

# FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

[No. 606.]

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

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1819.

[No. 606.]

### BALLAD OF SMILES.

If Life like a Bubble, evaporates fast,  
You must take of your wine, if you wish it to last;  
For a Bubble may soon be destroyed with a puff,  
If it is not kept floating in liquor enough.

If Life like a Flower, as grave moralists say,  
'Tis a very good thing to understand the right way,  
For if Life's like a Flower, every blockhead can tell  
If you'd have it look fresh you must water it well.

That Life is a Journey, no mortal disputes;  
Then we'll liquor our brains, boys, instead of our boots,  
And each top shall own, on Life's road as he reels,  
That a spur in the head is worth two on the heels.

If Life like a Lamp, then to make it shine brighter,  
We'll assign to *Melville* the post of lamp lighter;  
We'll cherish the flame with *Opport* so stout,  
And drink *Berendy*, boys, till we're fairly burnt out.

The World to a Theatre taken 't has been,  
Where each one around bears his part in the scene;  
'Tis ours to be tipsy, 'tis matter of fact,  
That the more you all drink, the better you'll act.

Life fleets like a dream—like a vision appears—  
Some laugh in their slumbers, and others shed tears;  
But of us, when we wake from our dream, 't will be said,  
That the tears of the *Inkered* were all that shed.

### THE CLOSE OF SUMMER.

I love to hear the morning wind  
Of Autumn—how it charms the mind!  
It has a kind, unobtrusive power,  
Like Summer's twilight pensive hour.

In forests ting'd with every dye,  
I love to hear the dying sigh  
Of Summer—while her latest song,  
The red-breast chants the boughs among.

I love to lose a morning dream,  
To rove along the rippling stream;  
And see the faded foliage show,  
Upon its surface gaily flow.

At evening's hour I love to stray  
Along the river's winding way,  
And listen to the murmuring rill,  
As soft it steals above the hill.

And, mark, as onward I advance,  
The moon-beams on the waters dance;  
And view the starry world of light,  
Reflected in the mirror bright.

The heaven within whose peaceful breast,  
The weary hour ere long to rest—  
There is a rapture in the view,  
A majesty and beauty too!

Shall seasons come and roll away,  
And no instructive word convey?  
The summer flowers that faded fell,  
Oft but approaching winter tell!

Whose language is to mortal ear,  
All things are transitory here;  
Look not with envious eyes,  
On things of earth so soon to die.

How poor the heart whose hopes of bliss  
Are centred in a world like this!  
Unconscious minds were made to soar  
Above the enjoyments of an hour.

For could earth's joys, with ardor sought  
Be with our anxious struggles bought;  
They'd lose their shining worth, possess'd,  
And fail to fill the vacant breast.

### ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

When Congress first convened under the new constitution, at Philadelphia, a tall, stately and venerable man, went into a store, and enquired of the merchant if he had pipes for sale. He received an answer in the affirmative, and the stranger desired him to unhead one of the pipes, as he wished to examine the quality of the apples, promising to pay him extra for his trouble. The merchant refused a compliance with this request, even if it was made by the President of the United States. The stranger said that he was confident he would unhead the barrel, remarking at the same time that he was obliged to leave the store for a few moments, and that he expected to find the barrel open on his return—he then abruptly departed. A gentleman who was at that time in the store, inquired of the merchant whether he knew the name of the customer whom he had treated so cavalierly—he replied that he did not, he never heard of the name, which he no sooner heard, than the hammer began to rattle about the hoops with uncommon industry, and the barrel was unheaded, just as the stranger returned. With a grave smile on his face, he examined, professed himself pleased with, and purchased the pipe, desiring at the same time that a bill might be made out and receipted. The merchant attempted to make out the bill, but applied to the gentleman who informed him of the name of his new customer, and requested his assistance, as his own hand trembled so much that he was unable to write. This assistance was furnished, the bill made out, receipted, the stranger paid his money and departed. Reader, do you wish to know the name of this illustrious stranger, so capable of shaking the nerves even of Americans! One man only could do this, and that one was WASHINGTON!—*Balt. Chron.*

### 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. He 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.

### 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 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.

### Fulling and Carding.

THE subscriber takes this method of infusing 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.

### 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 in large and convenient stable. The above property was conveyed to the subscriber and William Tate, Esq. in trust, by John Anderson, and wife, to secure the payment of debts due from said Anderson to Thomas Hammond, John Grove, and Samuel Wright. The sale will take place upon the premises, and commence about 2 o'clock, P. M.

TH. GRIGGS, Jr.  
Surviving Trustee.

Oct. 13.

### 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.

### 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.

JANE WOODS.

Sept. 29.

### Fulling and Dying.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public 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 fulled, dyed and dressed in the neatest manner, and on the shortest notice. Those who may favor him with their custom, may rest assured that every exertion in his power will be made to give them satisfaction. He will constantly keep on hand, and will dye any color that may be required. The current price will be given for soft hard soap, which will be taken in payment for fuling, or cash.

BENJAMIN BEELER.

Oct. 13.

### 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. 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 or Territory, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

JOHN LOCK, senr.

Oct. 13.

Virginia, Jefferson Co. to wit.

August Court, 1819, being the 24th day of the month

Jacob Haire, against, Benj. Bell and Wm. P. Craighill, Defts.

### 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 Craighill do not pay, 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,

Sept. 22.

Virginia, Jefferson Co. to wit.

August Court, 1819, being the 24th day of the month

James C. Deneale, Plaintiff, against, James English and William P. Craighill, 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 Craighill, do not pay, 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,

Sept. 22.

