struggle betwixt a proud mind and an empty purse—the keeping up a hollow show that must soon come to an end. Have the courage to appear poor, and you disarm poverty of its sharpest sting! On this point I found Leslie perfectly prepared. He had no false pride himself, and as to his wife she was only anxious to conform to their altered fortunes.

Some days afterwards he called upon me in the evening. He had disposed of his dwelling house, and taken a small cottage in the suburbs, a few miles from town. He had been busied all day in sending out furniture. The new establishment required few articles, and those of the simplest kind. All the splendid furniture of his late residence had been sold, excepting his wife's harp. That, he said, was too closely associated with the idea of herself; it belonged to the little story of their lives; for some of the sweetest moments of their courtship were those when he had leaned over that instrument and listening to the melting tones of her voice. I could but smile at this instance of romantic fancy in a doating husband.

He was now going out to the cottage, where his wife and I on that day, were attending its arrangement. My feelings had become strongly interested in the progress of his family story, and as it was evening I offered to accompany him.

He was wearied with the fatigues of the day, and as we walked out, fell into a fit of gloomy musing.

"Poor Mary!" at length broke, with a heavy sigh, from his lips.

"And what of her," asked I, "has any thing happened her?"

"What," said he, darting an impatient glance, "is it nothing to me, to see the fair lady, situated to be caged in a miserable cottage—to be obliged to toil almost in the menial concerns of her wretched habitation?"

"Has she then repined at the change?"

"Repined! she has been nothing but sweetness and good humour. Indeed, she seems in better spirits than I have ever known her; she has been to me all love, and tenderness, and comfort!"

"Admirable girl!" exclaimed I. "You call yourself poor, my friend; you never were so rich—you never knew the boundless treasures of excellence you possessed in that woman!"

"Oh, but my friend, if this first meeting at the cottage, were over, I think I could then be comfortable. But this is her first day of real experience: she has been introduced into a humble dwelling—she has been employed all day arranging its miserable equipments—she has for the first time known the fatigues of domestic employment—she has for the first time looked around her on a home destitute of every thing elegant, and almost convenient; and may now be sitting down, exhausted and spiritless, brooding over a prospect of future poverty?"

There was a degree of probability in this picture that I could not gainsay, so we walked on in silence.

After turning from the main road, up a narrow lane, so thick shaded by forest trees, as to give it a complete air of seclusion, came in sight of the cottage. It was a humble enough in its appearance for the most pastoral poet; and yet it had a pleasing rural look. A wild vine had overrun one end with a profusion of foliage; a few trees threw their branches gracefully over it; and I observed several pots of flowers tastefully disposed about the door, and on the grass plot in front. A small wicket gate opened upon a footpath that wound through some shrubbery to the door. Just as we approached, we heard the sound of music—Leslie

grasped my arm; we paused and listened. It was Mary's voice, in a style of the most touching simplicity, singing a little air of which her husband was peculiarly fond.

I felt Leslie's hand trembling on my arm. He stepped forward, to hear more distinctly. His step made a noise on the gravel walk. A bright beautiful face glanced out of the window, and vanished—a light footstep was heard—and Mary came tripping forth to meet us. She was in a pretty rural dress of white; a few wild flowers were twisted in her hair; a fresh bloom was on her cheek; her whole countenance beamed with smiles;—I had never seen her look so lovely.

"My dear George," cried she, "I am so glad you are come; I've been watching and watching for you, and cutting down the lane, and looking out for you. I've set out a table under a beautiful tree behind the cottage; and I've been gathering some of the most delicious strawberries, for I know you are fond of them—and we have such excellent cream—and every thing so sweet and still here—Oh! said she, putting her arm within his, and looking up brightly in his face. "Oh! we shall be so snug!"

Poor Leslie was overcome.—He caught her to his bosom—he folded his arms round her—he kissed her again and again—he could not speak, but the tears gushed into his eyes. And he has often assured me, that though the world has since gone prosperously with him, and his life has been a happy one, yet never has he experienced a moment of such unutterable felicity.

#### RICHMOND, July 22.

Truly Melancholy.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock, on this forenoon, in the garret of one of the buildings of the Union Hotel, ORRILL BROCK, the keeper of that establishment, was found suspended to a collar beam by a strong cord, and entirely lifeless. The circumstances attending this tragical event are, that about a fortnight ago, a man, in a state of intoxication, forced himself into the Union Hotel in a very indecent and improper manner. Mr. Brock, after using persuasive means to turn him into the street, was compelled to strike him with his open hand, one or more blows.—The intoxicated man left the house, but soon returned with language and manner more indecent than before. Mr. Brock then took from him a stick or cane, which he held, and gave him some blows. The man remained several days in this city, but made no complaint to the officers of Police, and travelled on foot to the County of Gloucester, a distance of 30 to 40 miles. Since 10 o'clock this morning, it was abruptly communicated to Mr. Brock, that the man was dead, and that his death had been attributed to the beating. Mr. Brock gave several orders for the removal of the body to the County Jail, and retired to his wife's chamber, where he wrote a few lines, recommending his wife to the care of Doct. Adams, and proceeded with great haste to the garret, where the fatal deed was committed.

#### DOWNTOWN, (PENN.) July 20.

On Sunday last a family passed through this place bound to the western country, in the following order:—A sturdy looking man of middling stature, who appeared to be between 30 and 40 years of age, pushed a wheel barrow before him, on which was lashed in very snug order, a tolerable good looking bad and bedding, and what might be under it we did not enquire. A small iron pot hung on one of the handles, and a tea kettle on the other. On the top of the barrow was placed a little girl, probably about 3 years old, and a little boy skipped by the side of the barrow, probably of about 5 years of age—a small woman of pretty good person and countenance, probably between 20 and 30 years of age, also walked, carrying an umbrella. A leather strap across the shoulders attached to the handles of the barrow at each end, relieved the man's arms from any other burthen, than merely to steady the carriage. The man stated that they had come only from Philadelphia in that manner—but were bound to Cincinnati, Ohio. He did not expect to reach there this season, he said—"They all appeared cheerful. From feeling the weight of the carriage, and showing it a few rods, we should judge it to be about from 120 to 150 lbs.

