

# FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. XII.]

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1819.

[No. 603.]

**From the Bolton Centinel.**  
**AMERICAN SKETCHES.**  
 Gen. FRASER, a brave and accomplished officer, was killed at the capture of Burgoyne. Just before he expired he pointed to a mountain in the vicinity of the engagement in which he was mortally wounded, and expressed a wish to be buried there. The funeral obsequies, which were performed in the bosom of the forest, and on the top of that haunted mount, were heightened by the shock of squadrons and the roar of artillery below—See *Wilkinson's Memoirs*.

**THE BURIAL OF FRASER.**  
 Now drop the briny tear, ye fraser,  
 For on you mountain's height,  
 Where cannon thunders slowly rave,  
 St. George's banner folks of light,  
 Have o'er the dark and dismal night,  
 A soldier's new dug grave.

Bewail, ye English ranks, bewail!  
 Old Bruce's fall has pray'd,  
 His white locks streaming to the gale,  
 Where in his glory shroud array'd,  
 The ferry fraser's corpse they laid,  
 Lifeless and ghastly pale.

They bore him to the flaming war,  
 Wild shrieks and sight of woe;  
 Two coal black couriers drew the car,  
 Prancing majestically slow  
 Up the tall mount and all below,  
 The weepers followed far.

No soldier of his glorious crew  
 A nobler spirit bore;  
 His sword in fiery circles flew,  
 And dimm'd its silver light in gore.  
 Where by the monarch Hudson's shore,  
 'Till war his bugle blew.

That hero's burying day has come,  
 And gleams in every eye,  
 'Till Albion's chiefs with grief faro dumb,  
 As peal the minutes gong, and high  
 Unroll'd the gorgeous banners fly  
 About the muffled drum.

They bid the sheet around his breast,  
 And coffin up the brave,  
 And tears are unrepent,  
 As sinks he in his mountain cave,  
 And clariens sound, and banners wave  
 O'er fraser's home of rest.

They laid the soldier in his cell,  
 His warrior bones are cold;  
 His mountain byer's midnight yell  
 Echoes along the cliffs that hold  
 The relics of thy crumbling mould,  
 Fraser, farewell, farewell! A. K.

**STOP THE RUNAWAY!**  
 ABSCONDED on the 5th Sept from the subscriber, living at the White House, Jefferson county, Virginia,  
**Negro Hannah,**  
 aged about 23 years, 5 feet 5 or six inches high, light complexion, very much marked in the face from having had the small pox, very talkative, and fond of smoking the pipe. Had on when she went away, a blue cross-barred Gingham frock and white silk bonnet, and took with her a white dress, &c. A reward of Fifteen Dollars will be given if taken in this state and put in jail, or Thirty Dollars if taken in any other state and put in jail, so that the subscriber gets her again, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.  
 JOHN LOCK, senr.  
 Oct. 13.

**Information.**  
 THE business transacted under the firm of Frame & Lock, ceased on the first inst. We return our thanks to our many punctual customers, and the public generally, for past patronage. All those in arrears are requested to discharge the same as soon as possible, as we are anxious to close the business.  
 M. FRAME,  
 Wm. F. LOCK.  
 Oct. 6.

**NEW FIRM.**  
 Wm. F. LOCK, & CO.  
 SOLICITS those who were customers to Frame and Lock, and the public generally, to call at their old stopping place and get good bargains. We have on hand, and intend keeping, a general assortment of  
**'Dry Goods, Groceries, Glass, China and Queen's ware, Hardware and Cutlery;**  
 together with such other articles as are generally called for—all of which will be sold on the lowest terms.  
 Charlestown, Oct. 6.

**Good words will pay us no longer.**  
 THE PARTNERSHIP existing heretofore under the firm of Carlile & Davis, having expired on the 8th of September last, by limitation, the partners are anxious to have a final close of their business. In order to effect it as speedily as possible, all who are indebted to the firm, particularly those who have so much neglected our former polite and earnest request, are again and the last time, solicited to call and pay off their accounts immediately. To wait any longer with you is deemed unnecessary—neither time nor justice to ourselves will admit of the indulgence we have given you. We forgive all former disappointments, hoping that you will attend to your own true interest now. Should you not do so, rest assured that a apology will no longer pay us—therefore we hope that all will evince a willingness to pay before they get sued; which is repugnant to our feelings.  
 We return our great thanks to all our punctual customers, and the public generally, for the liberal encouragement we have received, and inform them the business will be conducted in future under the firm of JOHN CARLILE, who will attend to settling up the business of Carlile & Davis  
 JNO CARLILE,  
 A. DAVIS.  
 October 6.

**A NEW FIRM.**  
 THE subscriber having purchased the stock of goods belonging to Carlile & Davis, comprising  
**A General and Good Assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, Queen's Ware, China, Groceries, Liquors, &c. &c.**  
 Solicits the old punctual customers of Carlile and Davis, and the public generally, to give him a call. He is enabled to sell them as cheap goods as can be had in the state of Virginia, for cash or country produce.  
 JOHN CARLILE,  
 Charlestown, Oct. 6.

**A LIST OF LETTERS**  
 Remaining in the Post Office, at Harpers Ferry, on the 30th September, 1819.

A. Adamson,	Frederick Adamson,
Elias Arwin,	James Allen, 2;
Robert Ayer,	Robert Boone,
Hezekiah Boteler,	Edward Bell,
Robert H. Brecken,	James Brady,
John Broadner,	Philip Burns,
Joseph Blackburn,	Peter Corlan,
Nathaniel Craigill,	Jacob Cucus, senr.
Elizabeth Crauce,	Isaac Connell,
D. Conkin,	William Chambers,
Margaret Crisfield,	Evans Carnack,
Cliffence C. Brown,	Charles Daugherty,
Benjamin Duvall,	Geo. & A. Eicheberger,
Philip Engle,	Henry Feltzer,
James Fisher,	Cölen Frazier,
Sam. Thompson,	Elizabeth Field,
Dr. Charles Williamson,	William White, 2;
Henry Wolf,	John Winton,
Samuel Wilpote,	Moses Wynn, 2;
Roger Humphreys, T. M.	

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

**Blank Deeds**  
 FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

**Regimental Orders.**  
 THE first Battalion of the 55th Regiment Va. militia, will muster at Shepherdstown on Saturday the 23d of October next—the 2d battalion, on Saturday the 30th of the same month at Charlestown.  
 VAN RUTHERFORD,  
 Col. 55th Reg. V. M.  
 Sept 22.

**FALL AND WINTER GOODS**  
 NOW OPENING IN SHEPHERDSTOWN.  
 THE subscribers hereby inform their customers and the public generally, that they have commenced opening their assortment of  
**Fall and Winter Goods,**  
 selected (within a few days past) from the last arrivals, *this fall*—They consider it more than *useless* to particularize each and every article that comprise their present extensive assortment, as it is pretty generally known in this neighborhood, that it embraces almost every article that can be asked for. Only come at once and supply your wants with **FRESH GOODS, at new and cheap rates** before they are all sold.  
 JAS S. LANE & TOWNER.  
 Shepherdstown, Sept. 22.

**ANDREW WOODS,**  
 IN addition to a good assortment of cabinet ware, bedsteads and sacking bottoms, he has one of the best kind of ten plate stoves, completely ready for use, which he will sell low for cash, beef, pork, corn, wheat, or a good milk cow. He wishes to buy the above articles and would take either from those who owe him if they would call on him in time. He also wants to purchase some new lugs, and would be very thankful to his debtors to come forward as soon as they can, in order to be convenient and settle with him in some way or other.  
 Sept. 29.

**BAGS.**  
 A parcel of well made Twilled Bags, just received, worthy the immediate attention of millers and farmers.  
 J. S. LANE & TOWNER.  
 Shepherdstown, Sept. 15.

**LIST OF LETTERS**  
 In the Post Office, Charlestown, on the 30th September, 1819.

Harriet Allen,	John Myers,
Edward Anderson,	Wm. McEntree,
Rachael Alexander,	Elizabeth Miller,
Mary Anderson,	Wm. McLenny,
John McDonald,	John McDaniel,
James McFaul,	John McFaul,
Jocannan Matheny,	John M. Combs,
John M. Combs,	John Morningstar,
Wm. McPherson,	Wm. D. Burnett,
Russell Marget,	Samuel McEntree,
John S. Neal,	John S. Neal,
John Smith,	John Smith,
John Stone,	John Stone,
John Shirley (son Jarvis),	John Shirley,
Mary B. Saunders,	Elizabeth Smith,
Henry Smith,	David Smith,
Geo. A. Smith,	James Spangler,
Elmas or John Shope,	Joseph Slaughter,
Mr. Spangler,	Pleasant Shoppe,
Allen Taylor,	Wm. Hall,
John Taylor,	Samuel Howard,
Wm. Taylor,	Thos. Hays,
John Timms,	Wm. Timberlake,
James Towner,	John J. Jacobs,
Thos. West or,	Geo. Washington,
Giles C. Herrington,	Thos. Wells,
James B. Wager,	Caleb Woodley,
James Woods,	John White,
Dani. Ware,	John Wilkins,
H. REYES, P. M.	Loren West or,
	Giles C. Herrington,
	James B. Wager,
	Dani. Ware,

**Fulling and Carding.**  
 THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has engaged Mr. Thos. Crawford, a known workman throughout this and the several adjoining counties, to conduct the above business for a term of years: From the confidence placed in his abilities as a workman, the subscriber flatters himself, that there will be general satisfaction rendered to all who may please to favor him with their custom.  
 JOHN HELLER.  
 August 18.

