

FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. XIII.]

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1820.

[No. 639.

FROM THE EVENING POST.
PAIN, PLEASURE AND CONTENTMENT.
 Go where you will there is a thorn,
 Accompanying nature's loveliest flower;
 Thus Pain and Pleasure both were born
 Twin sisters, at the self same hour.

Contentment soon was sent on earth
 To smooth the brow of life's complexion;
 To turn each little frown to mirth,
 And vanish every sad reflection.

With her we can old time beguile
 Of many a happy, happy minute;
 The present wears one constant smile,
 The past has nought embittered in it.

The cup of life then let us quaff!
 Nor mind the dregs within it lying—
 Drown sorrow in a hearty laugh,
 And shoot dame Folly as she's flying!

CELIBACY.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia to his friend in the South.
 "I am determined to remain a bachelor. The imperious necessity our females imagine they are under, from fashion, of wearing Leghorn hats and India shawls frightens me. O'er cities, if they do not arrive, will soon vie with England, because I found, in all my travels in Germany and France, that a studied simplicity reigned, as to dress, among the ladies, particularly the unmarried ones, who with the ornamental parts of their education, are carefully taught the knowledge and duties of house wives, while in our dear country, these necessary branches are totally neglected, and every species of luxury gaining ground so rapidly as to deter all single men of moderate fortunes from taking a wife. I advise all parents to set about, without loss of time, in establishing nurseries; for it is evident that a great portion of our women will not get husbands, because they think India and Merino shawls, and Leghorn hats, better, warmer, and more comfortable articles than bachelor's buff.

"To be serious I really do want to get married, and have been looking around my extensive circle of acquaintance for a partner, without success—instead of those beautiful domestic creatures our country formerly abounded with, whose home was their delight, who made their own and their children's clothes, who attended to the domestic affairs of the house by assisting in all its concerns, I find a set of giggling idiots, in whose minds, balls, plays, carriages and novels are uppermost; the kitchen they never enter; they hardly know a head of cabbage from a head of lettuce, or a leg of mutton from a shoulder. They are conversing in *ice creams*—as to mending a pair of breeches for a brother or a husband, they would cry, fie upon you! or faint were you to propose such an indelicate thing to them; yet these same fashionable wits sit a whole evening about to a blush, to hear an obscene play—music, dear, delightful music, only studied to show a fine arm and hand, or a highly ornamented piano, not a string of which is ever toned to please a father or a husband, who are considered as heavy old fashioned pieces of furniture, mere lumber about the house, always in the way.

"It is a fact, my friend, worth recording, that the public institutions formed in France by Napoleon, for the education of the daughters of those who served or fell in the service of their country, the duty of the house formed the principal part of their tuition. They were taught with care, writing, arithmetic, and keeping house or expense book—mantua makers, women tailors and milliners, were employed in teaching them to cut out and make up every species of garment, and they took turns in groups of half a dozen from each class, to assist experienced cooks in the kitchen of the establishments, where they were taught the art of cooking, the price and quality of provisions, and to make pastry, jellies, &c.—In short every branch of household industry was attended to, while reading the best authors, music, drawing, embroidery and dancing occupied a portion of their time. In parts of Germany, I found this system of education for women, had been pursued for many years. In Switzerland it is the same, on a small scale. How many women do we see in the commercial society of France, Germany and Switzerland, taking charge occasionally of their husband's affairs, attending to their expenses, carrying on his correspondence, and in case of his death, continue the business of his house with success.

"With us these things are too much neglected; to dress or parade the streets in kid or white satin shoes, arrayed in all the colors of the rainbow, to dash married or single, in splendid equipage in English style—that's your sort; talk loud in company, ogle a dandy, shun the old and experienced, and hardy servants for all their petty wants, and their husbands and fathers for what perhaps they cannot afford to give them in their extravagance, appears to be the sole occupation of the females in what is called the fashionable circles in our beloved country. My heart sickens in contemplating such things. Away with those non descriptions! May they all die old maids and waste their sourness (for sweetness they have none) on the desert air—men of discernment will seek the modest, discreet, retiring female, who will prove a crown of glory to her husband."

"Sweet as the rose
 When the dew drops wet its leaves;
 Unstained and pure
 As the lily or the mountain's snow."

For Sale,
 100 Barrels superior old Rye
WHISKEY.
 For cash, wheat, rye or corn.
 ALSO,
TEN TONS PLASTER,
 And any quantity of
OFFALL,
 At my mill on Bullskin.
DANIEL KABLE, sen.
 Avon Mills, June 12.

Opequon Factory.
 THIS establishment continues in operation, and with the aid of a superior set of looms, lately procured, it is expected, CLOTHS can be manufactured in a style, very far surpassing most of the cloths made in this country.—Wool will be received at the store of David Humphreys, Esq. of Charles Town—the early delivery of wool will ensure the return of cloth in good time—it is desirable that directions should be easily understood, and put in the mouth of the bag, or sack.
DAN LANNIN.
 April 19, 1820.

A great bargain
MAY BE HAD IN A FIRST RATE
Plough and Waggon Horse,
 if immediate application be made to the
 PRINTER.
 June 14.

To the Public.
 THE public are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment of a note, given by the subscriber to Jonathan Foster, of Winchester, Va. for 100 dollars, and payable some time since, as I am determined not to pay the amount of the same, unless compelled by law. Lawful considerations, induce me to make this public avowal.
JAMES T. POLLOCK.
 Jefferson County, June 14.

Charles G. Stewart,
 RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a
Silver Smith Shop
 in the front part of the house occupied by Dr. Griggs, where he will manufacture all work in his line in the neatest and best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. He hopes from his knowledge of business, and strict attention, to merit a share of public patronage.
 Charlestown, May 31.

20 Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, some time in the month of Oct. 1819, a negro girl named
ANN,
 about twelve years old, well grown, and very black, her hair grows low down on her forehead and temples, which gives her an uncouth appearance; her father and mother are the property of Mr. B. C. Washington, and it is supposed she is in that neighborhood, or in the neighborhood of Mr. W. Sinclair's. I will give the above reward for securing her in any jail so that I get her, and all reasonable charges if brought home.
JOHN O'BANNON.
 June 7.

Wm. F. LOCK, & Co.
Have on hand, and offer for sale, at the most reduced prices,
 Cotton yarn, from No. 5 to 20,
 Cut and wrought Nails,
 Susquehanna Shad and Herrings,
 Porter—Fresh Lemons,
 Sultana Raisins,
 Muscatel Do.
 Figs—Almonds,
 Cheese—Hilberts, &c.
 May 2.

SPRING GOODS.
 THE Subscribers hereby announce to their friends, customers, and the public generally, that they have commenced opening their assortment of
New Spring Goods,
 and shall be continually receiving and opening new goods, till their assortment is made very complete.—The goods imported this spring are of a new style, good quality, and come **CHEAP, FOR CASH.**
JAS. S. LANE, & TOWNER.
 P. S. All those yet in arrears, are earnestly requested to pay up.
 Shepherd's Town, April 19, 1820.

Jane Woods,
 In addition to the former stock of good Medicines and Drugs, has received an assortment of
Fresh Confection,
 Fresh jar Tamarinds,
 Best Havana Segars,
 Charlestown, June 1.

CHEAP
SUMMER GOODS.
I am, this week, receiving and opening a large and elegant assortment of
Substantial and fashionable
SUMMER GOODS,
 of very superior quality. Persons wishing to get great bargains are invited to call and supply themselves.
DAVID HUMPHREYS,
 Corner of West and Washington streets.
 Charlestown, June 7.

Seasonable Goods.
JEFFERSON & BROWN,
 Very respectfully inform their customers and the public generally, that they have just received their supply of
Spring and Summer Goods,
 which they are selling off cheap for cash, or to their punctual customers on a short credit. Those that want good bargains are invited to call and examine for themselves.
 Charlestown, May 3.

WOOL CARDING.
 THE public are informed that Mr. John Heiler'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.

Carding Machines.
 THE Subscriber's Wool Carding Machines are again in operation, at Mr. Kable's mill, on Bullskin, and having furnished himself with new cards, will ensure as good work as any machines in the country. They are attended by Israel Hoge and an experienced hand. It is necessary that all wool brought to the machines, should be well cleaned of sticks and burrs. One pound of lard or grease will be required to every ten of wool. The price of carding wool into rolls is eight cents per pound.
JAMES WALKER.
 May 17, 1820.

New Shad
Herrings and Mackerel.
 A FEW barrels very superior Susquehanna Shad and Herrings, and Boston Bay Mackerel—being the first caught in the season, they are larger and fatter than those caught afterwards.
J. S. LANE & TOWNER.
 Shepherdstown, May 17.

Susquehanna
Shad & Herrings.
 THE Subscribers have received a supply of the above, Baltimore inspection, No. 1. Also, some other articles, part of their spring assortment.
JNO. MARSHALL, & Co.
 May 10.

SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS.
 THE Subscribers have received, and are now opening a complete assortment of
Seasonable Goods,
 all of which we pledge ourselves to sell on as good terms as they can be bought in this or the adjoining counties, for cash, or to our punctual customers on a short credit. Persons wishing to purchase, will find it to their advantage to give us an early call.
Wm. F. LOCK, & Co.
 May 3.

