

FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. XIII.]

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1820.

[No. 645.]

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.

From a London paper, May 18.

PUGLISM.

Grand day's display of the fancy, at Six Mile Bottom, on the Down's, contiguous to Epsum.

Yesterday three fights took place: Between Spring and Burns for 100 guineas; and West Country Dick and Cooper, for £25 aside; for a purse of 10 guineas.

Burns was in the highest state of condition, and Spring was scarcely half well; but the latter won it easily in 18 rounds and 30 minutes. It was considered a wretched fight; and Burns is said to be a very future contender. Randall and Lawkin rounded Burns; and Crab and Shelton waited on Spring. The odds had been taken rapidly; but the would-be knowing ones were completely had.

The second fight, between Rasher and Gybielt, which lasted for one hour and 30 minutes, occupying 68 rounds, was one of the gamest battles ever witnessed; and for gluttony Rasher "beat Herodotus." Gybielt is one of the best active eleven stone men that ever entered a ring; he can lift seven hundred weight and leap over a five bar gate with the utmost ease. He ran and jumped as high as five feet over the ropes after the battle was over. Gybielt will now be backed against Josh Hudson.

The third fight, between the Young Gipsy and West Country Dick, was out and out good. It was smash for smash, till poor Dick was compelled, from total inability, to surrender to the superiority of the Gipsy. It occupied 31 minutes and 30 rounds, and the punishment administered by Cooper electrified the spectators. The fighting of the latter was so excellent, that Gully made him a present of five guineas.

GOODS.

Suitable for the season, which added to their former supply, make their assortment complete—all of which will be sold on such terms as cannot fail to please purchasers. The following is a list in part—London superfine cloths, and cassimeres, 2nd quality do various colors & prices, Angora cloth, do, cassimer, Cambric and common dimities, Furniture do, Prints, good cloths & fashionable patterns, Nankeen and Canton crapes, plain and figured, Canton crape shawls, Silk and cotton do, Irish linens and lawns, Plain and striped drilling, Silk, worsted, and cotton hosiery, Cambric, Jaconet, mull mull, Leno and book muslins, 8 1/2, 6-4 and 4-4 Diapers, Ladies' silk, kid and beaver gloves, Men's beaver and dog skin do, Silk, thread and cotton laces, Bandanna and other handkerchiefs, Carille and other Gingham, Sateens, grandurills, and cotton cassimers, Steam loom shirting, Silks and Satins, Blue and yellow Nankeens, Marselles vesting, Florentine do, Domestic cottons, plain, striped and plaid, Irish sleeping, Russia and Scotch do, German linens, &c &c. Charlestown, July 19.

Morgan County, late Berkely, Bath Coffee House.

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, Asthmas, sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

Charax 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, 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 ingredients. This vegetable remedy is so mild, & 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.

Wheat Fans.

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

D. MARKLE, Shepherdstown, July 26.

Blank Deeds FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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

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

I am the public's humble servant, IGNATIUS O'FERRALL, Bath, Morgan County, Va. July 26.

JANE WOODS, In addition to her supply of Drugs & Medicines, WHICH SHE IS SELLING VERY LOW, HAS FOR SALE,

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

She begs those who are in arrears to her of small sums (individually of but little importance, but momentous in the aggregate) to step in and save her the trouble of asking and them of being dunned, for debts so small that each debtor could pay at any moment, and which a little reflection would teach them should be paid. She is much obliged to punctual customers, and hopes to receive further calls from them. July 5.

GOODS Selling Cheap for CASH.

WILLIAM F. LOCK, & Co. Have received, and are now opening, an additional supply of

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Suitable for the season, which added to their former supply, make their assortment complete—all of which will be sold on such terms as cannot fail to please purchasers. The following is a list in part—London superfine cloths, and cassimeres, 2nd quality do various colors & prices, Angora cloth, do, cassimer, Cambric and common dimities, Furniture do, Prints, good cloths & fashionable patterns, Nankeen and Canton crapes, plain and figured, Canton crape shawls, Silk and cotton do, Irish linens and lawns, Plain and striped drilling, Silk, worsted, and cotton hosiery, Cambric, Jaconet, mull mull, Leno and book muslins, 8 1/2, 6-4 and 4-4 Diapers, Ladies' silk, kid and beaver gloves, Men's beaver and dog skin do, Silk, thread and cotton laces, Bandanna and other handkerchiefs, Carille and other Gingham, Sateens, grandurills, and cotton cassimers, Steam loom shirting, Silks and Satins, Blue and yellow Nankeens, Marselles vesting, Florentine do, Domestic cottons, plain, striped and plaid, Irish sleeping, Russia and Scotch do, German linens, &c &c. Charlestown, July 19.

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NOAH RIDGELY, Late Michael Lee, & Co. March 1.

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

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

J. SPANGLER, Jailor. July 5.

Blank Attachments FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

fore putting them into the cellar; the more dry earth adheres to them the safer they will be during the winter. But keep them as secure from too much warmth as you do from frosts.

In ploughing and hoeing disturb the ground as little as possible, making it your sole object to keep down all other vegetables, which take the strength of the soil from the plants.

When ripe and mealy the potato is one of the most nutritious of all vegetables, but when green and heavy it is indigestible and unwholesome. Irish potatoes are always mealy, and the Irish of the poorer class, a robust and hardy race, make them their principal food. We have a blue potato, which is always mealy, because it is a species that ripens early, and therefore does not suffer like the white and yellow potato, from being late in the season.