**Valuable Property for Sale.**  
 THE subscriber wishes to sell,  
**200 Acres of unimproved LAND,**  
 situate upon the Drains of Potomac, within 168 rods of the river, near Orrick's Mill, and nearly opposite to Hancock, adjoining the lands of Charles Lee, deceased. The soil is good, and the whole tract well clothed with valuable timber.  
 —ALSO—  
**THREE WATER LOTS,**  
 in the town of Smithfield, Jefferson County, with two good dwelling houses,  
**A Tan Yard with 15 Vats,**  
**Bark-house, Beam-house, Currying Shop, &c.**  
 with over head water, raised by a wheel, and every thing necessary for carrying on the business to advantage.—The situation is a very desirable one, and holds out great inducements to a man who understands the business.  
 He also wishes to sell  
**A tract of valuable LAND,**  
 Called the Quaker Bottom,  
 Containing 1000 Acres,  
 within nine miles of Clarksburg, Harrison County, Virginia, three miles from the left hand fork of Biggemond's Creek, which Creek passes through the centre of the land.—This land possesses great fertility, a large proportion of it is fine Bottom, is of a compact form, well watered and timbered. For terms, and further particulars, apply to the subscriber, living on Back Creek, Berkeley County.  
 JOSIPPI MINGHINI,  
 February 4, 1819.

**Virginia, Jefferson Co. to wit.**  
 August Court, 1819, being the 24th day of the month, Plaintiff, against, Defendant,  
 James C. Donale, Plaintiff, against, James English and William P. Craig, hill, Defendants,  
**IN CHANCERY.**  
 THE defendant, James English, not having entered his appearance and given security agreeably to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth: It is therefore ordered that he appear here on the 4th Monday in October next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and it is further ordered that the defendant Craig, hill, do not convey away, or secret any monies by him owing to, or goods or effects in his hands, belonging to the absent defendant English, until the further order of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmers' Repository, printed in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court house of the said county of Jefferson.  
 A Copy—Teste,  
 R. G. HITE, Clerk.  
 Sept. 22.

**Virginia, Jefferson Co. to wit.**  
 August Court, 1819, being the 24th day of the month, Plaintiff, against, Defendant,  
 Jacob Haire, Benjamin Bell and William P. Craig, hill, Defendants,  
**IN CHANCERY.**  
 THE defendant, Benjamin Bell, not having entered his appearance, and given security agreeably to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth: It is therefore ordered that he appear here on the fourth Monday in October next to answer the bill of the complainant, and it is further ordered that the defendant Craig hill do not convey away, or secret, any monies by him owing to, or goods, or effects in his hands, belonging to the absent defendant Bell, until the further order of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmers' Repository, printed in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court house of the said county of Jefferson.  
 A Copy—Teste,  
 R. G. HITE, Clerk.  
 Sept. 22.

**Bolting Cloths.**  
 BEST warranted Bolting Cloths of all widths and numbers, for sale at the subscribers store in Shepherdstown.  
 J. S. LANE & TOWNER.  
 Sept. 8.

**THE SUBSCRIBER,**  
 HAS FOR SALE,  
 The best Patty for window glass,  
 Copal Varnish,  
 Paints, Linseed blacking,  
 Polished Stone,  
 Pewter Sand,  
 Rollen Stone,  
 Sand paper, BEES WAX,  
 Tapers for the sick, &c.  
 All of which she will sell low for cash, and begs those who owe her to come forward and settle with her, as she is in want of money to pay her debts.  
 JANE WOODS.  
 Sept. 29.

**Mutual Association.**  
 At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Jefferson county, Va. at H. Hanes' tavern, held agreeably to adjournment on the 15th inst. they have agreed with each other to form themselves into an association for the purpose of apprehending their slaves that may abscond hereafter.  
 They agree to be governed by the following regulations:  
 1st. Every member of this association shall pay into the hands of a Treasurer to be chosen by themselves the sum of twenty dollars in advance.  
 2d. The Treasurer shall immediately deposit the amount so received in the branch Bank at Charlestown.  
 3d. The said association shall be divided into Classes of five members as nearly as may be—and the classes numbered 1, 2, 3, &c.  
 4th. When a slave, the property of any of the members of this association, shall abscond, it shall be the duty of the owner of such slave, immediately to give information to all the members of the class, in requisition, leaving with each member a written description of the person of the runaway, his wearing apparel, &c. The said owner shall have the right of directing the route which each member of the class in requisition, shall take, and shall always constitute one of the class himself.  
 5th. It shall be the duty of each member of the class thus notified to make in *utroque* pursuit, and to use his best endeavors to apprehend said runaway.  
 6th. Each member shall keep a just and true account of the expenses incurred by him while actually on duty, which shall be submitted to the Treasurer, who shall pay the amount thereof out of the joint fund, if sworn to.  
 7th. Any member who may be called on to perform a tour of duty, shall have the privilege of sending as a substitute, some trusty, reputable person, whose account of expenses shall be allowed as is provided for by the sixth section; and if required, the Treasurer shall advance to any member the sum of ten dollars, which shall be accounted for by such member.  
 8th. No reward shall be claimed by any member of this association, or by any substitute for the apprehension of any runaway slave, the property of any member. And should any stranger apprehend a runaway slave the property of any member, such member shall pay the reward offered by law, or such other reward as he may have advertised.  
 9th. Should any member fail to make pursuit immediately upon receiving notice as is provided in the 4th section, either in person or by substitute, such member shall forfeit to the use of the other members, the amount paid by him to the Treasurer, and also all right to the aid of the other members of this association, in apprehending any runaway slave, the property of such delinquent member. It is the duty of the members at their next meeting shall so determine.  
 10th. The Treasurer shall divide the members of this association, into classes, and each of the classes shall reside contiguous to each other, that there may be the less difficulty in giving notice to the class in requisition. After constructing the classes he shall cause lots to be drawn for the purpose of designating the classes by numbers, as 1, 2, 3, &c. he shall then make out a copy of all the members, designating the classes to which each member belongs, and furnish each member of this association with a fair copy.  
 11th. The classes shall perform duty in rotation, commencing with No. 1.  
 12th. There shall be a meeting of this association on the first Friday in November every year. One third of the members belonging to it shall constitute a quorum to transact business.  
 13th. On application to the Treasurer by five members of this association, he shall call a meeting, designating the day on which it shall take place, giving two weeks notice thereof.  
 14th. If any slave, the property of a member of this association, shall be apprehended by the exertions of any member of the association, such member shall pay to the Treasurer, for the use of the association, the sum of twenty dollars to be deposited in the Bank aforesaid.  
 15th. Thirty members shall be necessary to form the association.  
 Persons desirous of becoming members of the above Association, are informed that a meeting will be held at Henry Hanes' tavern, in Charlestown, on the first Friday in November next, at 11 o'clock, at which time and place they are requested to attend.  
 October 20.

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 August Court, 1819, being the 24th day of the month, Plaintiff, against, Defendant,  
 Jacob Haire, Benjamin Bell and William P. Craig, hill, Defendants,  
**IN CHANCERY.**  
 THE defendant, Benjamin Bell, not having entered his appearance, and given security agreeably to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth: It is therefore ordered that he appear here on the fourth Monday in October next to answer the bill of the complainant, and it is further ordered that the defendant Craig hill do not convey away, or secret, any monies by him owing to, or goods, or effects in his hands, belonging to the absent defendant Bell, until the further order of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmers' Repository, printed in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court house of the said county of Jefferson.  
 A Copy—Teste,  
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 R. G. HITE, Clerk.  
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**TERMS OF THIS PAPER.**  
 THE price of the FARMERS' REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the commencement, and the other at the expiration of the year. Payment in advance is to be required to pay the paper in advance, no paper will be discontinued, except at the option of the Editor, until arrangements are made.  
 Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. All advertisements sent to the office without having the number of times for which they are to be inserted, designated, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.  
 \* All communications to the Editor on business, must be post paid.

**GENERAL MINA.**  
 FROM A LONDON PAPER.  
 As the success and ultimate fate of general Mina were never correctly published, and the extreme opinion with which the Spanish government has thrown a veil over every thing connected with the situation and popular movements of Mexico, the following authentic narrative, derived from an eyewitness of the highest credit and respectability, is published. This tribute is also due to a Spaniard, who, after distinguishing himself in the liberation of his own country from the French—no longer able to endure the horrid system of oppressive persecution that followed the restoration of Ferdinand—with a handful of men, resolved on the daring enterprise of breaking the tyrant's sceptre in the most important section of the western world, under the double hope that his efforts would not only give freedom to Mexico, but also tend to inspire that spirit of resistance in the Peninsula, which was necessary to restore the constitution, and limit the power of the king.  
 Though the attempt failed, the circumstances which accompanied it should be recorded in the page of history, where the name of young Mina will be ranked among those patriots and heroes who labor and shed their blood in promoting the freedom and happiness of mankind.  
 This gallant officer landed early in 1817 on the Mexican coast, at a place called Solo la Marina. His entire force did not exceed 500 men; 130 of these he left at Solo la Marina, to wait for some arms and munitions of war which he daily expected. He ordered this force to remain there 20 days, and, if at that period the arms did not arrive, the party were to break up their encampment, and follow him, by the route he directed. With the residue of his force, say about 370 men, he penetrated to the interior of the country, and on the tenth day was joined by near 1500 Creoles, who in general had no other arms but (machetes) cutlasses and lances. He then rapidly advanced to the city of St. Luis de Potosi, and gave battle to the royalists, who were at least two thousand strong: he gained a decisive victory; took about 600 muskets; and 500 of the royal troops joined him. He then continued his route, and after various battles, in all of which he was successful, he reached the city of Guanajuato, containing a population of nearly 70,000. He entered the city after a feeble resistance, and was received by the inhabitants in the most enthusiastic and affectionate manner.  
 The victory of Mexico became so alarmed at the progress of Mina, that he sent orders to every part of the empire to concentrate the royal forces; but, as this could not be effected in less than from two to three months, it is now well ascertained, that if Mina had pursued his route directly to the city of Mexico, instead of remaining at Guanajuato, he could have easily entered the Mexican capital. This error arose from Mina's not having correct information of the real state of the royal forces. He considered it proper to remain some time at Guanajuato, for the purpose of disciplining his army, and to prepare for a general action, which he presumed it would be necessary for him to encounter in the vicinage of the city of Mexico.  
 During the time he was making these arrangements, he was in the habit of going a few leagues from his camp, with one or two hundred cavalry, to survey the country, and to visit his outposts. The royalists speedily obtained information of this circumstance, and by a celerity of movement entirely new on their part, and entirely unexpected by Mina, he found himself attacked in one of these excursions, about ten leagues distance from his camp.—He had with him about 50 cavalry; they were surrounded by near 600 royalists, well mounted. Of Mina's party only five were taken alive; the rest fought with desperation and were cut to pieces. Mina received several wounds, and, while lying on the ground, defended himself with his sword as long as his strength enabled him to use it. He was, however, taken alive, and conducted to the head quarters of the commander of the royal troops. In a few hours this disaster was known in Mina's camp. The confusion and regret that ensued it would be difficult to describe.  
 The second in command in Mina's army, immediately sent a flag of truce to the commander of the royal troops, offering 40 Spanish officers in exchange for Mina—declaring, at the same time, that in case Mina was shot, he would sacrifice the said forty Spanish officers. In order to give greater solemnity to this proposal, one of the 40 Spanish officers was allowed to be the bearer, as well as a memorial from the remaining thirty-nine, praying most earnestly that the conditions would not be rejected.  
 The commander of the royal troops, notwithstanding he had orders immediately to execute every prisoner that fell into his hands, and more especially Mina, found it necessary to hesitate until he could hear from the viceroy on the subject of the proposal in question. In a few days the answer of the viceroy was received, which was, "That no propositions from the rebels should be attended to, and that the traitor Mina must be immediately shot;" which sentence was executed, and thus perished general Mina.  
 As soon as this was known in Mina's camp, the thirty-nine Spanish officers were shot. These circumstances have never been published in the Mexi-