Spring Goods.
 THE Subscribers have just finished receiving and opening their assortment of
NEW SPRING GOODS,
 which they offer remarkably cheap for cash, or to punctual customers on a reasonable credit. Their assortment consists of almost every article that they have ever been in the habit of keeping, (which has always been pretty general) also a variety of articles of quite a new and fashionable style.
 We solicit all persons wishing to buy goods of any description to give us a call.
JOHN MARSHALL, & Co.
 Charles Town, May 24.

Jefferson & Brown,
HAVE ON HAND,
 Brown and Loaf Sugars,
 Teas—Coffee—Rice,
 Molasses—N. E. Rum and
 Jamaica Spirits.
 ALSO,
 Nails of all sizes, which they offer very low for cash.
 May 17.

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

Match Horses
WANTED.
 I WISH to purchase a sound pair of true, active and lofty young Match (Carriage) Horses,—and would prefer jet blacks, or bright bays, with little or no white about them—for which I will pay a fair price in **CASH.**
JAS. S. LANE.
 Shepherd's Town, May 31, 1820.

Family Medicines.
FOR SALE,
 Wholesale and retail, by **W. & J. LANE,**
 Charlestown.
LEE'S famous Antibilious Pills.
Messrs. Mich. Lee & Co.
 I have taken but two doses of your Antibilious Pills, and I am quite relieved from the sickness of the stomach, giddiness, &c. according.

FURTHER FROM SIERRA LEONE.
 The following interesting letter from an officer of the United States Navy, to a gentleman in the city of New-Brunswick, N. J. has been politely handed to us for publication: *Nat. Int.*
U. S. ship Cyane,
 Sierra Leone, March 27, 1820.
 "Dear Sir: We arrived here on Sunday last, after a passage of 42 days. We were all agreeably surprised at the prosperous appearance of this settlement. It was founded by the English about 40 years since, mostly by negroes taken from the United States during the Revolutionary war, since which a number of free blacks have emigrated from the West Indies to this place. And they were also joined by the American negroes that came out with the celebrated Paul Cuffee. The colony now consists of about twenty thousand souls, generally well clothed, and remarkably decent and correct in their deportment; and the neighboring nations, by seeing so fine an example before them, are improving very much.
 "There are three English armed vessels on this coast, which have captured a number of slave ships, and redeemed some thousands of those poor wretches from the lash of the slave holder. All that are taken in this way are taken back in the country, where there are people employed to teach them agriculture and the mechanical arts; they are supplied by the British government for one year, at the expiration of which they are supplied with land, and generally provide for themselves very handsomely. Those that came from the United States appear very glad to see us, notwithstanding their treatment in our land of freedom. I have met with a woman here, who says she was born in Brunswick, but left it with her parents during the Revolutionary war, when she was an infant; she is the wife of an English clergyman, and altho' perfectly black, I think one of the most elegant women I ever saw—she has an excellent education, and converses on all subjects with the greatest ease and propriety.
 "The American settlement is about eighty miles to the southward of this, in the country of Sherbro; one of our boats arrived from there yesterday; they describe the country as very fertile—the fruits of the country, consisting of oranges, lemons, pine apples, and bananas, grow wild in the greatest abundance. We shall go down there to-morrow. We are to continue on this coast for one year; I expect we shall make a great many prizes. We hear that the coast is swarming with American slave ships, and they are all good prizes now: but the pleasure of releasing those poor wretches from the fangs of the rapacious slave dealer, I trust, will be a greater inducement for an American officer to exert himself than the hope of acquiring riches."

Lee's Worm Lozenges.
 THE Proprietor has now the pleasure of stating that the following case came under his immediate observation: His little daughter, about 5 years old, appeared very sickly to lose her flesh; no particular cause could be given for her thus pining away; she was at length taken with fevers, which, with other symptoms led him to believe she had worms; he gave her a dose of Lee's Lozenges, which brought away, in one fifteen and the other thirteen inches in length, each three fourths of an inch round; he has given the Lozenges to another of his children, which brought away a vast quantity of very small worms.
Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the ITCH.
 Warranted to cure by any application free from Mercury or any pernicious ingredient. This vegetable remedy is so mild, yet efficacious that it may be used with the utmost safety, on the most delicate pregnant lady, or on a child of a week old.

Lee's genuine Persian Lotion.
 The Persian Lotion operates mildly, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth—improving the complexion.
Lee's Ague and Fever Drops,
 warranted to cure if taken according to the directions.
Lee's Grand Restorative and Nervous Cordial,
 A most valuable medicine for great and general debility, nervous disorders, loss of appetite, &c. &c.

Lee's Essence and Extracts of Mustard,
 An infallible remedy for sprains, bruises, rheumatism, numbness, chilblains, &c.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific,
 A certain and effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhoea.
Lee's Tooth Ach Drops,
 which give immediate relief.
Lee's Tooth Powder,
 which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.
Lee's Eye Water,
 a certain cure for sore eyes.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir,
 for the cure of head aches.
Lee's Corn Plaster,
 for removing and destroying corns.
 Sold on most pleasing terms wholesale, by the Proprietor, at his Family Medicine Ware House, No. 68, Hanover street, Baltimore, and retail in almost all the principal cities and towns in the Union.
 *Please to observe that none can be Lee's Genuine Family Medicines without the signature of Proprietor,
NOAH RIDGELY,
 Late Michael Lee, & Co.)
 March 1.

BLANK DEEDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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

FURTHER FROM SIERRA LEONE.
 The following interesting letter from an officer of the United States Navy, to a gentleman in the city of New-Brunswick, N. J. has been politely handed to us for publication: *Nat. Int.*
U. S. ship Cyane,
 Sierra Leone, March 27, 1820.
 "Dear Sir: We arrived here on Sunday last, after a passage of 42 days. We were all agreeably surprised at the prosperous appearance of this settlement. It was founded by the English about 40 years since, mostly by negroes taken from the United States during the Revolutionary war, since which a number of free blacks have emigrated from the West Indies to this place. And they were also joined by the American negroes that came out with the celebrated Paul Cuffee. The colony now consists of about twenty thousand souls, generally well clothed, and remarkably decent and correct in their deportment; and the neighboring nations, by seeing so fine an example before them, are improving very much.
 "There are three English armed vessels on this coast, which have captured a number of slave ships, and redeemed some thousands of those poor wretches from the lash of the slave holder. All that are taken in this way are taken back in the country, where there are people employed to teach them agriculture and the mechanical arts; they are supplied by the British government for one year, at the expiration of which they are supplied with land, and generally provide for themselves very handsomely. Those that came from the United States appear very glad to see us, notwithstanding their treatment in our land of freedom. I have met with a woman here, who says she was born in Brunswick, but left it with her parents during the Revolutionary war, when she was an infant; she is the wife of an English clergyman, and altho' perfectly black, I think one of the most elegant women I ever saw—she has an excellent education, and converses on all subjects with the greatest ease and propriety.
 "The American settlement is about eighty miles to the southward of this, in the country of Sherbro; one of our boats arrived from there yesterday; they describe the country as very fertile—the fruits of the country, consisting of oranges, lemons, pine apples, and bananas, grow wild in the greatest abundance. We shall go down there to-morrow. We are to continue on this coast for one year; I expect we shall make a great many prizes. We hear that the coast is swarming with American slave ships, and they are all good prizes now: but the pleasure of releasing those poor wretches from the fangs of the rapacious slave dealer, I trust, will be a greater inducement for an American officer to exert himself than the hope of acquiring riches."

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated
SIERRA LEONE, FREETOWN, 14th March, 1820.
 Dear Sir—Perdon me for not entering into a detail of the particulars of our passage, &c. and allow me to call your attention to a sketch of the character of a portion of the inhabitants of this place, in whom I have already learned to take deep interest. They are the Kroomen, who fill up so great a space in the population of this village. The first thing that strikes a stranger forcibly on entering this harbor is, the large number of naked people who throng his ship, and meet him on shore at every turn. Some times a hat, and always a large handkerchief, worn as an infant does its under garment about the loins, is all the dress with which they are incumbered. They have a village in the suburbs of Freetown, and are, in number not less than from 700 to 1000, in one children, many youths from 12 to 16, and the balance of them young men from 15 to 30 and 35. They have no women among them, but they must of course constitute a portion of my story. I must, therefore, beg you to cast your eye on your map of Sierra Leone, and let it trace the coast along downward to within a short distance of Cape Palmas. By minute remark you will see a place called Celtra Kroa. In passing downwards, you will have seen a long extent of coast and most of it a bad shore. Besides Celtra Kroa, there are near it "Kroa Celtra," "Kroa Bar," "Little Kroa," and two towns called "King Will." The Kroo-

men, I have mentioned, launch their little canoes, which will carry from 4 to 6 men, and with them traverse the coast to this place, leaving their wives and children behind them. They engage in all kinds of labor at this place at 4 dollars per month.—They are good boatmen, ax-men, mason-tenders, stone hewers, and good laborers of almost all kinds. When they have, by 4 or 5 years labor, gathered a few hundred dollars, and purchased a dashing suit of clothes, such as a naval or military uniform, or citizen's dress, they return to Celtra Kroa, to live at ease and enjoy their property. It is to be remarked, that these people generally dress well on Sundays, and by force of civil authority, they are kept quiet and peaceable on the Sabbath Kroomen, like almost all other uncivilized men, will steal to supply the wants of nature; but not generally other articles than those of the first necessity.
 They are full of kind and laudatory remarks on the kind and humane character, and which alone should redeem them from the general opprobrium attached to the savage and African character, should not pass unnoticed. They never sell each other into slavery, nor suffer it to be done. They supply by labor those wants which others do by selling their countrymen. They are generally marked from each eye, black an inch or more horizontally, with the shape of an arrow, and down the nose with a black stripe; a designation which I do not recollect to have seen among the slaves of America, which seem to corroborate the assertion, that none of them are ever carried into slavery. I admire the Kroomen—they are all a hardy, athletic, fine built, healthy, unwrinkled people; sickness seems to be a stranger amongst them; but when it occurs, the little community to which the invalid belongs, always nurse and take care of him at their own expense. You see no deformed men, no lean, no gross, no disproportionately tall, nor unusually short men, no bloated, pimpled debauchees. A great uniformity of make and appearance prevails. Luxury and debauchery have not ruined them. Amongst about 1000, I found only one sick one. I have become a great favorite amongst them, having walked through their town several times, and taken notice of them—When I go ashore, the first Krooman that sees me takes me in his arms to carry me through the surf, or helps me up the wharf, or takes me by the hand, or does some kind of thing or other, in manifestation of affection and good will.