Humphreys, Keyes & Hooff,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Sugars—Teas—Coffee—Molasses, Jamaica Spirits—Cogniac Brandy, OLD RYE WHISKEY, Logwood—Alum, Illicio's wrought and cut NAILS, Cotton Yarn of the first quality, Wool Cards.

Oct. 20.

### NOTICE.

THE subscribers having experienced much inconvenience from the 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 account closed by note, which terms we are persuaded every good man will readily comply with.

CHRISTIAN HOLMES,  
JOEL WARD, Jr.

Oct. 20.

### JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

### THE COMPLETE

Virginia and Maryland

### FARRIER,

Being a copious selection from the best treatises on Farriery now extant in the United States.

J. S. LANE & TOWNER.

Sept. 8.

### 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.

### 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 credit, except sugar and coffee, which are cash articles, and must be paid for in ready money.—The fact cannot be denied that times are hard, notwithstanding purchasers will have no reason to complain, if we sell them most of the necessary articles for family consumption for something near half the usual price in better times. We invite purchasers who want good bargains, to call and supply themselves soon, whilst our assortment is good.

Humphreys, Keyes & Hooff,

Charlestown, Oct. 20

### 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 purchased at a good time and on good terms, the prices will be reasonable.

Charlestown, Oct. 20.

### Good words will pay us no longer.

THE PARTNERSHIP existing heretofore under the firm of Carille & 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 on this last day, 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 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 sincere 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 CARILLE, who will attend to settling 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 Virginia, for cash or country produce.

JOHN CARILLE.

Charlestown, Oct. 6.

### STRAY CATTLE.

ESCAPED from my pasture a few weeks since, a light colored brindled STEER, then in good order, four years old, and marked in ea h year with a crop, a slit and underbit.—Also, a YEARLING of the same mark—flesh marks and color not recollectred. I will liberally reward any person who will bring the above cattle home, or give me such information as will enable me to recover them.

JOHN YATES.

### Five Dollars Reward.

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

GEORGE,

(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 on when he absconded a blue cloth coat, linen pantaloons, coarse shoes, and fur hat, and took with him a variety of other clothing. It is supposed that he is now, and will be lurking about Harpers Ferry, as he has a wife at that place. The above reward will be given, and all reasonable expenses paid, if brought home.

BENJ. DAVENPORT.

Oct. 27.

### TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMERS' REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the commencement, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance—no paper will be discontinued, except at the option of the Editor, until arrears are paid.

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

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

### FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

#### DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

I was conversing a few evenings ago with an old friend on the subject of prevailing vices, and contrasting the past with the present. I imagined that society had somewhat improved, that morality seemed to be more felt and studied than it was formerly; and that a disposition, generally speaking, seemed to prevail of doing what was right. I take no pleasure in dwelling on the dull touches and agreeable flints to admire; nor would I censure a community for faults which were not apparent, or withhold that meed of praise which merit, virtue and good actions, claim. I therefore thought, that among decreasing vices I might reckon gambling, which I flattered myself was happily getting daily into disrepute. You are in error, observed my friend, and I am sorry to say it. "Once gambling was confined to a high sphere: none but kings and noblemen were authorised to rob their people, and then each other. Under this friendly and seductive mask it shortly spread like an epidemic, and infected what was called the lower classes; the mechanic and the laborer was preserved by that purity of thought which arises from employment and economy—but, alas! the disease has even affected them. Come, said he, it is a pleasant night—take a walk with me, and I will show you how this vice is nourished in the heart of a moral community. I will attend you, said I, if you even lead me where no "lamp burns"—my powers of locomotion are at least equal to yours. We took our departure as St. Paul's chimed eight o'clock; and, after crossing several squares, and passing through lonely alleys, we entered what seemed to be a tavern, and on going up stairs in a long room, we found a large table, surrounded by mechanics, dirty laborers, and ragged boys; they were employed at a game called *lotto* or *king*; the master drew the numbers from a wheel, while the company covered such as appeared on small placards before them; and when they obtained a certain number, they claimed and took the purse. Here was high life in miniature: loud and boisterous mirth, obscene language, and deep imprecations, prevailed among this clan of apprentice boys, who, instead of being detained at their honest labor, stole an hour and probably the means to gratify a vicious propensity.

Masters have the same duty to perform as parents, and while they receive credit in sending an honest apprentice forth, they cannot escape a great portion of censure if that apprentice is an idler and a gambler. We left this humble habitation of vice, to examine some of a more elevated character, (for vice has degrees,) and we shortly entered a celebrated billiard room, brilliantly illuminated, and the glare of light introduced to our view a number of young men, genteelly dressed; they were merchants and attorney's clerks, together with a few who had no pursuits at all: I watched them for an hour, a couple played for wine—a party was made up for pool, in which game several played for money, while the lookers on smoked segars and drank brandy and water—others were heard in abundance—and the smashing of maces and bouncing of balls, and cries for the water; gave a dismal coloring to the scene. Here was another picture of vice which debased the character of our city. Could the parents and employers of these young men find no other pursuit for them? Were they so indifferent to their morality and prosperity as to pass over in silence these nightly and daily debauches? If they had no employment, why not improve their mind and amuse their fancy with a book? If they had no book and their time was heavy, why not pass an hour with a neighboring friend, or a pleasant and worthy family. And if these advantages are denied them, and they have no book, no friend, but must walk the streets at night to search for objects of amusement, let them enter those places of worship which are nightly opened, and join in prayer and anthem; there they will find a friend—a true one, who never turns a deaf ear to a sincere applicant. How much more delightfully would their moments pass than thus hurrying their honor and prosperity, their health and industry, in an untimely grave of debauchery and excess.