**GENERAL MINA.**  
 FROM A LONDON PAPER.  
 As the success and ultimate fate of general Mina were never correctly published, and the extreme opinion with which the Spanish government has thrown a veil over every thing connected with the situation and popular movements of Mexico, the following authentic narrative, derived from an eyewitness of the highest credit and respectability, is published. This tribute is also due to a Spaniard, who, after distinguishing himself in the liberation of his own country from the French—no longer able to endure the horrid system of oppressive persecution that followed the restoration of Ferdinand—with a handful of men, resolved on the daring enterprise of breaking the tyrant's sceptre in the most important section of the western world, under the double hope that his efforts would not only give freedom to Mexico, but also tend to inspire that spirit of resistance in the Peninsula, which was necessary to restore the constitution, and limit the power of the king.  
 Though the attempt failed, the circumstances which accompanied it should be recorded in the page of history, where the name of young Mina will be ranked among those patriots and heroes who labor and shed their blood in promoting the freedom and happiness of mankind.  
 This gallant officer landed early in 1817 on the Mexican coast, at a place called Solo la Marina. His entire force did not exceed 500 men; 130 of these he left at Solo la Marina, to wait for some arms and munitions of war which he daily expected. He ordered this force to remain there 20 days, and, if at that period the arms did not arrive, the party were to break up their encampment, and follow him, by the route he directed. With the residue of his force, say about 370 men, he penetrated to the interior of the country, and on the tenth day was joined by near 1500 Creoles, who in general had no other arms but (machetes) cutlasses and lances. He then rapidly advanced to the city of St. Luis de Potosi, and gave battle to the royalists, who were at least two thousand strong: he gained a decisive victory; took about 600 muskets; and 500 of the royal troops joined him. He then continued his route, and after various battles, in all of which he was successful, he reached the city of Guanajuato, containing a population of nearly 70,000. He entered the city after a feeble resistance, and was received by the inhabitants in the most enthusiastic and affectionate manner.  
 The victory of Mexico became so alarmed at the progress of Mina, that he sent orders to every part of the empire to concentrate the royal forces; but, as this could not be effected in less than from two to three months, it is now well ascertained, that if Mina had pursued his route directly to the city of Mexico, instead of remaining at Guanajuato, he could have easily entered the Mexican capital. This error arose from Mina's not having correct information of the real state of the royal forces. He considered it proper to remain some time at Guanajuato, for the purpose of disciplining his army, and to prepare for a general action, which he presumed it would be necessary for him to encounter in the vicinage of the city of Mexico.  
 During the time he was making these arrangements, he was in the habit of going a few leagues from his camp, with one or two hundred cavalry, to survey the country, and to visit his outposts. The royalists speedily obtained information of this circumstance, and by a celerity of movement entirely new on their part, and entirely unexpected by Mina, he found himself attacked in one of these excursions, about ten leagues distance from his camp.—He had with him about 50 cavalry; they were surrounded by near 600 royalists, well mounted. Of Mina's party only five were taken alive; the rest fought with desperation and were cut to pieces. Mina received several wounds, and, while lying on the ground, defended himself with his sword as long as his strength enabled him to use it. He was, however, taken alive, and conducted to the head quarters of the commander of the royal troops. In a few hours this disaster was known in Mina's camp. The confusion and regret that ensued it would be difficult to describe.  
 The second in command in Mina's army, immediately sent a flag of truce to the commander of the royal troops, offering 40 Spanish officers in exchange for Mina—declaring, at the same time, that in case Mina was shot, he would sacrifice the said forty Spanish officers. In order to give greater solemnity to this proposal, one of the 40 Spanish officers was allowed to be the bearer, as well as a memorial from the remaining thirty-nine, praying most earnestly that the conditions would not be rejected.  
 The commander of the royal troops, notwithstanding he had orders immediately to execute every prisoner that fell into his hands, and more especially Mina, found it necessary to hesitate until he could hear from the viceroy on the subject of the proposal in question. In a few days the answer of the viceroy was received, which was, "That no propositions from the rebels should be attended to, and that the traitor Mina must be immediately shot;" which sentence was executed, and thus perished general Mina.  
 As soon as this was known in Mina's camp, the thirty-nine Spanish officers were shot. These circumstances have never been published in the Mexi-

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that we have heard of the English hunting horses. In other respects, in the docility of his nature, in his capacity to sustain hunger and hardship, in his powers to provide food for himself and his master, he is wholly unrivalled. He is readily trained to the business of his master's life, that of hunting, and pursues the game with all the keenness of the dog, and with equal sagacity and more success. He will run down the deer in the prairies with, or without, his master on his back, and when overtaken will hold it with his teeth. When rode after game he needs no guiding of the bridle to direct him. He will pursue a drove of buffaloes, and coming up with them, will stop one by biting him with his teeth. The animal bitten immediately wheels to defend himself with his horn; the horse wheels at the same instant to avoid it; and at this moment when the side of the buffalo is presented, the Indian lets fly an arrow which often passes entirely through his body. The wounded animal always turns out of the drove to lay down and die; the horse and his rider pursue the game to make fresh slaughter. Another horse trained to a second part of the game, with other Indians, take the trail of the wounded buffaloes, which is butchered and carried into camp. These things seem incredible, but we have them upon the authority of Lewis and Clark, and a great number of traders who have been upon the Columbia river since the time of their discovery; some of whom are now in this town.

The capacity of this horse to sustain fatigue, and to provide food for himself, is equally astonishing. He is galloped all day, sometimes eighty or ninety miles in the space of ten or twelve hours, and is then left to shift for himself during the night. In the spring, summer and autumn, he finds no difficulty. The short and sweet grass of that country gives him an abundant and nutritious repast. In the winter, and towards the mountains, where the snow is several feet deep, his unerring instinct tells him where to search; he scrapes away the snow with his hoof till he comes to the ground, and rooting there with his nose finds where with of moss and grass to sustain his life. On the borders of creeks and rivers he feeds on the boughs of willows, and other soft wood which his master has sometimes the kindness to find for him with a hatchet.

This fine animal is found on the banks of the Columbia in latitude 46, in the great plain which lies on the borders of this river between the upper and lower range of mountains. His origin is traced to Mexico; thence to Spain; thence to the north of Africa, where the Arabian barb is found in all the perfection of his species. His fine form, his generous spirit, and his noble qualities are preserved upon the Columbia river; and certainly it is worthy the experiment to endeavor to transplant him into our parts of the United States. Many citizens have attempted to do so, but have always been robbed by the Indians of the Rocky mountains. We now hold up lightning—we work up the enemy of the small-pox, and let him out at pleasure; we see our way by peeping at the skies, or into a box, (mariner's compass,) where we keep a little modicum of polar essence to steer by, &c. You recollect that, in 1799, a hearty laugh was raised against the democrats, by comparing them to the philosopher of Linguagg, extracting sunbeams from cucumbers. Dean Swift would have put into his philosophical *chim chim* the bottling of lightning together with the extracting of sun beams from cucumbers, had he thought of it, or known that it was ever dreamed of. May Congress soon be supplied, every man of them, with a pocket light upon this new plan!

The ingenious writer of this letter, (adds the correspondent who communicated it,) might have added, that this invention will be of excellent service to Captain Symmes and his fellow travellers, among the concentric spheres in the interior of our planet.

FROM THE CATSKILL RECORDER.  
The following observations respecting bots in horses, were communicated and read before the Agricultural Society for the county of Greene, in December 1817, and lately forwarded to us by their author for publication.

OBSERVATIONS ON BOTS.  
As early as the summer of the year 1801, I began a course of observations and experiment on the bot, a worm that infests the bowels of the horse, and often proves fatal to that useful animal. I took a large bot immediately after it was discharged from a horse, and enclosed it in dry horse dung, and put it into a bottle, and stopped it tight, and had the satisfaction to see it transformed into a chrysalis in the course of three days, in which state it continued about five weeks, and then was hatched into a horse bot or niter. I then carried the bottle to my horse and set the fly at liberty, and she immediately began to deposit her nits on the legs of the horse. The fly had not been with any other of her kind, and in what manner the nits had been fecundated was a mystery to me; but I soon found that they were impregnated after they were deposited on the hair of the horse. The male fly does not make its appearance until the latter part of August, and has every appearance of the female fly, except it is somewhat smaller, and has not the tail or sting of the female. You will frequently see two male flies in September or October, contending for the chance of impregnating the nits, and they frequently engage and fight with the greatest obstinacy, in order to obtain their favourite employment. The nits usually remain about eight days after impregnation, before

feelings? Thus dejected, we should rue the day that gave us birth, and soon dwindle away our miserable existence. It will be said by slave dealers, that the Africans have no sense of feeling, and are only fit objects for slaves. Let me assure you the fact is the reverse, and he who makes such an assertion is not a Christian. Give them an education, and you will find they possess exquisite ideas. Many whom I have seen, who have a little knowledge of the world, and engaged in commercial speculations on the Gambia, have acquired considerable property. They seem perfectly to understand themselves.