#### FROM AUX CAYES.

July 10th, 1819.

Since the arrival here of General M. Gregor in the El M. Gregor from Port au Prince, he made several propositions to his officers, none of which it was possible for him to carry into effect. His proposal was, that they should proceed to St. Andrews and await the arrival of arms and ammunition from England, which was considered impracticable, not having sufficient provisions, nor means of procuring a supply. The next was that they would cruise off the Havana with the brig, where they would without a shadow of doubt capture property to an immense amount, which would enable them to procure every thing requisite for another expedition; this was also objected to on the ground (the best in the world) that he had but 3 or 4 men on board, without ammunition, and small arms, and the El M. Gregor unit to proceed on a cruise without considerable repairs in rigging, sails, &c. none of which objections he had the power to obviate.

Yesterday a council of his officers was held; the only proposition made and discussed was whether they should go to the *Ile La Vache*, opposite this place, and there

wait supplies, and men from Europe.—this plan was adopted by a small majority; those in the minority refused any longer to be considered in any way belonging to his concern—and to day many, who yesterday agreed to his proposal have determined to quit his service. His situation appears to be desperate, without arms, ammunition or provisions.—It is impossible to this expedition; the distress of every thing, two or three dying daily, not less than fifty have fallen scruvillally to disease and w. it since their arrival. Many of the officers and men who have been obliged to procure passage, have embarked for the U. States. In fact, all is lost to M. Gregor.—*American.*

#### THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1.

According to a notice given in the Farmers' Repository last week, a considerable number of the most respectable inhabitants of this place, and its vicinity, assembled at the Episcopal church for the purpose of forming a society, auxiliary to the society for moralizing the free people of color of the United States.

Upon motion of the Rev. Mr. Meade, G. W. Humphreys, Esq. was called to the chair, and on motion of Rev. B. Allen, Right, Worthington, Esq. was chosen Secretary.

The Rev. Mr. Meade, then rose, and having expressed his regret at the disappointment occasioned by the absence of the gentlemen who had been expected to address the meeting, proceeded to act in their place, and it is believed a very favorable impression was produced by the information he gave, and the many forcible appeals he made to the understandings and hearts of his hearers.

The Rev. Mr. Allen submitted a constitution, which was adopted, and is as follows:

#### CONSTITUTION.

Of the Auxiliary Colonization Society of Charleston, Jefferson county, Va.

1st. Every person who pays not less than Two Dollars on entering the Society, and not less than two dollars on the fourth Monday of April in every year, shall be a member of this society.

2d. Every person who pays not less than thirty dollars at one time, shall be a member for life.

3d. The officers of the society shall be a President, six Vice Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, and thirteen Managers, to be chosen on the 4th Monday in April of every year.

4th. There shall be semi-annual meetings of the Society on the 4th Monday in April, and the 4th Monday in October of every year; at each of which such important information as may have transpired since the previous meeting shall be presented, together with the proceedings of the managers.

5th. All the funds of the Society, after paying incidental expenses, shall be forwarded to the mother society at Washington.

6th. The President, or in his absence, either of the Vice Presidents shall have power to call meetings, whether of the society or of the managers.

7th. Seven of the managers shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

8th. Any person wishing to withdraw from the Society can do so at the end of any year by giving notice in writing to the managers.

9th. The managers shall fill all vacancies occurring in their body.

This Constitution shall be unalterable, except by the vote of two thirds of those present at a meeting of the Society.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Allen, the Society proceeded to elect officers and managers for the present year; when the following persons were chosen:—

Dr. S. M. J. CLARK, President.  
B. C. WASHINGTON, Vice President.  
ADAM WEAVER, H. S. TURNER, N. CRANFILL, J. T. WASHINGTON, G. W. HUMPHREYS, Vice Secretaries.

JOHN MARSHALL, Secy. R. WORTHINGTON, Treasurer. Rev. BENJ. ALLEN, THOS. GRIGGS, Sen. THOS. GRIGGS, Jr. JOHN DOWNEY, GEO. F. WASHINGTON, J. WASHINGTON, WILLIAM LITTLE, CHARLES LOWNDES, SMITH SLAUGHTER, W. B. CHATHAM, ROBT. LEWRIGHT, ANDREW WOODS, DOLPHIN DREW, Managers.

On motion, resolved, that a committee of four be appointed to obtain members, and solicit contributions to this society.

On motion, resolved, that the proceedings of this day be published in the Farmers' Repository—signed by the chairman and secretary.

G. W. HUMPHREYS, Chairman. R. WORTHINGTON, Secy.

Persons wishing to become members of this society, can do so by applying to any of the managers. Donations of any amount will be gratefully received, from any person.

#### THE WIFE.

In giving our readers the exquisitely fine picture of "A WIFE," from the first number of *Graveyard Crayon*, a new work by Mr. Erving, we are perhaps taking an unwarrantable liberty with the holder of the copy-right. It is, however, apprehended, that it may serve to aid, rather than circumscribe the circulation of the work, otherwise we should not have taken the freedom to copy so largely from it, much as we are pleased to hold up so beautiful a model to our fair country women. There are no individuals in the circle of society, to whom the hardness of the times makes a more forcible appeal, than to the wives of our bosoms, the mothers of our children, our partners in difficulties and privations.—It is in their fortitude and resignation, in a great degree, that the husband must look for consolation and support.

#### ANTIQUARY CURIOSITY.

To the Editors of the Franklin Gazette.

