

FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

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

VOL. XIII.]

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1820.

[No. 642.]

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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

From the Alexandria Gazette.

MR SNOWDEN: I beg leave, on the wings of your flying folios, to convey to the parents of your literary aspirants, the following letter, which, it is hoped, will amply repay the few minutes spent in perusing it. It is from a lady of Richmond, whose superior mind and accomplishments have placed her, very deservedly, at the head of the first academy in the metropolis, for the education of young ladies. The friends of man can never sufficiently honor the instructions of the fair sex. When education begins with them it begins at the right end. As long as the young ladies continue ignorant, the young gentlemen will be sure to continue ignorant too. And while the former can roll their fine eyes, in ecstasy, only of ribbons and shawls and bonnets, the latter will be equally grovelling in their ideas of the accomplishments necessary to a wife. But, let the girls but once be bro't, by education, to learn the value of mind, and to relish the divine pleasure of knowledge, and the young men will soon get ashamed of their Wellington boots and fine jackets, and take to reading and intellectual improvement, if it be only, at first, to render themselves acceptable to their angel acquaintance. But, besides this almost divine honor which a girl of finely cultivated mind may acquire by thus enlightening and exalting the character of the gentlemen, it should never be forgotten what a wonderful effect it may have on her own fortune and importance in life. What young woman has not heard of Miss Ann Smith? And yet who was Miss Ann Smith originally, but one of the poorest girls in Maryland—an humble dependent on the charity of an aged grand mother? Hardly had she attained her twentieth year when her grand mother died. And now, possessing neither beauty nor fortune, what would have become of this helpless young female, had it not been for a liberal education, which, to her immortal honor, she had acquired chiefly by her own great industry, and early passion for learning. She spent a school in the country. Numbers of rosy cheeked little ones resorted to her for instruction. Selecting their lessons with skill, and sweetening them with all the charms of a sister-like tenderness, she conducted her little pupils along the flowery paths of literature with a rapidity that rendered her the talk of the neighboring country. A larger school house was presently built for her—The fame of her usefulness taking the wings of the morning, she was invited to the distant county of Rockbridge, in Virginia, where a handsome academy was erected and called after her name. And now, while numbers of uneducated fair ones, who began the world with great estates, have fallen into poverty and neglect, this orphan girl, after diffusing the treasures of science to polished hundreds, is, I am informed, worth not less than fifty thousand dollars!

But, if female education has done such wonders in the green tree, then how much more in the dry? When deprived of their husbands by death, and left with large families and small fortunes, how often has the widowed mother, pressing her babes to her bosom, and strengthened by that holy embrace—how often, I say, has she called into requisition the literary acquirements of her juvenile days; and, from that unfulfilling bank, revived, abundantly, the means of bringing up her children to a useful and happy life? Among numbers, thank God, of this honorable class, it is felt, in some sort, a duty, to mention the excellent Mrs. Jane Taylor, sister of the Chief Justice. This lady, born with talents equal to those of her illustrious brother, and conducted by him, as is said, to a classical education, was early married to Geo. K. Taylor, Esq. an eminent barrister to Petersburg. On the death of this gentleman, whom nothing but his own public spirited virtues kept from being wealthy, Mrs. Taylor found herself in circumstances that called for good management, especially left as she was with a number of little ones. Like the celebrated Cornelia, mother of the Gracchi, she determined, at once, to become the preceptress of her own children. And happily, I trust, for at no time we live in, the thought also occurred that she would admit the daughters of her numerous acquaintance to participate in the same divine banquet with her own offspring. By this generous act, hundreds of accomplished young females will soon be added, to polish and ennoble the rising generation. And, in return for all

this sentimental wealth imparted to others, she is now making an elegant addition to the patrimony of her children, of probably, 30,000 dollars per annum. Having thus performed our part—dropping "a word to the wise," now for the letter:

SIR: You are pleased to ask my opinion of *La Sages Atlas*, lately translated from the original French, and printed in London, and now, by M. Carey & Son, reprinting in Philadelphia. In reply, I feel no hesitation in saying, that I know of no work that I can half so cordially recommend as this. In every other atlas we see nothing but the naked maps, but in this, we see not only the maps of all the countries on earth, but also an interesting history of the people inhabiting their origin—forms of government—religion—laws—revolutions—wars—great battles—and most other important notices, exhibited in tables so ingeniously arranged as to form a grand historical, geographical, and chronological panorama of the whole earth and its inhabitants, from the creation to the present day, and far more amusing and instructive than any thing I have ever seen. Soon as I saw this extraordinary publication advertised in one of the eastern papers, I sent, and, at a considerable expense, obtained a copy from New York; so that what I have said of it is from an intimate acquaintance with its contents, which I estimate so highly that I use it daily as a text book in my academy. It is but justice to M. Carey & Son, of Philadelphia, to add that, from what I can learn, their addition, though illustrated with several new maps, and much valuable matter, especially of South America and the United States, will come considerably below the price which I had to pay for a copy of the English edition. Wishing you great success in circulating this most entertaining and useful publication, I remain, Sir, Yours, respectfully, A. II

To the Rev. M. L. Weems.

COLD AND WARM BATHING.

The following directions for the use of the warm and cold bath are extracted from an interesting treatise on the subject, by Dr. Coffin, of Boston:

There is considerable diversity of opinion respecting the best time for bathing, some preferring the morning, some the forenoon, and others the evening. The best time, however, for bathing, is the hour before noon, and next to this is undoubtedly before breakfast; when, if there is any deficiency of warmth, the temperature of the body must be raised by any sufficient exercise. It is always hurtful to bathe soon after taking food; it is, indeed, never advisable to bathe, except when the stomach is empty, or nearly so. After leaving the water, the body should be briskly wiped with a coarse towel, or piece of crash, and immediately covered with clothes sufficient to excite, or preserve the temperature of the body. After bathing, it is well to take a moderate degree of exercise. But the invalid should be careful not to prolong the ride or walk, especially if exposed to the rays of the hot sun, so far as to produce sweating or lassitude; as this would counteract all the refreshment and renovated strength which would otherwise attend the practice. To bathe every second or third day, is ordinarily sufficient for all the good purposes of bathing. Daily bathing is not unfrequently found to produce a degree of larger and wasting of the body; but if no other bad effects arise, these symptoms will soon disappear after discontinuing the bath. The shock of the shower bath is more formidable and unpleasant to most people than that of sea bathing; it has, however, several conveniences over the latter. This may be taken on rising from bed, without going from home, or costing any time worth regretting; and the quantity of water and its temperature can be easily adapted to the state of him who receives it. And as its impression is more transient than the effects of sea bathing, it may be used more frequently than the latter.

From what has been said, I would deduce the following rules, by which the practice of cold bathing should be regulated: 1. We are never to enter the cold bath when the temperature of the body is below the standard of health; if it is in a few degrees above this, the bathing will be proportionably more grateful and invigorating. 2. We should never remain long in the water, no longer than to secure a vigorous reaction. The common mistake on this point is, not only to remain in the water till the glow of warmth arising from the shock is established, but until it is dissipated by continuing in the water too long, or by returning to it too often. 3. We are to bathe before breakfast, or better before dinner. 4. We are to bathe when the stomach is empty, or nearly so. And 5. We are to bathe every second or third day only—or if our bathing depends on the

time, we may bathe several days in succession, and then omit it as many.

The warm bath, however, has not been so recommended, or advantageously used, as a preventative or cure, before the invention of the thermometer, by which, when practicable, and not by the feelings of the patient or bather, ought its temperature to be regulated. Where a thermometer cannot be had, the rule should be this: bring the water to the temperature which feels neither hot nor cold to the arm, or some part of the body usually covered, and after entering the bath at this degree of warmth, its heat may be raised to the temperature just mentioned. Of commencing a course of warm bathing, the first thing to be attended to is the heat of the water. Any bath may be denominated warm, whose heat is sufficient to produce and continue the sensation of warmth, while we are in it. But there is no one degree of heat that will always produce this effect, because the animal heat of different persons is not always the same, nor the temperature of the same person at all times alike, but varies with the different states and conditions in which he may be placed. This fact is very important, though rarely noticed; it is important, because without attending to it we cannot so modify the temperature of the bath as to suit it to particular cases. Whether the warm bath is, in any given instance, to be grateful or otherwise, hurtful or beneficial, must depend chiefly on its temperature and duration being properly adjusted to the state of him who bathes. The best temperature for persons in health, is that degree of heat which will produce the most pleasurable sensations. This degree of heat corresponds, most commonly, to the 93d degree of Fahrenheit's thermometer.