I took my departure from this scene, as

my friend told me there was yet a higher sphere of vice to visit—and we shortly entered a large brick house, and found a suit of rooms, splendidly furnished and lighted—several card tables surrounded with persons playing whist and faro.—We were introduced formally, for ceremony was maintained in this temple, as they were all gentlemen there—all whose debts were debts of honor. On a side table refreshments were placed, and I was invited, in the most flattering manner, to take punch, the hospitable host, no doubt, intending to ply me with liquors in order to "screw my courage to the sticking point."

The whist players were amusing themselves with playing for 50 dollar points, a mere trifle; and one observed, that he should quit whist and try faro, if he lost more than \$300. Finding so little interest in looking on, I placed myself near the faro table: here were several venturing with all the zeal of a most unatural and hectic excitement—their faces, the alternate pictures of hope and despair—fear, joy, anxiety, and agitation prevailed: here was one filling up checks on the bank and losing them quickly, yet going on to fill, even to ruin—another with a pile of notes and half eagles before him, on which he ever and anon stole a greedy and delightful glance, while his opposite neighbor, who had lost his all, fixed his wan and sunken eye on the glittering store, in deep despair—here was one striking rapidly up and down the room, beating his head that "let the folly in and the day reason out"—there another pouring down glass after glass, to drown reflection—while a third sat gnawing the ends of his fingers, and muttering cursers, "loud and deep" Maudslov's infatuation!—To what will this avarice—this "*auri sacra fames*," lead men to? I recognised, among these last mortals, several gentlemen of family and respectability—several merchants who subsequently stopped payment, but could give no account of forty thousand dollars.

Here they were destroying the hopes of their family, and sinking their peace of mind in a gambling house, while the fond and estimable wife counted their sad hours of their absence, and alone in their sumptuous dwellings, waiting night after night for their return—pacing the room in perturbation—raking together the expiring embers—marking the glimmering of the dying taper—starting at every rustling sound—her heart, which should be tranquil, beating with alarm until the truant husband's well known knock revives and animates her—when his disordered dress, his pale and angered countenance, and the deep drawn sigh of misfortune, draws from his heartbroken companion the silent tear of agony—while cold, and comfortless, with aching head and heart, he throws his listless person on his bed, and groans the live long night with a poor wife whom his vices have made wretched. Shame—shame, that a man should permit his reason to be thus sacrificed by an inordinate thirst of gain, a miserable, misguided infatuation! No gambler ever died rich; though fortune for years may have deluded him with smiles, yet she deserts him at his utmost need; and bread, which honest labor earns, is sweeter to the appetite, and a greater cordial to the soul, than the luxuries purchased with the gains at play—gains acquired only to be again lost—gains obtained at the expense of the peace, happiness, and prosperity, of whole families.

HOWARD.

### Extract from Dr. Caldwell's Memoirs of the life of General Green.

This work, on the eve of issuing from the press, will doubtless possess a high degree of interest. We are to the public in the autumn the permission to make the following extracts:

### BATTLE OF RAMSAOUR'S MILL.

"Equally perhaps unknown to most of the inhabitants, and singularly neglected in the history of our country, is another very gallant partisan adventure achieved on the 23d of June, 1780. Neither American regulars nor British soldiers having any concern in this spirited affair, it was fought by raw militia men of the whig and tory parties.

About twelve hundred of the latter having assembled under the command of Col. Moeé, encamped in a strong position at Ramsaour's mill a few miles westward from Catawba river, and in the vicinity of the line which separates North and South Carolina. In which of the two states the encampment was situated is not at present distinctly recollectred, although the writer of this narrative has been frequently on the spot.

In addition to rapine, and the production of general distress, a favorite object of this party was to overawe and weaken the adjacent country, by capturing and carrying within the British lines, a number of its most influential inhabitants—Besides being thus prevented from taking a lead in active measures of resistance these were to be held as hostages for the good conduct and neutrality of their friends.

To defeat the mischievous purposes of this party and to dislodge them from their

strong hold, the most spirited of the whigs from Lenoir, a neighboring county, assembled to the amount of three hundred men, under the command of Col. Locke. These consisted principally of foot, but in part, of a small corps of mounted infantry armed with rifles, pistols, and sabres, led by capt. Falls, an officer of peculiar gallantry and worth.

This hasty levy of soldiers presented a spectacle eminently interesting. They were fresh from their homes, their private habits unbroken, no discipline or concert of action among them, and all their domestic feelings clinging around their hearts.

They were in the true sense of the expression, friends and neighbors, being all from the same settlement, and perfectly known to each other in private life. In the whole party there was not an individual who had not repeatedly united with the others in rural sport and social enjoyments. As citizens, they were all of the same rank and respectability. They were masters of the soil they had assembled to defend.

Of this corps of patriots the military prowess were entirely untried; not one of them with the exception of capt. Falls having ever confronted an enemy in the field. Their only warfare acquirement was great experience and skill in the use of the rifle. In that qualification they had few superiors.

Being all dressed in their common apparel, they exhibited no uniformity of appearance.—To remedy this, and to distinguish themselves from the tories, who were known to be dressed in the same way, they fastened over the crowns of their hats from back to front, descending to the rims on each side, strips of white paper about two inches broad. Each one brought to the place of rendezvous his own rifle, fifty rounds of powder and ball, a week's provision, and a light blanket.—That they might be perfectly unincumbered, neither baggage wagon nor pack horse was attached to the party.

Thus accoutred, eager for battle, and panting for glory without waiting for a considerable force that was assembling in Rowan, a neighboring county, under general Rutherford to join them, they moved in haste and silence towards the scene of action.

The second day's march brought them into the immediate vicinity of their object. They encamped for the night, determined to strike, and hoping to surprise the enemy in the morning. But in this they were disappointed.

On advancing to the attack about break of day, they found the foe on the alert and ready to receive them. They therefore resolved to wait until it should be completely light, that the aim of their rifles might be the more deadly.