On October 22d, 1777, Fort Mifflin was attacked by the British men of war and frigates, without success. The Augusta frigate and Merlin sloop of war grounded; the Augusta took fire, and blew up; the Merlin, was hastily evacuated and burnt. Col. SAMUEL SMITH of Baltimore commanded the Fort. Some few days since, an enterprising individual, of the habit of playing up and down the Delaware,

succeeded in raising a gun belonging to one of the above vessels; it is a double fortified 24 pounder; and its high state of preservation, after having laid near 42 years in the water, makes it a subject of curiosity. It appears to have been cast in the reign of George the 1st. bearing his majesty's initials and arms. It now lies at our navy yard.

#### CURIOSO.

#### IMPORTANT FROM CADIZ.

We have seen a letter, says the N York Gazette, from Cadiz, of the 19th June. It is from a Spanish officer in the army, to his relation in this city. This letter states a report that an expedition of 20,000 men were going to Buenos Ayres, but that only 13 or 14,000 were visible. He observes that the reports about the Floridas are various—some that there will be a war with America.—The writer, the day before, June 18th, dined in company with his Excellency, where were English, French, and Dutch naval and military officers. There was much talk, but little understood. The writer observes, that he gathered enough to convince him that things were not going on well; and that the departure of Don Onis from the United States has some meaning in it.

#### YELLOW STONE EXPEDITION.

Letter from Col James Johnson, to one of the Editors of the Franklin Argus, dated *Mount Missouri, 25th June, 1819.*

DEAR SIR—We still are at this place. Col Atkinson, the commander of this district and the expedition is here also. This most valuable officer, gives me additional confidence in the success of our trip. I have three times ascended the Belle Fontaine, and had to contend with as rapid water as any in the Missouri.—We have succeeded well, though it requires strong steam. Thank Heaven we have that. There are many cold water dashes in this country. But, sir, upon the arrival of the colonel, he gave hope to every effort. This selection, rest assured, does honor to the honorable secretary of war. I know of no officer that I would select as soon.

We are later in our start from this place than was expected; but don't be discouraged. The expedition will and shall succeed. It can't fail under the command of so energetic an officer as Col Atkinson. The steam boat Jefferson broke the plate of her piston head.

The repairs would have taken but a few days—but my brother was compelled to send to Louisville for the casting, which took double the time the repair could be effected under other circumstances. But no time has yet been lost in this. The Jefferson and Calhoun are hourly expected—the Expedition and Johnson have been here nearly one month. It takes much time to inspect so large a supply of provisions, particularly the meat, as the inspector has thought it most prudent to repack the whole in salt, although it at present is sweet and of the first quality. The distant service to be performed caused the inspector to embrace this opinion.

The Directors of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Pittsburg, have come to a determination to wind up the concerns of the institution, on account of its unfortunate robbery in 1818, and the present state of the times. In conclusion of their statement is the following, which is certainly very satisfactory:—"In order that the public may have a correct conception of the value of the notes of this Bank, it is thought necessary to state, that the amount of notes in circulation does not exceed \$20,000, while the debts due the Bank amount 118,000 dollars, which have been loaned to the most solvent individuals in this city and its vicinity, in small sums, and which, is confidently presumed, can be collected without difficulty and at a trifling expense."

We learn that the RUSSIAN MINISTER, whilst on his visit to Mount Vernon, obtained from a tree, growing over the tomb of Washington, a small branch, sufficient to make a walking stick, which he intended sending to Russia, as a present for the Emperor ALEXANDER, in remembrance of our beloved Washington, with the simple motto of "Mount Vernon" engraved on an oval gold plate fixed on its head.

#### Washington City Gazette.

Cure for the Gout.—The best cure for the gout, is to apply a leek poultice to the part affected. Numerous instances of its efficacy, in this painful disorder, have recently occurred. Its culture should be cherished as a medicine of inestimable value.

Yankee Tars at their old tricks.—We learn, says the Boston Patriot, that a letter is received in town from Moolah, dated 22d January, stating that the ships Fawn and Ocean of Boston, Emily of Baltimore, and brig Syren of Newbury, were then in that port, and that about the 1st of December a piratical vessel from the Gulph of Persia appeared off the place; that the Governor called on the masters of the above vessels for assistance in case the pirates should come in, and commit any depredations, stating that the fort was not strong enough to defend the place against her, should any acts of hostility be committed; that the pirate did come in and took two vessels belonging to the place, one valued at \$100,000, and were towing them out, when the American vessels opened a fire upon them (each having a few guns) and in about 15 minutes one of the prizes was sunk, the other retaken, and the pirate captured in a sinking condition; that the pi-

rate vessel mounted 22 guns, and had 150 men, all of whom were shacked with irons, marched into town and delivered by the Americans to the Governor. Before the action, the Americans were treated with contempt, and frequently had dirt thrown upon them as they passed the streets, but they have since been treated with great civility and respect.

EXECUTION OF THE INDIANS. On Thursday the 1st inst. agreeably to their sentence, *Negosheik* and *Negoneba* were executed for the murder of *John Wood* and *George Bishop*, at Norwalk, Huron county.

They met their fate (we are informed by a gentleman who was present at the execution) with that stubborn impudence and unconcern, so characteristic of the savage tribes; regretting only that they could not be shot or tomahawked instead of being hung, stating that the Great Spirit would be angry with them for appearing before him with a halter about their necks. One of them, however, a day or two previous to their execution, expressed a wish that he might live to kill six more white people to make up the number of twenty, saying that he had already killed 14; and then he would not care how he died. It was thought that there were upwards of 2000 spectators present; and among them but 6 Indians, who viewed the scene with apparent indifference.

[West. Res. Chron. July 8.]

#### FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman now in England dated London, 5th June, 1813.

"The English funds have advanced a little for a few days past; the new loan is for 12 millions, and 12 millions taken from the sinking fund. The whole nation is in the greatest distress, petitions for relief pouring in from every quarter. The loss on importations of cotton from the East Indies to Liverpool, is estimated at five millions sterling. General Devereux told me that he had in one week 4,200 applications to go to South America. Nothing doing in American Stocks, they have no confidence in our stability or honesty."

#### ENGLISH WEAVERS.

The late London papers contain an address, headed, "An appeal to the public feeling," signed by nearly 1000 Carlisle weavers. They represent themselves as at the highest pitch of wretchedness and misery; they want bread; they labor, as they say, in places peculiarly damp and unwholesome, where the air is impregnated with noxious matter, and all this for a shilling a day, fed chiefly on potatoes; their wives and children half famished, in rags, heart broken, plunged in helplessness and irremediable ruin. They petition the British Regent to have them conveyed to Canada or elsewhere, that their families at least may survive the wreck of misery. They denounce both whigs and Tories, as having capoled the people; and they demand of the government the adoption of a system of economy, and the abolition of the ill-merited pensions bestowed upon the undeserving.—[Frank. Gaz.]

#### POWER OF THE MICROSCOPE.

The Glasgow Astronomical Society has procured a Solar Microscope from a celebrated optician, the largest that optician has ever constructed. It is exhibited to most advantage between 11 and 2 o'clock, during which hours the sun is in the best position for showing it. The first trial of this instrument disclosed some wonderful phenomena—hundreds of insects were discovered devouring the body of a gnat, and scores had lived luxuriously for several months on the leg of a moth! These animalcules were magnified so as to appear nine inches long, their actual size being somewhat less than their fourteen hundredth part of an inch.—The mineral kingdom afforded another brilliant display of objects; their crystallizations, and the splendor of their coloring, exceeded any thing the most lively imaginations can conceive. [London paper.]

Recipe for curing the Dysentery or summer complaint, in its mildest or worst stages.

Take two glasses sweet oil—two glasses W. I. rum—mix them well together over a fire till it becomes the thickness of honey, so that the oil may not separate from the rest. While on the fire keep it well stirred, and when taken off, continue the same till it is cool. Then the patient, if a grown person, should take a spoonful once an hour till he finds the disease abating—then once in two hours, or as the judgment may suggest, until cured. Children to take it in like manner in proportion to their ages. The person who hands this for publication, is moved by none other than a humane motive. He has experienced cures in his own family, and knows many others of the most desperate kind. It is a simple medicine, and not the least injurious to the most delicate constitution. Let those who are afflicted, try the experiment—it will do no harm—and will certainly save life! Let those who may read this, cut it out of the paper and carefully preserve it. If any one is desirous of conferring with the writer, upon the subject, he will cheerfully comply on notice being left with the editor of the *Baltimore Patriot*, to whom he is personally known.

Editors generally are desired to publish the above for the benefit of mankind.

#### HUMANITAS.

DIED, at Leesburg, Va. on Monday last, Mrs. MARGARET MINES, consort of the Rev. John Mines, of that place.

#### JANE WOODS,

Has on hand at present, an excellent

#### Supply of Medicines.

The following articles are, a part of her assortment, which she will sell very low.

- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| Batem's Drops,  | Lavender,        |
| Burgundy Pitch, | Liquorice Stick, |
| Dark common,    | Liquorice Ball,  |
| Do Patent,      | Laudanum,        |
| Ether—Aloes,    | Nutmegs,         |
| Panic Stone,    | Oil Amber,       |
| Assenic—Borax,  | Oil Vitriol,     |
| Swagon's Blood, | —Anise,          |
|                 |                  |

# FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. XII.]

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1819.

[No. 592.]

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. 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 formal, and charged accordingly.

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

## THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN SUNDAY SCHOOL.

ON Saturday the 31st ult. pursuant to previous notice, the Sunday School of Charles-town assembled at the Academy, and thence with the managers and Teachers, marched in procession to the Episcopal Church. The sight of nearly 90 little ones going to the house of God to manifest their improvement in spiritual knowledge, and receive the merited rewards of their mental industry, was in itself enough to convince all who beheld it, of the value of Sunday Schools. Arrived at the church, the exercises opened with singing and prayer, after which a number of the scholars recited portions of the Bible, and all who were entitled to them received their premiums. There were distributed four bibles, six testaments, and twenty smaller books, beside a considerable number of primers, &c. An address was delivered by one of the managers. The school had been in existence but three months, and from the number of premiums distributed, it is believed it has had a most beneficial effect upon the scholars. This number will undoubtedly increase, inasmuch as greater exertions have since been manifested to deserve rewards, and the scholars have attended in greater numbers. The effect of this Sunday School upon the minds of the people is really surprising; it gives them the silence of the sacred day, whereas before they had too much of the noise of Saturday. But the effects of this, as well as of every other Sunday School properly conducted, cannot be numbered as we believe, until the last age of eternity has rolled.

The managers have determined to cation on the school with zeal, and with still more energy to order and discipline.

## ADDRESS

Delivered to the Sunday School of Charles town, at its examination on Saturday, July 31st, by the Rev Benjamin Allen.

[PUBLISHED AT THE REQUEST OF THE MANAGERS.]

We are assembled my friends on an occasion interesting to us as citizens, as parents and as christians; to witness the examination of a body of children who have been instructed in the principles of that religion which is the fountain of social order, of present comfort and of everlasting peace. Surely our tenderest sensibilities must be aroused, and our hearts warmed with gratitude to God for allowing so admirable an institution as a Sunday School to exist among us.

In detailing the benefits of Sunday Schools we scarcely know where to begin, for they cluster before the view like the flowers of a well watered garden, and they extend an irradiating influence through the ages of eternity.