We are, then, to bring the water to this temperature, before we enter the bath, and after being in the water two or three minutes, and attending to our sensations, we are to add hot or cold water, so as to bring the bath to the degree of warmth which is most grateful to our feelings. It is better to enter the warm bath when it is cool rather than too warm. If we enter it too warm, we lose the power of judging accurately, by our sensations, of that degree of heat which would be most pleasant at the time, and ultimately most beneficial; whereas, if we enter the bath below the proper temperature, it is easy to correct the only inconvenience that follows from the mistake. Cases are recorded where the mistake and the injury have arisen from taking the bath at too low a temperature. The necessity of exercise before and after the warm bath, is every day convinced, where bathing is practised—and must be held as one of those general rules from which there are very few exceptions. Every irregular nervous action to which the human constitution is liable, is known to be influenced by the medium in which we breathe. The valetudinarian, whose health is tolerable under the mild atmosphere of Italy, or the south of France, passes a miserable season in regions less temperate and more variable. Hence we can reason on the effects resulting from the repeated and well regulated use of the warm bath on diseased nervous sensibility. A bath of the same degree of heat as the animal temperature of the person using it, will, for a few minutes after immersion, increase that heat very considerably; even if it be 5 degrees lower than the usual standard which is 98 degrees, it will raise the animal heat to 100 degrees. This proceeds from a cessation of the condensing process of evaporation from the skin, and the augmentation of heat occasioned by the medium in which the body is immersed, added to what is at the same time generated internally. This fact instructs us to the proper mode of applying the warm bath in a variety of cases, where success depends altogether on the well regulated temperature of the bath, more particularly in nervous affections, in which the most minute attention should be paid to all the symptoms, and to the whole process of cure. Theriac is said to have lost his life by an improper use of the bath. Having spoken of the proper temperature of the warm bath, we may next consider the best time for taking it. In general, the practice, as mentioned by Plutarch, and others of the Greeks, of using the bath previous to their principal meal, which corresponded in time nearly with our present dining hour, may be considered as preferable to any other. Our healthy digestion has a very natural connexion with the salutary functions of the skin, and no stimulus can be so natural to it as a well regulated bath, at this particular time of the day—while the restlessness,

which it often occasions when used later in the day, will be avoided.

It may sometimes be allowable to take a warm bath before breakfast—and sometimes in the evening, particularly after travelling in hot weather and dusty roads; but on most occasions the forenoon, after the morning meal is digested, is the best part of the day for bathing, whether cold or warm. The apprehension of being chilled, and of suffering from cold by exposure to the open air, after the warm bath, is not well founded; in numberless instances the usual occupations of life are pursued through the remainder of the day, not only without injury, but with renewed animation and success.

FROM THE NEW YORK COLUMBIAN.

PENITENTIARY.

The penitentiary on this island, which was finished only two years ago, is now so proved, that the magistrates of this city were compelled to discharge 62 of the prisoners on Friday last. The same thing occurred, with respect to the state prison, a few months ago, and light as the punishment in our country is for all crimes, except murder and arson, it is nevertheless true that few of the prisoners who enter these buildings ever serve out the time for which they are sentenced. The fact is, the penitentiary and state prison system is the worst that can be adopted, and has lost its terrors; and if this system is persisted in, we shall in time be compelled to build new prisons every year, and still have them crowded. It is well known that the government are now engaged in erecting large fortifications at Old Point Comfort, in the Chesapeake; also at New Orleans, and other places where they employ some thousands of laborers, at 7, 8, and 9s per day. Would it not be much better for the U. S. and a great saving and service to this state, if all the convicts in our prisons were delivered over to the authority of the United States, and made to work on the fortifications and other public works? Would it not be well for our citizens to petition for a law to authorize such an arrangement? There would then be some certainty that the convicts would be obliged to work out their time for which they are sentenced. They would work out doors instead of being stowed up in close rooms, and would at the termination of their confinement have rendered some service to the public in return for the injury sustained by the infringement of the laws.

There are now, we are told, in the penitentiary nearly 30 boys, between 14 and 16 years of age. As this prison is so crowded at this time, would it not be expedient to send these boys into the U. S. ships of war and make seamen of them? We remember an arrangement of this kind took place some years ago, when Capt. Ludlow selected nearly an hundred of these boys for the navy. The experiment was crowned with success; many of these boys are now among the best and most respected seamen in our service. you may reform a bad man by compelling him to live among those that are good; but, I do not comprehend how you can reform a rogue by placing him in the midst of thieves, robbers, and blasphemers. I sincerely believe those who planned and advocated the state prison and penitentiary system were actuated by the most humane and praiseworthy motives—but these philanthopists wanted that experience which has since taught us that few, if any, convicts are reformed by being incarcerated with old offenders.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

Penitentiary system in the U. States.

No. 1.

That a government, founded on the principles of the United States, should remain so long in the practice of punishing offenders against its laws in the cruel and sanguinary way, the offspring of barbarous ages, is a matter of much surprise, with all considerations. When we see the great efforts that have been made, and are making, by the states, to establish a criminal code more conformable to the principles of their government, some of which have, to a certain degree, succeeded, it is impossible not to regret that the general government has done nothing towards ameliorating and softening the condition of the deluded victims to vice, who have offended against the peace and dignity of the nation. I am aware that there remains a riveted prejudice against the Penitentiary System in our country, and this, in some respects, is not to be wondered at, from the circumstance of a few of these institutions being wretchedly mismanaged. But this, I am persuaded, is not so much the defect of the system itself, as of the laws upon which the government is founded. It certainly is discouraging to engage in a subject when the individual states seem to meet with so little success as they have done in certain instances. But, to take a more perfect and impartial view, and to compare the advantages and disadvantages likely to result to so

Bank of the Valley in Va. July 1st, 1820.

THE President and Directors of this institution, have this day declared a Dividend of three per cent. Two and a half per cent. will be paid on or after the 10th inst. to stockholders or their representatives. One half per cent. being retained, for the semi-annual instalment due to the Commonwealth, for the benefit of the fund for internal improvement.

LEWIS HOFF, Cashier. July 12—3w.

DR. R. SMETHER. SURGEON DENTIST.

Offers his professional services in cleansing and whitening the teeth, and in preserving them from decay by separating and filling them. Sets artificial teeth, either singly or by the whole set. Dr S may be seen at his room in the house occupied by Mr. Flagg, in Charles Town. A line left at Mr. Fulton's Hotel, or at the Post Office, will be promptly attended to. Ladies waited on at their respective houses. Charlestown, July 12.

CAUTION.

HAVING suffered considerable damage from the unlawful practices of persons, (on fishing parties) turning their horses loose on my grain fields and meadow, I hereby forewarn all persons from fishing, fowling or ranging, or trespassing in any manner whatsoever, upon that part of the Blooming farm in possession of Cavalier Martin—Those persons disregarding this notice may depend on being prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law.

JOHN DOWNEY. July 12—3w.

4 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Charlestown, on Tuesday the 27th ult. a negro girl named

SALLY,

about 16 years old—had on a cross barred cotton dress, and took with her two Gingham dresses. Said negro girl is the property of Mrs. Harding, and is supposed to be lurking about in the neighborhood. The above reward and all reasonable expenses will be paid for bringing said runaway home, or lodging her in jail.

SAMUEL WRIGHT. July 5.

Committed

TO the jail of Jefferson County, Va. on the 29th ult as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself

SAM JOHNS,

and says he is the property of Nancy Franklin, living at Aquia, Stafford County, Va.—Said negro is a likely well made fellow, about six feet high, about 21 years old; has a scar or bare place on the left side of his head, and some scars on his right arm, near the elbow. Had on when committed, a fine shirt, spotted vest, wool hat, and an old blue coat and blue pantaloons. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

J. SPANGLER, Jailor. July 5.

WOOL CARDING.