The British, in conjunction with the Spanish and Portuguese governments, have recently organized a Court at Sierra Leone, consisting of two commissioners from each nation, for the trial of captured slave vessels. The commissioners, the Hon Thomas and Edward Gregory, on the part of the English, and Don Jose Kemp and Senor La Farre, on the part of the Spanish government, were here on the 26th of May last, where they passed a few days, on their way out, and appear to be judicious, intelligent men.

England has now on this subject, the ships of war Morgiana, Capt. T. B. Strong, Pleasant, Capt. Kelly, and Myrmidon, Capt. Leake, to intercept slave vessels. The Tartar Sir George Collier, and Cherub, have been ordered home.—The slave trade will never be finally ended until the United States undertake it.—Pat.

LIGHT WITHOUT HEAT OR COMBUSTION.  
EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

"I have lately seen an account of a discovery of a singular and highly important character, announced in the latter part of August, at Paris, by a Professor *Maitre*, (a German probably) viz: an artificial fire, confined in glass, assuming, by the electric shock, a permanent, steady light, without heat or combustion!

Here is a grand desideratum, indeed—a candle which can be thrust into carded cotton-wool, or into a cistern of water unextinguished; which can be placed under one's pillow while we sleep, and taken out at pleasure. Our houses may be built with it in such a manner as to avoid the necessity of those cold holes of winter—windows.

The whale may keep his *blubber*, and the shark his *fin*, the coats of the ocean may be lined with those newly discovered (*Phosphoric*) light bearers; they may be sunk on reefs, and shine up information through the deep; and, by anchoring them in lines through oceans, we may mark the ship road, and have guide posts which tell the best path, for each month in the year, across the parallels of this ball. Extravagant as this may seem, I assure you that I have often entertained the idea that an insulated mass of *electron*, (according to Augustus B. Woodward,) or some *phosphorus*, might be produced in a permanently useful form. We now hold up lightning—we work up the enemy of the small-pox, and let him out at pleasure; we see our way by peeping at the skies, or into a box, (mariner's compass,) where we keep a little modicum of polar essence to steer by, &c. You recollect that, in 1799, a hearty laugh was raised against the democrats, by comparing them to the philosopher of Linguagg, extracting sunbeams from cucumbers. Dean Swift would have put into his philosophical *chim chim* the bottling of lightning together with the extracting of sun beams from cucumbers, had he thought of it, or known that it was ever dreamed of. May Congress soon be supplied, every man of them, with a pocket light upon this new plan!

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the bot is fit to enter the bowels of the horse, at which time they make a small hole in the end of the nit; but they frequently remain in the nit for weeks or even months after they are produced; yet if the lips or tongue of the horse, covered with warm saliva, come in contact with the nit, the bot immediately leaves the nit and adheres to the tongue, and is swallowed with the food of the horse. You may wet the palm of your hand with warm spittle, and apply it to the nits on your horse for a few seconds at a time, & you can see with the naked eye a number of small insects on your hand; but if you view them through a magnifying glass, they exactly resemble the bot. It is an easy matter to scrape the nits off from a horse about once a week in the months of September and October; and a horse that is so served will never be troubled with the bots. I have tried a great number of medicines in order to dislodge the bots from the bowels of the horse, and find it a very hard thing to accomplish; but have found that a table spoonful of the powder of the blue flag root, in a fresh state, given to a horse, will frequently expel a great number of bots from his bowels. The horse is a very useful animal, and every discovery that has a tendency to prolong his life is of public utility.

A. HAMLIN.  
DURHAM, 1819.

To the Editor of the Norfolk Herald.  
KEMPVILLE, OCT. 5. 1819.

The examination of Harrison, Williamson and Thorpe, on a charge of murder, in taking the life of Mary Whitehurst, (an account of which you lately published in the Herald) came on yesterday before the county court of Princess Anne; the first was acquitted, the two last named were remanded, and will take their trial before the Superior Court at its next term.

It will be recollected that this murder was committed in the neighborhood of Pungo Chapel, a remote corner of the county, where a small part of the population are perhaps among the most infamous and atrocious beings in existence. The vengeful and blood-thirsty characters of some of these wretches, and the frequency of their crimes, has kept the minds of the weaker, though well disposed citizens, in a perpetual state of alarm, and influenced by their fears, they are often times deterred from taking any part whatever in apprehending the villains and bringing them to justice—believing that in the event of acquittal they themselves would be liable to assassination. Under such circumstances it may well be supposed that much testimony which might have been brought forward against the malefactors was suppressed through the influence of fear. Nevertheless the detail of evidence which was given in by those witnesses who ventured to appear, gave to the transaction the most horrible and malignant features. I abstain from going further into detail at present, not wishing to give a premature excitement to the public indignation.—The prisoners are now in the custody of the law, and it is to be hoped that they will receive ample justice.

The ability, zeal and magnanimity with which the prosecution was conducted, redounded much to the credit of the Commonwealth's Attorney.

It is but just to state, that General Taylor, to whom application was made to conduct the defence, refused, upon the ground that the neighborhood to which the prisoners belonged had of late been the theatre of so many crimes, that he could not conscientiously interpose his influence to prevent an example which was due to justice, and necessary to the peace of a respectable portion of the community. By this refusal, he has given a more decided proof of his abhorrence of vice, and his philanthropy for his fellow creatures, than *vain professions*, which when brought in collision with interest, count for nothing.

CIVIL.  
IMPORTANT TREATY WITH THE INDIANS.  
DETROIT, OCT. 1.

We understand that the Treaty with the Chippewa Indians has been concluded by Gov. Cass for the cession to the United States of a considerable portion of this Territory, including all the country upon the Sagana river and its branches. The boundary of the tract now purchased commences at the present Indian boundary line west of this place, and runs from that point due west sixty miles, thence in a direct line to the head of Thunder Bay river, and down the same to the mouth, which is probably from seventy five to one hundred miles northwest of Sagana Bay.

The treaty has been concluded upon terms equally advantageous to the United States and to the Indians, and in a manner so satisfactory to the latter, that we learn their chief speaker, Nushemenonquet, was despatched by the nation to wait for Gov. Cass upon this side of the Sagana river, and to inform him that they felt perfectly satisfied with the arrangement which had been made, and very thankful for the attention shown to them.

Considerable reservations have been made for them, and the means provided for assisting them in agriculture; and there is reason to hope, from the disposition they now manifest, that they will become a stationary, industrious and farming people.

This cession, containing more than six millions of acres, is very important to this Territory. The gentlemen who attended the treaty from this place, concur in opinion respecting the quality and situation of the land and the natural advantages of the coun-

try. They represent the soil to be of the first quality, heavily timbered with immense forests of sugar tree and black walnut timber, and a large part of it equal in every point of view to the Miami and Scioto bottoms in the state of Ohio.

The Sagana is stated to be a fine large river, navigable many miles from the Sagana Bay, for vessels of burthen, and for into the interior of the country for loaded boats. Five considerable streams unite at a place called La Fourche, to form this river, presenting an almost unexampled instance of a beautiful and highly fertile country being watered in the most beautiful manner.

We anticipate a speedy migration to this tract, and a great increase of population and wealth to the Territory.—Gazette.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.  
KINGSTON, JAM. AUG. 25.

Private letters from Panama state, that about three weeks since a plot was discovered to have been formed by the British prisoners made at the capture of Porto Bello; the object of which was to obtain possession of a battery and powder magazine, near the city, and then to bombard the place. In the mean time a part of them were to take possession of the Spanish brig Ventura, lying in the harbor of Panama, and it was intended that the whole of them should proceed in her and join Lord Cochrane in the South Sea. Two of the ringleaders were shot by order of Gen. Hero, who shortly afterwards issued an order for all foreigners to depart from Panama, within ten days.

It was reported at Panama, that Lord Cochrane has taken Petit Callao, in the harbor of which port a vessel was at anchor, having on board ten thousand dollars. It was further stated that his lordship had actually passed Guayaquil, on his way to Chili.

Advices from Lima to the 5th June have reached this city. By them we learn that Lord Cochrane has captured the American schooner Montezuma, belonging to Baltimore, on her way into the rostrated Callao; she had on board a cargo valued at 30,000 dollars. His Lordship had also taken from a port in Pera 70,000 dollars.

The report of a rich prize, with two millions, said to have been captured by Lord Cochrane, is ascertained to be without foundation.

The government of Lima had despatched a fast sailing schooner to cruise off Valparaiso, to apprise any Spanish squadron of the movements of Lord Cochrane, and she had passed in safety his fleet. Subsequently to this, his Lordship had raised the blockade of Callao. His reception at Valparaiso, it was supposed, would not be very flattering, as, previous to his leaving Callao, he declared he would destroy the marine force at that place.

Six field officers and thirty seven of inferior rank, who had been made prisoners by the Insurgent Chief St. Martin, were put to death by his orders, in the village of St. Louis.

LATEST FROM LONDON.  
By the schooner *Cherub* arrived at Boston.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.  
It is stated in a letter from Madrid of August 20, that Ferdinand had finally refused to ratify the Treaty by which the Floridas were to be ceded to the United States. We suppose therefore, that the humane General Jackson, will soon have to take another trip to Pensacola.

The Grand Jury of the county of Lancaster, have rejected all the bills of indictment offered them by Mr. Hunt and his colleagues, charging the magistrates and volunteers of Manchester, with murder and the capital offence of cutting and stabbing, in the unfortunate affair of the 16th inst.