The first day of the week is God's holy day. He has consecrated it to his service, and threatened a penalty to all who violate it: Sunday schools teach the rising generation to remember this holy day: They collect them from the streets, plantations and streams where they are too prone to wander, and exercise them in singing in prayer, in reading and resting the scriptures, and in those various other sacred occupations which lead the mind to reflection upon God, and prepare the heart for his worship. We all know how much our Sabbath devotions are liable to be disturbed by the rude host who are unrestrained by parental precept and example; we know how awful is the sight of young immortals living in the weekly breach of one of the solemn commands of the Almighty; we know moreover, that even those parents who are disposed to train up their children in the way they should go, find it an arduous task to subject them to proper discipline and keep them engaged in suitable exercises; we must then be sensible of the value of an institution, which, while the halcyon hours are circling, points the tender mind to that inscription written upon them by the finger of Omnipotence—Holiness to the Lord.

Sunday schools afford a medium of instruction for those who are prevented by penury from obtaining it in any other way. Altho' ours is a highly favored land there are many who by affliction or by vice, are reduced to want: Among their children the blessings of education cannot be disseminated except by the hand of benevolence, and surely it is a godlike employ to unlock to them those stores of knowledge which are calculated to multiply their talents, to increase their usefulness, and to exalt them in the scale of intellectual excellence. Shall not the orphan,

the child of the widow, and of her who from her husband being a vagabond, is worse than widow, be introduced into the path of respectability and taught to read the word of God. True it is the enlightened philanthropy of our legislature has thrown education within reach of the destitute, but not yet in such abundance as to afford a supply to all.

By their system of premiums (a system so constructed as not to enkindle emulation) Sunday schools excite the energies of the young, and impel them in the path of improvement to a degree seldom attained by the usual modes of instruction. The weekly reception of tickets and the prospect of a valuable reward at the end of the session, operates upon the mental powers in such manner as to exhibit the most pleasing results. Some children have been stimulated to recite portions of scripture almost unaided, and there are instances of those whom no discipline of the weekday school could awake to diligence, being roused by this system to distinguished exertion. And surely it is desirable thus to restrain from indolence, to demonstrate the advantages of industry, and it is an employ becoming the "Inimitable" day, when, as is the fact, all this newly springing activity is ushered upon courses of religious instruction; when moreover the grand premium is the book of God, and all the lesser premiums are radiations from it. Indeed do not tie the Bible upon the heart with an almost indissoluble cord—when the child receives it as the result of his own exertions—as an honorary reward, will he not be prone to keep it as long as he lives, and when in future time his thoughts revert to the days that are past, will not his hand reach forth to that Bible, will not its truths enter his understanding, and may they not be blessed to his soul!

But the grand result of Sunday schools, a result before which all others fade as stars before the sun, is filling the minds of the rising generation with the principles of the ever living Gospel. — Evening with liberal hand the field of expanding intellect, with the seeds of Divine knowledge. Oh who can estimate the consequences of this! Mentions I rise from the grave some sixty years hence and I see a comfortable habitation surrounded by all the marks of contented competency; on entering it I am greeted by a venerable man whose countenance expresses the benignity of piety, whose eye is lighted by the beam of hope; he is the father of a numerous household and his children's children are grouped around him: It is the hour of devotion: The sacred page is read, with united voices they swell the full song of thanksgiving, and then, in all the fervor of godly sincerity, he offers up a patriarchal prayer—He supplicates a benediction upon his sons and his daughters bowed before the throne and he pours forth the feelings of a grateful heart to God—for what—for the Sunday school that taught him to love his Bible.

I behold also a cottage wearing the air of respectable poverty, within is an aged man, laboring on the bed of death; a few of the relatives of better days are scattered around her, but affliction has left her little above want—She reposes in peace: Hark she utters words such as these—

Oh happy they who Jacob's God For their protector take! Who still with well plac'd hope the Lord Their constant refuge make.

The Lord who made both heaven and earth, And all that they contain, Will never quit his steadfast truth, Nor make his promise vain.

and with a glory to God in the highest! she expires. Where was she instructed? in a Sunday School.

But not to multiply instances, we know that the benefits of early religious education are incalculable. We know that the infant mind is susceptible of any impression; we may write upon it a transcript of the mind of God, or a transcript of the mind of Satan. How important then that we well employ the influence we have over it—that we fill it with those principles which shall be the stamina of holy character; with those motives which shall be the fountain of virtuous action;—that we lead it to that stream of Divine knowledge which flows through our world, and accustom it to drink that it may live; that we unweary to it that sun of righteousness which shines in our moral firmament, and seek to place it in that orbit of holiness which shall secure to it light through all eternity.—Oh how important that we lead it to the fountain opened for sin, and give it to the well-spring of regenerating grace—that it may tower with an immortal's pinion, and bask and brighten in the glories of Heaven.

But it may be asked, cannot parents instruct their children in the principles of the Gospel at home? They certainly may, but we know a great many do not, and to the offspring of such persons the Sunday school is a teacher in the ways of God. But for the Sunday school many children would scarcely know that there was a God, except from the oaths of their parents,—would scarcely know that there was a Sabbath except from the re-

urrence of a day of relaxation from labor and of idle rambling or gossiping. But were those children who are blessed with parents that tell them of the Saviour, and bow the knee with them in prayer, will possess in a Sunday school several advantages which cannot be had at home. Children are so social beings as well as men and women; and they will attend with much more pleasure and learn much more rapidly united with their companions in age than isolated and lonely at home. While in the one case, it will appear to them like moping, and it will be hard to fix their attention; in the other, a livelier interest will be felt and greater alacrity displayed. Beside the various circumstances connected with the institution such as the attendance of voluntary teachers, the oversight of managers; the public examination, and above all, the distribution of premiums awarded this day, the child has been required to commit 600 verses in the Bible, or portions of embodied truth equal thereto, & that in the course of three months, now we will be bold to affirm, that except in a school like this, scarcely a child in the country has in the same time arrayed his memory with as many jewels.