The morning opening, disclosed to them a preparation for defence and resistance, much more formidable than they expected to find. The enemy were posted on top of a hill covered with timber which afforded them a shelter. Their flanks were protected on one side by a mill dam, and on the other by a swamp, a small stream of water flowing in the rear. In front of their encampment was erected, of stakes and brush wood, a breast work so compact, as to be proof against small arms, and to impede in a great measure, the operation of cavalry. A strong detachment of the foe,



A NEW SUBJECT.

FROM THE BALTIMORE TELEGRAPH.

National Dress—If the thing be not absolutely impossible, there are some strong arguments in favor of establishing a National Dress for Americans.

Strange as the idea may seem at the first glance, it is believed that a little more consideration will give it importance.

By a National dress—no matter what fashion—say like the Armenian, a sort of cloak and loose trousers—millions might be saved every year to the country.

It would be much cheaper—because not subject to the caprices of fashion; because it would wear much longer, and need not be made of such expensive stuff as it now is. A cloth robe in winter—and a thick silk or a thin worsted one for summer.

It would be, beyond all comparison, more becoming. Nothing can be less dignified or manly than the prevailing English dress. Its only recommendation is its convenience for business. But another might be adopted just as convenient for business, and infinitely more graceful and proper for other occasions.

Even in business, a tight coat is not always necessary; and our business hours are but a small portion of the twenty-four.

Lastly, it would contribute more to give us a national character all over the world, at home and abroad, than all other circumstances together for a whole century. To be known as an American to Europe, is to be distinguished. Why, then, shall we disguise our national character in English dress? There is no policy in it—no economy, no propriety in the present dress; and there are all these qualities, in an eminent degree, in having peculiar national habiliments.

DISADVANTAGES. None—none. If there be any, let them be pointed out.

It is no argument against us, that the English dress is universal in Europe; because, first, it is not true; and next, though it were, it only proves that the English have too great an influence in Europe.

When the Russians, under Peter, were ordered to cut their beards, and dress like Englishmen, it was an acknowledgment of inferiority. But we feel no inferiority to the British, or any other nation. We are, at least, equal; and it is as fair for us to manifest our equality, by daring to be independent of their customs.

FROM THE AURORA.

Mr. Duane: I observed some time since, in the Aurora, an article copied from a Baltimore paper, on the subject of a national dress.

I have waited a considerable time, in the hope that a measure so obviously tending to the good of the community, would readily find numerous and able supporters: I thought I had reason to hope that almost any measure which tended to dignify the American character, and release our citizens from the thralldom of foreign habits of extravagance and folly, would have found advocates among the humane, the intelligent, and the patriotic.

The establishment of a national dress, which should at once combine neatness, elegance, convenience, and durability, would be a desideratum in national economy—it would be a bold step towards republican simplicity, and republican dignity and morality.

Are the citizens of the United States, who claim that "birthright which is the noblest boon of Heaven"—who pretend to stand on the proud eminence which distinguishes them above all the nations of the earth—where man justly renders to his fellow being all that he claims for himself—shall they become the servile imitators of all that is base, pernicious, and ridiculous, in the slavish monarchies of Europe?

If the people of this country value their liberties, they must devise some measure to check the increasing habits of luxury, extravagance, and folly, which now pervade the land, with a hand steady and palsying to freedom. Already do we feel the degrading effects of our folly, by the pecuniary distresses of all classes, resulting from the excessive importations of foreign superfluities, and the consequent importation of foreign notions and ideas, which ought forever to remain exiles from a people who avow an equality of rights.

the people to this subject, which, though it may seem inconsiderable to some, I consider of the greatest importance. It would not only establish a costume by which Americans would be known and respected in foreign countries, but would secure their dress from that eternal, vexatious, and ridiculous mutation to which it must always be subjected by foreign fashions, so long as it is controlled by them. I trust little need be said on this subject to convince republicans of the egregious folly of such a dependence upon foreign and despotic nations—those hot beds of luxury, vice, and moral depravity.

Americans! are you content that your dress, with all its constant changes, should be under the supreme arbitration of half a dozen British tailors, to whom a million of you must bow with the most servile adoration; and are you willing that your habits, your manners, and your ideas of politeness should be copied from the abject pliancy and minions of a degenerate European court? ANAXAGORAS.

Extract of the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot, dated ST. THOMAS, 17th October, 1819.

Since I have had the pleasure of addressing you, I have received from ANGSTURA a number of official documents of the army under the command of Gen. Bolivar, from which I have selected the enclosed as the most important; there are others of both subsequent and anterior dates of less consequence than the enclosed, but all detailing a series of successes up to his occupation of the capital and Kingdom of Santa Fe, and there is every reason to believe from their contents, that the Spanish authority is annihilated in that quarter. Time will not admit of my translating the others to forward you now, but should I have leisure, I shall do so by the next conveyance that offers. I hand you a list of American arrivals and departures since my last, and am, &c.

GENERAL STAFF.

Bulletin of the liberating army of New Granada, No. 4.—Battle of Boyaca.

Yesterday at daylight our advanced corps giving notice that the enemy was in march by the road of Samaca, the army was put under arms and as soon as it was ascertained that he was passing the bridge of Boyaca, in order to open direct communication and be in contact with the Capital, we marched by the high road to prevent him, or force him to give battle.