THE public are informed that Mr. John Heller's Carding Machines are in complete order for carding wool into rolls. Wool brought to be carded must be well picked and greased, or grease sent with the wool. If wool comes well prepared, strict attention will be paid to render general satisfaction, by THOMAS CRAWFORD. May 24. tf.

Trustees' Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Nathaniel Myers, dated the 29th of March 1819, for the purposes therein mentioned, we shall, on Friday the 28th of July next, proceed to sell, at public auction, before the door of Fulton's Hotel in Charlestown, to the highest bidder, for cash,

A certain Lot or Parcel of Land,

lying in the county of Jefferson, Virginia, containing

Thirty-nine Acres,

three fourths, and eleven poles, being the same land now in the occupancy of said Myers. On the premises are a good dwelling house, and a never failing spring of water. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. Such title as is vested in us by said deed will be given the purchaser.

SAMUEL CAMERON, } Trustees. HUMPHREY KEYES, } June 28.

Save your Rags!

THE highest price will be given for clean linen and cotton rags, at the office of the Farmers' Repository. April 19.

Female School.

At the request of several friends, I have been induced to undertake the instruction of such young females, as may be placed under my superintendency. The school will be opened on the first Monday in July, in the house at present occupied by my mother. Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English grammar, and Geography—together with Needle-work, (to those who may require it,) will be taught on such terms as will afford satisfaction.

JANE FRAME. June 28.

LIST OF LETTERS

In the Post Office, Charlestown, Va. on the 30th June, 1820.

- A. Robert A. Lewis, Wm. H. Alexander, Jacob Allstad, Joseph Andrus, W. Alexander, Francis Adelsberger, Abram Allison, John B. Allison. B. John Braden, Abram Bogardus, Charity Barner, David Bottingham, J. B. Blackburn, Richard Bayler, Uriah Bradshaw, Thomas Blackburn, Walter Baker, Christopher T. Baylor, John Barner, John Boley, Edward Blackburn, James Blaught, Mary Blackburn, Sally Beiler, 2; Benard, Seulis & Co. James M. Boyd, Jacobina Baker, Elizabeth Blackburn, Luranah Bennett, Benjamin Beeler. C. John Cross, John Campbell, Daniel Cramer, W. P. Craighill, 2; Colin Chadcock, 2; Thomas Cunningham, Eli Chamberlin, David Conroy, Thomas Campbell, Fleming Cobb, Elias T. Crowell, 2; J. R. Cushman, Thomas Crawford, Margaret Cameron, Wm. Caldwell, John Carlisle, 4; Fry Carney, Benj. Cruteherill. D. John Deven, Wm. Downey, Hannah Diggs, Joseph Daley, Danl. Dulany, Edward Downey, Ben. Davenport, Sinah Davis, Braxton Davenport, Joseph Daw. E. Adam Eichelberger, Geo. & A. Eichelberger. F. James Ferguson, Jacob Fivazittig, Jno. R. Flagg, Wm. Farr, 2; Edward Fry, Edward Follin, Samuel Fransworth. G. Elizabeth Gibbons, Danl. Griffith, Thomas Gregg, Jr. Wm. Grove, 5; Elizabeth Grantham, Gilbert Gibbons, Mr. Gray, Charles Gibbs, Rachael Games, Thomas Griggs, 2; Mary Ann Gibbons, Frances Gwin, Jno. L. Gibbons, James Gwin. H. Eliza H. Welch, Nicholas Worthington, 2; Nathan Wood, Jane Woods, Sr. Benl. Wilson, Andrew Wood, 2; Frances Whiting, Aquilla Willet, Nathaniel Wallace, 2; Mary Withrow.

HUMPHREY KEYES, P. M.

Trustees' Sale.

PURSUANT to a Deed of Trust, executed by John Dorsey to the subscribers, on the 24th day of December, 1816, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain sums of money therein mentioned, to James Chipley, we will offer for sale, before the door of Robert Fulton's Tavern, in Charlestown, on Monday the 24th day of July next, two certain Lots of Land in the said Deed mentioned, being part of the estate of which Lancelot Lee, Esq. died seized, and which was sold and conveyed by the said Chipley, and Elizabeth his wife, to the said Dorsey, Sale to take place between 11 and three o'clock.

T. GRIGGS, Jr. R. C. LEE. June 28. Trustees.

A HACK

TO be had at Fulton's Hotel, Charles town. June 28.

JUST PUBLISHED

And for sale at this office, an interesting sketch of the life of

Dr. Henry Todd.

It may also be had at the stores of Jefferson and Brown, Charlestown, John T. Cookus, Shepherdstown, and Humphreys & Wark, Harper's Ferry. July 5.

Cabinet Ware.

I HAVE ON HAND, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Plain and Fancy Bedsteads,

and other furniture, with prices annexed to suit the times, and elegance to suit the taste of this country. I would be glad if those who are in need of CABINET WARE, would call and examine my work. I am in need of Cash, and will give good bargains. Those who know they owe me much longer than the time promised to pay, will please to come forward, and if they cannot pay money, perhaps they have something else that I will take in its stead. I will take two apprentices to learn the CABINET BUSINESS, from 12 to 16 years of age, healthy and active, of honest parentage, good morals, and brought up from their infancy to business. I carry on the business in a way that will not fail to give satisfaction to parents and be of lasting advantage to my boys.

ANDREW WOODS. July 5.

JANE WOODS,

In addition to her supply of

Drugs & Medicines,

WHICH SHE IS SELLING VERY LOW, HAS FOR SALE,

- Cider vinegar, excellent. Liquid blacking—Jar Tamarinds, Durable ink—pewter sand, Sand paper—white wax, Sealing wax—wafers. Chopal varnish—spirits turpentine, Writing Ink—common quill, Letter paper—Havana cigars, Rotten stone for cleaning brass furniture, CONFECTION, Ivory black—Paints.

She begs those who are in arrears to her of small sums (individually but little important, but momentous in the aggregate) to step in and save her the trouble of asking and them of being dunned, for debts so small that each debtor could pay at any moment, and which a little reflection would teach them should be paid. She is much obliged to punctual customers, and hopes to receive further calls from them.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Harper's Ferry, on the 30th June, 1820.

- A. Robert A. Lewis, Wm. H. Alexander, Jacob Allstad, Joseph Andrus, W. Alexander, Francis Adelsberger, Abram Allison, John B. Allison. B. John Braden, Abram Bogardus, Charity Barner, David Bottingham, J. B. Blackburn, Richard Bayler, Uriah Bradshaw, Thomas Blackburn, Walter Baker, Christopher T. Baylor, John Barner, John Boley, Edward Blackburn, James Blaught, Mary Blackburn, Sally Beiler, 2; Benard, Seulis & Co. James M. Boyd, Jacobina Baker, Elizabeth Blackburn, Luranah Bennett, Benjamin Beeler. C. John Cross, John Campbell, Daniel Cramer, W. P. Craighill, 2; Colin Chadcock, 2; Thomas Cunningham, Eli Chamberlin, David Conroy, Thomas Campbell, Fleming Cobb, Elias T. Crowell, 2; J. R. Cushman, Thomas Crawford, Margaret Cameron, Wm. Caldwell, John Carlisle, 4; Fry Carney, Benj. Cruteherill. D. John Deven, Wm. Downey, Hannah Diggs, Joseph Daley, Danl. Dulany, Edward Downey, Ben. Davenport, Sinah Davis, Braxton Davenport, Joseph Daw. E. Adam Eichelberger, Geo. & A. Eichelberger. F. James Ferguson, Jacob Fivazittig, Jno. R. Flagg, Wm. Farr, 2; Edward Fry, Edward Follin, Samuel Fransworth. G. Elizabeth Gibbons, Danl. Griffith, Thomas Gregg, Jr. Wm. Grove, 5; Elizabeth Grantham, Gilbert Gibbons, Mr. Gray, Charles Gibbs, Rachael Games, Thomas Griggs, 2; Mary Ann Gibbons, Frances Gwin, Jno. L. Gibbons, James Gwin. H. Eliza H. Welch, Nicholas Worthington, 2; Nathan Wood, Jane Woods, Sr. Benl. Wilson, Andrew Wood, 2; Frances Whiting, Aquilla Willet, Nathaniel Wallace, 2; Mary Withrow.