But it may be said by some it is too much thus to confine children on the Sabbath; we would ask then what shall we do with them? No christian can say that they should make the holy day a season of recreation, for we are expressly commanded not to seek our own pleasure during that sacred period; it is our duty then to keep them engaged in some kind of exercise which shall withdraw their mind from unallowable pleasures, and teach them like a tender bird to spread their wings for Heaven. How can this be effected so well as in an institution where they are exercised in such manner as to be pleased, where the daily reception of tickets, gratifies their hearts, and their being within the view of the public eye stimulates them to exertion. Saturday is the day of amusement, but the voice from Sinai said, Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy!

Children: You ought to be thankful that you have the benefit of a Sunday school. Many boys and girls have no body to tell them about God or about Jesus the Saviour, or to teach them that good book the Bible; when a Sunday comes they are running about the streets or about the fields and perhaps swearing or telling lies, and thus making God angry with them. Many poor children in cruel heathen countries are killed by their parents as a part of their religion. Many look upon a piece of wood as their God; they run wild and naked, and they have no body to instruct them; but you are here taught to read and to read about that good Father in Heaven who loves pious children, and about that precious Saviour, who when he was upon earth took little children in his arms and blessed them. Oh children I hope you will love this Sunday school—I hope you will attend regularly every Sunday—I hope you will behave well and be obedient to your teachers—I hope you will try to commit as much of the Bible and of catechisms and hymns as you possibly can. When you go you will not repeat it: Attend to the instructions you receive, and when your fathers and mothers die you will have a parent in the skies, and when you die yourselves you will go to the happy place where you will live with angels for ever. Some of you have received as a premium the Bible. This is an honorary reward of your industry, and it is, my dear children, a most precious reward. What is worth so much as the Bible! I will tell you how to be happy in this world, how to die happily, and how to be happy for ever. Oh then cling to that Bible. Wherever you go, wherever you live, cling to that Bible! It will be a friend that will never fail you: When you are in trouble it will comfort you: If you are poor it will make you rich: It will be just like a sun to light you, and a medicine to make you well; it will do you good for time and for eternity.

Parents: Are you not gratified at seeing your children thus engaged. You wish them to be happy—what so likely to make them happy as the instructions they receive in a Sunday school. You would fain adorn their bodies; will you not delight in adorning their souls in those graces and excellencies of the Gospel which, like the sun gilding an ancient tower, will shed a celestial ray over the decrepitude of old age. You would introduce them to good society in this world—do you not wish to prepare them for the society of angels in the world to come! You must soon die and leave them—will you not then endeavor to procure for them the favor of a Heavenly Father, who can watch over them in life's bewildering way, who can sustain their infirmities and supply all their need: Who can be better to them than father or mother can! By and by you will see them at the bar of judgement, and oh do you not wish them to receive the welcome, Come ye blessed! Do you not wish to save them from that awful depart accused! If so, let me hope you will patronize this Sunday school. It is necessary you should exert your influence to induce the children to at-

tend, and will you not exert that influence when there is a prospect of your children respicing so great benefit. We hope you will be willing that a proper discipline should be exercised toward your children in the school, and that you will by every suitable measure encourage their attendance. What object can a school have in view but the good of your offspring: They receive no pecuniary recompense, and they engage in an arduous employ. Teachers: You have well known that you have engaged in this good work. Some of these children may thank you for it in Heaven. The pleasure of being industrious in itself considerable; the delight of being industrious in doing good must then be very great. How can you better spend some of the days of your youth than in unlocking to others the stores of Divine knowledge; than in guiding infant footsteps in the paths of salvation. You are numbering yourselves among the benefactors of the human family. You are assimilating yourselves to angels doing as you would be done, you should be one of these children here taught by you rise up to usefulness and influence in society, and become as a fountain of blessings to a neighborhood in consequence of the precepts here received, would you not all be richly rewarded? Should one of them be plucked from the rubbish of earth and planted as a jewel in the Redeemer's crown to shine forever in consequence of the benediction of Heaven upon these your labors, would you not all be more than rewarded! But it is not too much to hope that more than one, ay that many of them may be thus blessed.

And oh how pleasant in the evening of your days to have the light of their piety shining across your path.—How joyful should you arrive at Heaven to have the same dear children fall upon your eyes. Go on in the good work you have begun. Be not weary in well doing. Give your time with pleasure. Attend with interest. Do not let the hope of respicing more gratification in any other way, ever induce you to take half a day, or even half an hour from the school. Be punctual, be punctual I beseech you. Always be in school at the hour; never think of leaving it till all is over. Deny yourselves for the sake of doing good to these children and you will act as becomes christians. Let me entreat you my dear young friends to set them a good example, and let them see by your decorum and your piety that there is a beauty and an excellence in the religion of the Bible. Soon, very soon, shall you reap if you faint not. You are reaping even this day, for does it not give you a pleasure to witness these little ones receiving their rewards and reciting their lessons; a pleasure greater than the whole world of dissipation can present.

Go on then, nourish in youth the habit of doing good, that it may not be said of you when you are gone, you might as well not have lived. God will bless you, for it is written, He that watereth shall be watered also himself.

Brother Managers: Let us not be wanting in our duty. Let us always attend on our appointed Sundays, and observe all the details of the school, and see that every wheel is in its place, and the whole machine moves regularly. Much will depend upon us. If we are careless we may well expect others to be. Let us then never seek our own ease in preference to the discharge of our duty to these children. We have undertaken no work of doubtful character, but one which has the acclamations of Christendom, and which has already been the means of introducing many thousands to Heaven. One, too, who promises to raise the infant generation many degrees higher in the scale of moral excellence than the present—a work which is a pioneer of the latter day glory, which is an agent of the Most High in opening the windows of the spiritual firmament & gaining a blessing to the family of man. Our school is a nursery for Heaven, and many of these youthful plants may bloom sweetly to our eye in Paradise. Let us pay the proper attention to discipline, and see that the school be remarkable for order and regularity. If we do our duty the school will prosper. If we neglect it, it will die, and the consequences of that death will be upon our heads.