At two in the afternoon the enemy's first division reached the bridge, where he saw only our advanced Cavalry. Not then able to ascertain our force, and believing those opposed to him were only a reconnoitering party, he attacked them with his Cazadores, to clear the way whilst the main body followed up. Our divisions quickened their march, and to the great surprise of the enemy, the whole of our infantry showed themselves in a column on a height commanding his position. The enemy's van had ascended part of the road following our advance, and the remainder of his army was below about a quarter of a league from the bridge and showed a force of 3000 men. One battalion of Cazadores of the van sent out a company as skirmishers, and with the remainder in column attacked the enemy's Cazadores and drove them back precipitately to a wall, from whence they were also dislodged; they then passed the bridge and took up a position on the other side, and in the mean time our infantry came down and the cavalry marched along the road. The enemy made a movement by his right, which was opposed by the rifles of the British company. The battalions of Barcelona and Paez's Bravos with the squadron of cavalry of the upper plain marched by the centre. The battalion of the line of New Granada, and the guards of the rear, joined the battalion of Cazadores and formed the left. The columns of Tunja and Socorro remained in reserve. The action began at the same instant all along the line. Gen. Anzotegui directed the operations of the centre and right; he ordered a battalion to be attacked which the enemy had sent out as skirmishers in a plain, and forced it to retire on the main body, which formed in a column on a height, with 3 pieces of artillery in the centre, and 2 corps of cavalry in the flanks, waited the attack. Our troops of the centre, disregarding the fire of some corps of the enemy posted on their left flank, attacked the main body. The enemy gave a most dreadful fire, but our troops with the most daring movements executed with the strictest discipline, surrounded all the enemy's corps. The squadron of cavalry of the upper plain charged with its wonted valor, and from that moment all the efforts of the Spanish General were fruitless; he lost his position. The company of horse grenadiers (all Spaniards) was the first that fled. The infantry endeavored to form on another height, and was instantly destroyed. A corps of cavalry in reserve, waited ours with the line in rest, and was pierced through and through by our lancers: the whole Spanish army in complete rout and closed on all sides, after suffering dreadful carnage, threw down their arms and surrendered. With an almost simultaneous movement Gen. Santander who directed the operations of the left, and who had met with inconsiderable resistance from the enemy's van to which he only opposed his Cazadores, charged with some companies of the battalion of the line and the guards of the rear, passed the bridge and completed the victory.

All the enemy's army remains in our hands. Gen. Barreiro, commander in chief of the army of New Granada, is a prisoner, was taken in the field of battle by a soldier of the 1st rifles, Pedro Martinez; the 2nd in command, Col. Ximenes, is also a prisoner; almost all the commandants and majors of corps, a multitude of inferior officers and more than 1600 men are likewise taken, and moreover all the arms, ammunition, artillery, horses &c. &c. Hardly fifty men have escaped, and amongst them some chiefs and officers of cavalry who fled before the action was decided. Gen. Santander with the van pursued at the same time the dispersed to this place, and Gen. Anzotegui with the remainder of the army, remained all night in the field. The advantages are incalculable which will ensue to the Republic from the glorious victory of yesterday. Our troops never triumphed more decisively, and have seldom engaged troops so well disciplined and so well commanded. Nothing can be compared to the intrepidity with which Gen. Anzotegui at the head of two battalions and a squadron of cavalry, attacked and overthrew the enemy's main body, and to him the victory is in a great measure due. General Santander made his movements with vigor and firmness. The battalions, Paez's bravos and the first of Barcelona and the squadron of the Upper Plain, fought with astonishing valor. The columns of Tunja and Socorro joined the left on the battle being decided. In short, his Excellency is highly satisfied with the behaviour of every chief, officer and soldier of the liberating army on this memorable day.

Our loss consists of 13 killed and 53 wounded, amongst the former, Lieut. Colonel N. Perez, and the Rev. Miguel Diaz, Captain of the van; and amongst the latter, Major Joseph Raphael de las Heras, Capt. Johnson and Lieut. Rivero.

General Head Quarters, in Venta Quemada, 8th of August, 1819. (Signed) C. SOUBLETTE, Chief of the Staff.

Further particulars of the recent success of the Patriots.

The Editor of the Baltimore Patriot has been favored with the following letter from a very intelligent source, dated TRINIDAD, OCT. 1, 1819.

I have now the happiness to enclose to you the Bulletin No. 5, 4 and 5, from the army of General Bolivar of New Granada, by which you will find that he has beaten and taken prisoners the whole of the Spanish forces opposed to him in these highly important Provinces, by which the emancipation of the new world is insured beyond a doubt. The General says he has found upwards of one million of money in the mint, and that the property of government and of individuals connected therewith is enormous. Some accounts state the treasure at 3,000,000 dollars. The stores are filled with every requisite to equip a large army, and no doubt, Bolivar will quicken his march upon Venezuela after putting things in order in the provinces. The plan for the ensuing campaign is to unite all the troops and make a dash upon Morillo, who, it is said, is in Venezuela, bevidered. It is computed, that the patriot forces will exceed 12,000 men, exclusive of any troops that Bolivar may bring down with him. English's British Legion are in our neighborhood, at Maturin, and by letters of the 16th inst. from Margareta, I learn that nearly 1000 men of Deva's expedition had arrived there, but in consequence of their having allowed his squadron to disperse to cruise in the Gulf, fleet had made their appearance and were actually blockading the Island, in order to intercept the troops expected from Ireland. The Admiral sent me a fletcher to advise me of this circumstance, and I immediately sent a fast sailing vessel to cruise between this and Tobago, to suppress all vessels coming that way and to order them into this Gulf to join the British troops in Maturin—and I trust we shall be in time to save many of them from falling into the hands of the Spaniards.