Trustees' Sale.

BY virtue of two deeds of trust executed to the subscribers, one by John Carille, the other by Aquilla Davis, to secure the payment of certain debts in said deed mentioned, we will sell at public sale, for cash, on the first day of the next court, to be holden for the county of Jefferson, at the house now occupied by John Carille, in Charlestown, one horse, one cow, two ten plate stoves with pipe, a variety of household and kitchen furniture, such as beds, bedding, chairs, tables, &c. &c. the property of said Carille, together with the remainder of the said Carille's STOCK OF GOODS ON HAND. And also his said Carille's interest in a certain HOUSE AND LOT in Charlestown, the same which was conveyed to him, or his wife, by Jno. Anderson, and at present in the occupation of said Anderson. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock and continue from day to day until all is sold.

On the first Saturday in September next, we will sell at public auction, for cash, at the house of Aquilla Davis on the farm lately occupied by Mrs. Drusilla Rutherford near the Flowing Spring mills, one negro boy aged about fourteen years, one horse saddle and bridle, two ploughs and a variety of household and kitchen furniture, the property of said Davis.

M. RANSON, } Trustees. R. C. LEE, }

Aug. 2d.

Increase of Taxes.

I HAVE thought it necessary to give this notice, and as there has been a new division of districts, in order that those whom I collect from may know, I give the boundaries of said district, commencing at the Old Furnace, on the Potomac, running with the Potomac to the Loudoun line, thence with said line to Frederick county line, thence with said line opposite Daniel McPherson's, Bond's mill with said road to David Humphreys' store, thence down the main street of Charlestown to the market house, from the market house north to M. Ranson's farm, thence down the Shepherdstown road to the mouth of Mrs. Manning's lane, and thence to the beginning. It is necessary you should be prepared when called on, and I wish as many as can call at my office in Charlestown, to do so and settle their accounts.

S. W. LACKLAND, Dep. for D. Morgan.

AGRICULTURE—SEEDING.

It is a very general impression among gardeners, that several species of garden seed cannot be raised in America in perfection, among these are the invaluable species of butternut, early work, and early sugar-loaf cabbage. English seeds must, therefore, be imported, at an expense of 4 or 5 the pound, to set our crops annually. This is an error. Experience has taught me that these seeds can be raised in as great perfection in our country as in England—These species of cabbage are generally sown very early, in hot beds, for early use, and come into perfection and full head early in July, and consequently the crop is exhausted before fall, and none left to propagate the species. To obviate this, I have reserved a few seeds, sowed them early in June, and set the plants late; by which means I have had a good supply of heads in the fall. This late crop is as easily preserved as any other species of cabbage, and, if so preserved, and set in the spring, will yield a plentiful supply of seed. During the war, I resorted to this expedient, and for five years past have had complete success. Some precaution is, however, necessary in setting these peculiar species: they should be carefully separated, and set at a distance from other species; otherwise they will degenerate and intermix with the other kinds, and produce a mongrel species. So careful are the English gardeners to prevent this mixture of sorts, that nets are thrown over each kind when in blossom, to prevent the bees from carrying the farina of one kind to another, to mix and spoil the varieties. The same precautions, I have no hesitation in saying, will produce any one species of cabbage seed in as great perfection in this country as in England or France—Albany Plough Boy.

POTATOES. HANOVER, (N. H.) July 13.

To have early potatoes, set sticks by those plants which first blossom, and preserve their roots for the following year.

To have good potatoes, let them ripen—There is no greater mistake than that this vegetable will do well though planted late. There is nearly as much difference between a green and ripe potato as between a green and ripe apple. But potatoes require a long season to ripen. They should be planted as soon as the ground is open, and dug early before the fall rains.

What are called solid or juicy potatoes are green potatoes. When perfectly ripe they are dry and mealy; unless they have been exposed to soaking rains late in the season. No pains should be taken to clean them be-

Ladies' fashionable straw bonnets, Gentlemen's fur hats, made by Jacob Rogers & Son, do. Chip do. Baltimore manufactured stone Pickling Pots, Potter's ware of all kinds, Cut and wrought nails, Country steel, &c.

Persons wishing to purchase will please to give us a call.

WM. F. LOCK, & Co. Charlestown, July 19.

Cabinet Ware.

I HAVE ON HAND, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Plain and Fancy Bedsteads,

and other furniture, with prices annexed to suit the times, and elegance to suit the taste of this country. I would be glad if those who are in need of CABINET WARE, would call and examine my work. I am in need of Cash, and will give good bargains—Those who know they owe me much longer than the time promised to pay, will please to come forward, and if they cannot pay money, perhaps they have something else that I will take in its stead.

ANDREW WOODS. July 5.

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by Rasher has been the general theme of praise, and all the spectators of the fight. The first pitch, it appears, was good a fancy dish, that it cannot be too often served up for a prime treat to the amateurs, who are determined, upon all occasions, not to lose a taste of it; and the goodness of the West country Gipsy has made so strong an impression, that it is expected he will be stopped in his travels, in order to afford another exhibition of the talents he possesses.

THE VALLEY OF GHAR.