Let us all do our duty and water the roots of this tree, that possibly it may rejoice in its shadow and be regulated by its fruits. Then when we are gone the country at large may have reason to thank God for the Sunday school of Charles-town.

CANANDAIGUA, July 20.

The Coroner was called yesterday to view the body of a man found near the Spruce swamp in this town, who appeared to have lain there as much as two years. He was dressed in a black coat, a yellow vest trimmed with black, trousers of olive color coated with black, calf skin shoes, coarse hose, muslin shirt ruffled, napped hat, cotton knit suspenders, and mittens. His pockets contained nothing but an old saddle girth. His hair turned, which with the manner in which he was secreted, satisfied the jury that he had been murdered.

## NOTICE.

We hold the notes of sundry persons who made purchases at the sales of Samuel Williams and Henry Nadenbousch—they will be due on the 15th and 18th September next—prompt payment will be required. CRAIGHILL and LITTLE.

July 28.

## A Cariole and Cart for sale.

Both new with harness complete. Apply at the Post office. July 29.

## NOTICE.

I intend taking a tour to the West, and expect to be gone three or four months. I wish those who have given me business to do in my public capacity to call and get their money if collected, or receive their papers by the 20th of August, as I expect to start about that time; any person having business which they wish attended to in the Western Country, can have it done by application to me, for a reasonable compensation.

ROBERT AVIS, Jun. St. Charlestown July 28.

## NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Directors of the Shepherdstown and Winchester turnpike road company—

Ordered that the third instalment of five dollars on each share of stock in said company, be paid into the Treasury, on or before the first day of August next.

The stockholders residing in Shepherdstown will pay to Thomas Peole, the treasurer, or to Aaron Jewett. Those in the neighbourhood of said town to William Butler. Those at Leetown and its neighbourhood to Col James Hite. Those residing in Smithfield and its neighbourhood to Daniel Fry, Esq.

A JEWETT, Secy. N. B. The stockholders are requested to be punctual as the Directors are in great want of money. July 21.

## NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note, or book account are requested to discharge the same on or before the 20th of August next, those who do not comply with the above request may depend upon the same being put into hands of officers for collection, as his short stay in the state will not admit of longer indulgence, he hopes, those indebted to him will be punctual in discharging their different obligations, he also returns his grateful acknowledgements to those who have favoured him with their custom for fourteen years past. He wishes to sell the balance of his stock, consisting of

Skirting, Harness, Upper and Calf Skins, in the rough, or finished. He has also

A valuable Out Lot for sale, all of which he will sell privately. JAMES CLARK. Smithfield July 28.

## Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to the subscribers by William West to secure the payment of money due to Frane and Lock, we will sell for cash on the 21st of August at the house of Wm West near the Shenandoah River, and about 2 miles from Kable's mill, one Brindle Cow, one Sorrel Mare, one Rifle Gun, Beds and Bedding, and Household Furniture, such as are named in said Deed of Trust. ROBERT AVIS, CHARLES GIBBS, Trustees. July 28.

## Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by Jesse Moore, to secure the payment of money due to Thomas S. Bennett & Co. I will sell, on the 9th day of August next, for cash, all the interest said Moore possessed in a brick house, situated on the public land at Harper's Ferry—being the same which said Moore lately occupied. JOHN B. HENRY. July 30.

## Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by John Sweeney, to secure the payment of money due to Edward Wager & Co. I will sell, on the 9th day of August next, for cash, a LOT containing about three acres, with a house on it, situated above Mud Fort, near Harper's Ferry—being the same now occupied by said Sweeney. JOHN B. HENRY. July 30.

## Opecequon Factory.

WOOL will be received at the store of D. Humphreys, Esq. of Charles-town, for the subscriber's manufactory, where it can be made into broad or narrow cloth, flannel, blanketing, sattinet or lindsey, and will be returned to the settler in good time. Written directions must be sent with the wool, which must be put up in bags and marked with the owners name. DAN. ANNIN. July 26th.

## WOOL CARDING.

The subscriber informs the public that his Carding Machines, near Charles-town, have been supplied with a set of new cards, which will enable him to manufacture wool into rolls in the best manner. It will be necessary for the wool to be well picked and cleaned of all sticks, burrs, &c. and if not previously greased, one pound of clean grease must be sent to every eight or ten pounds of wool. The machines will be attended by an experienced hand, and every exertion used to give satisfaction. JOHN HELLER. July 28.

## Family Medicines.

FOR SALE.

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

LEE'S famous Antibilious Pills.

Messrs. Mich. Lee & Co.

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

Cherax 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, by being sufficiently well, I feel confident, by being sufficiently well, will remove the most distressing complaint that for 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, two worms, the one fifteen and the other thirteen inches in length, each three fourths of an inch round; he gave her 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 any 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 Ware House, No. 68, Hanover street, Baltimore, and retail in almost all the principal cities and towns in the Union.

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

NOAH RIDGELY, (Late Michael Lee, & Co.)

## CHEWING TOBACCO,

Of a superior quality to any in this part of the country, By the Keg or Pound, For sale at our store, next door to Fulton's Hotel. CARLILE & DAVIS.