A change has lately taken place in the administration. &c. in Angostura. Arismendi has been elected Vice President. Maturin is the command of the army in Command and Jolly to the active conducting of the marine operations. Letters speak highly of the activity of Arismendi, and the great improvements already made in the state of affairs in Guyana. Zea, though out of office, lends him a hand in the despatch of the office concerns. A large sum of money (400,000) was momentarily expected down at Angostura. I am sorry to tell you that it has been uncommonly sickly here lately. We have lost Col. Elsom, Prinsep, Winslop, Trevesen, and many others; it has also taken off the poor man, and his wife and son, who went from Philadelphia with Alderson, with the patent guns.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Norfolk Herald, dated GIBRALTAR, SEPT. 2.

"Although the Treaty is not ratified, it does not appear that it is absolutely rejected, but that the matter is referred once more to Washington and it will remain with our government to decide what measures they may please to adopt. Meanwhile Mr. Fox has taken a house at Madrid, more suitable to his rank, and having more the appearance of his intention to be a permanent resident, which looks somewhat as if he thought that the wishes of Spain were not insuperable. But what it is that at the last day of grace is required by Spain, and which could not have been plainly discerned on the first reading of the Treaty, and suggested at that mo-

ment so as to have met the approbation of the American Government by this time, we must wait patiently to hear from your side of the water.

"O'Donnell who was to have commanded the expedition from Cadiz, and who only a month ago was invested with new honors for his loyalty in suppressing the conspiracy amongst the troops, has been found to be so much implicated in that transaction, that he is banished to Palmyra. SERRITEN, second in command, is also in disgrace.

"They write from Madrid that Portugal has agreed by treaty to give Monte Video to Spain for 28,000,000 rials, (\$1,400,000). Where the money is to come from nobody knows.

POSTON, NOV. 7.

By the schr. Zephyr, we have received Gibraltar papers to Oct. 2. The U. S. ship Hornet, and the frigate Guerriere were in port on the 4th, the former waiting the arrival of Capt. Reid from Cadiz, and the latter bound to Leghorn.

Gibraltar, Oct. 2.—The progress of the malady unfortunately appears to have been more rapid at Cadiz than on the island of Leon, as one of the Madrid Gazettes received last week, spoke of a few cases only in the hospitals and private houses, and the accounts which came to hand on Wednesday, state them to have amounted at the beginning of this week to several thousands, and the number of daily deaths to upwards of 60. The conduct of the Bishop, on this trying occasion, is truly exemplary—he is constantly with the sick, to whom he administers, in person, the sacraments and every assistance in his power. We are likewise concerned to find, that the fever has far spread to Seville, and to several other towns and villages in the province. In the capital, however, the letters of the latest date, represent it as still confined to the ward of Santa Cruz, but the alarm was so great that the Courts of justice and the Holy Office had been shut up; the authorities whose presence were not required to the city, were preparing to leave it; and upwards of 20,000 persons had already withdrawn to the towns bordering on Extramadura. The Head Quarters of the Expedition (for South America) were at Arcos, and the troops in the neighborhood of the mountains of Ronda.

A Royal Decree issued at Madrid on the 16th of August, after a short preamble stating that many Jews from this garrison, Tetuan, and other ports, had in Spain, particularly at Cadiz, Algeziras and Seville, and present themselves with passports from the civil authorities, before the tribunals of the Inquisition, requesting to be admitted to abjure their errors, directors of the general, Governors and Magistrates, of the rear and frontier towns, and all concerned, to prevent any Hebrew from landing, or proceeding into the interior, without his Majesty's previous permission or due notice to the officers of the inquisition.

The remains of the late King and Queen had arrived at that place, bringing the information that fifteen hundred troops were to sail from the latter to the former place in a few days, and that the Captain had put in close confinement the Governor of the vessel, for giving publicity to the report."

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

CHARLESTOWN SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

Saturday the 16th, had been appointed for the quarterly examination of this school. At 10 o'clock, P. M. the Managers, Teachers, and Scholars who had been invited to the Presbyterian church, walked in procession to the school, where the exercises commenced with singing and prayer. The exercises from Scripture, Catechisms and Hymns were read, and the tickets returned by the scholars, and the number of the scholars, and good behavior, were returned by each scholar to the Managers. Premiums were distributed in proportion to the number of tickets given in from the scholars. Fifty seven premiums were given, consisting of books of various kinds, but all intended to be useful, by improving the understanding and the heart.

On the next day, Sabbath morning, and at 10 o'clock, the Managers, teachers, children and many of the parents, attended at the same place, where an Address was delivered—encouraging the managers and teachers to persevere, with increasing diligence and zeal, in their "labour of love"—admonishing the children to be attentive to their various duties, and soliciting their parents to employ their influence in favor of the school.

To all, who value the Bible as the word of God, it is peculiarly interesting to witness such exhibitions, "the seed sown" thus sown in the youthful mind, watered by the prayers of piety, blessed by the holy spirit of promise, it is hoped, will yield an abundant harvest at last, in their "labour of love"—admonishing the children to be attentive to their various duties, and soliciting their parents to employ their influence in favor of the school.

We understand that Commodore BAINBRIDGE has been appointed to the command of the Columbia ship of the line, fitting at this navy yard. Captain EXROX is to be acting captain, and Lieut. FINCH the first Lieut. The Columbia will be ready for sea in three or four weeks.

Nat. Int.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Judge Mills, of the Fayette Circuit Court of Kentucky, has decided, in the case of the Bank of the United States vs. Joshua Norvell, that the President, Directors, and Company of that bank cannot recover in their corporate capacity, the amount of notes assigned to them; that, having no right, by their charter to "deal or trade in any thing, except bills of exchange, gold or silver bill, or in the sale of goods really and truly pledged for money lent, and not redeemed in due time, or goods which shall be the proceeds of their land," they cannot purchase a promissory note, nor sustain an action upon any which may have been assigned to them.