"Negotiations" says one of the letters received in the city, "are still carried on between the British government and that of Spain, for the supply of a quantity of specie, probably in contemplation of the expiration of the act restricting the Bank of England from cash payments. The proposals were in the first instance that nine, and subsequently ten millions should be conveyed from Havana or Vera Cruz, in British ships of war. Hitherto nothing has been definitely determined; but it seems, from the progress which has been made in the negotiation, that Spain is herself at the present moment, so much in want of gold and silver, that none can be spared by her for the use of this country, until next year, at the earliest."

Two mails from London to Gibraltar, who are stated to be in force in the southern provinces of Spain. These circumstances had occasioned much commercial inconvenience.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.  
Policies were on Tuesday opened on the Royal Exchange, to receive 100l. on paying 20l if war is declared between Spain and the United States within two months.

A report of the death of the emperor Alexander is proved to be wholly unfounded. The death of the Russian Minister of the interior, which lately occurred probably gave rise to the rumor.

The sailing of the Cadiz expedition is definitely fixed for the 15th inst.

The reformers in London have resolved to give Mr. HUNT a triumphal entry into that city, and a public dinner. The next route will be from London to America, had been engaged for the dinner, and the toasts had been arranged.

Princess of Wales—It is now believed that the Princess of Wales, is not about to

visit England, and the reason is, that her highness has sent orders to various traders for goods, to be forwarded to Italy; and particularly for a full set of state harness, for her carriage, which was completed last Saturday, and will speedily be shipped for Italy.

NUM. (Spain) Aug. 19.  
The expedition at Cadiz is to sail the end of September. It is to consist of 22,000 men.

There still prevails much agitation in the Kingdom of Valencia; the roads in Catalonia are not safe. The Portuguese, under the pretext of securing their frontier against the depredations of the Gueraillas, have formed a cordoon from Almeida to Elvas.

LONDON, OCT. 10.  
Seven strong Resolutions were passed by the Common Council of London, assembled for the purpose, relative to the late affair at Mendocino. The first declares "the right of Englishmen to assemble and discuss their grievances." Majority 71 to 45.

MILLENBURY (Geo.) Oct. 5.  
HORRID MURDER.

On Thursday night last, Captain John Troutman was cruelly murdered, and cruelly murdered. The circumstances under which it was perpetrated manifested a degree of daring almost unprecedented in the annals of crime, and the manner evinced a total extinguishment of every sentiment and feeling of humanity in the bosom of the assassin. He was shot whilst asleep in his own house! The perpetrator of this inhuman murder is yet unknown.

GEN. JACKSON.—Our correspondent at Nashville, (Tenn.) informs us that General Jackson has been, for some time, dangerously ill.—Doubts are entertained of his recovery. We also learn through the same channel, that a work, vindicating the measures of the general government relative to the Seminole war, will shortly be issued from the press in that place.

THE REPOSITORY.  
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27.

All the notes of the Bank of the United States and its branches of the denomination of five dollars are now received and redeemed with specie, not only at the mother bank, but at each of the offices of discount and deposit, without regard to the places where, on the face of the notes, they are promised to be paid.—*Franklin Gaz.*

Earthquakes.—The shock of an earthquake was sensibly felt at St. Louis, Cape Girardeau, New Madrid, and throughout a large extent of country along the Mississippi, on the morning of the 2d ult. between 2 & 3 o'clock. Another shock was felt at Cape Girardeau on Thursday evening 16th ult. between 10 and 11 o'clock.

In the year 1811-12 we had repeated shocks, of which the seat of the principal violence was the county of New Madrid.

Then, as now, "the portentous comet" preceded these terrible convulsions of the earth; and hardly had this commotion of nature ceased, when the war with the British and Indians broke out. Old people say that the same things happened before the war of the revolution—before Braddock's defeat—and before many other calamities which have afflicted the human race.—A comet, an earthquake, a war, seem, therefore, to follow each other in a sort of natural order, and if hostilities with Spain should grow out of our present difficulties with that country, thousands will be ready to attest that this calamity was presaged by the phenomena which we have just witnessed.—*St. Louis Eng.*

DIRECT FROM CADIZ.

The ship Fanny, Williams, in a short passage from Cadiz, bound to New York put into New Haven on Sunday.—Capt. W. who has dispatches for government, from our Minister at Madrid, proceeded by land to New York. The only information we have been able to gather from this arrival, is that Mr. Forsyth will remain at Madrid till further instructions shall have been received from the President; that the Spanish King did not in fact refuse to ratify the treaty for ceding the Floridas; but suffered the time limited for that purpose to elapse, with an understanding, or an expectation, that the United States would consequently avail herself of the Floridas by immediate occupation; that Ferdinand was induced to this passive measure in consequence of the interference of the British government, which had put in its claim for the cession of the Island of Cuba, or for some other equivalent, as an offset to the present proposed cession to the U. States.

N. Haven Herald.

THE FLORIDAS.

On Saturday last orders were received in Philadelphia from Washington, to transport forthwith from the U. S. stores here to Savannah, 20,000 stand of arms and ordnance, ammunition and equipments for a still greater number of men.

Orders have been received at Baltimore for a strong company of U. S. soldiers now in that city, to proceed to Amelia Island, where we believe there is a heavy train of battering cannon and plenty of ammunition. All these preparatory measures have one tendency. We trust the justice and policy of the measure will be duly examined before it is finally adopted. [No doubt it will be.]

We also learn that the squadron which was under sailing orders under commodore

Morris, have received counter orders and are not to sail for the present. Much conjecture is aloft relative to the objects contemplated by the British government to be effected by the squadron under Sir Thomas Hardy, which is expected on the South American coasts.—*Demo Press.*

SPAIN.

From the preparations which are now, and in fact, for some time past, have been making, it is evident measures of a decided character will be adopted towards Spain. Whether these will eventuate in an open rupture, or merely in taking possession of the territory in question, remains yet to be seen. If war should hazard an opinion on the subject, it would be that orders will be given to occupy the Floridas, leaving it to the interest, the policy, or the pride of the Spanish government, to resent the measure by an open declaration of war.—In that case, although the declaration of war shall have been made by Spain, it originates in this country—for the taking forcible possession of a neighboring territory, while in a state of peace, is, to all intents and purposes, a declaration of war. It is true we have precedents in abundance, and by that government who, probably, will be the most noisy on the occasion—Great Britain—and we may particularly cite the instance of her seizing on the Spanish ships with specie, before the declaration of war was made; an act which excited the indignation of the civilized world. It is, however, ardently to be hoped, and in fact, confidently to be expected, that the government of the United States will adopt no measure which cannot be justified to the world; and, above all, will avoid those examples which odious and tyrannical governments have exhibited, in violating the law of nations.—We have abundant cause for war with Spain—we have suffered from her violence and injustice for 16 years; but she has a miserable, inefficient and degraded government, under the control of other powers, who will, in *mask*, give energy and facility to her resources. The question, then, for consideration, is, the propriety of a declaration of war against Spain, or the occupancy of Florida without it. If the latter measure can be justified to the world, either by our claims, by the safety of our frontiers, or by fears that England may occupy that territory, it is to be preferred to an open declaration of war—for it is conclusive, in our mind, that Spain would ratify the treaty, but cannot do so without complying with the demands of the British, and ceding Cuba to them; and it is better for us to be without the Floridas than to permit the British to have Cuba—to have an island so near to us. Spain may not so secretly desire us to take the Floridas and hold them than by consenting to the measure, open the door to new claims from the allied sovereigns. She is like an insolvent debtor that can only pay borrowed money; all her possessions will not liquidate her debt. There is yet much to be said on the subject: the information possessed by government will, no doubt, justify the steps which are about being taken, and the confidence of the people will give energy to those measures.

National Advocate.

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.

By the *Euphrates* at New York several letters are received of the same purport as the following, which is addressed to a very respectable house in that city.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 11.

"My principal reason for addressing you by this opportunity, is the report prevailing here this day, of some war on the part of this country being in contemplation, and most probably with the United States, which I trust for your sake will prove quite false. Improbable as such an event may at first appear, it becomes not only possible, but probable, with all the concurrent circumstances of the times. This country cannot permit Spain to ratify the Treaty of cession of the Floridas to the United States; this must involve Spain in a war with the Union; she cannot deny her still remaining transatlantic possessions against America; therefore England must do it for her. Moreover it is argued, and plausibly so I think, by many among us, that not only England, but many continental powers are bent upon supporting Spain if necessary against America; besides which they deem it politic to check in time the rapidly growing Colossus of Northern America, showing plainly an unlimited ambition after extension of territory, such as if crowned with success, may prove dangerous to other European powers besides England.—Another reason in support of the probability of the said event rumored, is the present situation of public and private credit in the United States, which is said to be at its lowest ebb, and the conclusion is, that the government could not therefore make any effort commensurate with the exigencies of the occasion, and that thus a disunion in the Union might be created.

If our Cabinet have these views, and the conviction most natural, that the aggrandizing disposition of the United States government cannot for any length of time exert a friendly influence, unless Great Britain wishes to see, besides the Floridas, also Cuba, Mexico, and other Spanish colonies under the dominion of the United States, and all the British possessions in the West Indies worth having, in jeopardy, at the very opening of any future war with her jealous and threatening rival, then an early rupture with the United States assumes indeed much probability.

Two days ago 10 and 12 guineas were gi-

ven at Loyd's, London, to receive 100l if press warrants were issued in ten or twelve days or in a fortnight, 20 guineas to return 100l, if war between Spain and America was declared in six weeks or two months, &c. I give you the report. It prevails here with the reasoning suggested on the occasion, and which certainly makes the dreadful event much less improbable than it appears at first.—You will of course draw your own conclusions from all I have stated, and consider my communication in its proper light. It is ascertained that all the packets at Falmouth preparing for service have been suddenly ordered to sea; this argues at least that something of moment is on the tapis with government."