Susquehanna Herrings, by the barrel or smaller quantity. June 30.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

they say, like gentlemen, as if any man can be a gentleman who gets drunk at all. If their money lasts it kills them—and if it is all spent, and their bad habits are confirmed, they quit, with reluctance, their Madeira, champagne and cognac, to drink whiskey and common rum, and then become outcasts and candidates for bridewell and the poor house; and all this evil has its origin in the pursuit of pleasure! Abused, misapplied, mistaken word—Pleasure consists in doing what is substantially right, and avoiding what is evidently wrong.

How should a young man employ his time, who depends on industry and economy for support? Let him rise early in the morning—for with sober men that period is always auspicious—the head is clear, the mind invigorated, and the system is braced: If the duties of the store and counting house do not absorb his attention, let him take a lesson in French or Spanish, or any useful foreign language; for languages are a species of capital to a man in business—to his special duties let him closely attend; let him eat sparingly, and drink nothing which may be calculated, remotely, to injure him. If he has a leisure hour, spend it with a favorite author; if exercise is required, a walk in the environs of the city, a view of its improvements, and observations upon what is useful & profitable, blends exercise with utility. At night, let him seek cultivated and respectable society, improve his mind, soften his habits, and give spirit, animation and chastity to his conversation, by associating with discreet and sensible females, whose society, when judiciously selected, is ever calculated to temper those feelings and passions inseparable from nature, and give to real pleasure a salutary impulse. He retires at a reasonable hour, with a pure mind, elastic spirits and a healthy frame, and he seeks his pillow with pleasure; repose visits his wearied limbs, and sweet dreams occupy his fancy thro' the night. This is the pursuit and the enjoyment of real pleasure, for it is lasting. HOWARD.

So much the lovely Mrs. Dash, (We wish to mention names) When for her early husband's cash, She urg'd, in vain, her claims, "I want a little money, Dear, "As Vandervoort 'nd Flanidin, "Their bill (which now has run a year) "To-morrow mean to hand in."

"Zounds!" cried the husband, half asleep, "You'll drive me to despair, The lady was too proud to sleep, And too polite to swear, She bit her lip for very spite, "He felt a storm was brewing, And dream'd of nothing else all night, But brokers, banks, and ruin!

He thought her pretty once—but dreams Have sure a wondrous power, For, to his eye, the lady seems Quite ugly since that hour, And Love, who on his bridal eve, Had promis'd long to stay, Forgo's his promise, took French leave, And bore his lamp away."

CHOKER & CO.

## From the New York National Advocate.

## DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

I have a little one horse wagon in which I take some exercise occasionally, as they say my blood is o'er; and the line upon escaping when I had reached Cato's, I thought to get a new one which the civil African soon procured for me. While I reposed in his piazza, I noticed the many gigs, sulkeys, curricles, and horses, which dashed in the gate, enveloped by dust, and all under the control of young men, apparently of fashion and fortune, full of life and animation, careless of the future, careful only of the present. The house shortly echoed with the cries of water—water—and in a few minutes each person had his glass of brandy and water or punch in hand, and a lighted segar in mouth; and while I sat contemplating the scene, they passed me in review, probably to have a stare at the old fellow who had intruded in their bacchanalian rendezvous. I found, however, that these dashing blades were not young men of fortune or family, but were principally clerks, attorneys' apprentices, and a few idle young men, whose imprudent parents had afforded them the means to progress thus in ruin. They were loud and indecent—stalked up and down the piazza, crack'd their whips, flapped their boots with their rattans, talked of a coach full of girls, long'd for water, for a glowing, mulled wine and all that, and then adjourn'd to play nine pins and shuffle-board. I reflected on the scene before me with deep regret. This, by some unthinking persons, would be called pleasure—what an abuse of terms—how little is that word understood—how seldom is it enjoyed. Many of those young men were originally from the country, well recommended for industry and economy; on their arrival they obtained places at moderate salaries, and as they were found useful, they were promoted and their salaries increased. Instead of continuing the same course, and persevering in the same habits, their advancement was the signal for a change in their mode of living; they drew off their plain dresses, and were fashionably caparisoned by an extravagant tailor; their leisure moments they employed in walking Broadway, in standing at the City Hotel or Washington Hall to stare modestly out of countenance. Their afternoon's employment, is a jaunt to Cato's—Those who cannot afford to keep a gig, hire one, which they can as little afford to do; their day is thus concluded in drinking and noisy revels, and as evening draws on a pace and frowns upon their setting glory, they seize their whips, and with dizzy heads and bloated faces, dash into town, breaking down, running over, crushing and smashing every thing in their way; and if they alight in safety at their liveries, tables, they spend the night in the same jocular way, and at some Hotel swallow glass after glass, or at some disreputable house, create riot, confusion and disorder; with heads inebriated, persons debilitated, constitutions weakened and undermined, they reel home after midnight, find doors open through the weak indulgence of the proprietors, throw themselves on beds, probably undressed, and in a restless, feverish, perturbed state, pass the night; and morning dawns upon them with aching bones—unrefreshed persons and tainted minds—they recommence the labors of the day, and terminate the revels of the night in the same manner.—Tomorrow, and tomorrow, and tomorrow, crawls with a pety pace, and every yesterday, lights foot to dusky graves. We see the end of these things daily; young men cut off from society, fall early victims to intemperance and imprudent gratifications; in their neivspant, they live on borrowing; then on hope—and finally, despair plunges them in the last desperate abyss—they begin, as they think, like gentlemen—get drunk, as

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST.

Mr. Columbus—The extravagant price of Leghorn hats in London, as mentioned in your paper this evening, suggests the annexed lines. You will observe that part of the first stanza is a most literal quotation from Milton. Yours, CROAKER.

## CURTAIN CONVERSATIONS.

"I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date."—Daily News-papers.

"Beside the nuptial curtain bright," The bard of Eden sings, "Young Love's content lamp will light, "And wave his purple wings." But rain-drops, from the clouds of care, May bid that lamp be dim, And little Love will quit, and swear "Is then no place for him.

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