CAMPBELL, (Sherbro Island), March 20, 1820.
 We this day landed our people here, and met with a hearty reception from friend Kzell, who, like an old prophet, seemed to wait for the consolation of Israel and the return of her children. I can add no more now—farewell!

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Samuel Bacon, agent appointed by the American Government, to superintend the settlement just forming upon the western coast of Africa, to his friend in Winchester, Va. dated
Sierra Leone, March 27, 1820.
 "I have so many things to say, that I know not where to begin. But I will try to gather a few ideas into words for you. You can scarcely name any articles that will not flourish here—oranges, pine apples, bananas, plantains, guavas, limes, tamarinds, &c. are the common fruits of the country—you will see them in every boy's hands. Beef-mutton, pork, fowls, ducks, geese, buffaloes, goat's flesh, (which is excellent here) are our meats. Fish, oysters, crabs, clams, and turtles are abundant and excellent. Rice, corn, pulse of all kinds, sweet and common potatoes, cassada, yams, &c. cabbage and garden roots are easily raised. Cotton, sugar cane and coffee grow wild; and also are cultivated. Palm oil, palm wine, ivory, honey, bees-wax, rice and ship timber are articles of export. The natives are friendly and useful laborers. But come to Africa, you shall see Africans in their true character! They are the admiration of every beholder. Fine, straight, hardy, healthy, bold, open countenanced people, whose very look speaks that they know that they are on their own soil, under their own sun; beside their own noble rivers; and that this is their country. I admire this people. You see no sick ones. I have seen but one sick African among about 4 or 3000 of them. You see every woman with a child; and even the infants seem to walk before their time. But O! their souls; every village has a devil's bush, where he is avowedly worshipped. A little sort of a hut, the size of a two bushel basket, is his temple. While the devil can squeeze himself and ten thousand of his imps, into my poor little heart, I am not at a loss to understand how he can be worshipped in so small a house. Poor Africa, may the Lord help Americans to see that they owe more to Africa than to India, or any other quarter of the globe.
 "We are at present situated on Sherbro Island, in lat. 7, 10, N. at a little town called

Campellar. If you wish to know how an African town looks, I have only to request you to imagine about twenty or thirty stacks of grain or hay, about half the size of common stacks scattered irregularly over about an acre of ground surrounded by bushes and trees. At a few miles distance, a town looks like the same number of beehives, covered with a bundle of straw each. They are round, made of round sticks, 3 or 4 inches in diameter, wattled together, and covered with leaves and grass, &c. on the roof; plastered with clay inside and out. I am compelled to close, for want of time. God bless you.—Colored people can be happy here. Let them come, encourage them.
 Your friend and brother,
SAM'L BACON.

PRINCES DE BERRI.
 A friend has put into our hands a small volume lately published at Paris, containing an historical relation of the Duke de Berri, with a biographical memoir of the deceased; a variety of anecdotes of him and the Duchess de Berri—Enough of the particulars of the murder have been already before our readers, and it is hardly worth while for us to take the pains to translate the frivolous anecdotes, with which the French compiler has undertaken to amuse his readers. The following chapter from the book, however, may not be uninteresting.—*Bot Daily Adv.*

HISTORICAL DOCUMENT.
RELATING TO THE PRINCES DE BERRI.
 A sort of fatality seems to be attached to the Princes who have borne the title of Duke de Berri. Twelve princes of this name figure in the history of France, and almost all of them closed their lives in an unfortunate manner, and without leaving behind them any male posterity.
 The first of which the city of Bourges was the capital, was named by the ancient Beturgues, inhabitants of Saul, and for a long time formidable to the Romans.
 The last count de Berri, Herpine of Aquitaine, sold his domains in 1084, to King Philip the first, for the purpose of joining the first crusade. He was taken prisoner by the Saracens, but escaped and returned to France, and for want of means of support, became a monk.
 Philip the Father of Louis the 6th, called the Fat, who first freed the city of Bourges from the unappreciable yoke of the lords was afflicted during the whole of his reign by the excommunication of the Court of Rome and the Bishops, who absolved his subjects from their oaths of fidelity.
 It was not until the year 1364, eight years after the deplorable battle of Poitiers, and four years after the shameful treaty of Breigny, that King John delivered from prison, erected Berri into a Duchy, and gave the title of Duke de Berri to his third son, who is represented in history as the tyrant of Langouedoc and Guyenne, which were under his government.
 This duke de Berri, who was very eager in the pursuit of wealth, one of the uncles of Charles the 6th, disputed the regency with his two brothers during the minority of this prince, and entered into the disastrous quarrels of the houses of Burgundy and Orleans, at the time of Charles's insanity.
 The Constable Glesion, and the admiral John of Vienna, had prepared a formidable expedition against England, which was defeated by John Duke de Berri, who had been gained over by money from Richard the second.
 John, first Duke de Berri, died, after several disgraces, the 15th June, without leaving any male children. He left a widow—By a former marriage he had three sons, who all died in infancy. The fourth son of the unfortunate Charles the 6th, and then second Dauphin, had borne the title of Duke de Berri. He died, poisoned at Compeigne, April 3, 1418, and the father in law of Charles 7th, who became Dauphin, by his death, was suspected of the crime.
 Charles 7th, before being Dauphin, had also been Duke de Berri. Of all those who have borne this title for the space of five hundred and sixty years, he is the only one who left sons. One of the sons was Louis eleventh, who revolted against his father, and who inspired him with so great an aversion, that Charles suffered himself to die of hunger, in 1461, from the fear of being poisoned by his son. Janniquy de Chastel, grand master of the Equester, was the only other person who had the courage to discharge the funeral expenses of the King, and Louis eleventh, to reward him for this, deprived him of his office.
 The other son, Charles, the brother of Louis eleventh, was Duke de Berri. The league for the public good, which was formed by the Lords who had been turned out of office by the new king, drew this Duke de Berri into a civil war, in which for the first time we find the Swiss engaged, who were taken into pay by the Revellers.
 In 1472, Louis eleventh caused his brother and his mistress to be poisoned by the confessor of that Prince.
 Louis eleventh gave the title of Duke de

Berri to his fourth child, Francis, who died in his minority in 1473.
 Henry third gave to Francis, Duke d'Angoulene, the Duchy of Berri. Catherine de Medicis, his mother detested him. She caused him to be arrested two or three times, and it is thought that she finally caused him to be poisoned by one of his mistresses in 1587.
 The third son of the great Dauphin, the only son of Louis fourteenth, born in 1686, and named Charles, was the Duke de Berri. He did himself honor in the campaign of 1708, and in the year 1702, he had the misfortune to wound the Duke of Bourbon while hunting, and to deprive him of an eye. Charles de Berri died in 1714, in consequence of a fall from his horse, which happened some days before, while he was hunting, an amusement of which he was fond. He did not complain of this accident for fear of alarming Louis fourteenth. His three children, one of which was Charles de Berri, died soon after their birth.
 At the moment of his death, this grandson of Louis fourteenth, refused the spiritual assistance of Father La Rue, a jesuit, as the Duke of Burgundy, his brother, had done, and the Dauphiness, his sister, who died in 1712.
 Louis sixteenth of unfortunate memory, had borne the title of Duke de Berri, before the death of the Dauphin his father. The two male children of the unfortunate Prince lived but a short time.
 Finally, the Duke de Berri, who fell in 1820 under the dagger of an assassin, was not able to triumph over the deplorable fatality, attached to the title which he bore.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.
 NEW YORK, JUNE 22.

The ship Merchant, Fowler, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing a Liverpool paper of the 15th May, and a Lloyd's List of the 12th. The Commercial Advertiser gives the following summary and extracts. This ship brought but 15 letters, only 7 or 8 of which were for this city.
 Billing's Liverpool Advertiser states, that the proceedings of the new Parliament begin to assume a very interesting character.
 The first question which has tested the strength of the parties, was on the Droits of the Crown. Mr. Brougham was the leader in the debate, on the part of the opposition, and Mr. Canning on that of the Ministry. The question was on placing the Admiralty Droits at the disposal of Parliament. The votes stood on the side of the Ministers, 273; on the opposite side of the house 155—giving the former a majority of 118.
 The health of Lord Castlereagh does not permit him to attend to his Parliamentary duties; but, it is said, Mr. Canning supplies his place with great talent, and, as a brilliant debater, stands perhaps unrivalled in that Assembly.
 In the provisions for the Civil List, the Queen, it is said, has been wholly lost sight of. The London Globe states, positively, that Her Majesty will not return to England.
 Mr. Baring has become the advocate of a free system of trade, and has brought the subject up in Parliament.
 On Tuesday the 9th, Mr. Alderman Wood brought forward his motion for a secret committee to enquire into the treasonable practices alleged against Edwards the spy. The motion was rejected without a division, but the worthy Alderman pledged himself to follow up the investigation, by prosecuting Edwards for high treason, at his own expense; and, from the observations made by Ministers upon this promise, there seems no reason to fear that the enquiry will be stifled by a *nolle prosequi*.