We are informed the Military Expedition on the Missouri, under Col. Atkinson, will meet the views of the government and be established for the winter at Council Bluffs, by the 26th of this month. After leaving a detachment of the 5th Infantry at Fort Armstrong, and a competent force at Prairie de Chen, Col. Leavenworth went up the Mississippi on the 8th, and arrived at the mouth of St. Peters, near the Falls of St. Anthony on the 24th of August, with the remainder of his Regiment, where he had established his head quarters; having made all his movements and executed his orders with a promptness and efficiency answering the highest expectations of those best acquainted with his military character.—*Nat. Int.*

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

A letter from New Orleans, dated the 15th September, which has been handed us by one of our friends, contains a distressing account of the condition of that city by reason of the sickness which prevails there. Among other things it says—"The fever, within a few days, has abated more for the want of subjects than from any other cause—most that were able having fled. All strangers have rendered their accounts; and are buried, not under the clouds of the valley, but, knocking fast, under a promiscuous mass of half decayed bodies, winding sheets, &c. So numerous have been the interments, that in preparing a new grave, they come in contact with bodies in the most dreadful state. The Mayor has been advised of the state of the burying ground, and requested to order it strewn with lime, of which there is abundance. Whether or not he will deem it expedient to comply with this request, is not yet ascertained. The inhabitants are panic struck at the great mortality, more especially as the disease has attacked the Creoles. This city, without any exception, is the filthiest in the world; dead cats, rats and dogs lying in every direction, to say nothing of the gutters, &c.

It has been very sickly at Natchez, St. Francisville, and all along the river.—They have adopted the most violent measures to arrest its progress, by vacating the towns, and providing the lower classes with houses."

The letter states the interments in two weeks to have been, in one 110, and the other 137.—This in a population of perhaps 25, or 30,000, is horrible.

The whole of Texas, with the exception of two posts, (St. Antonio and Lubalia) is under the authority of the Patriots. Our hunters and traders pass to, and even beyond, the Rio Grande, unmolested.—*Texas Rep.*

The Surgeon of the French frigate *Arethusa*, while lying at New York a few days since, transmitted for publication the following remarkable cure:

"During our stay at Annapolis, a great many of the crew of the French frigate *Arethusa*, were attacked with the cholera morbus, which was quickly put a stop to by the use of rice water, very strong, with much sugar and a little laudanum in it, drank plentifully. Out of one hundred and forty sick, only one died."

Extract of a letter—  
NEWPORT, (KY.) AUG. 23.

"The times here are distressing indeed; the banks, the people, may even the state itself is insolvent—exchange at present is from 25 to 30 per cent.—produce of all description is remarkably low; wheat in Kentucky at 25 cents per bushel, whisky 25 to 33 1/3 cents, and all other articles in proportion.

HEALTH OFFICE,  
BALTIMORE, OCT. 21, 1819.

The Board of Health feel great pleasure in being enabled to state to their fellow citizens, that no case of fever has been reported for the last three days. From the favorable change in the weather, and the opinion of a number of respectable physicians who have attended the sick in the affected district, the Board are justified in concluding, that with proper precaution in ventilating and purifying their houses, the citizens may return to their respective homes, with every reasonable assurance of safety.

By order, P. REIGART, Secy.

Humphreys, Keyes & Hooff,

HAVE FOR SALE,  
Sugars—Teas—Coffee—Molasses,  
Jamaica Spirits—Cognac Brandy,  
OLD RYE WHISKEY,  
Indigo—Madder—Fustic,  
Logwood—Alum,  
Ellicott's wrought and cut NAILS,  
Cotton Yarn of the first quality,  
Wool Cards.

Oct. 20.

Two days ago 10 and 12 guineas were gi-

Charlestown Sunday School.

An examination of the Pupils of the Charlestown Sunday School will take place at the Presbytery meeting house on Saturday the 30th inst. at 3 o'clock. P. M. All persons who have a desire to attend are respectfully invited. The Managers, Teachers and Pupils are requested to meet at the Academy, at half past 2 o'clock, to move in procession to the meeting house.

An address will be delivered by the Rev. J. Matthews. Agreeably to an article in the constitution, it is incumbent on the managers to attend on that day, for the election of officers and the transaction of such other business as may be necessary.

JAMES COWLES, Secy.  
Oct. 27.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Wednesday the 17th of November next, I will offer for sale, a valuable stock of horses, oxen and sheep; also farming utensils, and various other articles, on a credit of twelve months; bonds being well secured. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

WM LEE.

House and Lot For Sale.

The subscriber offers at private sale, that valuable brick house and lot, near the market house, in Charlestown, now occupied as a store by Humphreys and Keyes. The house is two stories high, and is well calculated for a tavern or store. It will also sell a valuable lot of ground, immediately opposite the above, on which there is a large and convenient stable. If this property is not disposed of before the first day of November next, it will on that day be offered at public sale. For terms apply to the subscriber living in Charlestown.

JOHN ANDERSON.  
Oct. 27.

Boarding.

TEN or twelve genteel young men or boys, will be taken as boarders, on reasonable terms.

ESTHER G. BROWN.  
Charlestown, Oct. 27.

PUBLIC SALE.

I WILL expose at public sale, on Thursday the 4th of November next, on a liberal credit, Calf Skins, Soap, Upper and Harness Leather—also a lot of land adjoining the town of Smithfield, with a small house thereon—also my household and kitchen furniture, consisting in part, of a Desk, Bureau, Beds, Tables and Carpets—also my Tanning and Currying tools, &c. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

J. CLARK.  
N. B. As I intend leaving this country in a few days, I hope those who have any claims against me will produce them on that day, and those who owe me will pay me up.

J. CLARK.  
Oct. 27.

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber living near the White House, Jefferson county Va. about the 1st inst. a negro man named

G. G. G. G.

(the property of John Saunders.) He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, very black, has a small scar over one of his eyes, and is about 22 years of age.—He had

**PATRICK'S ECONOMY.**  
While Pat and Tom, with various talk,  
Pass'd off the time one morning's walk,  
The conversation chanced to rove  
Upon a new invention store:  
Says Tom—"I think this new invention  
Deserves each prudent man's attention;  
This stove will answer, (as they say),  
For a fire-place every way—  
For every purpose 'tis as good,  
And one will save full half your wood."  
"Aye, aye," says Pat, "why what a nation  
You Yankees are, for calculation—  
If what you tell is true, my jewel,  
Then what a needless thing is fuel—  
No more I'll use it, no, not I,  
But straight a pair of stoves I'll buy,  
Since one saves half—now, by my should,  
I'll get me two and save the whole."

**MUSCOVIAN FUNERALS.**  
In Muscovy, when a man dies, his friends  
and relations immediately assemble, and seat  
themselves in a circle around the corpse, to  
which they ask the following questions, viz:  
—*Why have you died? Is it because your  
commercial concerns went badly? Or was it  
because you could not obtain the accomplish-  
ment of your desires? Was your wife  
defective in youth or beauty? Or has she  
been faithless to your bed? They then rise  
and quit the house.*  
When they carry the body to be buried, it  
is covered, and conveyed on a bier to the  
brink of the intended grave; the priest reads  
some prayers, the company kiss the dead,  
and retire.  
These ceremonies finished, the priest places  
between the fingers of the dead man a  
piece of paper signed by the patriarch-con-  
fessor, purporting his having been a good  
Christian. This they suppose serves for a  
passport to the other world, and from its  
certifying the goodness of the deceased, St. Peter,  
when he sees it, will open the gates of  
eternal life to him.  
The letter given, the bier is removed, and  
the corpse placed in the grave, with his face  
towards the East.

**Information.**  
THE business transacted under the firm  
of Frame & Lock, ceased on the first inst.  
We return our thanks to our many punctual  
customers, and the public in general, for  
past patronage. All those in arrears are re-  
quested to discharge the same as soon as  
possible, as we are anxious to close the busi-  
ness.  
M. FRAME,  
Wm. F. LOCK.  
Oct. 6.

**NEW FIRM.**  
**WM. F. LOCK, & CO.**  
SOLICITS those who were customers to  
Frame and Lock, and the public generally,  
to call at their old stopping place and get  
good bargains. We have on hand, and in-  
tend keeping, a general assortment of  
**Dry Goods, Groceries, Glass,  
China and Queen's ware, Hard-  
ware and Cutlery;**  
together with such other articles as are gen-  
erally called for—all of which will be sold on  
the lowest terms.  
Charlestown, Oct. 6.

**STOP THE RUNAWAY!**  
ABSCONDED on the 5th Sept from the  
subscriber, living at the White House, Jef-  
ferson county, Virginia,  
**Negro Hannah,**  
aged about 23 years, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches  
high, light complexion, very much marked  
in the face from having had the small pox,  
very talkative, and fond of smoking the pipe.  
Had on when she went away, a blue cross-  
barred Gingham frock and white silk bon-  
net, and took with her a white dress, &c.  
A reward of Fifteen Dollars will be given if  
taken in this state and put in jail, or Thirty  
Dollars if taken in any other state and put  
in jail, so that the subscriber gets her again,  
and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.  
Oct. 13. JOHN LOCK, senr.

**THE SUBSCRIBER,**  
In addition to a general assortment of good  
Medicines,  
HAS FOR SALE,  
The best Putty for window glass,  
Copal Varnish,  
Paints, Liquid blacking,  
Pomice Stone,  
Pewter Sand,  
Rotten Stone,  
Sand paper, BEES WAX,  
Tapers for the sick, &c.  
All of which she will sell low for cash, and  
begs those who owe her to come forward and  
settle with her, as she is in want of money to  
pay her debts.  
Sept. 29. JANE WOODS.

**Blank Books**  
For sale at this Office.  
Sept. 29.

**FOR SALE,  
THE HOUSE AND LOT**  
Owned by the subscriber, in Smithfield,  
situated on the east side of King street, and  
in an eligible situation for business of any  
kind. Terms of sale will be made known by  
application to me, residing in Charlestown.  
THOS. H. HALL.  
Oct. 6.