Burckhardt, in his travels in Africa, gives an interesting account of the valley of Ghar, which lies south of, and about sixteen miles distant from the extremity of the dead sea. Its name is changed into that of Araba, and it runs in almost a straight line, declining somewhat to the west as far as Akaba, at the extremity of the eastern branch of the Red Sea. The existence of this valley seems to have been unknown to ancient as well as modern geographers, although it is a very remarkable feature of the geography of Syria, and Arabia Petraea, and is still more interesting for its productions. In this valley, this excellent and lamented traveller says, MANNA is still found; it drops from the sprigs of several trees, but principally from the Gharrah; it is collected by the Arabs, who make cakes of it, which they eat with butter. They call it Assal beyrunk, or Honey of Beyrunk. "It is probable," says Mr. B. that the trade between Jerusalem and the Red Sea, was carried on through this valley. The caravan, loaded at Eziongeber, with the treasures got at Ophir, might, after a march of six or seven days, deposit its loads in the warehouses of Solomon." This valley deserves to be thoroughly known; its examination will lead to many interesting discoveries, and would be one of the most important objects of a Palestine traveller. It is very interesting for its antiquities, and the remains of an ancient city, which Mr. Burckhardt conjectured to be Petra, the capital of Arabia Petraea, a place which it is believed no European traveller ever visited. In the sandstone of which the valley is composed, are upwards of two hundred and fifty sepulchres, entirely cut out of the rock, the greater part of them with Grecian ornaments. There is a Mausoleum in the shape of a temple, of colossal dimensions, likewise cut out of the rock, its vestibule, peristyle, &c. It is a most beautiful specimen of Architecture, and in perfect preservation. There are other Mausolea, with obelisks, apparently in the Egyptian style, a whole amphitheatre cut out of the rock, with the remains of a palace and of several temples. Upon the summit of the mountain which closes the narrow valley on its western side, is the tomb of Haroun, (Aaron, brother of Moses.) It is held in great veneration by the Arabs. If I recollect right, says Mr. B. there is a passage in Eschibi, in which he says that the tomb of Aaron was situated near Petra.

N. N. Con. Adv.

BRAZILS. Extracts of letters from an American gentleman in Brazil, to the Editor of the Salem Register.

Bahia, April, 1820. "The houses are built of irregular stone, laid up with a coarse mortar, and plastered and white washed. Some of them are in a good style of architecture. The churches are large, numerous, and splendid. They are all constructed in the Catholic religion to the vulgar, and even to the great. There is no consideration upon the mode by which the Catholic Religion is supported, and by which the possibility of sects are prevented. The church is in the hands of priests, numerous, rich, and possessing advantages which the other classes of society do not enjoy. Not marrying, the wealth of ages is continually accumulating; and as they do not trade, no losses can take place. Always engaged in their own affairs, their politics and interests are continually known to them; and as they are very simple, there is little difference of opinion likely to happen in the course of their administration. They know that among mankind there is always an intuitive religious sentiment. There have therefore, nothing else to do than to find means and objects to mould it into external forms. Accordingly, wherever a small population collects, they are sure to build a splendid church. The people have not the chance of wandering in their own thoughts. They are not obliged to erect costly temples for themselves, and such monuments are essential to religion; they are considered as essential to public worship, and the priesthood wisely build a place and altar for them, and the multitude resort to it as naturally as swans to a box. In short, the priests find it for their interest and security to keep the market well supplied with places of worship, and priests to officiate in them, and that happens which is very natural, the multitude give themselves no further trouble about the matter. It is an

old saying, that the Spaniards begin a colony with a church, the French with a ball room, and the English with a tavern. It appears by the rites and ceremonies of the Catholic Church, that a theatrical representation of events recorded in the Scriptures, images of the Apostles, pictures of almost every scene of the Gospel, &c. are the means by which the history of Christianity is given to the Catholics. To one accustomed to read the history, and to receive its explanations by oral representations, the mode adopted by the Catholics, produces rather a ludicrous effect. There is no doubt that this mode may have its use among a vulgar and illiterate multitude—and in the dark ages, when few could read, and books were expensive (before the discovery of the art of printing) this method of instruction, were the best means to accomplish the design of the propagators of the Gospel history; and still continues to be the best, perhaps, where the multitude are unacquainted in the rudiments of learning. But, in countries where the people are taught to read, these catholic methods are found to be less perfect, and produce less effect than the other. The Portuguese and Spanish nations are what Europe was two or three centuries ago, and one can perceive, upon coming from one of the most advanced nations, that he has got among a people whose manners, thoughts and sentiments are barbarous and crude.

Good Friday in an important day in the Romish calendar. It is the anniversary of the crucifixion of Jesus Christ. On this day a perfect silence reigned in the city of Bahia. Not a bell was heard, the shops were shut, and the whole city seemed sunk in the profoundest sleep of death. In the middle of the day, I visited the principal church of the place, and found the history of the crucifixion in representation. A human figure was nailed to the cross, and after hanging two or three hours, was taken down, and a procession formed for the burial. The standard of the Cross was borne by three priests in a horizontal position. A multitude followed dressed in silk robes, bearing lighted candles. Then came the guesse and Spanish nations are what Europe was two or three centuries ago, and one can perceive, upon coming from one of the most advanced nations, that he has got among a people whose manners, thoughts and sentiments are barbarous and crude.