On the same evening, Sir James Mackintosh moved for a committee on the criminal laws; and Thursday night, Mr. Maberly called the attention of ministers to the financial circumstances of the country, with view, as it appeared, of suggesting a commutation of the whole body of the assessed taxes, for a property tax to the amount of ten millions. The Chancellor of the Exchequer declined giving any pledge as to the course which he would pursue; but from the terms of his reply, there is reason to hope that some such permanent and comprehensive measure of rational finance may be substituted for the desultory system of heterogeneous imposts, so long and so unsuccessfully pursued.
 This paper contains Paris dates from the 8th of the month. Fresh difficulties appear to have arisen up. At Lyons, serious symptoms of disaffection have appeared, and the troops refuse to act against the people. Paris is very gloomy, and the royal family are evidently alarmed. The Duke d'Angoulene has been openly insulted in his tour to the south; and an officer, bearing the written pass word from the palace of Monsieur to the barracks of the *guard du corps*, was attacked on Wednesday night, by three assassins, desperately wounded, and deprived of the paper. His loss, however, being instantly made known by him, the pass word was changed.
 Another atrocious attempt against the Royal Family has been detected and defeated.

ed. Information of the plot was received, and a man named Gravier, late a captain in the 5th regiment of lancers of Bonaparte's guard, was arrested in the act of setting fire to the materials for an explosion under the windows of the Duchess de Berri's apartments. Several persons have been arrested, charged as accomplices of Gravier in the attempt. In the house of one of them were found fifteen artificial fire works, similar to that which was laid for explosion under the windows of the Duchess de Berri.

NEWBURYPORT, (MASS.) JUNE 20.
A good haul.—A lad by the name of Brookings, hunting one day last week for an eel pot, sunk at the upper side of Greenleaf's wharf, fish on a small canvas bag, containing five bars of pure gold, weighing 18 ounces, the value of which is said to be something more than \$3000.

Gentlemen who were on the stage of action during the American Revolutionary war, account for its being lost, in the following manner: A privateer schooner, called the Hawk, commanded by the intrepid Jack Lee, captured and sent in, among many other prizes, an English brig, bound from Oporto to England, loaded with wine; she also had on board a large amount of dollars, as well as gold in bullion, dust and coin. It was not known by the captors, at the time she was taken, that these precious metals were on board; the mate of the brig (who remained in the prize) kept it from the knowledge of the prize-master, hoping they might be fallen in with and recaptured. She, however, arrived safely, and came to the wharf, now Greenleaf's, where this gold was found. It is conjectured that, in attempting to smuggle some off ashore, it was either accidentally dropped, or designedly thrown overboard, to prevent detection. It is recollected that several seamen were imprisoned for embezzling it.

There are various traditions stories that large sums were secretly conveyed from the vessel and buried in a pine swamp; that portions of it were entrusted to one Foss, an Englishman, for safe keeping; that much of it found its way to Marblehead, where it has since been found, &c. There are those who recollect that at that time, and for years after, much time and labor were spent in digging for the "prize gold." But we presume this is the first that has been actually found. When taken from the water the bag appeared perfectly sound; but, on exposure to the air, it soon came to pieces, it having lain under water 42 years. The lad, we understand has prudently determined to convert his booty into cash and deposit it in the Savings' Bank.

HALLOWELL, (Maine) June 21.
Suicide.—On Sunday morning last, about 2 o'clock, a traveller who had put up at Mr. Wm. Patridge's tavern in Gardiner, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a penknife, which he obtained from the waiter's pocket of a man who was sleeping in an adjacent chamber. Some gentleman asking and hearing an uncommon noise, supposed the man to be in a fit, called Mr. Patridge who with a light, ran to his assistance, when to his astonishment, he beheld him wallowing in his blood! He had apparently cut four or five times, the blade of the knife not being more than 1/4 inch in length. He lived about 45 minutes. He said his name was Chas. Stearns, Jr. that he came from the town of Worcester, Mass. and that his father now lives there. He was about 45 years of age, tall and slender, blue eyes, his hair somewhat grey, and had lost the two first fingers on his left hand. He was entirely destitute of money, and no papers of any kind were found about him.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 23.
Every day we must add something fresh—some new variety of a hundred times repeated story—to the catalogue of marine barbarities. We have thought of pasting them in a row, in order to see, at the end of the year, their length, (which we imagine might fester the whole demerit circle of the Legislative Hall;) but the idea discouraged us from the undertaking. The extract which we now make, respecting the fate of Mrs. Allison reminds us of another transaction connected with the New Orleans pirates, which was lately communicated to us by a resident of New Orleans, who had every opportunity of knowing the particular facts; and which we do not remember to have seen in print. In 1812, a packet sailed from New Orleans, bound we think, to France, in which a number of Ladies and fewer gentlemen embarked. Among the former was a French lady whose known wealth was perhaps the cause of a disaster, which in all its details is still left to be imagined, though there is little doubt of its nature. Some months passed away and no intelligence was received from the vessel or its ill-fated passengers, but as a married daughter of the Lady whom we have just mentioned, was one morning walking in the streets of New Orleans, she saw (and faint at the sight) her mother's jewels, on the neck of a woman whom common fame reported to be the mistress of Lafitte. This man stoutly denied that he had any hand in the deed by which they fell into his hands, but alleged that he won them by gambling with the pirates, whose seat was then at the Island of Barrataria. Vessel or passengers were never seen or heard of; and if their bodies were suffered to have a grave in the Ocean unvisited by those ruffians, it is not doubted in New Orleans that they were

and every one murdered. Whether the fifteen recently retrieved, or any of them, were stained with this piracy we know not; but we presume the facts can be ascertained and if mercy be allowed to them, it will be so much the greater, but if punishment be demanded, it will be the better deserved.

NORFOLK, JUNE 21.
On Monday last the Venezuelan private armed brig Wilson, Capt. Wilson, left our harbor for Margarita. The wind being light and contrary, she was towed down low Old Point Comfort by the steam boat Petersburg, Capt. Crocker, from her anchorage in the bite of Crany Island. This vessel has been singularly unfortunate since her arrival in our waters last November; having, in the first instance, been seized and libelled for an alleged violation of the revenue law, and condemned by the District Court as forfeited to the United States. The decree of condemnation, however, was reversed by the Circuit Court at Richmond, on an appeal to that tribunal, and the brig restored to the owners, who once more proceeded to get her ready for sea; but, at the moment she was about to depart from our waters, and after she had dropped down Crany Island, information was given to the collector that she had shipped a part of her crew in this place, contrary to a late law of the United States, and she was once more detained. After a delay of some days, a present was issued by the Judge (Tucker) to the Marshal, to take the men who had illegally shipped, into his custody; but, before it could be served, 27 of them, hearing of it, made their escape; the remainder, six in number, were taken and lodged in jail, as was also the landlady by whom they were shipped. Yesterday the six men and the landlady were put on board the steam boat Richmond, under an arrest, in charge of the Deputy Marshal, to be conveyed to Richmond for trial, on the charge of a misdemeanor.—N. Herald.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.
NEW YORK, JUNE 23.
Yesterday morning, between four and five o'clock, a fire broke out in the distillery in the rear of Broadway, between White and Walker streets. The flames spread with great rapidity, and before they were got under, destroyed and materially injured about twenty seven buildings, several of them of valuable brick houses. All the block fronting on Broadway, between the two streets above mentioned, with the exception of three houses next to White street, are destroyed, and two of those three much injured. The roofs and rear of four brick houses in White street, next to Broadway, are destroyed, and in Walker street the fire has extended from Broadway to the house of Mr. Peter Mackie. We hear that one man had his leg broken during the conflagration. It was stated also that a boy was killed. The fire originated in Oram's distillery of spirituous liquors, which was entirely consumed.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser, of 21st inst.
A MOST AWFUL AND DESOLATING FIRE AT TROY!
Yesterday, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a most awful and desolating fire broke out in the city of Troy, which has laid in ruins one-third of the fairest portion of that flourishing city. The number of buildings destroyed is about one hundred and twenty; among which are some of the best dwellings, and a great proportion of the largest and most substantial fire-proof stores and store houses. On River or Main street, all the stores and buildings of every kind, on the west side, extending to the water's edge, from Gals's store to Dr. Corning's, both of which are saved; and on the east, from Congress street to, and including Parkers' bookstore, are destroyed, as are all the buildings, except two, (the Troy bank and a dwelling house,) on the west side of Front or Second street, to the same extent as on the side east of Main street; and the estimated loss is a Million of Dollars.

It was about sunset when the news reached Albany; many of our citizens immediately went to the assistance of their unfortunate neighbors, and several of our engine companies, with their engines. It was near 11 o'clock before the fire was got under.

The following particulars have been politely furnished to us by a gentleman who was at the fire.
It commenced at Mr. Davis's stable and wood house, from a cook stove; spread in different directions both sides of River (or Main) street, and all but two houses burnt on the west side of Front (or Second) street, from Congress street to Titus' tavern.