**Fulling and Dying.**  
THE subscriber hereby informs the pub-  
lic that he has employed a young man as a  
fuller, who comes well recommended, and  
commenced the  
**Fulling and Dying Business,**  
at Mill's Grove, on the 11th inst. where cloth  
will be full'd, dyed and dressed in the neat-  
est manner, and on the shortest notice.  
Those who may favor him with their cus-  
tom, may rest assured that every exertion in  
his power will be made to give them satisfac-  
tion. He will constantly keep on hand, a  
superior quality of DYE STUFFS, and will  
dye any color that may be required. The  
current price will be taken for soft and  
hard soap, which will be given in payment  
for fulling, or cash.  
BENJAMIN BEELER.  
Oct. 13.

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons who purchased at the sale of  
Richard H. L. Washington, dec'd. last Janu-  
ary, are notified that their bonds for the same  
will become due on the 14th of this  
month, and all those that are not punctually  
discharged at that time, will be put in the  
hands of a lawyer for collection.  
JOHN A. WASHINGTON,  
BUSH D. WASHINGTON,  
Adm'ors of R. H. L. Washington, dec'd.  
Oct. 13.

**Trustee's Sale.**  
WILL be sold, to the highest bidder, for  
cash, on Saturday the 27th of November  
next, that valuable house and lot in Charlestown,  
on the main street, at present occupied  
as a store by Humphreys and Keyes—also  
the lot immediately opposite, upon which  
there is a large and convenient stable. The  
above property was conveyed to the subscrib-  
er and William Tate, Esq. in trust, by  
John Anderson, and wife, to secure the pay-  
ment of debts due from said Anderson to  
Thomas Hammond, John Grove, and Sam-  
uel Wright. The sale will take place upon  
the premises, and commence about 2 o'clock,  
P. M.  
TH. GRIGGS, Jr.,  
Surviving Trustee.

Virginia, Jefferson Co. to wit.  
August Court, 1819, being the  
24th day of the month,  
James C. Denale, Plaintiff,  
James English and William P. Craighill,  
Defendants,  
IN CHANCERY.  
THE defendant, James English, not hav-  
ing entered his appearance and given securi-  
ty agreeably to the act of Assembly and the  
rules of this court, and it appearing to the  
satisfaction of the court that he is not an in-  
habitant of this Commonwealth: It is there-  
fore ordered that he appear here on the 4th  
Monday in October next, and answer the bill  
of the complainant; and it is further ordered  
that the defendant Craighill, do not pay, con-  
vey away, or secrete any monies by him ow-  
ing to, or goods or effects in his hands, be-  
longing to the absent defendant English, un-  
til the further order of this court, and that  
a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in  
the Farmers' Repository, printed in Charlestown,  
for two months successively, and posted at  
the front door of the court house of the  
said county of Jefferson.  
A Copy—Teste,  
R. G. HITE, Clerk.  
Sept. 22.

Virginia, Jefferson Co. to wit.  
August Court, 1819, being the  
24th day of the month,  
Jacob Haire, plaintiff,  
Benjamin Bell and William P. Craighill,  
Defendants,  
IN CHANCERY.  
THE defendant, Benjamin Bell, not hav-  
ing entered his appearance, and given securi-  
ty agreeably to the act of Assembly and the  
rules of this court, and it appearing to the  
satisfaction of the court that he is not an in-  
habitant of this Commonwealth: It is there-  
fore ordered that he appear here on the  
fourth Monday in October next to answer  
the bill of the complainant; and it is further  
ordered that, the defendant Craighill do  
not pay, convey away, or secrete, any monies  
by him owing to, or goods, or effects in his  
hands, belonging to the absent defendant  
Bell, until the further order of this court,  
and that a copy of this order be forthwith  
inserted in the Farmers' Repository, printed  
in Charlestown, for two months successively,  
and posted at the front door of the court  
house of the said county of Jefferson.  
A Copy—Teste,  
R. G. HITE, Clerk.  
Sept. 22.

**Blank Attachments**  
For sale at this Office.  
Sept. 22.

**Six Cents Reward.**  
RANAWAY from the subscriber, living  
in Charlestown, an apprentice to the Cab-  
net business, named  
**THOMAS BROWN,**  
about 18 years old. The above reward will  
be given for returning said apprentice, but  
no other charges will be ever  
EPHRAIM S. BELLAR.  
Oct. 20.

**CAUTION.**  
ALL PERSONS are hereby forewarned  
from passing through my farm, on Bullskin,  
and throwing down my fences, in future, as  
I am determined to prosecute all such offen-  
ders to the utmost extent of the law  
ABRAHAM GORRELL.  
Oct. 20.

**Good words will pay  
us no longer.**  
THE PARTNERSHIP existing hereto-  
fore under the firm of Carille & Davis, hav-  
ing expired on the 8th of September last, by  
limitation, the partners are anxious to have  
a final close of their business. In order to  
effect it as speedily as possible, all who are  
indebted to the firm, particularly those who  
have so much neglected our former polite  
and earnest request, are again and the last  
time, solicited to call and pay off their ac-  
counts immediately. To wait any longer  
with you is deemed unnecessary—neither  
time nor justice to ourselves will admit of  
the indulgence we have given you. We for-  
give all former disappointments, hoping that  
you will attend to your own true interest  
now. Should you not do so, rest assured  
that apology will no longer pay us;—there-  
fore we hope that all will evince a willing-  
ness to pay before they get sued; which is  
repugnant to our feelings.  
We return our sincere thanks to all our  
punctual customers and the public gener-  
ally, for the liberal encouragement we have  
received, and inform them the business will  
be conducted in future under the firm of  
JOHN CARILLE, who will attend to set-  
tling up the business of Carille & Davis.  
JNO CARILLE.  
A. DAVIS.  
October 6.

**A NEW FIRM.**  
THE subscriber having purchased the  
stock of goods belonging to Carille & Davis,  
comprising  
A General and Good Assortment of  
**Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery,  
Castings, Queen's Ware, China,  
Groceries, Liquors, &c. &c.**  
Solicits the old punctual customers of Carille  
and Davis, and the public generally, to give  
him a call. He is enabled to sell them as  
cheap goods as can be had in the state of Vir-  
ginia, for cash or country produce.  
JOHN CARILLE.  
Charlestown, Oct. 6.

**FALL AND WINTER  
GOODS**  
NOW OPENING IN SHEPHERDSTOWN.  
THE subscribers hereby inform their cus-  
tomers and the public generally, that they  
have commenced opening their assortment of  
**Fall and Winter Goods,**  
selected (within a few days past) from the  
last arrivals this fall—They consider it  
more than useless to particularize each and  
every article that comprise their present ex-  
tensive assortment, as it is pretty generally  
known in this neighborhood, that it embraces  
almost every article that can be asked for.  
Only come at once and supply your  
wants with FRESH GOODS, at new and  
cheap rates before they are all sold  
JAS S. LANE & TOWNER.  
Shepherdstown, Sept. 22.

**Fulling and Carding.**  
THE subscriber takes this method of in-  
forming his friends and the public, that he  
has engaged Mr. Thos. Crawford, a known  
workman throughout this and the several  
adjoining counties, to conduct the above busi-  
ness for a term of years: From the confi-  
dence placed in his abilities as a workman,  
the subscriber flatters himself that there will  
be general satisfaction rendered to all who  
may please to favor him with their custom.  
JOHN HELLER.  
August 18.

**Bolting Cloths.**  
BEST warranted Bolting Cloths of all  
widths and numbers, for sale at the subscrib-  
ers store in Shepherdstown.  
J. S. LANE & TOWNER.  
Sept. 8.

**THE COMPLETE  
FARRIER,**  
Virginia and Maryland  
Being a copious selection from the best  
treatises on Farriery now extant in the Uni-  
ted States.  
Sept. 8.

**GOODS  
TO SUIT THE TIMES.**  
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE RECEIVED  
THEIR SUPPLY OF  
**Fall & Winter Goods,**  
which are now offered for sale, at the Post  
Office, near to the Market House, for cash,  
or to punctual customers, as usual, on a short  
credit, except sugar and coffee, which are  
cash articles, and must be paid for in ready  
money. The fact cannot be denied that the  
times are hard, notwithstanding purchasers  
will have no reason to complain, if we sell  
them most of the necessary articles for fami-  
ly consumption for something near half the  
usual price in better times. We invite pur-  
chasers who want good bargains, to call and  
supply themselves soon, whilst our assort-  
ment is good.  
Humphreys, Keyes & Hooff.  
Charlestown, Oct. 20.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Overseers of the Poor of Jefferson  
county, will meet at Mr. Haines' Tavern, in  
Charlestown, on Friday the 5th of Novem-  
ber next; at which time application will be  
received for the appointment of a keeper of  
the Poor House, and proposals for supplying  
the poor, the ensuing year, and also for a  
house for the use of the poor. All persons  
interested are requested to attend.  
CHARLES GIBBS, Clk.  
October 20.

**CONWAY SLOAN,**  
IN addition to a general supply of Medi-  
cines, has just received the following sur-  
dries, viz.  
English red lead—white ditto,  
Spanish brown—black lead,  
Venetian red—Fresh madder,  
Cromic yellow, No. 1.—red saunders,  
Prussian blue, No. 1,  
Scraped gum copal—rough ditto do.  
Pumice stone—black varnish,  
Rotten stone—red chalk—white ditto,  
Black and red ink powder—black ink,  
Black lead pencils—writing sand,  
Wafers—sealing wax—tapers,  
Transparent fancy soap,  
Windsor do do—rose ditto,  
Lorillard's Macabau snuff,  
Pyke's do do—Ditto Rappée ditto,  
Scotch snuff in half pound bottles,  
Cut and dried tobacco.  
ALSO,  
Muscatel Raisins—Almonds—Filiberts,  
Martiniq. Cordials,  
Black pepper—white do—long do.  
Cloves—Nutmegs—Mace—Allspice,  
Race Ginger—Ground do.  
Cayenne pepper—English Mustard,  
And a supply of  
FRESH CONFECTION,  
Spanish cigars—country do.  
Oct. 20.

