

# FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

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VOL. XIII.]

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[No. 649.]

### 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.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 1.

The Minerva, Smyth, arrived last evening in 31 days from Liverpool. Capt. Bennett has favored the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with Liverpool papers to the 26th, and London papers to the evening of the 27th July.

It appears that a complete revolution has been effected in the kingdom of Naples, without bloodshed, and that a constitutional government, similar to that of Spain, was immediately to be adopted. On the 6th of July the King issued the following decree:— "The general wish of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies for a Constitutional Government having manifested itself, we consent to this, of our full and entire will, and promise to publish the basis in the space of eight days."

"Till the publication of the constitution, the existing laws shall continue to be in vigor. "Having thus satisfied the public wish, we order the troops to return to their corps, and every individual to his ordinary occupation. FERDINAND, JULY 6.

On the same day, the King abdicated the throne to his son Francis, who the next day issued the following proclamation:— "By virtue of the Act, dated yesterday, by which his Majesty, our august Father, has transmitted to us, with the unlimited clause of the Alter Ego, the exercise of all rights, prerogatives, pre-eminence, and faculties, in the same manner as they can be exercised by his Majesty:—

"In consequence of the decision of his Majesty to give a Constitution to the State:— "Wishing to manifest our sentiments to all his subjects, and to second at the same time their unanimous wish:— "We have resolved to decree, and do decree, as follows:—

"Art. 1. The Constitution of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies shall be the same that was adopted for the kingdom of Spain in 1812, and sanctioned by his Catholic Majesty in March, 1820, saving the modifications which the national representation, constitutionally convoked, shall consider it suitable to propose, in order to adapt it to the particular circumstances of the States of his Majesty. "We reserve to ourselves to adopt and make known all the arrangements which may be necessary to facilitate and accelerate the execution of the present decree. "3. All our Ministers, Secretaries of State, are charged with the execution of the present decree. FRANCIS, LIERT. Gen."

Naples, 7th July, 1820.

A letter from Paris says, accounts have been received from Milan of the 13th July, which speak of a gathering storm in that part of Italy. Several arrests have recently been made, and the Austrian government have had information of a secret society, composed of nearly 200 officers, who served under Bonaparte, and the greater part of whom are now living in Piedmont. The Austrian resident at Sesto Calenda has been instructed to allow no person without a passport to cross the Maggiore, even for an hour. This order is rigidly enforced, but the watchers and watchmen are equally infected with the revolutionary spirit.

It is stated that the Dutch and American squadron have sailed in pursuit of the Algerines. It was the opinion of the American officers that they had gone against Tunis—others suppose against the weakest of the Italian states. LONDON, JULY 18.

The Court of Common Council passed their Resolutions yesterday against the mode of proceeding commenced in Parliament, with respect to her Majesty, and a corresponding petition was actually presented to the House of Commons.

Extract of a letter from the agent to Lloyd's at Gibraltar, dated 25th June:— "By the arrival of the United States vessels of war Peacock and Spark, from Leghorn and Algiers, we learn that information was given to them at Leghorn, 19 days ago, by the American Consul, of an Algerine squadron being at sea, consisting of two

sloops of war, two brigs, one schooner, and one row galley, and that war had been declared by the Regency against Tuscany. The Peacock and Spark went, in consequence, to Algiers, and ascertained this information to be true, but could get no tidings of the course the squadron took, although they boarded every vessel they met on their way down here. It is the opinion of the American officers that the operation of this force is directed against Tunis, with which state the Algerines are in hostility."

The House has sent a communication to the Queen of Lords, stating her intention to be present every day during the investigation which is to take place, and requesting that a seat may be provided so situated that she may hear distinctly all the evidence that may be produced.