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T. GRIGGS, Jr. R. C. LEE. June 28. Trustees.

50 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 7th ultimo, living near Snicker's Gap, Loudoun county, Va. a likely mulatto woman, named

NANCY,

five feet five or six inches high, well made, about 35 years old, and of quite a young look, and pleasing countenance when spoken to. She has a variety of clothing with her, of good quality, and dresses very neatly. She formerly belonged to John Mitchell, of Fauquier county. She has a free husband, Henry Thomas by name, and by occupation a blacksmith, who I believe will try to convey her to some of his acquaintances in Jefferson and Fauquier.

Any person taking up said mulatto woman in Loudoun, Fauquier, Frederick, or Jefferson, and giving me information so that I get her again, shall receive twenty dollars, and if taken within the states of Virginia or Maryland thirty dollars, excluding the four counties mentioned; and if in any other state fifty dollars, with all reasonable charges if brought home.

GEORGE MARKS. July 5.

city, it will be found that justice calls aloud to the philanthropist of our country, and demands of the government, professing the fairest principles of republicanism, to adopt some mode by which offenders may be dealt with consistently with the principles strenuously maintained in most other respects, and agreeably to the nature and depravity of the crime. It is impossible that every offence committed against the laws of Congress can be of the same atrocity; that all should suffer the same punishment is unjust, and that there is no distinction drawn between the hardened and cruel pirate, and the unfortunate seaman, who, perhaps, was ignorant of offending the laws of his country, until it is too late. His doom, however, is sealed, by being one of the crew at the time the act was committed, and he is involved in the same punishment, unless the mercy of the President should interpose in his behalf.

The number of crimes committed in our country, and on our coasts, and the different character they assume in the perpetration, make it unjust that all should suffer alike. In the case of piracy, it is presumable that the whole crew are more or less guilty, and should be punished in some way agreeably to the degree of such guilt. The fact of being convicted, the sentence of the court being pronounced on the culprit, accompanied by the hope of meeting the mercy of the Executive, furnish no terror to him or to others but have a strong tendency to encourage them in the perpetration of like offences, under the deluding hopes of receiving the same lenity. I believe there is no mode so likely to check the course of vice, as a proportioned and certain punishment. National Justice and safety to our commercial interest demands an exemplary punishment. The principles of the government and humanity, forbid that punishment to be cruel and sanguinary, but to be apportioned to the magnitude of the crime, and the injury resulting to society by a repetition of the act.

This can only be accomplished by establishing a penitentiary mode of punishment, and abandoning the present inhuman and cruel system of flogging the life of a fellow man for most offences, or of extending the power of pardoning to a demerit of a doubtful effect. All the punishments should be inflicted with justice, reason, and humanity—but at the same time with a certainty corresponding to the crime.

The advantages likely to result to the United States, independent of the equitable mode of correcting vice, are beyond any thing that can be alleged in favor of the individual states. It is my intention to notice them in the course of this discussion.

BECCARIA.

FROM AFRICA.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT, JULY 10.
Extract of a letter from the Cape de Verd Islands, to a gentleman in this town, received by the brig Rebecca, dated

"Villa-da-Praya, St. Jago, May, 26th, 1820."

"The Slave Trade, which has been carried on to such an alarming extent the last year, has received an important check by the arrival of the United States' ship of war Cyane, capt. Trenchard, on this station, who entirely cleared the coast of every slave on the 17th ult. Though he had the good fortune to capture a great number of slave vessels, yet, as they were so completely covered with Spanish papers, he, through reluctance, after taking out the Americans, manned four prizes, which he ordered to New York.

England has been endeavoring, with redoubled energy, to suppress the horrible traffic in slaves the last year, and although her squadron has rendered great service in the cause of humanity, yet nothing has had such an effect on the slave trade as the arrival of a single American ship of War.

It is a fact too notorious, that scarce a vessel proceeds to the coast for slaves but what is wholly or in part owned in America. Capt. H. Leake, commander of H. B. M. ship of war Myrmidon, sold at this place the other day a large elegant sch. which he had previously captured, and which had been condemned at Sierra Leone, for illicit trade in slaves, formerly the property of John Dooley, of Bristol, who had another schooner condemned a few months since, engaged in the same traffic. The brig Rambler, Church-hill; Jaqueson's Packet, Taylor, Late Lawton, and Sawyer, all from Bristol, who were reported to have been captured, have succeeded in getting off with their cargoes. Robert F. Green, of Providence, late commander of the sch. Lisbon, alias —, captured in the act of embarking slaves, is at Cape Mount with 500 slaves, waiting an opportunity to ship them to Havanna, or to have a vessel sent out for them.

The manner in which most of the slaves carry on the trade is this:—they sail from the United States to some port in Cuba, with a cargo of blue and white cottons, India checks, nankin, powder, tobacco, &c. where they make a sham sale of the vessel for the purpose of procuring a set of Spanish papers, and the officers make oath that the cargo, entitled to debenture, has been landed, and procure the requisite certificates, when every article remains untouched on board. They then take on board a Spaniard, who passes for the captain, but perhaps his first voyage to sea; hoist the Spanish flag, and proceed to the coast of Africa, north of the line, keeping three log books, two in Spanish, one true and the other false, and one in English; on arrival, the supercargo lands with the goods, under cover of the guns of the vessel, on the beach, in huts erected for

the purpose, and sends circulars to all the neighboring kings, acquaints them of his arrival, and that he has a handsome assortment of goods, which he wishes to dispose of for slaves in a given number of days. They immediately flock to his depot with their slaves, which they exchange for goods at the rate of 100 bars per head; in the mean time the vessel is preparing fire, wood and water, and when the slaves are collected they are all embarked in one day, and the same night the vessel puts to sea, and if not captured during the first night, generally succeeds in getting off. Their next plan is to arrange the log book to be produced in Cuba, which must show that the slaves were shipped south of the line, and the vessel with her cargo is then admitted to entry. When overhauled by the English or Patriot privateers, they exhibit American papers; and when by the Americans, Spanish papers; by which means many escape capture and condemnation.

When Captain Trenchard left the coast, the rains set in, and about half the Cyane's crew were seized with the African fever, few of which died; but, since her arrival here, they have recovered in a wonderful degree, having but one man dangerously ill in the hospital—a proof of the healthiness of this place.

A Patriot privateer, under the command of Capt. Moon, entered the harbor of Bonavista on the 10th of this month, and cut out a schooner belonging to a club of unfortunate Spanish slave dealers, who had lost, by capture and condemnation, their several vessels in which they went to the coast, and who, had united themselves into a club, purchased by disposing of their effects allowed them when captured, the schooner, at a prize sale at Sierra Leone, and came over to Bonavista with a view of procuring credit for a cargo, and return to the coast, and to load the vessel with slaves; but their prospects were again blasted, and they left penniless, must return to their friends before they can make another attempt in the wicked traffic which they are so eager to pursue.

It is a circumstance a little extraordinary to me, that the agents sent out to select a suitable place on the western shores of Africa, for colonizing the free blacks of the United States, should have selected the island of Sherbro. Though it is fertile, yet, possessing no harbors for large vessels, and not situated to command much trade with the natives, besides its being the most unhealthy spot on the coast, it really astonishes me, fearing that three fourths of those already on the Island will not survive the present season. Dulam, situated at the mouth of the Rio Grande, is a fertile, healthy island, with good harbors, and its local situation for trade the best of any unoccupied on the coast and will destroy the slave trade carried on by the Portuguese up the river, and no one declares it unhealthy for this part of Africa, except the English—who would be jealous of a rival neighbor.

A Moor, who has arrived at the Gambia, from Tombuctoo, reports that Dr. Dorket, who was attached to the expedition to explore the interior of Africa, but who was disgusted at the tardy operations of Major Gray, and left the expedition with about 20 followers, had arrived at Tombuctoo, where they were all seized, stripped, and held as slaves.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The following case has been recently decided in the city court at Charleston, S. C.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Inferior City Court, March Session, 1820. Mary Lloyd, vs. Honore Hompoey, Declaration case. Tried before his honor Wm. Drayton, Esq. the Recorder.