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ment may not immediately operate against us; for society is infinitely bound together by invisible necessity, and the unavoidable misfortunes of one of its members, apparently however remote, either directly or indirectly, involves, in a greater or less degree, every individual in his calamity. Nor are we exposed to the fortuitous operation of those circumstances only which are beyond the influence of human control; but arrogant ignorance, invidious malice, overbearing power, in whatever manner they may be exercised, and specious hypocrisy, with myriads of the other offspring of the infernal regions, with all their talents and ability combined, are ever watchful to avail themselves of every advantage. What then in property renders life desirable, when, by an exclusive attention to its accumulation, the very objects of our existence are averted to retain those inefficacious means of happiness, which are also but transitory and untenable? We do not, therefore, appreciate the importance and the consequences of our existence when we thus sacrifice the end for the means of its continuation. Do we live for our friends? Vain and pitiable is the trust to be reposed in friends, when selfishness is the basis and spur of human action; even in friends—the dearest friends—friends who offer to yield their lives, their fortunes, and their honour, to defend you in danger, support you in poverty, or to heal your wounded reputation—even they are impelled by the most selfish motives. Friends, those who make the greatest pretensions to those endearing appellations, will forsake you in danger, will contract the sting of their purse more closely when an appeal to their compassion is made in your poverty, and, instead of averting the blow aimed at your reputation, they will assist often in its direction, if they can by such an act exalt their own. The distinction in friends, enemies, and those

ness, of thousands, of millions, of those who have preceded us, and who have now not so much as left a trace that they once trod upon this habitable globe. The greatest expectation of any man to live, cannot, ought not to exceed seven or eight years. Mark the calculation! One third of that short period is expended in preparation for the remainder of life—How few even exist long enough for that! One third of that short period is lost in securing a trifle, the retention of which is very uncertain, that old age may be enjoyed with comfort. This trifle is not obtained by every one, though the whole force of exertion is directed to its attainment. How very few live through this portion of existence, and fewer reach the summit of their calculation? The remaining third part of the short period of our existence, as we advance to the termination, disqualifies us from enjoyment of the objects of life. What relief is there at this time of life? Bodily infirmities distract us, a grave awaits to receive us, a youthful posterity, in gaping expectation that our career will soon be ended, envy our existence—and the little enjoyments that can be retained only for a moment, anxiously desiring the time when they can put our bodies under the sod, that they may reap the fruits of our labors. What a mortifying picture! It is as true, as mortifying reflection points it to us—observation presents it to us without any reservation, and blind must be he who cannot see it. For what then should we live? Nothing in this world! Our ken should be extended beyond human existence, where all mundane objects and transactions will scarcely appear, in the vast expanse of the eternal world.

[The preceding is truly a sombre picture of human life and terrestrial enjoyment.—We think, however, that it is shaded too deep, and tinged a little with misanthropy. In our journey through this "vale of tears," we certainly meet with many objects that delight us; and few there are, we trust, who, while in the evening of life, they cast a retrospective glance on scenes which exist only in memory, but must recollect the past enjoyment of real pleasures, and admit the existence of the purest friendship.]

Ed. Prov. Gaz.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 8.

By the very fast sailing Packet ship James Monroe, Capt Rogers, the Editor of the Gazette, have received files of London papers, &c to the 29th of June, and the substance of their contents are here given.

It is stated in a Paris paper of June 25th, that "Mr. Gallatin, the ambassador of the United States of America, had yesterday a long conference with M Pasquier, the minister for foreign affairs."

At the close of the poll in Dublin, for a member of the Imperial Parliament, in the place of the late Mr. Grattan, Mr. Ellis had 151 votes, and Mr. Grattan, son of the deceased, 73.

The Bishop of Bristol died on the 27th of June.

THE QUEEN.

The situation of the Queen still continues to excite the public attention in England.—The London papers are filled with debates on the subject. In the House of Commons, on the 22d of June, Mr. Wilberforce, in a speech of considerable length, moved the following resolutions.

"Resolved, That this House has learned with deep and unfeigned regret, that the endeavours to frame an arrangement which might avert the necessity of public inquiry into the information laid before the two Houses of Parliament, had not led to that amicable adjustment of the existing differences in the Royal Family which was so anxiously desired by Parliament and the nation.

"That this House, fully sensible of the objections which the Queen might justly feel to taking upon herself the relinquishments of any points in which she might have conceived her own dignity and honor to be involved; yet, feeling the inestimable importance of an amicable and final adjustment of the present unhappy differences, cannot forbear declaring its opinion, that when such large advances have been made towards that object, her Majesty, by yielding to the earnest sollicitude of the House of Commons, and forbearing to press further the adoption of those propositions on which any material difference of opinion is yet remaining, would by no means be understood to indicate any wish to shrink from inquiry, but would only be deemed to afford a renewed proof of the desire which her Majesty has been graciously pleased to express, to submit her own wishes to the authority of Parliament; thereby entailing herself on the grateful acknowledgments of the House of Commons, and sparing this House the painful and vexatious of those public discussions, which, whatever may be their ultimate result, could not but be distressing to her Majesty's feelings, and disappointing to the hopes of Parliament, derogatory from the dignity of the Crown, and injurious to the best interests of the Empire."

Lord A. Hamilton proposed an amendment to the resolution:

"That all the words be omitted after these words—'that this House is fully sensible,' down to the words 'and sparing this House,' and that the following words be inserted—'that this House, sensible of the objection the Queen must feel at the relinquishment of any points in which her dignity and honor

are involved, is of opinion, that the insertion of her Majesty's name in the Liturgy, would under all the circumstances of the case, be the most expedient and most effectual mode of sparing this House."