**Coopers Wanted.**  
CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT and  
good wages will be given to two good jour-  
neymen coopers. Apply to the subscriber at  
Bell's mill, about three miles from Smith-  
field.  
URIAH BRADSHAW.  
Oct. 20.

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscribers having experienced much  
inconvenience from their accounts standing  
open from one to four years, and even after  
this indulgence some are disposed to dispute,  
and by means unbecoming the honest man,  
strive to evade payment entirely;—therefore  
to avoid this evil, they have thought proper  
to let no work go until paid for or the ac-  
count closed by note, which terms we are  
persuaded every good man will readily com-  
ply with.  
CHRISTIAN HOLMES,  
JOEL WARD, Jr.  
Oct. 20.

**STRAY COW.**  
STRAYED from the subscriber on the  
14th inst. a light brindle milk cow, about 7  
or 8 years old. The subscriber will be much  
obliged to any person who will give him in-  
formation of her, and will pay any reason-  
able charge.  
ANDREW WOODS.  
Charlestown, Oct. 20.

**John Kreps,**  
INFORMS the public that he has return-  
ed to this county, and again offers his ser-  
vices as an  
**AUCTIONEER.**  
He assures them that every exertion in his  
power will be made to give satisfaction to all  
who may employ him.  
Jefferson county, Oct. 20.

**NAILS.**  
SPIKES, Wrought and Cut Nails, and  
Tacks, of all sizes for sale.  
J. S. LANE & TOWNER.  
Shepherdstown, Sept. 8.

**BLANK DEEDS  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.**  
Oct. 20.

**GOODS  
TO SUIT THE TIMES.**  
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE RECEIVED  
THEIR SUPPLY OF  
**Fall & Winter Goods,**  
which are now offered for sale, at the Post  
Office, near to the Market House, for cash,  
or to punctual customers, as usual, on a short  
credit, except sugar and coffee, which are  
cash articles, and must be paid for in ready  
money. The fact cannot be denied that the  
times are hard, notwithstanding purchasers  
will have no reason to complain, if we sell  
them most of the necessary articles for fami-  
ly consumption for something near half the  
usual price in better times. We invite pur-  
chasers who want good bargains, to call and  
supply themselves soon, whilst our assort-  
ment is good.  
Humphreys, Keyes & Hooff.  
Charlestown, Oct. 20.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Overseers of the Poor of Jefferson  
county, will meet at Mr. Haines' Tavern, in  
Charlestown, on Friday the 5th of Novem-  
ber next; at which time application will be  
received for the appointment of a keeper of  
the Poor House, and proposals for supplying  
the poor, the ensuing year, and also for a  
house for the use of the poor. All persons  
interested are requested to attend.  
CHARLES GIBBS, Clk.  
October 20.

**CONWAY SLOAN,**  
IN addition to a general supply of Medi-  
cines, has just received the following sur-  
dries, viz.  
English red lead—white ditto,  
Spanish brown—black lead,  
Venetian red—Fresh madder,  
Cromic yellow, No. 1.—red saunders,  
Prussian blue, No. 1,  
Scraped gum copal—rough ditto do.  
Pumice stone—black varnish,  
Rotten stone—red chalk—white ditto,  
Black and red ink powder—black ink,  
Black lead pencils—writing sand,  
Wafers—sealing wax—tapers,  
Transparent fancy soap,  
Windsor do do—rose ditto,  
Lorillard's Macabau snuff,  
Pyke's do do—Ditto Rappée ditto,  
Scotch snuff in half pound bottles,  
Cut and dried tobacco.  
ALSO,  
Muscatel Raisins—Almonds—Filiberts,  
Martiniq. Cordials,  
Black pepper—white do—long do.  
Cloves—Nutmegs—Mace—Allspice,  
Race Ginger—Ground do.  
Cayenne pepper—English Mustard,  
And a supply of  
FRESH CONFECTION,  
Spanish cigars—country do.  
Oct. 20.

**Coopers Wanted.**  
CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT and  
good wages will be given to two good jour-  
neymen coopers. Apply to the subscriber at  
Bell's mill, about three miles from Smith-  
field.  
URIAH BRADSHAW.  
Oct. 20.

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscribers having experienced much  
inconvenience from their accounts standing  
open from one to four years, and even after  
this indulgence some are disposed to dispute,  
and by means unbecoming the honest man,  
strive to evade payment entirely;—therefore  
to avoid this evil, they have thought proper  
to let no work go until paid for or the ac-  
count closed by note, which terms we are  
persuaded every good man will readily com-  
ply with.  
CHRISTIAN HOLMES,  
JOEL WARD, Jr.  
Oct. 20.

**STRAY COW.**  
STRAYED from the subscriber on the  
14th inst. a light brindle milk cow, about 7  
or 8 years old. The subscriber will be much  
obliged to any person who will give him in-  
formation of her, and will pay any reason-  
able charge.  
ANDREW WOODS.  
Charlestown, Oct. 20.

**John Kreps,**  
INFORMS the public that he has return-  
ed to this county, and again offers his ser-  
vices as an  
**AUCTIONEER.**  
He assures them that every exertion in his  
power will be made to give satisfaction to all  
who may employ him.  
Jefferson county, Oct. 20.

**NAILS.**  
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J. S. LANE & TOWNER.  
Shepherdstown, Sept. 8.

**BLANK DEEDS  
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Oct. 20.

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
ON Wednesday the 17th of November  
next, I will offer for sale, a valuable stock of  
horses, cattle and sheep; also farming uten-  
sils, and various other articles, on a credit of  
twelve months; bonds being well secured.  
Sale to begin at 10 o'clock.  
WM. LEE.  
Oct. 27.

**Boarding.**  
TEN or twelve genteel young men or  
boys, will be taken as boarders, on reason-  
able terms.  
ESTHER G. BROWN.  
Charlestown, Oct. 27.

**House and Lot For Sale.**  
THE subscriber offers at private sale, that  
valuable brick house and lot, near the mar-  
ket house, in Charlestown, now occupied as  
a store by Humphreys and Keyes. The  
house is two stories high, and is well calcu-  
lated for a tavern or store. He will also sell  
a valuable lot of ground, immediately oppo-  
site the above, on which there is a large and  
convenient stable. If this property is not  
disposed of before the first day of November  
next, it will on that day be offered at  
public sale. For terms apply to the subscrib-  
er living in Charlestown.  
JOHN ANDERSON.  
Oct. 27.

**CONWAY SLOAN,**  
RETURNS his thanks to the public for the  
encouragement he has received, since his  
commencement in business, and hopes by  
unremitting attention, to merit a continuance  
of the same—he would inform them he has  
just opened a complete supply of  
**MEDICINES,**  
of the best quality, and latest importations,  
he deems it unnecessary to enumerate each  
article, as it would occupy too much space to  
appear in a newspaper, he therefore solicits  
a call from Physicians, and others, who can  
then have an opportunity of examining the  
quality of each; as they have been purchas-  
ed at a good time and on good terms, the  
prices will be reasonable.  
Charlestown, Oct. 20.

**Cheap Fall and Winter  
GOODS.**  
Now selling off by the subscriber.  
**New Fall and Winter Goods,  
OF THE FIRST QUALITY.**  
PURCHASED IN BALTIMORE IN THE NICK  
OF TIME.  
Persons wishing to get good bargains, are  
invited to call, and supply themselves for a  
little money.  
DAVID HUMPHREYS.  
Charlestown, Oct. 20.

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able charge.  
ANDREW WOODS.  
Charlestown, Oct. 20.

**CAUTION.**  
ALL PERSONS are hereby forewarned  
from passing through my farm, on Bullskin,  
and throwing down my fences, in future, as  
I am determined to prosecute all such offen-  
ders to the utmost extent of the law  
ABRAHAM GORRELL.  
Oct. 20.

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
I WILL expose at public sale, on Thurs-  
day the 4th of November next on a liberal  
credit, Calf Skins, Seal, Upper and Harness  
Leather—also a lot of land adjoining the  
town of Smithfield, with a small house there-  
on—also my household and kitchen furni-  
ture, consisting in part, of a Desk, Bureau,  
Beds, Tables and Chairs—also my Tanning  
and Currying tools, Table, &c. Terms will  
be made known on the day of sale.  
J. CLARK.  
N. B. As I intend leaving this county in  
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**Selected from Curiosities of Literature.**  
POPE SIXTUS THE FIFTH.  
A singular revolution of fortune hap-  
pened to Pope Sixtus the Fifth. He was origi-  
nally a swine herd. When he first came to  
Rome, he was considered to be beggar.  
Having collected a little silver, he one day  
stood deliberating with himself, whether he  
should employ it in the purchase of a loaf,  
which the meanness of his appetite reminded  
him would prove a very agreeable acqui-  
sition, or, in a pair of shoes, which his ten-  
toes terribly complained of wanting. In  
this conflict of irresolution, his face betrayed  
the anxiety of his mind. A tradesman, who  
had for some time observed his embarrassment,  
asked him the occasion of it. He told him  
frankly the cause; but he did it in a  
so facetious manner, that the tradesman re-  
solved to finish his perplexity by inviting  
him to a good dinner. When Sixtus became  
Pope, he did not forget to return the dinner  
to the benevolent tradesman.  
To give an instance of his abilities as a  
politician. When he first aspired in his  
mind to the Popedom, while he was yet a  
Cardinal, he counterfeited illness and old  
age for fifteen years. During the convales-  
cence was assembled to create a Pope, he  
continually leaned on his crutch; and very  
frequently interrupted the sage deliberations  
of the conclave by a hollow cough, and violent  
spitting. This scheme took so well, that  
the Cardinals fell into the trap; and every  
one thinking that, by electing Sixtus, he  
might himself stand a chance of being in a  
short time elected, he was chosen unani-  
mously. Soon after the election was com-  
pleted, the new Pope performed a Miracle:  
his legs became vigorous; his body, that had  
been before curved, became firm and erect;  
he cough was dissipated; and he shewed, in  
a short time, of what he