This was a special action on the case for beating a negro woman, the property of the plaintiff. It appeared in evidence on the trial, that some time in the month of June last, while the family of the plaintiff, who is a respectable widow lady, and no other children but daughters, were at dinner, and the negro woman in question was attending upon them at the table, the defendant rushed violently into the room where they were dining, and, without assigning any reason, or entering into any explanation upon the subject, commenced an outrageous battery upon the servant, by beating and striking her several blows on the head with his fist, knocking her down, and kicking her two or three times in the back, swearing at the same time he would have her ears. The blows she received were so severe as to cause the blood to gush from her ears, and to deprive her of all sensation for nearly half an hour. Several of the neighbors, who were either attracted or called particularly to the spot at the time, represented that she was to all appearance dead. It was some time before she exhibited any indication of returning life, and as a consequence of this brutal violence, she was confined to her bed nearly a fortnight, during which period she was prematurely delivered of a still born child. The child was fully formed, and had evidently lost its life from the kicks which the mother had received. It was nearly a month before she was able to return to the duties of her situation in the house. It was for this injury done to the person of her servant that the plaintiff brought the present action.

The defence set up by the defendant was three fold—1st. That there was no evidence that the slave in question was the property of the plaintiff, and therefore she was entitled to no action whatever, it being as to herself *damnum absque injuria*. 2d. That the negro had been insolent to him, and that the chastisement he received was no more than

she merited—and 3d. That the plaintiff was entitled to no more damages than what she had actually suffered in the loss of service of her wench, during the incapacity to perform the usual duties of her place, and that she could not recover any for the personal injury done to her servant.

The recorder charged the jury in favor of the plaintiff, who, after a few minutes consultation returned with a verdict of *five hundred dollars* damages, and costs, that being the full extent of damages recoverable in the court.

BOSTON, JULY 10.

FROM ST. THOMAS.

Capt. Williams, of the sch. Mary Jane, arrived at Salem in 17 days from St. Thomas, informs that the Royal General Morillo, had acknowledged the Spanish Constitution at Caracas: that the famous long looked for Gen. Deveraux, with his staff, had arrived at Margarita from Ireland; that Gen. Bolivar had lately obtained 20,000 stand of good arms, and it was expected he would make a bold push shortly, the independents being determined never to lay down their arms without complete liberty of choosing and establishing a government of their own—Admiral Buxton, with his fleet, was at Rio de la Hacha, which place he captured some time since.

Piratical cruizers had been very active in the neighborhood of Porto Rico, and about the Virgin Islands, but have recently received some check by the capture of two of them, a schooner by the British frigate —, and the noted brig of war Euryalus, which went from St. Thomas on purpose to capture her, up to Five Island Harbour, near St. Barts. The latter had no commission. The regular commissioned Patriot cruizers generally treat all vessels respectfully, except Spanish and Portuguese. It was thought that two or three light cruizers of the American navy, would give great security to our commerce in those seas, and are very much needed.

BOSTON, JULY 17.

LATE NEWS

Of Brion's Expedition to the Spanish Main.

By the Argus, arrived at Portsmouth from Bermuda, the editors of the Oracle have received Jamaica papers to the 12th June.

They state that an engagement took place on the 25th May between the royalists and the Independents at Rio de la Hacha, the former commanded by col. Sanchez de Lima and the latter by Col Montolio; after being warmly engaged for two hours, with an arm of 570 men, against 700 the Royalists retreated to Morino, with the loss of 180 men, and the Independents lost 30 men in killed and wounded—At the termination of the contest, the officers of the Independent forces, applied to Brion for their pay, but he did comply with their demand, and fearful that they would unite against him, he took away their arms and embarked on-board several vessels, and then sailed from the above port.

The town of Rio de la Hacha was set fire to on the night of the 4th June, and the fort blown up, supposed to have been done by the orders of Brion, who it is conjectured has gone to St. Domingo.

The town of Avelera, near Rio de la Hacha, was set fire to and burnt on the 15th May, by the independents. The troops evinced a good deal of insubordination, and all communication was cut off with the interior.

Several hundred persons belonging to the expedition had arrived in Kingston in the greatest possible distress, without the smallest pecuniary means to alleviate their wants.

NEW YORK, JULY 21.

FROM SCOTLAND.

We received Glasgow and Greenock papers to the 18th of May, by the arrival yesterday of the Harmony, from Greenock—They are quite uninteresting. The Glasgow paper thus notices the U. States loan of three millions.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The commercial pressure felt in the American cities, and the subsequent diminution which took place last year in the produce of the customs, have made it necessary for the government to borrow two millions of dollars in order to make good a Sinking Fund of eight millions. We should not have expected the American government to go into such idle policy; for it is obvious that to keep up a Sinking Fund by loans, will not diminish the debt, but enlarge it, by the contractors' profit on the loans, and by the expense of managing the Sinking Fund.

Affairs in Spain go on swimmingly. The King has declared himself the first soldier of the nation, with Quiroga and Riego among others for his Adjutant Generals; and the Spanish Clergy "find in the Bible excellent texts for their sermons in favor of the Constitutional system." But this is by no means all. A Royal Decree has been issued, commanding a cheap Stereotype Edition of the Constitution to be printed by the Minister; and the sovereignty of the people to be taught to all the rising generation, the Bishops and Curates being enjoined at the same time to expound it publicly from their reading desks, and to answer all accusations that may be brought against it. It was always thought that if the Spaniards did any thing, they would do something very complete and noble. They have done so, and set a high and stately example to nations misunderstood by their sovereigns.—

The same elevation of spirit, which once made them the most romantic people in Europe in the midst of yassage and superstition, has now, in consequence of the diffusion of knowledge, and the experience of what nations can do for themselves, rendered them the most chivalrous and high minded, asserters of liberty, at once enthusiastic and calm. The sense which they show of the utility of the Press is admirable; and the account to which they turn it instructive.

The Duc d'Angoulême, who left Paris on the 25th on a journey to the South, in passing through one of the principal cities, was exposed to insults from the populace, which even the presence of the military, who were drawn out to receive him, was insufficient to restrain. It is even added that a conflict took place between the populace and the soldiery, which did not terminate without considerable difficulty in their dispersion.

When King George IV. was Prince of Wales, the Duke of Orleans, father to the present Duke, in one of the visits he paid to London before the Revolution, had lent to the heir apparent of the throne of Great Britain considerable sums of money, amounting to several millions (francs). The present Duke of Orleans knew nothing of these transactions, and was first apprised of them, we understand, by the repayment made to him by the King of England, who has made haste to liquidate the debts of the Prince of Wales. A part of these funds has been employed in the payment of the woods and forests, which the Duke has purchased for five millions.

Lord Norbury recently visited the new Post Office, Dublin, and complimented some of the inmates upon the style of their apartments. He was told that the situation would be comfortable enough were it not for the noise of a "certain description of females," who made the most hideous uproar all night! To which his Lordship replied, "This is not at all to be wondered at, or prevented, as they are only waiting for the Mails."

HORRID DEPRAVITY.

ST. LOUIS, JUNE 21.

It is with feelings of sincere regret that we announce the death of capt. Joseph March, of New Hampshire, a gentleman who has been in this country for the last eight or ten months, and was universally esteemed by those who knew him for the mildness of his demeanor and the correctness of his deportment. He was killed on Thursday evening last by Mr. Samuel Williams, who has resided for a short time past in the state of Illinois. We have made some enquiry into the circumstances which led to this unfortunate affair. Some differences existed between the parties during the winter, about pecuniary affairs, which however, were all adjusted and settled, and the parties appeared on at least civil terms, until the last eight or ten days, when a new species of disquietude arose, also about money matters. The unfortunate man conceived that capt. March had injured him, and obtained his property in an improper manner, and being in an embarrassed situation, he felt the supposed injury very deeply, and allowed his passions to be so much raised as finally to commit the fatal deed. On Thursday evening about sundown he crossed from Illinois to St. Louis, and conversed with capt. March at the back door, and in the garden of the boarding house; some warmth was perceived in their conversation, but the subject of it was not understood by any one. In fact no one that was acquainted with them, recognized who they were. After they had been in conversation a couple of hours, the report of a pistol was heard, and the persons in the house rushing out, discovered the body of capt. March, and that the other person had fled. No doubt existed at the time who had perpetrated the deed, but the subsequent confession of the miserable man has explained the transaction. Williams fled from St. Louis, on Friday afternoon, at Belle Fontaine, he left a written statement that he had suffered injuries from capt. March, that he had demanded honorable satisfaction, and it had been refused, and that he took revenge. He also states that he intended to have taken his own life on the spot, but the means were wanting.