After a long debate, in which Lord Castlereagh bore a conspicuous part, the number were—For the original motion 391. Against it 124.—Majority 167.

A committee was appointed to carry the address to the Queen.

In the House on the 24th, the Queen's answer to the address was read, as follows:

"I am bound to receive with gratitude, every attempt on the part of the House of Commons, to interpose its high mediation, for the purpose of healing those unhappy differences in the Royal Family, which no person has so much reason to deplore as myself.—And with perfect truth I can declare that an entire reconciliation of those differences, effected by the authority of Parliament, on principles consistent with the honor and dignity of all the parties, is still the object dearest to my heart.

"I cannot refrain from expressing my deep sense of the affectionate language of these Resolutions. It shows the House of Commons to be the faithful Representatives of that generous people, to whom I owe a debt of gratitude that can never be repaid. I am sensible, too, that I expose myself to the risk of displeasing those who may soon be the judges of my conduct. But I trust to their candor, and their sense of honor, confident that they will enter into the feelings which alone influence my determination.

"It would ill become me to question the power of Parliament, or the mode in which it may at any time be exercised. But however strongly I may feel the necessity of submitting to its authority, the question whether I will make myself a party to any measure proposed, must be decided by my own feelings and conscience, and by them alone.

"As a subject of the State, I shall bow with deference, and if possible without a murmur, to every Act of the Sovereign Authority; but, as an accused and injured Queen, I owe it to the King, to myself, and to all my fellow subjects, not to consent to the sacrifice of any essential privileges, or withdraw my appeal to those principles of public justice, which are alike the safeguard of the highest and the humblest individual.

In the House of Lords the 26th ult. Lord Grey rose with a petition in his hand from the Queen, praying that their lordships should not enter into the proposed inquiry respecting her conduct, intended to be submitted to a secret committee of that house, until she had procured from the continent such witnesses as were deemed requisite for her defence in any charge that may be alleged against her character and honor. She further prayed that she might be heard by counsel. This was agreed to, and Mr. Brougham and Denman were called in. They severally addressed the house, with a view to induce it to suspend proceedings for two months, but without effect. Lord Castlereagh observed, that the fate of the negotiation had left no other alternative, except "to prosecute, as speedily as possible, that enquiry which had been so long retarded."

On the 27th a motion was made by Earl Grey, to discharge the order for the meeting of the committee of secrecy, which was negatived by a large majority.

At 12 o'clock on the 27th, the select and secret committee appointed by the house of Lords to examine the papers referred to by the King, regarding the Queen's conduct abroad, assembled. They were all present except the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and the Lord Chancellor.

The Morning Chronicle observes—"Should a bill against the Queen be introduced into the House of Lords, her majesty's counsel, in consequence of their being members of the House of Commons, cannot be permitted to conduct her case in the upper house. We are enabled to state, however, that Mr. Brougham has signified his intention of resigning his seat in the Commons, in order to be qualified to plead her majesty's cause in the House of Peers. The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept of this offer, and to express her acknowledgments for such a voluntary sacrifice to her interest, on the part of Mr. Brougham. The witnesses against Her Majesty are so numerous, and the evidence of such a nature, that she will have to bring over many persons from the Continent, to disprove the allegations laid to her charge."

The Queen.—A Liverpool paper furnishes the following summary of the proceedings relative to the Queen:

Mr. Wilberforce's motion of the 22d, undertaken, as it appears, without the concurrence of ministers, was chiefly meant to induce her majesty to give up the question of the liturgy, which is now, it seems, the great point of contention. It was hoped that the solemn address of the House of Commons, with a distinct acknowledgment that no imputations of fear, or consciousness, or dishonesty were to be implicated in her majesty's compliance, would have shaken her determination on this leading article. But the Queen was immovable. Her answer which was couched in terms the most decorous and respectful, intimated, with sufficient firmness, that it was not the part of conscious integrity to retract its pretensions. Such are the narrow limits of a contest which disturbs the tranquility of a great nation, and interrupts its public business at a season of peculiar difficulty. It seems to resemble too much those matrimonial quarrels in private life, which are often protracted to the ruin of domestic peace, because neither party will be the first to yield. In such cases it is com-

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YELLOW FEVER AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 4.

Since the Yellow Fever appeared in this city, one of the Editors has repeatedly visited the Health Office, with a view of communicating to our fellow citizens intelligence of the danger, should any exist; but, confidentially believing that none was to be apprehended, the paper has been silent on the subject. In consequence, however, of the circulation of numerous groundless reports, we have deemed it expedient to state to the public such information as we have obtained, on the truth of which they may rely, as it was procured from official sources.

During the last fortnight, twelve cases of the Yellow Fever have unquestionably been cured here, out of which there have been nine deaths; and the three surviving persons were promptly removed to the country.—No case of it remains at this time in the city. Since Saturday last, there have been two new cases, which occurred on Wednesday last, and which are included in the above mentioned twelve. The disease has been mentioned to a small spot, not eighty yards in extent in Water Street, from which the Board of Health have removed every family, except one, the head of which refuses to go. This family has been interdicted all intercourse with every other part of the city. The board has also fenced up the space in which the contagion has appeared.

Dr. DYKEMAN, from New York, is at present on a visit here, to obtain information on the subject. He will have every personal opportunity of observation, and will probably address the Board of Health, by whom the facts requested will no doubt be immediately stated in writing.

PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 5.

COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES.