Property destroyed.—Farmers' Bank, papers and books saved, except in the vault, which are supposed to be safe; Dr. Burritt's house, Lewis Lyman's house, owned by Mrs. Nott; Deacon Heart's two stores; Davie's store and all he had, except furniture; Brinkhoff's store; Adenocourt's house, shop, and printing office; Stockwell's house and bookstore; Eph. Morgan's store; the Merritt's store; Townsend McCoun's store; Asa Anthony's store; Abraham Fellow's store; D. Merritt and Son's store; Richard P. Hart's store; Jacob Holmes' store; A. & W. Kellogg's store; E. Warren & Co's store; Southwick & Co's store; Joseph Brinknell's store; Moore and Pitcher's store; Heart & Nasrow's store; Derick Lane's store; J. M. Wells's store; B. Pierce & Co's store; Parker's store; Field's store; Dickinson and Matchell's office; Paine's office; and about

half of all the lumber on the wharfs, and a small proportion of the goods only saved.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, (N. J.) June 22.
Breach of promise of Marriage.

At the sitting of the circuit court in this city last week, Mr. Hartwell, a gentleman of the bar, in the adjoining county of Somerset, was arraigned on a charge of breach of promise of marriage to Miss Edgar, of Short Hills, in this county. After a patient and interesting investigation of two days, the cause was submitted to the jury, who, after an absence of 2 hours returned with a verdict for the plaintiff, of twelve hundred and fifty dollars damages! A verdict equally honorable to their feelings as fathers, and their integrity as citizens. Mr. Hartwell is a man of small property we understand.

The great novelty and delicacy of this case, attracted an unusual assemblage, and the Court House was crowded almost to suffocation. The counsel on both sides managed with much skill and address; but the counsel for the plaintiff, having the popular and right side of the question, gratified the audience with a display of honorable feeling, sarcastic reproach, and vibrating eloquence, seldom equalled. Such a lash of censure, to a man of the least sensibility, must have been like the sting of scorpions.

SAVANNAH, JUNE 22.

Two of the prisoners who were convicted of piracy at the last term of the District Court of the United States, in this city, and who were sentenced to die on the same day, Furlong was executed, but respited by the President of the United States, to the 28th of the present month, were yesterday discharged from confinement by the Marshal of this District, by order of the President. Their names are David Bower and Henry Matthews. They have received full pardon. Ralph Clintock, who was also under sentence of death and who was to have been executed on Wednesday next, has, by the President been respited for an indefinite period. He is to remain in close confinement.

COLUMBUS, (OHIO.) JUNE 17.

This scarcity of money, which is so generally complained of, is probably as much realized here as anywhere. At a late sheriff's sale (or intended as such) in this town, forty five town lots, including some with the best improvements, and situation nearly equal to any in town; four parcels of land contiguous to town, and several others a little distant, were offered for sale, and not sold. Our law requires that real estate shall be appraised, and shall not be sold for less than two thirds of its appraised value. This completely sets the creditor, whose money is to be out of real estate, at defiance. Personal estate is fitted by law from selling on execution for less than half its appraised value on the debtors giving security to produce the same amount of property in six months. The effect of this law is a state of six months, such is the morality of the people in this state, in this part of it however, that it is considered a greater sin to buy a neighbor's property on execution, than to cheat a creditor out of his debt.—Monitor.

CINCINNATI, JUNE 15.

A curiosity.—On Saturday last in digging the well of Mr. Wright, near Harrison, in this county, nearly a mile from the White Water, and about 14 feet from the surface, in a bed of rounded limestone pebbles, a living frog was dug up, which in a short time, hopped away as nimbly as if he had been but a year old. There are trees contiguous, and in lower ground, more than 500 years old, which have evidently taken the places of others of equal growth; so that this frog had probably lain buried for 1000 years.
A Mr. Whitaker, who lived a few miles west of the Little Miami, informed the writer of this some years ago, that, in digging his well, he had found buried there a living frog and a lizard (if rightly recollected) more than 30 feet below the surface.

BALTIMORE, JUNE 24.

Yesterday a merchant of this city received a letter from Nashville, containing, among others, three notes, purporting to be of the Bank of the U. S. one for five hundred dollars, and the other two for fifty dollars each; on presenting them at the office in this city, they were all three ascertained to be counterfeits. These notes are such correct imitations of the genuine ones, in every respect, that only bank clerks, or persons very much in the habit of accurately examining bank notes can detect them.

While counterfeiting is practised with so much success, it is surely a necessary precaution, that ought not to be omitted by any receiver of bank notes, particularly from a stranger, without first ascertaining that they are genuine.—Gazette.

From the City of Washington Gazette.

Circuit Court of the District of Columbia—June Term, 1820.—Usury—G. R. Gaither, vs W. Lee.

This was an action brought by the Plaintiff against the Defendant to recover the sum of \$1000—dollars, under the following circumstances: A bill was drawn by John Hodnett, on the defendant. It further appeared in evidence, that the payee of the bill, being in want of funds, applied to his agent, W. S. Nicholls, to advance the money upon it by getting it discounted for him. Nicholls applied to the plaintiff, G. R. G. who agreed to advance

the money on the bill, at a discount of four per cent per month; which the payee of the bill, by his agent, W. S. N. agreed to take. The bill was not paid by the acceptor when it became due, was regularly protested for non payment, and this suit was instituted against the acceptor, to recover the amount of the bill. Suits were also brought against the maker and payee of the bill. The defence set up by the drawer of the bill in this case was, that the contract was usurious. For it must be observed that the above defence was not made by the defendant, W. Lee, but by the drawer, for whose accommodation the bill was accepted. It was, on the other hand, contended that the bill was fairly sold in market, and not loaned, and that the plaintiff could not, and did not know to whom use the purchase money was to be applied. Upon argument, it was decided that the contract was usurious, and that the plaintiff was not entitled to recover in this suit. A verdict was accordingly entered for the defendant.

THE PRAIRIES OF THE WEST.

FROM SILLIMAN'S JOURNAL.
To the traveller, who for several days traverses the prairies and barrens, their appearance is quite uninviting, and even disagreeable. He may travel from morning until night, and make good speed, but on looking around him, he fancies himself at the very spot whence he started. No pleasant variety of hill and dale, no rapidly running brook delights the eye, and no sound of wood and music strikes the ear; but, in their stead, a dull uniformity of prospect "spread out immense." Excepting here and there a tree or slight elevation of ground, it is otherwise a dead level, covered with tall weeds and coarse grass. The sluggish rivulets, of a reddish colour, scarcely move perceptibly, and their appearance is as uninviting to the eye, as their taste is disgusting to the palate. Such are the prairies and barrens of the west; but, in order to make ample amends for any deficiency, nature has made them exuberantly fertile. The farmer who settles upon them, by raising cattle, becomes rich with little labor. He ditches those which are too moist for grain; he ploughs and fences them, and raises from seventy to one hundred bushels of maize, or Indian corn, to the acre, without ever sowing.

The United States owns thousands and thousands of acres of such land in the western States and Territories, which, for prompt payment, may be purchased for one dollar and sixty two and a half cents an acre. One objection to these lands is, the want of timber for fuel and other purposes; and another is, that they are unhealthy; but in many places there is an abundance of peat in the wet prairies, and cultivation will every year render them more and more healthy. Some of them have been cultivated for fifteen or twenty years past, with grain, and are as fertile, as they ever were. As M. Volney says, "They are the Flanders of America."

GENERAL COURT.

The following point was decided at the late session of the General Court.
Present, Hugh Holmes, William Brockborough, Peter Johnson, Peter Randolph, William A. G. Dade, George Parker, William Daniel, James Semple and Richard E. Parker Esqrs.
Joseph Chew

The Justices of Spotsylvania county.
Joseph Chew, who was a justice of the peace for Spotsylvania county, removed from that to some other county in the state, and there resided for several years. He then returned to the county of Spotsylvania to reside, and offered to take his seat on the bench, but the court refused to permit him to do so, alleging that he had vacated his office by a removal from the county without an intention to return, and that his happening actually to return, did not restore him to the office for a mandamus to the justices, the court ordering them to restore him to his seat on the bench, and a conditional writ was awarded. The return of the justices set forth the facts stated above, about which there was no dispute, and submitted the question of Chew's right to the court. Several questions were adjourned to the general court, which were ably argued at its last term by Mr. Stannard for Chew, and the members of the court were much divided on the question, whether the removal of Chew, *ipso facto* vacated the office, or was a cause of forfeiture, which it required a judicial proceeding to perfect. At the present term, the following opinion was ordered to be certified to the superior court.

"The court not deeming it necessary to decide the abstract propositions stated in this case, do adjudge that no mandamus ought to be awarded, because such a removal as is stated in the record is either an abandonment, virtual resignation, or a forfeiture of the office of justice of peace; and whether void or voidable by a judicial proceeding eventuating in a judgment of a motion, no mandamus ought to issue to invest the applicant with an office not belonging to him if void, or which might be taken from him if voidable."

From the Mountaineer, printed at Easton, Pa. of June 16.

Within a few weeks past, a body of very superior Oil Stones, has been discovered in this neighborhood. We believe they were first discovered on the farm of George Thrie, Esq. on the river Lehigh, in Williams township, four miles above this place. The bed, however, is not confined to that farm alone, but extends to a considerable distance on each side of the Lehigh. They have heretofore been found lying on the surface of the earth, and it is a matter of astonishment they were not sooner discovered. The carpenters of this place have almost entirely substituted them for the Turkey stones, heretofore used for setting tools; believing them to be superior to those of Turkey, and infinitely better than those gotten near Oley, which they somewhat resemble in color. Their discovery is certainly valuable to our mechanics, as the Turkey stones have sold for 75 or 100 cents, and the Oley stones at 25 cents per lb.