Thus has terminated this dreadful affair, and hurried two fellow mortals into the presence of their God. It is but justice to the friends of capt. March, to state, that it evidently appears that his conduct throughout was correct and honorable, and that Williams was excited and led on to the dreadful deed by supposed grievances and misconduct which in fact had no existence. Captain March had no arms about him, and from his general character and deportment, was the last who would knowingly and willingly injure another.—[Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, JULY 20.

SUICIDE.

This morning, about 3 o'clock, in Liberty street, Old Town, a man by the name of Charles Pindell, formerly a Constable, committed suicide, by cutting his throat with a razor. We do not learn the causes which drove him to this act of desperation.

HILLSBOROUGH, (N. C.) JUNE 28.

On Friday afternoon last, Benj. Rhodes, a respectable inhabitant of this county, put an end to his existence by shooting himself. He had lost his wife; on Thursday she was buried. In the evening of the same day he

sent a sum of money, about \$1300, to his brother-in-law for safe keeping. On Friday he deliberately pulled off his shoes and stockings, took his gun, and went to the barn, where he committed the dreadful deed. By this rash act he has deprived six small children of their natural protector, and an aged mother of the prop of her declining years.

NORFOLK, JULY 20.

Capt. Le Forte, of the sch. Janus, states, that during his stay in St. Thomas, there came in a British ship of the line, commanded by a rear admiral, a frigate, and a man of war brig, a French frigate, and a French man of war brig, all reported to be cruising for pirates and slave vessels. The French frigate, Datchess D'Angoulême off St. Bartholomews, captured two piratical schrs. belonging to a man of the name of Dubois, living in St. Bartholomews. In the act of capturing said schooners, the crews together with the captains and officers, made their escape by jumping overboard and swimming ashore—the frigate proceeded to Martinique with her prizes.—*Heralt.*

VEVAY, (INDIANA,) JUNE 22.

The Vine Yards.—The present crop of grapes promises a more abundant yield than that of the last season. There are about 24 acres under culture, which, at the last vintage, yielded upwards of 5,000 gallons of wine, besides a vast quantity of grapes used for other purposes. The situation is delightful, running parallel with the river; it is the admiration of strangers, and a grateful retreat to those who live in its vicinity. The intelligent traveller, while he resists from the fatigues of his journey, finds a source of true gratification, mingled with delight, in contemplating the beauties of nature and art, which are here so happily blended—the abode of rural felicity.

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26.

HARPER'S-FERRY SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

Whatever has a tendency to improve the rising generation in mind and heart deserves attention. The young are the hope of society, and it is important that their minds be well instructed, and their affections well directed. What has a tendency to accomplish both these more effectually than Sabbath Schools? They exercise the memory, fill the mind with the most valuable knowledge, and lead onward the heart to the attainment of love to God and man, that only sure preparation for comfort here or happiness hereafter. Since these things are so, we are glad to be able to state, that, among other Sabbath schools in our country, that at Harper's-Ferry continues to flourish in a most encouraging manner. An examination of this school took place on Sunday 16th inst. when the pupils were found entitled between 30 and 40 Bibles, beside Testaments, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, and other premiums of smaller size. It was pleasing to witness a procession of 140 children moving in regular order to the place of examination. It was pleasing to behold them assembled, and to hear them with united voices sounding the praise of their Redeemer. The mind was involuntarily led forward to the time when they would be come heads of families, and when their children after them would, through their instrumentality, be instructed in the principles of the Gospel of Jesus. We hope the teachers will persevere in well doing, and the parents will continue to foster this nursery for Heaven; and we hope also that all the Sabbath schools in our land will advance, as kindred bands, in the holy war against ignorance and misery, and vice, until Heaven shall ring with alleluia's o'er a regenerated people. May the Spirit of God descend upon them all.

The U. S. frigate Constellation, captain Ridgeley, got under way from the Quarantine Ground, New York, on the 20th instant, and proceeded to sea. She is bound to South America, and takes out John M. Forbes, esq. U. S. agent at Buenos Ayres.

U. S. ship Columbus.—By the Beaver, arrived on the 17th inst. at Boston, from Gibraltar, information has been received that the U. S. ship Columbus arrived at the latter port on the 4th of June. She sailed from Hampton Roads April 28.

We understand, that the government of the United States has made known to the Executive of Virginia its intention to evacuate Fort Powhatan, a post held during the late war and since, on the James River, in Prince George county. The U. S. officer has repaired thither to select the articles belonging to the U. S. and to deliver the possession of the houses, &c. to the state authorities.

The Executive are making arrangements to receive them.—*Rich. Enq.*

Fauquier Election.—The Governor of Virginia has issued a writ of Election to the Sheriffs of Culpeper and Fauquier counties, to hold an election in their respective counties on the 3d in the former, and on the 4th Monday in August in the latter, for the choice of a member of Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Strother. Messrs. Love, Moore, Chilton and Turner, are candidates already announced.

VILLAGNY.—The St. Lawrence Gazette states that an impostor by the name of GRANT VAN HOOSEN FORBES, but who assumed merely his middle name, lately palmed himself off upon the citizens of Odgensburgh, Sackett's Harbor, &c. as a clergyman in distress, and obtained considerable sums of money for his relief. It has been discovered, that he lately broke jail at Cambridge, Mass. and escaped with the wife of capt. Clark, absent in the South American trade. A reward of fifty dollars is offered for his apprehension.

Lightning.—Fifty four sheep were killed by lightning near Easton, Pa. they having taken refuge under a tree. Several others under a fence escaped injury.

At the dinner in honor of the Fourth instant, at Georgetown, in Kentucky, the head of the table was occupied by NATHAN YOUNG, aged one hundred and eight years, who had been a soldier in Braddock's defeat, and fought in the battles of his country throughout the Revolutionary War.

The mills belonging to the estate of D. C. Croper, at the mouth of Mad river, Montgomery county, Ohio, were consumed by fire on the 20th ult. together with 4000 bushels of wheat, and 2000 pounds of wool.

The population of Baltimore is estimated at 60,000—of this number about 59,930 had "no part or lot in the matter," in the funeral procession and burial of the culprits mentioned in the subsequent communication, and set their faces against the proceedings on the occasion. We have been repeatedly requested to notice this affair, that the honors of the day may not fall upon those to whom they do not belong. Balt. Pat.

COMMUNICATION.

Funeral of Hutton and Burial of Hull. MR. MUNROE.

As remarks continue to be made in the public prints, in all directions relative to the Funeral Procession of Hutton, as it is called, and the burial of Hull in the yard of Christ Church, it is thought proper to have it distinctly understood, that the proceedings on this occasion are entirely disapproved of by the great body of the citizens of Baltimore; and that the funeral was attended only by a small train of people, principally women, of a class of the community that were unknown to many of our oldest inhabitants. As to the deposit of the body of Hull, it was an oversight—it is, however, to be removed in Baltimore, this notice is perhaps unnecessary, but should it may be supposed that the thing is contented here; therefore, to prevent such a great error, all editors throughout the country, are desired to give this publicity in behalf of the

PEOPLE OF BALTIMORE.

Speaking of the late executions at Baltimore, the National Gazette says: "As to public executions in general, it may be remarked, that, while the British are returning to a kind of ferocity in managing them, we are running into an opposite extreme, wearing the air of sickly sensibility and pious cant. The course pursued in this country not only excites the tenderest sympathies for the wretch at the gallows, but inculcates the idea of his certain salvation and immediate ascent to heaven. To commit a murder, and to compass eternal beatitude, within a few months, are matters thus associated in the public mind, and this association turns the example of the execution into something of an incentive to the gratification of those criminal passions and propensities which may thus speedily lead, by an exit no longer ignominious, to the bosom of Abraham. There is a medium for all affairs. Clergymen, if they must ascend the scaffold with the condemned felon, may exercise their ministry on the sad occasion, without forgetting that his interests or their reputation for pious zeal are not alone concerned." "If murderers at the gallows are to excite in the public feelings and expectations due to victims and martyrs—if scaffolds are to serve as the theatres of fanatical exhibition, and to be viewed as step ladders to celestial happiness and glory, the sooner our legislatures bethink themselves of some new mode of dealing with the violators of human and divine law, the better; at least, if it should be all thought useful to adhere to the idea of aiming at the prevention of crime by the example of punishment."