There are now in circulation counterfeit bank notes of the denomination of five dollars, of the bank of the United States, with the signatures of Wm. Jones, President, and Jonathan Smith, Cashier, in imitation of Tanner, Kearney & Co's plate, also five dollar notes of the bank of Pennsylvania, signed Jos P. Norris, President, and Elihu Chamney, Cashier, in imitation of the plate of Murray, Draper, & Co. They are tolerably well executed.

Since writing the above, we have seen the halves of several notes of 100 dollars, purporting to be issued by the bank of Pennsylvania, signed by J. P. Norris, President, and Elihu Chamney, Cashier, copied from Murray, Fairman, & Co's plate.

They were received this morning as a remittance from Nashville, and it is supposed were bought at 10 or 12 per cent. advance!

SARATOGA, AUG. 2.

The village is now thronging with company; it is believed, from a computation that was attempted to be made, that about one thousand rangers partook of the waters of the Congress Spring on Sunday morning last. That number does not, as yet, appear to have suffered any diminution. Should the visitants continue to increase in the same proportion another year, as they have for several years past, additional accommodations will be indispensably necessary for their reception.

The cottages parties are alternately at the Pavilion and Congress Hall, and it is believed that the country never witnessed an assemblage of more refinement, or a greater display of taste and elegance.

Greenburg, Penn., Aug. 4.

LIGHTNING.—On Wednesday the 26th ult. a tree, standing about three rods from Mr. Christian Breneman's barn, in North Huntingdon township, was struck with lightning, from which the lightning passed to a walnut tree adjoining the barn, and from thence through a thatched roof, down a post, which it split in pieces, into the barn. Two men and two boys, unloading grain, were knocked down, and completely stunned; they sustained no other material injury, and soon recovered. A colt in the barn was killed, and two horses knocked down. Mr. Benjamin Boyd, who resides about one mile and a half from Breneman's, had two horses killed about the same time, while standing under a tree. A ground squirrel was found at the foot of the tree, supposed to have been killed by the lightning.

On Monday, the 4th ult. Mr. Adam Sides, jun. of Indiana county, while reaping in his field, was bitten by a rattlesnake on the leg, immediately above the ankle—the next day, before 11 o'clock, he was a corpse. The snake, we are informed, appeared to be completely convulsed soon after Mr. Sides had been bitten.

PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 5.

With regard to the unhappy instance of suicide committed at Fell's Point, by a youth of 11 years of age—we deem it proper to state that a number of boys had assembled for the purpose of exhibiting a mock execution; boys who had probably attended the execution of Hutton and Hull. The unhappy youth who personated one of those culprits, stood upon a pile of stones, with one end of a rope round his neck and the other attached to a beam.—We further understand, that one or more of his boyish spectators acted the part of a divine—while the unfortunate youth was standing in this situation, his comrades removed the stones which formed the pedestal, and alarmed by the struggles of the expiring

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youth, ran away and left him to die the martyr of their own folly.—Chronicle.

NEW HAVEN, AUGUST 5.

A Sea Lawyer Caught.—A few days since, whilst some persons from North Haven were clamoring on Crane's bar in this harbor, standing where the water was 3 or 4 feet deep, one of the company espied a Shark making slowly towards them, intending, no doubt, to attack without giving notice. The man gave warning, and they all sprang into their boat. The officer of the deep played furiously round the boat, as if determined for want of propriety, to take the body of some one. The Shark was finally secured with a clam rake by one of the lads, and soon despatched. It was 7 feet in length, and weighed 140 lbs.

CHARLESTON, AUG. 2.

His Britannic Majesty's ship Tartar, commanded by Sir George Collier, anchored off our Bar last evening. She is from a cruise on the coast of Africa, and last from Havana, in 4 days passage. This morning her commander with a few of his officers, came up to town in one of the pilot boats. On the 23rd ult. off the Isle of Pines, spoke the U. S. schooner Lynx, capt. Madison, on a cruise, and was informed that a Piratical vessel had robbed a British ship, (the Venelia of London) on the coast of her boat, a hoghead of sugar and some other articles.

This information was obtained soon after the Tartar had spoken the piratical ship, or her capture would have been inevitable, had the robbery been known. We are informed that every individual, with their servants, despatched by the United States' government in the ship Elizabeth, to the Colony on the coast of Africa had died. The spot selected is considered as one of the most unhealthy on the coast. Left at Havana, the United States' brig Enterprise, capt. Kearney, from Kingston, and who was to have sailed in about ten days for this port.

AUGUST 3.

The frigate Tartar, now off this bar, has been cruising for nine months on the coast of Africa, in company with the Myrmidon, Phœnix, and Morgiana corvettes, and Thistle and Snappenger brigs. During their cruise, they have suffered severely in officers, having buried 1 lieutenant, 2 masters, 4 sergeants, 1 purser, 1 gunner, and several midshipmen; besides which a number have been invalid and sent home. Sir George Collier left Sierra Leone on the 4th of June; at which time it was reported that fourteen out of twenty two of the principal settlers recently from the United States, had died at Barbadoe Island. The Tartar touched at Barbadoe, Martinique, Jamaica and Havana. Left Jamaica 14th July, and Havana 29th. Sir George came up to town with some of his officers on Tuesday, and returns on board this morning; when the Tartar will proceed immediately for England.

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16.

THE SHERRBO COLONY.