FROM THE LONDON MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Weak Eyes.—By mere chance I have found out that a piece of green glass, laid flat on a book, will be of the utmost benefit to those who are troubled with weak eyes. I mean to those who wish to read, but who are often, in the most interesting parts perhaps, obliged reluctantly to leave off. Some will say you may as well wear green spectacles—but I say no!—A piece of fine clear glass, about the size of a royal ovate page will be found of infinitely more assistance, and in order to strengthen the fact, I beg to say that a young gentleman about the age of sixteen, was learning to play the flute, but before he could play a note, was always obliged to have the music coloured, either green or blue, which of course was attended with much inconvenience, and in some cases would have been quite out of the question. He tried green spectacles, but they did not answer the end.—Being one day in the garden, he placed a piece of green glass on his book, and found that he could bear to read without the smallest inconvenience. As this simple method of preserving the sight may be of importance to many of your readers, I will be glad if you will give it publicity.

A CAMBRIAN.

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5.

Spurious notes on the Bank of the Valley in Virginia are in circulation, altered from \$5 to \$50, and so well executed as to deceive persons unacquainted with the devices on the different notes. The genuine notes have the figures 50 on the right and left; the Vignette is a Shepherdess surrounded with sheep. The altered notes have the letter L on the right, instead of 50 in figures; the vignette is a farm house.

It is stated, spurious notes of the Corporation of Alexandria, are about altered from one to two dollars. Currency to this kind of trash ought not to be given, and it is recommended that our citizens refuse to take them altogether.—Pat.

On Monday, 19th June, a duel was fought between Messrs Richard Stuart and Townsend S. Dade, both of King George County, Virginia, on the Maryland shore, immediately opposite their residence, at a short distance, with muskets loaded with buck shot.

Mr. Dade was killed dead; Mr. Stuart so severely wounded that he expired in a few hours after. They were neighbors, near relations, and heretofore friends. The unfortunate difference which resulted in so tragic an end, occurred about a mere trifle; and this adds too more to the list of wretched victims, who have fallen a sacrifice to false notions of honor, and the horrid and gothic practice of duelling.—Telegraph.

GENERAL COURT.

The following point was decided at the late session of the General Court.
Present, Hugh Holmes, William Brockborough, Peter Johnson, Peter Randolph, William A. G. Dade, George Parker, William Daniel, James Semple and Richard E. Parker Esqrs.
Joseph Chew

The Justices of Spotsylvania county.
Joseph Chew, who was a justice of the peace for Spotsylvania county, removed from that to some other county in the state, and there resided for several years. He then returned to the county of Spotsylvania to reside, and offered to take his seat on the bench, but the court refused to permit him to do so, alleging that he had vacated his office by a removal from the county without an intention to return, and that his happening actually to return, did not restore him to the office for a mandamus to the justices, the court ordering them to restore him to his seat on the bench, and a conditional writ was awarded. The return of the justices set forth the facts stated above, about which there was no dispute, and submitted the question of Chew's right to the court. Several questions were adjourned to the general court, which were ably argued at its last term by Mr. Stannard for Chew, and the members of the court were much divided on the question, whether the removal of Chew, *ipso facto* vacated the office, or was a cause of forfeiture, which it required a judicial proceeding to perfect. At the present term, the following opinion was ordered to be certified to the superior court.

"The court not deeming it necessary to decide the abstract propositions stated in this case, do adjudge that no mandamus ought to be awarded, because such a removal as is stated in the record is either an abandonment, virtual resignation, or a forfeiture of the office of justice of peace; and whether void or voidable by a judicial proceeding eventuating in a judgment of a motion, no mandamus ought to issue to invest the applicant with an office not belonging to him if void, or which might be taken from him if voidable."

From the Mountaineer, printed at Easton, Pa. of June 16.

Within a few weeks past, a body of very superior Oil Stones, has been discovered in this neighborhood. We believe they were first discovered on the farm of George Thrie, Esq. on the river Lehigh, in Williams township, four miles above this place. The bed, however, is not confined to that farm alone, but extends to a considerable distance on each side of the Lehigh. They have heretofore been found lying on the surface of the earth, and it is a matter of astonishment they were not sooner discovered. The carpenters of this place have almost entirely substituted them for the Turkey stones, heretofore used for setting tools; believing them to be superior to those of Turkey, and infinitely better than those gotten near Oley, which they somewhat resemble in color. Their discovery is certainly valuable to our mechanics, as the Turkey stones have sold for 75 or 100 cents, and the Oley stones at 25 cents per lb.

ON THEIVING.

A gentleman of reputation and credit, long resident at Moggadore in Barbary, recounted the following story, which he knew to be a fact, and which may serve as well to show the analogy between wicked dispositions in all nations, as that they were not sooner discovered. The carpenters of this place have almost entirely substituted them for the Turkey stones, heretofore used for setting tools; believing them to be superior to those of Turkey, and infinitely better than those gotten near Oley, which they somewhat resemble in color. Their discovery is certainly valuable to our mechanics, as the Turkey stones have sold for 75 or 100 cents, and the Oley stones at 25 cents per lb.

of Morocco. He inflicted the usual punishment which was that of having the offender's right hand cut off at the wrist. Before the wound was well healed the Moor was again brought before the Emperor, for a like offence. His imperial majesty became facetious on the occasion, and apologized for his mistake in having before ordered the wrong hand to be taken off; but corrected it and the culprit by an immediate amputation of the left. In a space of time, almost incredibly short, the same Moor was brought to court for a third robbery—his right foot was lopped off! Still he persisted, and within a year, he lost both hands and feet. Unable then any longer to steal himself, he headed a party of his own disposition, and having laid the retinue of his majesty's favorite concubine, pointed out to his associates a camel laden with her jewels, trinkets, and other valuable ornaments. On his fifth appearance before the Emperor, for this last transaction, his majesty ordered him to be "immediately hanged" and as they led him away, "Ah! said the Emperor, shaking his head, 'what a deal of pain and troublesome journeys we should have saved this poor man, if we had begun with him as we now leave off."

From the Portsmouth, (N. H.) Oracle, June 24.
Cherry Living.—A good dinner may be had in this town every day during the summer of several of the best kinds of sea fish, good wheat bread, potatoes, sauce, and a bottle of sparkling spruce beer, for 6-14 cents—to wit:

	Cents.
Fish, say 1 lb. of halibut or cod	1-2
Bread, 1-2 lb. of the best sort	1-2
Potatoes, at 30 cts. per bushel	1-2
Cooking, sauce, &c.	1-4
One bottle of Spruce beer	6-14

From the Richmond Enquirer of June 30.

HARVEST.
In most of the lower counties of Virginia, a large proportion of the wheat harvest was gathering during the last and present week. From almost every quarter, the crop is reported to be uncommonly abundant.—This month too has been in an extraordinary degree favorable to the growth of Indian corn. The present prospects of that grain are peculiarly cheering.—Breadstuffs, therefore, promise to be very abundant; however scarce those persons may find money, who are most in want of it.

A lady calling at a store to purchase a pair of stockings, after examining the quality of them, asked the merchant, "how high they came?"—"To the knee, Miss," replied the merchant.

Who, that could leave it, would remain in a city described in the following extract of a letter?

"HAVANA, 12th June.

"We have had a long spell of wet weather, and expect much sickness will follow; it has not been near so sickly for some time as was expected, from the *fevers* commencing so early this spring. *Assassinations* are again becoming frequent, few nights in a week pass, but on the morning following *dead bodies* are exhibited to the public for the purpose of obtaining charity to inter them—but among them there are very few foreigners. I have only known one or two instances in which *drunken sailors* were picked up. We have had an unusual number of *African vessels* arrived lately, in one day there were about a thousand *Slaves* entered here."

NEW-YORK, JUNE 23.

The United States frigate Constellation, Captain Hildgley, arrived here yesterday afternoon, in four days from Norfolk. She came up before the wind with "all sail set" in handsome style. When passing the seat of the Vice President on Staten Island, his steam-boat Nautilus, with a number of passengers on board, put off, chased under the frigate's lee, and gave her three cheers. The compliment was well understood by Capt. Hildgley, who had returned the salute with an national air—and the Constellation and Nautilus, side and side, were borne to the city by a swelling tide and favorable breeze.

The Constellation remains here but a few days to complete her crew, and then proceeds to— with Col. Forbes.

At a camp meeting, held at North Kingston, Rhode Island, and which lasted from the 8th to the 13th ult. there were present twenty six Methodist Ministers, and a number of Clergymen of other orders. The persons who had collected together on the last day is said to have amounted to 15,000 souls.

The first encampment not being large enough to contain such an immense number of persons, a second encampment was formed. The camp was illuminated at night by lamps which were kept burning in each tent throughout the night and guards stationed to prevent disturbance.

From the American Farmer.

TO DESTROY FLY IN TURNIPS.

Rückhalt, Md. June 5, 1820.