A letter from an officer of the army, dated at Fernando (Amelia Island) Oct. 30th, to a gentleman in Washington city, has the following Postscript: "By the arrival of the mail this instant, from Angostura, news has been received that a vessel from the Havana had arrived at that place, bringing the information that fifteen hundred troops were to sail from the latter to the former place in a few days, and that the Captain had put in close confinement the Governor of the vessel, for giving publicity to the report."

From DeGrand's Boston Report. FOREIGN COINS.

The act passed March 3d, 1819, provides that until November 1, 1819, GOLD COINS shall be taken as legal tender at the following rates, viz: OF GREAT BRITAIN and PORTUGAL at their present standard 100 cents for 27 grains, or 89 cents per pennyweight. OF FRANCE, of their present standard (that is pieces of f. 20 and f. 40) 100 cents for 27 1/2 grains, or 87 1/2 cents per pennyweight. OF SPAIN, 100 cents for 28 1/2 grains, or 84 cents per pennyweight.

This law expired on Monday, 1st Nov. 1819, and foreign Gold Coins cease on that day, to be a legal tender. FOREIGN SILVER COINS, by the same Act 3d March, 1819, are to continue to be a legal tender, at the following rates, until April 29th, 1821, viz: The CROWNS of FRANCE, at the rate of \$1.10 for each Crown, weighing 18 dwt. and 17 grains. The FIVE FRANC PIECES, at the rate of \$1.16 per oz. or 93 cents and 3 mills for each Five Franc Piece, weighing 16 dwt. and 2 grains.

As far as I can ascertain, OUR BANKS are yet undetermined what course to pursue, in regard to FOREIGN GOLD COINS; but I believe they will decide to continue for the present to receive them after the 1st Nov. as they did before. If they should find themselves overburthened with them, (which is not very probable) they will, of course, send them to be coined at the mint of the United States.

INTERESTING.

On Friday last, Mr. Drayton, from the general committee of the stockholders of the Bank of the United States, made a report on the state of that institution which was accepted by the stockholders. It begins by stating that the losses at the branch in Baltimore are ascertained to have accrued and which may be expected to accrue amount to about \$1,700,000—estimating the stock pledged in Baltimore to the parent bank, for the security of loans upon it, at \$100 a share.

It states that it is not so easy to ascertain the losses elsewhere; that "from many of the western branches no returns of losses have been received by the parent bank since June last—Subsequently to that period, therefore, no information respecting the losses in those branches can be obtained from its official channels; but, when the committee reflect that many of the debts due to the institution were contracted when lands and produce, which have since depreciated, were at enormous prices, and when speculation was very prevalent—and when they combine these facts with the commercial and monied situation of the country, and give the weight which is due to respectable communications made by gentlemen examined before them, they are convinced that the ascertained and probable losses in the parent bank, in the western, and in all other branches, will fall little, if at all, short of \$1,300,000. These two amounts make together \$3,000,000, from which deducting \$1,100,000, the balance of profit and loss of the bank to the first of July, 1819, the remainder will be \$1,900,000 which ought, therefore, to be regarded as constituting a reduction, pro tanto, from the capital in July last, when it was expected that a dividend would have been made among the stockholders. The profit of the bank since that period, added to what upon a fair and moderate calculation will be received by July next, will then be more than sufficient to replace its losses. Under these circumstances, the committee would not think themselves justified in holding out to the stockholders the prospect of a dividend before the first of January, 1821. Without some extraordinary calamity, the condition of the institution must then be such as to render its stock valuable and productive.

The report then develops the causes of the great loss in Baltimore. It recommends certain alterations to be made in the charter. It suggests that no cashier or subordinate officer, should be permitted to speculate in the stock of the bank. It next touches upon the cost of the banking house now building in Philadelphia; the ground \$157,000; the estimated cost of the house \$135,000. It states that the local banks of Philadelphia have received from the parent bank \$1,150,872 in specie, more than they have paid to it; that the local banks owe it \$2,503,658, and it owes to them but \$941,000—the balance being \$1,562,658 for which it is entitled to draw specie, &c. It concludes with the highest eulogium on the President, Mr. Cheves, whose administration is commended as "firm, temperate, wise, and conciliating."—(He is certainly a man of the finest mind and honour.) The Report occupies about a column and a half of a newspaper. We have touched every point it embraces. Engr.

cutting on the foot, is in arched scallops, flutings, and deep splits, with prismatic rings and spits beneath—the bowl round the bottom, in the language of the manufactory, has raised diamonds and deep sunk rings; and on the body there are still deeper straw berries, diamonds, rings, and arched scallops, prismatic rings with spits beneath; rows of strawberry diamonds, and head, rounded and raised diamonds.

The model of the bowl is considered to exceed in elegance and proportions thickness any article of glass kind made in Europe; those who are acquainted with the difficulty and skill required to bring to perfection so large a specimen of glass ware, can judge of its excellence; the cutting most strike the eye agreeably from its perfect accuracy, and it will bear the most critical examination.

It weighed sixty four pounds before the cutting.—Patriot.

ROBBERY.

A most daring robbery was committed on the night of the 23d ult. in the Borough of Greensburgh, Penn on the shop of Mr. John H. Wise, silversmith. They carried away between two and three hundred watches of various descriptions, and many other valuable articles. This nefarious act is supposed to have been committed by two men who had been loitering in the neighborhood for several days; and although every search was made after them immediately on the discovery of the robbery, they have since been seen in Pittsburgh, and it is supposed, were making their way for Canada.—Philad. Gaz.

The Litchfield Mercury gives a dreadful picture of the state of society and feeling in Manchester. Among other facts, it states that the corps of yeomanry, who rode over and out down their fellow citizens, will be broken up, and that "Lists of the corps containing the exact names and residences of all the members of it, with their rank, are printed and hawked about the town, and sold at a halfpenny each." Such a state of things cannot continue long. It is not confined to Manchester, for the Morning Chronicle expressly says, "that the same spirit of dissatisfaction pervades all the manufacturing districts.—Dem. Rep.