By the arrival of the British ship Tartar, at Charleston, S. C. from Sierra Leone, information has been received that every individual, with their servants, despatched by the United States' government in the ship Elizabeth, to the Colony on the coast of Africa had died. The spot selected is considered as the most unhealthy on the coast. The Tartar left Sierra Leone on the 4th of June.

Counterfeits.—The public are cautioned to beware of receiving counterfeit imitations of the three dollar notes of the Union Bank of Georgetown. Although a good judge of bank notes may readily detect them, the safest course for the citizens generally in this, as in all similar cases, is, to refuse all notes of the description which are known to be counterfeit.

SHIP OF THE LINE.

On Monday, the 31st ult. a draging of the Naval Lottery took place, to decide on the name, which shall be given to the Ship of the Line, now on the stocks, at the Navy Yard, in Philadelphia. The name drawn was "NORTH CAROLINA." She will be launched on the first full moon tide, in September, which will be on the 20th.

The head of this fine ship is to be a bust of the founder of the state, whose name she bears [Sir WALTER RALEIGH.] As soon as she is launched, the keel of a frigate of the first rate, is to be laid down at that Navy Yard.

FROM THE HELLEFONTE PATRIOT.

A curious fact.—A large black snake was killed near this town which measured eleven feet nine inches. It was first noticed by a slight crack which it made with its tail, not unlike the cracking of a horse whip, and appeared to be in great agony, jumping up from the ground, twisting coiling, &c. After it was killed, this was accounted for satisfactorily. Out of its mouth the tail of another snake was observed to be protruding; on pulling it out, it actually measured five feet three inches. This was the cause of the uneasiness in the living snake, having no doubt been partly strangled by its large mouthful. This great snake was long the terror of the cow hunters in the neighborhood of the place where it was killed, and no doubt would have continued so for a length of time had it not been for its voraciousness, which prevent-

Ready Money.

CASH advanced on safe Bonds, Notes and Judgments, by calling at my house in Shepherdstown.

DANIEL MILLER.

Aug. 16.

Fresh Supply

New Desirable Goods,

That we are now opening, which we shall run off cheap.

Aug. 16.

J. S. LANE & TOWNER.

Trustees' Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the subscribers by Aquila Davis, on the 9th day of August, 1820, for the purpose of securing the payment of a certain sum of money therein mentioned, to Moses Gibbons and Clementius R. Davis, we will, on the 1st Saturday in September next, at the house of the said Aquila Davis, offer at public auction, for CASH, the following property, viz. one cow, one top plate stove and pipe, one silver watch, all the interest which the said Aquila Davis has in the corn crop now growing on the farm of Col. Van Rutherford, on which the said Aquila Davis resides—one set of plough gears, and back band, one axe, one double tree, two single trees, two cleaves and rings, Walker's Dictionary, and 100 pounds bacon. Sale to commence at ten o'clock, A. M.

Aug. 16.

R. R. FULTON,
R. C. LEE,

To Stone Masons.

I WANT about five hundred rods of Stone Fencing put up in the best and most permanent manner, and will receive proposals for undertaking the same until the last week in this month. The contractor or contractors must pick up the stone or quarry them on the land. The stone is quite convenient.

J. S. LANE.

Shepherdstown, Aug. 16

To Millers and Mill Wrights.

WE now have a supply of the very best warranted—

Bolting Cloths,

of all numbers and widths Also, Large well made Twilled Bags, all of which are to be had cheap, at our store in Shepherdstown, Va.

J. S. LANE & TOWNER.

Aug. 16.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber are notified that their Bonds, Notes, and Accounts are transferred to Daniel W. Griffith and Robert C. Lee, Trustees for certain creditors in the transfer to them mentioned—and as it is wished that a speedy close should be made of my business, I request all indebted to come forward and pay, or otherwise satisfy the trustees. Should this not be done they are in duty bound to sue immediately.

JOHN CARLILE.

Aug. 9.

Boot & Shoemaking.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the

Boot & Shoemaking Business,

next door to Mr. Andrew Woods' Cabinet Ware House, in Charleston, and hopes his knowledge of the business, and a desire to please such as may favor him with their patronage, will entitle him to a share of their patronage.

JAMES McCLEAN.

Aug. 9.

Estray Horse.

PURSUANT to a warrant, to us directed, we have this day viewed an estray horse shown to us by Jacob Catro, of this county; and do find the same to be a bright sorrel, about fourteen and a half hands high, six years old, with a small star in his forehead, and nicked—without shoes, and do appraise the said horse to the sum of fifty dollars.—Certified under our hands this 3d day of August, in the year 1820.

CHARLES GIBBS,

SAMUEL RUSSELL,

WM. MORROW.

Aug. 9.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, at public sale, on Thursday the 24th instant, (if fair, if not, the next fair day) at the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, about two miles above the White House, on the road leading from Charleston to Winchester, the following property, viz. TWO ROAD WAGONS and HORSES, ONE PLANTATION WAGON, HORSES and GEERS, COWS, DOGS, and FARMING UTENSILS, &c. A credit of twelve months will be given, upon the purchaser giving bond with approved security. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and due attention given by the subscribers.

THOMAS SMITH,

JOHN SMITH.

August 9.

REFLECTIONS ON CREDIT.