DEAR SIR—Observing in your last paper, that as the season for turnip seeding is near at hand, induced you to treat more largely on the subject of their culture—I beg leave to suggest to you a specific against the fly or little black flea, which are so destructive to young plants in warm or dry weather. Provided you have not had this information before, which is simply to steep the seed in train or fish oil and sulphur for 15 or 20 hours before seeding, the oil may then be strained off and the seed rolled in plaster or ashes—the oil assists the vegetation of the seed, and impregnates the plant so strongly that no fly will trouble it, till it is well leaved out. This antidote I have used for several years past with all the small seeds I sow, also vine seeds, and found it never to fail; it would be

well for the tobacco planters to adopt this method with their seed. I wish some of your experienced correspondents would give the public as sure an antidote against the green webworm, which was so destructive to turnips and cabbages last year.—I lost two crops of the Ruta Baga by those worms, after the leaves had grown to the size of a dollar. I remain your respectful humble servant.
THOMAS HARRIS.

JOHN S. SKINNER, Esq.

LIST OF LETTERS

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

A.	H.
Robert A. Alexander,	John Heller,
Wm. H. Alexander,	Wm. Hogan,
Jacob Allstadt,	David Humphreys,
Joseph Andrews,	Saml. Hogg,
W. Alexander,	John Hisket,
Francis Aldridge,	Wm. Hasket,
Abram Allison,	Mary Haines,
John B. Allison,	Geo. Homdon,
John Brady,	John Hallytower,
Abram Bogardus,	Nancy Hammond,
Charly Barnett,	Alexander Hammet,
David Bottingham,	Benj. Helser,
J. B. Blackburn,	Samuel Holl, 2,
Richard Bayley,	Susan B. Harding,
Uriah Bradshaw,	Thom. H. Hoff,
Thomas Blackburn,	Joseph Hair,
Walter Barker,	James Johns, 2,
Christoph. T. Baylor,	Charles Johnson,
John Barret,	K.
Edward Bell,	Daniel Kable, 2,
Edw. Blackburn,	Martha Lee, L.
James Blaigherly,	Wm. Little,
Wm. Blackburn,	Wm. Lee,
Sally Beeler, 2,	Hannah Loft,
Rebecca South & Co.	Robert C. Lee,
James M. Boyd,	Wm. Lock,
Jacobina Baker,	M.
Elizabeth Blackburn,	Vincent Miller,
Jurgen Blackburn,	Bear & Nathl. Myers,
Benjamin Beckler,	John McDaniel,
C.	John McDaniel,
John Cross,	Nimrod McEndree,
John Campbell,	Agnes McKee,
Daniel Cross,	Charles McMullen,
W. P. Craghitt, 2,	Eatville Muse,
Colvin Chadlock, 2,	John Markwood,
Thomas Cunningham,	Wm. McGuire,
Braxton Chambliss,	Kitty Moore,
David Corbey,	Robert McDowell,
Thomas Campbell,	John McCloud,
Fleming Cobb,	Saml. Mendenhall,
Ellis T. Crowell, 2,	John Markle,
David Coleman,	Wm. McHenry,
Thomas Crawford,	John Mires,
Margaret Cameron,	Lawrence McMillin,
Wm. Caldwell,	John Mentle,
John Carls, 4,	Wm. McDaniel,
Ary Carney,	James Moore,
Benj. Crutcheville,	John Moore,
E.	Elenor Miller,
John Deven,	N.
Wm. Downey,	Ann Nichols,
Hannah Diggs,	Lewis Neill, 2,
Joseph Daley,	O.
John Dimes,	John O'Bannon,
Edward Downey,	P.
Ben Davenport,	Wm. T. A. Pollock,
Simah Davis,	James A. Porter, 3,
Braxton Davenport,	Levi Perry,
Joseph Day,	Wm. McCleary,
E.	Geo. Reynolds,
Adam Eichelberger,	Edwin C. Robinson,
Geo. & A. Eichelberger,	Elizabeth Rockingham,
S.	Samuel Rigby,
James Ferguson,	T.
Jacob Firavitzig,	Anthony Strother,
Jno. K. Flagg,	John Spangler,
Wm. Farwell,	Edw. J. Saunders,
Joseph L. Fry,	Mary B. Saunders, 4,
Edward Pollin,	Elias Slope,
Samuel Frausworth,	T.
E.	Bliska Toys,
Elizabeth Gibbons,	Mary C. Talbot,
Dani. Griffith,	James Tracy,
Thomas Gregg, Jr.	V.
Wm. Groves, 3,	James Verhier,
Elizabeth Gruntham,	W.
Gilbert Gibbons,	Eliza H. Welch,
Mr. Gray,	Nicholas Worthington, 2,
Charles Gibbs,	Nathan Wood,
Rachel Ganes,	James Woods, Sr.
Thomas Griggs, 2,	Benj. Woods,
Mary Ann Gibbons,	Andrew Woods, 2,
Frances Gwinn,	Frances Whiting,
Jno. Gibbons,	Aquilla Willet,
James Gwinn,	Nichol Wallace, 2,
	Martha Withrow,

HUMPHREYS, P. M.

Commited

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

A HACK

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

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned against passing and re-passing through the Bullen farm, belonging to the heirs of Bennett Taylor, as they may depend on being prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law. Wm. HAINES, Manager. June 28.

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.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at public sale, on Saturday the 15th of July next, at the late residence of George Spangler, dec'd, near Harper's Ferry, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of a clock, beds and bedding, household and kitchen furniture, one horse, and many other articles too numerous to mention. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Six months credit will be given, upon the purchasers giving bond and approved security. CHRISTIANA SPANGLER, Adm'rix. June 28.

A HACK.

THE subscriber informs the public that he intends keeping for hire, at Harper's Ferry, (for the accommodation of persons visiting the SPANGLER SPRINGS) a neat and substantial hack, with quiet well broke horses. Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and every attention paid to render satisfaction to those who may employ his hack. Persons arriving in the stage, at Harper's Ferry, can be accommodated at any time with a passage to the Springs. THOMAS DEAKIN. Harper's Ferry, June 21.

FOR SALE,

A large quantity of FRESH BURNT LIME, of a very superior quality, for plastering, &c. at the Brick Mill, near Harper's Ferry. ALL persons receiving lime are requested not to pay any person for it, except myself, or some of my family. JOHN JAMESON. June 21.

Trustees' Sale.

BY virtue of two deeds of trust executed to the subscribers, one by John Carlile, the other by Aquilla Davis, to secure the payment of certain debts in said deed mentioned, we will sell at public auction, for cash, on Tuesday the 18th of July next, at the store room lately occupied by the said Carlile, in Charles Town, all his, the said Carlile's

STOCK OF GOODS,

ON HAND, Consisting of an excellent assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Silks, Hardware, Cutlery, China, Queensware, and Castings;

with a variety of other goods. Also one valuable Negro Boy, aged about fourteen years, two horses, one saddle and bridle, two ploughs, a variety of household and kitchen furniture, such as beds, bedding, desks, tables, chairs, &c. &c. one cow, two ten plate stoves with pipe, and also the said John Carlile's interest in a certain

HOUSE AND LOT

in Charles Town, the same which was conveyed to him by John Anderson, and at present in the occupancy of said Anderson. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and continue from day to day until all is sold. M. RANSON, R. C. LEE, Trustees. June 21, 1820.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are warned against purchasing or trading for a bond or note of hand, given to Richard Spur, by me about the 1st of January last, amounting to one Hundred and Forty Dollars, payable ninety days after date. The bond or note was given for the payment of a horse which the said Richard Spur sold me, for a sound horse, and the horse proving not to be sound, and died in a few days after I got him—therefore I am determined not to pay the said note or bond unless I am compelled by law, unless the said Richard Spur and myself do compromise the affair. BENJ. B. STRIDER. June 21.

To Carpenters.

Proposals will be received by the subscribers until the 12th day of July next, for putting a new roof and erecting a cupola or steeple on the Court House in Charles town. Particulars may be known on application.

P. DAUGHERTY, SMITH SLAUGHTER, RICH'D WILLIAMS. June 28.

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, Trustees. June 28.

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, to whose Deed reference is hereby made. Sale to take place between 11 and three o'clock. T. GRIGGS, Jr. R. C. LEE, Trustees. June 28.

For Sale,

100 Barrels superior old Rye WHISKEY, For cash, wheat, rye or corn. ALSO, TEN TONS PLASTER, And any quantity of OFFALL, At my mill on Bullskin. DANIEL KABLE, sen. Avon Mills, June 12.

Charles G. Stewart,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Silver Smith Shop in the front part of the house occupied by Dr. Griggs, where he will manufacture all work in his line in the neatest and best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. He hopes from his knowledge of business, and strict attention, to merit a share of public patronage. Charlestown, May 31.

A great bargain

MAY BE HAD IN A FIRST RATE Plough and Waggon Horse, if immediate application be made to the PRINTER. June 14.

WOOL CARDING.

THE public are informed that Mr. John Heiler'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.

Carding Machines.

THE Subscriber's Wool Carding Machines are again in operation, at Mr. Kable's mill, on Bullskin, and having furnished himself with new cards, will ensure as good work as any machines in the county. They are attended by Israel Hogland, an experienced hand. It is necessary that all wool brought to the machines, should be well cleansed of sticks and burrs. One pound of lard or grease will be required to every ten of wool. The price of carding wool into rolls is eight cents per pound. JAMES WALKER. May 17, 1820.

Save your Rags!

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

Match Horses

WANTED.

I WISH to purchase a sound pair of true, active and lofty young Match (Carriage) Horses,—and would prefer jet blacks, or bright bays, with little or no white about them—for which I will pay a fair price in CASH. JAS. S. LANE. Shepherd's Town, May 31, 1820.