LONDON, JULY 27. The Paris papers of the 24th have arrived. They are filled almost exclusively with the affairs of Spain. On the 10th the Cortes approved of an address to the King. This document, after congratulating the King, &c. thus refers to the South American territories:— "The intimate union of the Cortes with your Majesty's government, the re-establishment of the constitution, and the faithful accomplishment of promises, by removing all pretext for distrust, will facilitate the pacification of our transmarine possessions. The Cortes, on its side, will let no opportunity escape to propose and adopt the necessary measures to re-establish tranquillity in those regions, in order to unite the Spains of both hemispheres in one happy family."

After the reading of the address, the minister of pardons and justice announced that the King had deemed it necessary to secure the persons of the sixty-nine individuals who had signed the address to his Majesty against the constitutional system in 1812, and that they were confined in various convents.

Extract of a private letter received at Paris. NAPLES, JULY 10. The delay of eight days, which the King had assigned in his first proclamation, of the morning of the 6th, to propose and publish the fundamental articles of the Constitution, appeared too long for the impatience of the army, or rather of those who direct it. Hence, the Insurgents of Avellino hastened to send deputations, while here even their friends, their associates formed committees, and supported their demands. They wished to have adopted, without delay, the constitution of the Cortes of 1812, and to have it signed by the King in 24 hours. Negotiations took place with them on the morning of the 7th, and about mid day appeared a rescript from the King, addressed to the Duke of Calabria, in which his Majesty alleged that the state of his health did not permit him to undergo the fatigue of the duties of his royalty exacted, and named his Royal Highness his Vicar General in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, with all the rights attached to what is called here the Alter ego.

Soon afterwards there was published a proclamation from the Prince Vicar General, promising the Spanish constitution such as it was demanded. But this did not appear sufficient to the Insurgents. They demanded that the King should promise it, and sign it himself. Towards evening there appeared a new proclamation, by which the King confirmed the promise of the Prince his son, and bound himself, upon the faith of a King, to swear to the constitution before the provisional junta which was about to be formed, till he could swear to it before the General Parliament, lawfully assembled—To this proclamation was affixed a decree of the Prince Vicar General, which promulgated the establishment of the constitution, reserving such modification as the National Representation might introduce into it.

The same evening several regiments returned to Naples, in good order. All the inhabitants exerted themselves to maintain tranquillity. It was only threatened by the effervescence of a crowd of young people, who demanded arms with loud cries, and who in part were satisfied. The lower people took no part in the different movements; they showed themselves so passive that one might believe them dissatisfied with what had taken place.

Yesterday, the 9th, General Pepe entered Naples with a part of his army, which is called the Constitutional Army. These forces, composed of troops of the line, of national militia, and armed peasantry, fled off before the Prince Vicar General, and all his family who were in the balcony of the palace. The General afterwards ascended to offer his homage to the Prince, who received him very well, and conducted him to the quarters he had assigned. He suffers, it is said from rheumatic pains.

Since the flag a tri-colored flag, (red, black, and blue,) has waved from the guard house of the vicar guard. The troops of the line still preserved the red cockade; but the arrival of the Constitutional Army decided the adoption of three colors. The Prince himself assumed them yesterday, and caused all

the military to wear them. General Pepe has been named Commander in Chief of the Neapolitan army. He announced that he would keep that post as long as the public safety exacted it.

The Provisional Junta announced in the last proclamation of the King, was formed yesterday, at least partially. It was to be composed of 15 persons, and five only have yet been named. These will present to the Vicar General a list of 20 other names, from which he will choose ten, to complete the Junta. There has thus been formed a committee of Public Safety for the city of Naples. However, no one dreads troubles, and particularly no danger is apprehended to the Royal Family.

For some days no vessel has left the port, which leads to the supposition that there has been a general embargo. The Ministry has not remained composed such as I told you it was on the 6th. The interior has been given to Count Zarlo, who held this post under Murat; and there has been placed provisionally at the head of the finances, M. Macedonia, who, under Murat, was Intendant of the Royal Household.

Decree for the formation of the Provisional Junta. FERDINAND, &c. &c.