Allured by TRUST, from shop to shop I ran,
Gaz'd at the windows deck'd with gaudy gear,

Most things I bought, but always sigh'd for more;
I bought, indeed! but not one ounce of wit;

Whether in servants' hands or cart no matter,
Sweet pass'd the joyous months that intervene'd,

At length I came at last, and with it brought
Unnumber'd plagues, and cares, and doubts, and fears,

And squibs, and groans, and grumbling without end,
And quirks and quibbles, lies and subtleties,

In short, to end my melancholy story
If there be men on earth that should be lov'd,

From an English paper.
Miss Bridget Adair lived up one pair of stairs,

And though lovely and fair, had seen thirty years,
Without being blest with a heart;

The tread it drew nearer, the knocker it stir'd,
And a rapping did gently ensue—

Of "Madam, I die for you!"
"What, for me does he die," said the love-stricken maid,

She adjusted her gown, put a cap on her head,
And adorned with a ribbon her waist.

At length he address'd her in this killing strain,
"Miss Bridget I die for you;

"And here are letters which I sent me to stain,
"Of a beautiful mazerine blue";

Prayer, or devotion, is as necessary a means
to preserve the union between the soul and God,

When the steam is raised too high, there is danger
of bursting the boiler.

The danger of bursting boilers is not entirely
confined to steam boats.

When I see an old widow of fifty, painted
like a Jezebel, assuming all the airs and ornaments

When I have seen a beautiful young lady
in church, warm and tender, and full of wishes,

When I see a poor devil too much infected
by the cucullis scribendi as to spin out every evening

Reader, remember what Nathan said unto David,
and take care of thy own boiler.

FRANKLIN.

TO THE CULTIVATORS OF THE SOIL. THE AMERICAN FARMER.

The first number of the AMERICAN FARMER
was issued on the 2d of April 1819.

To make known all discoveries in the science
and all improvements in the practice of Agriculture

The Farmer is published weekly on a sheet
the size of a large newspaper, and folded so as to make eight pages,

Each number gives a true and accurate statement
of the then selling prices of country produce,

Terms of subscription 4 dollars per annum,
to be paid in advance.

To those who may think the price of subscription
too high, it may be remarked that on a comparison

To show that the American Farmer is conducted
in a manner to answer the great national purposes

From the president of the Agricultural Society,
E. Stenhouse of Maryland.

From an address delivered by Thomas Law,
Esq. President of the Agricultural Society of Prince George's county.

Before I conclude, let me recommend to you
the American Farmer, a paper which collects into a focus

The following notice was addressed at their
annual expense, through the public papers of that state,

To the Planters of South Carolina.
The "American Farmer," which is as appears from its title,

Extract from the proceedings of the Agricultural
Society of Albemarle, Virginia, at their last meeting,

When I see a poor devil too much infected
by the cucullis scribendi as to spin out every evening

Reader, remember what Nathan said unto David,
and take care of thy own boiler.

FRANKLIN.

jects and conducted on this plan, here described,
are requested to transmit the name of the subscribers—

Fresh Goods.
JEFFERSON & BROWN,
Have just received a new supply of GOODS,

JANE WOODS,
In addition to her supply of Drugs & Medicines,

Cabinet Ware.
I HAVE ON HAND,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Plain and Fancy Bedsteads,

WM. F. LOCK, & Co.
Have on hand, and are selling low for CASH,

Queen's ware and China, Ward Ware and Cutlery, &c.

Increase of Taxes.
I HAVE thought it necessary to give this notice,
and as there has been a new division of districts,

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.

Wants a Situation
IN A DRY GOODS STORE,
A young man who is well qualified as a salesman

We have on hand
Ladies' fashionable straw bonnets,
Gentlemen's fur hats, made by Jacob Rogee & Son,

Trustees' Sale.
BY virtue of two deeds of trust executed to the subscribers,
one by John Carille, (the other by Aquila Davis,

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

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FOREIGN NEWS.

SELF IMMOLATION.
A more deliberate and shocking act of self-immolation
and fanaticism, than is described in the following article,

CAUCUTTA, JAN. 9.
The following dismal narrative, which we extract
from the letter of a correspondent, dated at Burdwan,

"I was yesterday evening present at the awful
ceremony of a woman burning herself with the corpse
of her husband."

"The friend who accompanied me was equally
desirous to see the venerable patriarch, whose fame
has been so widely extended."

"I must now take you with me to the residence
of the sage of Monticello, whom I felt it my duty to visit,

"I was a traveller who had placed his mind, as he
has done his house, on an elevated situation, from which
he might contemplate the universe."

"I saw near his house a great quantity of Scotch
broom, (spartina) ranged on either side of the road,

"Mr Jefferson is now near eighty years of age,
his person is tall and stately; his countenance mild and agreeable;

"I could perceive no marks of the imbecility of age
in anything he said or did; he indeed complained of the
decay of his memory,

"The relinquishment of power is not often attended
with the enjoyment of happiness. The splendor which
surrounds the head of him who wields the destinies of a
nation

"It is seldom (says Gibbon) that minds long
exercised in business, have formed any habits of
conversing with themselves; and, in the loss of power,

"An elegant sufficiency—contentment, Retirement,
rural quiet, friendship, books, Ease and alternate
labor—useful life, Progressive virtue, and approving Heaven."

ANECDOTE.
Mr. Curran, in his last illness, on being told by his
physician on a morning visit, that he seemed to cough
with more difficulty, replied, "that is rather surprising,

Translated from French papers, for the Boston Daily Advertiser.

CONSTANTINOPLE, (Turkey,) MAY 10.
Beside the proud and insolent Ali Pacha of Janina,
who takes upon himself the title of king of Epirus,