Family Medicines.

FOR SALE, Wholesale and retail, by W. & J. LANE, Charlestown. LEE'S famous Antibilious Pills.

Messrs. Mich. Lee & Co. I have taken but two doses of your Antibilious Pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, &c. which has troubled me for some time. I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases. Your humble servant, G. C. COLLINS, Front street, Balt. THESE much esteemed Pills have been for many years prepared in Baltimore by the present proprietor, as many of our most respectable citizens can testify, and a number of them have readily and gladly given certificates of their great value as a family physic.

LEE'S ELIXIR.

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

Lee's Worm Lozenges.

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

ITCH.

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

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

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, warranted to cure if taken according to the directions.

Lee's Grand Restorative and Nervous Cordial, A most valuable medicine for great and general debility, nervous disorders, loss of appetite, &c. &c.

Lee's Essence and Extracts of Mustard, An infallible remedy for sprains, bruises, rheumatism, numbness, chilblains, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, A certain and effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhoea.

Lee's Tooth Ach Drops, which give immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns. Sold on most pleasing terms wholesale, by the Proprietor, at his Family Medicine Warehouse, No. 68, Hanover street, Baltimore, and retail in almost all the principal cities and towns in the union.

Please to observe that none can be Lee's Genuine Family Medicines without the signature of Proprietor, NOAH RIDGELY, Late Michael Lee, & Co.) March 1.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

20 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, some time in the month of Oct. 1819, a negro girl named ANN,

about twelve years old, well grown, and very black, her hair grows low down on her forehead and temples, which gives her an uncouth appearance; her father and mother are the property of Mr. B. C. Washington, and it is supposed she is in that neighborhood, or in the neighborhood of Mr. W. Sinclair's. I will give the above reward for securing her in any jail so that I get her, and all reasonable charges if brought home. JOHN O'BANNON. June 7.

New Shad

Herrings and Mackerel. A FEW barrels very superior Susquehanna Shad and Herrings, and Boston Mackerel—being the first caught in the season, they are larger and fatter than those caught afterwards. J. S. LANE & TOWNER. Shepherd's Town, May 17.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscribers have received, and are now opening a complete assortment of Seasonable Goods, all of which we pledge ourselves to sell on as good terms as they can be bought in this or the adjoining counties, for cash, or to our punctual customers on a short credit. Persons wishing to purchase, will find it to their advantage to give us an early call. Wm. F. LOCK, & Co. May 3.

BONNETS.

NEW FASHIONED Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, Just received and for sale by JAS. S. LANE, & TOWNER. Shepherd's Town, May 17.

Susquehanna

Shad & Herrings. THE subscribers have received a supply of the above, Baltimore inspection, No. 1. Also, some other articles, part of their spring assortment. JNO. MARSHALL, & Co. May 10.

Wm. F. LOCK, & Co.

Have on hand, and offer, for sale, at the most reduced prices, Cotton yarn, from No. 5 to 20, Cut and wrought Nails, Susquehanna Shad and Herrings, Porter—Fresh Lemons, Sultana Raisins, Muscatel Do, Figs—Almonds, Cheese—Fiberts, &c. May 2.

Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber's have just finished receiving and opening their assortment of NEW SPRING GOODS, which they offer remarkably cheap for cash, or to punctual customers on a reasonable credit. Their assortment consists of almost every article that they have ever been in the habit of keeping, (which has always been pretty general) also a variety of articles of quite a new and fashionable style. We solicit all persons wishing to buy goods of any description to give us a call. JOHN MARSHALL, & Co. Charles Town, May 24.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers hereby announce to their friends, customers, and the public generally, that they have commenced opening their assortment of New Spring Goods, and shall be continually receiving and opening new goods, until their assortment is made very complete.—The goods imported this spring are of a new style, good quality, and come CHEAP, for CASH. JAS. S. LANE, & TOWNER. All those yet in arrears, are earnestly requested to pay up. Shepherd's Town, April 19, 1820.

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. Cookey, Shepherdstown, and Humphreys & Wark, Harper's Ferry.

Blank Attachments

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

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

VOL. XIII.]

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1820.

[No. 640.]

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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

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

LIST OF LETTERS

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

A. Robert Avis, Wm. H. Alexander, David Humphreys, Joseph Andrus, W. Alexander, Francis Adelsberger, Adam Allison, John B. Allison, John Brady, Alexander Bogardus, Charity Burnett, David Bottinghamer, J. B. Blackburn, Richard Baylor, Eril Bradshaw, Thomas Blackburn, Walter Baker, Christopher T. Baylor, John Barnett, John Boley, Edward Bell, Catherine Blackburn, James Blanchery, Mary Blackburn, Sally Beeler, 2; Beards, Seuls, & Co. James M. Boyd, Jacob Baker, Elizabeth Blackburn, Luranah Bennet, Benjamin Beeler. C. John Cross, John Campbell, Daniel Cramer, W. P. Craigitt, 2; Colvin Chadcock, 2; Thomas Cunningham, D. Chamberlains, David Corby, Thomas Campbell, Fleming Cobb, Elias T. Crowell, 2; David Castleman, Thomas Crawford, Margaret Cameron, Wm. Caldwell, John Carlisle, 4; Arj Carney, Benj. Crutcherville. D. John Deven, Wm. Downey, Hannah Diggs, Joseph Daley, Dan. Dulany, Edward Downey, Ben. Davenport, Sinah Davis, Beaton Davenport, Joseph Daw. E. Adam Eichelberger, Geo. & A. Eichelberger. F. Anthony Sirother, Wm. Sirother, Elenor J. Saunders, Mary B. Saunders, 4; Elias Shoop. G. Elisha Toys, Mary C. Talbot, James Tracy. H. James Verdier. W. Eliza H. Welch, Nicholas Worthington, 2; Jane Woods, Sr. Benj. Wilson, Andrew Woods, 2; Frances Whiting, Aquilla Willet, Nathaniel Wallace, 2; Martha Whitrow.

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 neck, wood 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.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

From the National Intelligencer.

TO THE EDITORS. If the enclosed Summary of the present situation and future prospects of Great Britain, is not too long, I should like to see it published in your paper, for the purpose of assisting its more extensive circulation. It is extracted from Niles' Weekly Register, and furnishes ample testimony to the effects of that system of bounties and restrictions, which has of late been so strenuously recommended to our adoption. As the summary consists of facts, and not opinions, it is not vitiated by the late general character of the Edinburgh Review for prejudice and misrepresentation. Yours, &c. AMERICANUS.

ILLUSTRATION OF BRITISH AFFAIRS.

Extracts from the number of the Edinburgh Review, for January, 1820.

"The first great war measure, by which we were to be protected from the evils of the war expenditure, was the new settling of the sinking fund, in the year 1791; and when we say, that the whole plan, from the beginning to the end, has proved a mere deception, we mean to impute no improper motives to its authors, but only to state the fact as it ought to be stated—and as it may be shown in a single sentence that it must be stated, in order to express the truth: for it is a fact equally decisive and notorious, that this sinking fund has been formed ever since the year 1773, wholly out of the loans which have been annually borrowed. The only service it has performed, has been that of enabling ministers to make loans with greater facility, and to persuade the public to bear taxation with more good humor, while it has encouraged a most profuse expenditure; and actually cost the public, for the expenses of the commissioners and office, the sum of 187,000*l*.

"Now let us see what have been the prices since 1797, of the same commodities. The prices of the last 22 years have exceeded those of the preceding 161 years, by about 100 per cent.

"The taxes are now greater than they were in 1791, by 32,522,074*l*. or something more than two thirds.

"It appears, that the annual charge for the funded and unfunded debt is greater now than it was in 1790, by 36,362,862*l*; and that the peace establishment for the army, navy, ordnance, and miscellaneous services for 1819, exceeds that for 1780, by 13,901,261*l*. Thirdly, and lastly, as to the public debt, it will be found, by reference to official documents, that in the year 1792, the whole debt was 259,231,218*l*; and that it amounted, excluding Ireland, to 700,000,000*l*. at the beginning of last year.

"The following may be considered as an accurate exposition of the actual state of our income and expenditure at the commencement of 1819. The total income of the United Kingdom for this year, taking the produce of the taxes as in 1818, would be 51,061,937*l*, which sum set against the expenditure of 67,759,889*l*, makes the deficiency of the income 13,723,945*l*. for the year 1819."

"The grand result of all our finance plans is, shortly, this—first, that instead of being relieved by the peace from taxation, by the repeal of all war taxes, custom war duties have been made permanent to the amount of 2,769,000*l*. Excise war duties have been continued to 1821, the amount of 3,508,000*l*; and they also must be made permanent, to accomplish the object of these resolutions: while, in addition to these war taxes so continued, new taxes have been imposed, estimated to pay into the exchequer the net sum of 3,190,000*l*. Secondly, that instead of an efficient sinking fund of 123,95,900*l* to reduce the national debt, we have, on paper, of 5,000,000*l*. but according to the probable production of the revenue, one which will fall very far short of this sum."

"The total expenditure upon the public departments that are employed to manage and audit the public money, after it has come into the exchequer, appears to amount to 1,100,000*l* a year."

"After having witnessed the facility with which the public was led to approve of the application of the sinking fund to the current expenses of the state, we should not be at all surprised to find the reduction of the dividends become a topic of general speculation, and even a favorite project of finance."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"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