Geology.—Extract of a letter from Caleb Atwater, Esq. to the Editors, dated Circleville, Ohio, June 10.—"I have sixteen drawings of impressions of tropical and other plants, found at Zanesville, in digging the canal. Among these may be seen the leaf of the coccol nut; bearing palm leaf, twenty inches in length; the roots, trunk, limbs, leaves, and even blossoms of the cassia—The leaves even of the blossoms of the cassia, uninjured, and entire, shewing very conclusively that they grew near the spot where they are now found. But what changes must have taken place in our climate, since the cassia flourished here! Has the earth changed its axis and its poles? or has an accumulation of ice within the polar circles produced a change in our once mild climate? With Newton I agree it is unphilosophical to account for any phenomenon in nature, and produce the effect. If this climate has been growing colder during three centuries in the same ratio that it has within the last thirty years, we need not look further for a cause, than the greater prevalence of that current of air rising across our inland seas, Erie, Michigan, Huron, Superior, &c. from the regions of perennial frost. My drawings were done by Mr. Wm. A. Adams, a young man of much promise, of Zanesville, and they were accompanied by a detailed account of them, by Ebenezer Granger, Esq." Weekly Recorder.

The Great Desideratum.—To prevent fly from destroying turnips, always choose a piece of poor land for your turnip patch, plough and harrow it until you get it very

fine, then manure it well with ashes or well rotted stable manure; sow your turnips seed with Indian meal, that you may see whether you sow it too thick or too thin; then harrow in the seed with an iron tooth harrow; be not afraid of putting them in too deep—if you bush them in, they are scarcely covered; they are up before the root has taken any hold, and lying on the surface of the ground, they nearly all perish the first dry spell that follows after their coming up, and you find it very convenient, without further inquiry, to cry out—Oh! the cursed fly has eat up all my turnips; but choose poor land, make it fine and rich, and cover your seed deep, and the fly will fly away to your neighbors.—The advice here given rests on the authority and practice of an experienced cultivator on the Keistertown road, who has not missed a crop of turnips for thirty years. For the common turnip sow between the 20th and the last day of July. If you want them sweet, a week or ten days later will make them so. American Farmer.

The Divining Rod.—We have been surprised to find some of our most respectable gazettes giving currency to a story, the object of which is to induce a belief in the instrumentality of a forked hazel twig, held in a certain position, in discovering springs or collections of water under ground. This is one of those superstitions which belong to the olden time, and ought to have been, if they were not, long ago exploded. Seriously to employ argument against any hypothesis so absurd, would be a misuse of time, and an abuse of the reader's patience; though, perhaps, we ought not to say this, when, within a few months, a series of laborious essays have appeared in a popular and ably edited paper, in vindication and illustration of the theory of Animal Magnetism, which, in its general acceptance, is as unphilosophical as that of the Divining Rod. If, however, the reader is disposed to amuse himself at the expense of the believers in witcheries of this description, he will find much to interest him in the Novel of The Antiquary, in which is drawn to the life the character of the professed adept in astrological mysticism.—The vulgar belief in omens and like superstitions have been nearly dissipated in the progress of letters and the consequent enlargement of the sphere of reason. By this effect the discoveries in Chemistry, during the last and present century, have not a little contributed. People do not now a days expect to become suddenly rich by finding occult treasures indicated by dreams; a murderer is no longer expected to be discovered by the congealed blood of his victim flowing afresh at his approach; and it is pretty generally believed, that the only way to ascertain the presence of water at any distance below the surface of the earth, is by digging or boring for it, where superficial evidence is wanting. Nat. Hist.

A bold and atrocious attempt!—We understand an attempt was made on Saturday night last to murder and rob Mr. John C. Rommel, toll-gatherer on the Hackensack Bridge. About 11 o'clock three men, supposed to be Irishmen, applied to pass the bridge, stating that they had nothing smaller than a two dollar bill to pay their toll. One of them stepped into the toll house, but instead of his money drew out a large knife from his coat pocket, and attempted to thrust it into the left breast of Mr. Rommel. Most fortunately he passed off the stroke with one hand, and with the other seized the villain by the throat. A dog lying under a bed flew to the assistance of his master—and after a short struggle the desperadoes retreated, without seriously injuring the person of Mr. Rommel, and effectuated their escape. The dog however was very badly wounded. As the villains left the house, Mr. Rommel seized a pistol, and one at least would have paid for his temerity had not the pistol flashed. Newark Centinel, July 18.

From the Albany Argus. Recipe for indigestion, cholera morbus, the summer complaint in children, or any complaint in the stomach or bowels, viz:—1-4 lb. rhubarb, 1-2 oz. caraway seed, 1-2 oz. orange peel. Infuse them in one quart best French brandy, and let them stand for twelve, two thirds of a wine glass full once a day, or every six hours (if the case requires it)—and for a child a tea spoon full taken at discretion. This mixture checks the most obstinate dysentery; keeps the bowels gently open; promotes digestion, and is one of the most effectual tonics in all the materia medica.

JOHN D. M. CONNELL.

Fresh Goods.

JEFFERSON & BROWN,

Have just received a new supply of

GOODS,

which they are selling off very cheap for cash, or to punctual customers on short credit. July 26.

To Well Diggers.

The subscribers having been authorised by the Trustees of Charlestown to contract for the digging of a new well in said town, will receive proposals from persons wishing to undertake the same until the 5th of Aug. at which time the contract will be closed. DAVID HUMPHREYS, SAMUEL HOWELL, RICH'D WILLIAMS.

July 26.

Wheat Fans.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has on hand, and continues to make WHEAT FANS, with large Cast Iron Cog Wheels, superior to any ever made in the place, which he will sell very cheap for cash or country produce. D. MARKLE.

Shepherdstown, July 26.

Jefferson & Brown,

Have on hand a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

ALSO,

STONE WARE,

SUCH AS

JARS—JUGS, Assorted.

PITCHERS, &c. } July 26.

Morgan County, late Berkeley,

Bath Coffee House.

THE subscriber returns thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen, and public in general, who have honored him with their company, for the two years past; he wishes to inform them that his House, at the bridge adjoining the Bath Square, and well known by the Yellow House, is in order for their reception. He pledges himself that no exertion shall be wanting on his part to make his guests comfortable and agreeable during their visit to this place. In addition to the natural beauties of the valley, the Commissioners have erected a large and commodious brick bathing house with an

Assembly Room

on the upper story, situated at the foot of the grove and within a few yards of the subscriber's door. Boarding has been reduced from ten to seven Dollars per week for weekly Boarders.

I am the public's humble servant, IGNATIUS O'FERRALL.

Bath, Morgan County, Va. July 26.

A HACK

TO be had at Fulton's Hotel, Charles town. June 28.

Agricultural Anecdote.—Furius Cresinus,

as mentioned by Pliny, the Roman historian, was originally a slave. Having been made a freed-man, he purchased a small spot of

SMALL TALK. Small talk is indispensable at routs. But more so at a little coterie.

What changes would there be, if no tongue ran, Except in sober sense and conversation? There's many a comical and to cogitation;

Partners at balls would look extremely blue, Whilst waiting for their turn to point the toe; Youths, tete-a-tete, would scarce know what to do.

Lovers would think it very hard, I fear, If sober sense were condemned to speak, Husbands and wives a voice would seldom hear.

How very peaceable we should be then, None would have words, 'em bullies would be dumb, How change'd would be the busy hum of men.

One thing, assuredly, would pass away, One ever useful, ever sweet resource; Which, when good folks are puzzled what to say,

A CURE FOR HARD TIMES. Extract from the Charge of Judge Ross, to the Grand Jury of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury—I shall take the liberty of saying a few words on a subject which may not seem to come properly under my notice at this time.