Comets.—A German Astronomer, of the name of Haver, has recently published a new theory of these curious luminaries. He maintains, that the body is composed of water, and that the tail consists of solar rays refracted through this medium;—that an impure atmosphere collects around it, which is dispersed by approximation to the sun;—and that when a comet comes near the earth, it purifies the air, and promotes vegetation. Another Astronomer, M. Olbus, of Bremen, has calculated, that in 68,000 years, a comet will approach the earth as near as the moon; that in 4,000,000, it will come within 7,770 geographical miles; and, if its power of attraction be equal to the moon, will cause a rise in the ocean of 13,000 feet, which must make a deluge. But, what is still more frightful, the same philosopher says, that in 220,000,000 years, a comet will come in contact with the earth, and produce consequences, which can only be imagined.—Union.

From the Georgia Journal. Painful Intelligence.—We stop the press to announce the death of His Excellency Governor RABUN. He died at his residence in Hancock county, on Saturday night last, with the fever.

VINCENNES, IND. OCT. 16. Cruel Murder.—On Saturday night, 25th inst. a club of wretched brigands assembled at the house of Daniel Bridgman, 15 miles west of the United States? Saline, on the road leading to St. Louis, where they met an innocent traveller, and, without any prospect of gain, murdered him. His name was Isaac Kingland. An inquest was held over his body agreeable to law; who returned a verdict of wilful murder. The perpetrators of this deed are most evidently Messrs. Going, Post, Knight, Brimberry, Kane, and Jacob Brown, who left said place, and called at the U. S. Saline, on the following Sunday, in order to pass counterfeit bills on the State Bank of North Carolina, of which we are now confident they had plenty.

On a review of the Prussian army by the king, there happened to be a French soldier who could not speak the Prussian language. His platoon officer told him the King would ask him, how old he was? to which he must reply (in Prussian) 30—how long he had been in the service? 6 months—if he liked his pay and rations?—both. The King happening to change his mode of interrogation, first asked,—how many years have you been in the service?—Thirty. How old are you? Six months. Are you a fool, or I?—both.

DIED. At Warrenton, N. C. on Saturday, the 30th ult. Major LEON OPIE, Paymaster of the United States' army for this district. Sincerely lamenting the deplorable cause by which this worthy and respectable citizen and soldier has been consigned to an untimely grave, and an amiable wife and child bereft of their natural friend and protector, we copy the following particulars of the melancholy disaster, and of his life, from the Herald of yesterday:—He was returning from

NOTICE. THE Overseers of the Poor of Jefferson county, will meet at Mr. Haines' Tavern, in Charlestown, on Friday the 26th of this month; 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. Nov. 10.

GOOD TIMES!!! FOR GOODS ARE CHEAP. THE subscribers have just received, and are now opening, a supply of GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching season, carefully selected from the latest arrivals, in Baltimore, which we pledge ourselves to sell as low for Cash, or to our particular customers on a short credit, as they can be bought in this or the adjoining counties. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and view our assortment, if they do, we feel confident we shall be able to please them. We know that money is scarce, but why complain of Hard Times, when a little money will buy a great many necessary articles which you cannot well do without? WM. F. LOCK, & Co. Charlestown, Nov. 10.

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

Wilmington, N. C. whether he had gone to pay off the troops at that post, which in a few miles of Warrenton, the horses of the stage in which he was the only passenger, suddenly took fright, and ran away; and he, making an effort to leap out fell prematurely, and fractured his skull. After lying some hours on the ground, senseless and speechless, he was taken up and conveyed to Mr. Johnson's hotel at Warrenton, where he received every care and attention which his situation required, but his recovery was beyond all human means, and in a few days more he breathed his last. Major Opie was a native of Northumberland county in Virginia; at an early period of his life he entered the navy as a midshipman, during the presidency of Mr. Adams, but in consequence of the reduction of the navy, which followed that administration, he retired from the service. During the late war, however, he obtained a Lieutenant's commission in the army, and served in some of the hottest campaigns on the lines and in Canada. On the restoration of peace he was appointed pay master of the military district comprising the states of Virginia and North Carolina, with the rank of Major, a reward due to his fidelity and good conduct as a soldier.—Norfolk Beacon.

Suddenly, at Northampton, Mass on Sunday last, the Hon. CALIST STROUD, late Governor of that State. He had filled many public stations, besides that of Governor of the State. He is represented to have been a man of strict integrity, and in private life, mild, amiable, and affable.

FOR SALE. An elegant new Stove, with doors and pipe complete. The terms will be reasonable. Apply to the printer. Nov. 17.

Triplett & Neale Have received by different arrivals from Liverpool, their Fall Supply of China, Glass & Earthen Ware, ALSO, AN ASSORTMENT OF Fine Cutlery and Hard Ware, which they offer for sale at very reduced prices, to punctual customers, on the usual credit. Alexandria, Nov. 12. 4w.

Apprentices Wanted. THE subscriber will take as apprentices, two boys, about the age of 12 or 14 years, to learn the chairmaking and house painting business. LEONARD SADDLER. Nov. 15. 3w.

Stray Hog. TAKEN up trespassing on the subscriber's farm, an estray Hog, marked with a crop and underbit in the left ear, and a hole in the right—about 18 months old. Appraised at four dollars and seventy five cents. The owner is requested to prove property and take it away. JOSEPH W. DAVIS. Nov. 17.

The School Commissioners will meet on the 1st day of November court, at the court house in Charlestown. Nov. 10.

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