The subject to which I allude, is the hard times—You are here, gentlemen, from the remote parts of your country, and you have doubtless heard a variety of causes assigned for these hard times.

THE President and Directors of this institution, have this day declared a Dividend of three per cent. Two and a half per cent. will be paid on or after the 10th inst.

CAUTION. HAVING suffered considerable damage from the unlawful practices of persons, (on fishing parties,) turning their horses loose on my grain fields and meadow, I hereby forewarn all persons from fishing, fowling or ranging, or trespassing in any manner whatsoever, upon that part of the Blooming farm in possession of Cavalier Martin.

DR. R. SMETHER. SURGEON DENTIST. Offers his professional services in cleansing and whitening the teeth, and in preserving them from decay by separating and filling them, &c.

A COW LOST. About the middle of last week my cow went to the woods, and I have not been able to find her since.

Blank Deeds FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

JANE WOODS, In addition to her supply of Drugs & Medicines, WHICH SHE IS SELLING VERY LOW, HAS FOR SALE, Cider vinegar, excellent, Liquid blacking—Jar Tamarinds, Durable ink—pewter sand, Sand paper—white wax, Sealing wax—wafers, Copal varnish—spirits turpentine, Writing ink—common quills, Letter paper—Havana cigars, Rotten stone for cleaning brass furniture, CONFECTION, Ivory black—Paints.

GOODS Selling Cheap for CASH. WILLIAM F. LOCK, & Co. Have received, and are now opening, an additional supply of

GOODS, Suitable for the season, which added to their former supply, make their assortment complete—all of which will be sold on such terms as cannot fail to please purchasers.

Bank of the Valley in Va. July 1st, 1820. THE President and Directors of this institution, have this day declared a Dividend of three per cent. Two and a half per cent. will be paid on or after the 10th inst.

LEWIS HOFF, Cashier. July 12—3w.

JOHN DOWNEY. July 12—3w.

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WM. F. LOCK, & Co. Have on hand, and are selling low for CASH, Loaf and brown sugars, Imperial and Java, Hyson teas, Chocolate, pepper, spice, Raze ginger, cloves, mace, Long pepper, turmeric, Almonds, figs, limes, Rice, Madder, Indigo, Fig blue, coppers, alum, Molasses—Madeira wine, Tenerife do—Anechoves, Cogniac brandy—Jamaica spirits, New England Rum, Gin and Good old whisky—

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We have on hand Ladies' fashionable straw bonnets, Gentlemen's fur hats, made by Jacob Rogers & Son, Do Chip do, Baltimore manufactured stone Pickling Pots, Putty ware of all kinds, Cut and wrought nails, Country steel, &c. Persons wishing to purchase will please to give us a call. WM. F. LOCK, & Co. Charlestown, July 19.

Family Medicines. FOR SALE. Wholesale and retail, by W. & J. LANG, Charlestown. LEE'S famous Antibilious Pills. Messrs. Mich. Lee & Co. I have taken two doses of your Antibilious Pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, &c. which has troubled me for some time. I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases. Your humble servant, G. C. COLLINS. Front street, Balt.

LEE'S ELIXIR. A sovereign remedy for Colds, obtinate Coughs, Catarrhs, Asthmas, sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions. Cherach Court House, S. Carolina. Mr. Noah Ridgely. Sir—Being afflicted with an obtinate cough for more than seven years, which was never yielded to any remedies, though numbers have been applied, until I procured a few bottles of your LEE'S ELIXIR, for the cure of colds, obtinate coughs, &c. which gave me considerable relief, and which, could I procure immediately a sufficient quantity will, I feel confident, by being sufficiently used, remove the most distressing complaint that for the human race have ever been subject to. I have not a doubt but that I shall be the means of your disposing of a great quantity of the Elixir in this part of the country. I am, sir, &c. CHAS. A. SPARKS.

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TERMS OF THIS PAPER. THE price of the FARMERS' REGISTER is Two Dollars per Annum, 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 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.

AGRICULTURAL. From papers submitted to the Agricultural Society of Va. at their late Meeting, and published by their order. The Retreat, near Charlestown, Jefferson Co. Nov. 16, 1819. TO THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA. Gentlemen: The best mode of farming, and the best rotation of crops upon most of the lands of the quality, and in the state of cultivation of the common run of Virginia lands, I take to be the following: Flush your ground in the spring, by ploughing it deeply, say by the 20th of March, or at all events, by the 1st of April, and plant an Indian corn from the 15th to the 20th of May, which is early enough under a proper management of the ground. To prevent the ground from becoming foul before your corn is large enough to harrow, from its being broken up so early in the season, it should be harrowed several times in the interim, between ploughing it up, and planting the corn. I have, by experiment, more than once, ascertained that a very still sward of the grass of long standing, can be destroyed in one season, by its early breaking up the ground and harrowing it four times at intervals of ten days to a fortnight. The first time, by the way I recommend, should be ploughed, and a fortnight apart, the third time should be, and the fourth time with the ploughing again. The two last harrowings, as the grass and rubbish was then grown up, at intervals of about ten days, would recommend a fifth harrowing, which would be yet rough, and the sward not considerably pulverized: Nor is this additional trouble, as it appears to me, at all impracticable to the farmer; for by being thus forward with his ploughing, &c. the fine sward is broken up, which is whittled away almost imperceptibly by farmers, between the opening of the spring, and their usual time of commencing ploughing. In the way I recommend, their corn ground would be broken up by the time they usually begin to plough; I speak here of a majority of farmers. Roll the corn well in plaster or gypsum, before dropping it into the hills; (I say the hills, for I never drill it,) which should be from three and a half to four and a half feet apart, according to the strength of the ground; four to four and a half feet is the best distance for ordinary ground. The sun and air, and the plough should have free passage through it; and when the corn gets up to four from six to eight inches, harrow it, over the tops of the rows, by the way the ground will be made smooth, and by sowing on the ground broad-cast, in preference to putting a small peck on each hill; about three pecks to the acre. Never leave more than two stalks in a hill, except on very strong ground. When you may have and there are three stalks in the hill. Some farmers go twice over the tops of the corn rows with the harrow; but this is too severe a process for the young shoot, though it may not be too much to destroy the grass, &c. which is now putting up in abundance; if you have prepared the ground in the ordinary way, this double harrowing is rendered entirely unnecessary, by pursuing the plan that I recommend, and is avoided. The late planting (which may be put off until the 20th to the 30th of May with safety, if the ground is tolerably good) and the frequent harrowings allow no time for the grass, rubbish, &c. to establish itself; and the consequence is, that the farmer escapes this overwhelming pest; he escapes, for the most part, the trouble of replanting; his corn grows uniformly, and he is enabled to walk a little check in this mode of cultivation; he works amongst it with pleasure; and by harvest time, he finds that it much exceeds in colour and promise, and almost equal in size, that of his neighbours, which was earlier planted by a more ordinary mode. The row and the shovel plough are my instruments for working corn: Nothing like what are called cut-tillages; they are good for nothing with me. By no means, if it could be done, would I sow down the corn with winter grain in the fall; but if this must be done in order to produce a particular course of cultivating your fields, and a proposed rotation of crops, let the corn be cut off about the 20th of September, and plough up the ground completely with the bar-share. Twice or three times ploughing your corn is enough, under my mode of cultivation. Here again, true, as well as labour, is saved; for many farmers find it necessary, so obstinate and fast is the growth of rubbish, &c. under the ordinary mode, to plough four, and five times! Let the last ploughing be done just at the commencement of harvest, by some of the weaker hands. If the farmer wants to enrich himself, at the same time that he is improving his lands, let him sow his corn stubble the next season, with spring grain; oats in preference to barley. I prefer oats to barley, because very ordinary ground will bring a tolerable crop, and because for oats there is generally a good market; whereas barley requires very strong ground, or ground highly manured, or it will scarcely bear the cutting; and if there should be even a good crop, the market, so far as I know, is very limited and precarious. I have known, to be sure, \$1.20 per bushel to be given for barley, in the eastern part of Pennsylvania, where it is raised in some years; but this price was had but once, or perhaps twice, to the best of my observation and recollection, in the course of ten to fourteen years. 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