We, Francis, Hereditary Prince and Lieutenant General of the Kingdom, in virtue of the authority which has been given to us by our august Father and Sovereign:— Having in our act of the 6th inst. proclaimed for our states, and promised to swear to the Constitution formed in 1812 for Spain:—

Wishing solemnly to fulfil our promise, and to convolve, with the shortest possible delay, the National Parliament of our Kingdom according to the forms of the above cited Constitution:—

Wishing that all the acts which should precede the convocation of Parliament may emanate from persons honored with the public confidence:— We have resolved to decree, and do decree, as follows:—

Art. 1. There shall be a Provisional Junta, composed of 15 members, and before whom we and all the Princes of our family shall take the oath to the new Constitution of the Monarchy—an oath which shall be repeated before the National Parliament after its legitimate convocation. 2. Until the installation of the National Parliament we will consult the Provisional Junta respecting all the affairs of government, and we will publish all the acts agreed upon with that Junta.

3. In order that the choice of those who are to compose that Junta may fall upon persons the most eligible by their merit, and the most capable of fulfilling our wishes and those of the nation, we appoint the Lieut. Gen. D. Giuseppe Parisi, the Chevalier D. Melchior Delio, the Lieut. Gen. D. Eleonoro Pepe, the Baron D. Davide Winspeare, and the Chevalier D. Giacinto Martucci, who, assembled in committee, shall present to us a list of twenty other persons, from amongst whom we shall choose ten, who, joined to those above named, shall form the Junta charged with the functions above indicated.

4. Our Minister of Foreign Relations is charged with the execution of the present decree. Naples, July 9, 1820.

SPAIN. A letter from Madrid, dated the 11th inst. contains the following particulars:—"A decree, dated the 30th of June provides that the pardon granted to the foreigners made prisoners in the service of the South American Insurgents shall not extend to Englishmen who may have entered into such service after the 3d of July, 1819, the day on which the foreign enlistment bill was passed by the British Parliament. Other decrees have been issued in the King's name, ordering the full and complete execution of a great number of decrees passed by the Cortes at Cadiz. The most remarkable of these enactments are the following:—The re-establishment of the national order of St. Ferdinand; the abolition of the torture; the organization of the council of state and the supreme tribunal; the suppression of the Inquisition, and every authority of that kind, with the destruction of all emblems and monuments relating thereto; the reservation of the title of Majesty to the King alone; the fixing of the annual donation for the royal household at 40,000,000 of reals; the suspension of the exercise of other functions, by the Deputies, during the session; the establishment of the liberty of the press, and the juntas of censorship (but which exercise no previous censorship); finally, the regulation of the article of the Constitution relative to the appointment of a regency during the King's minority, and the transmission of the supreme authority by the Regency to the King, on his coming of age. The Government Gazette merely recapitulates the titles and dates of those decrees, some of which, as may be seen, are of great importance. There are others of a nature which must astonish those foreigners who reason

on what passes in Spain without knowing the country; for example, a decree of the Cortes, of the 28th June, 1812, declares St. Theresa patroness of the Spains. One renews the prohibition against printing the Constitution without the authority of government.

LONDON, JULY 25. The report of the committee appointed to search for precedents relative to the best means of enforcing the attendance of the members of the House during the trial of her Majesty, was presented to the Earl of Shaftesbury. The decision of the House, conformably to this report, was, that any Lord not giving the required attendance shall be fined £100 per day for the first three days, and £50 per day for every day after, during the continuance of the trial; that no excuse be allowed, save those of disability, from the age of 70 years and upwards, or from sickness, or being out of the realm on the 10th day of July, being the day on which the order for the second reading of the bill was made, and continuance out of the kingdom, or being in his Majesty's service, or absent on account of the death of a parent, wife, or child; that the Lord Chancellor shall write to each peer, enclosing him a copy of the resolution, and requiring his attendance on pain of incurring the displeasure of the House. The committee further reported, that they had been attended by John Soane, Esq. architect of the board of works, and had proceeded to consider of the accommodations to be provided for the above occasion; and that they were of opinion that an humble address should be presented to his Majesty, praying, that he would be pleased to give directions that a gallery be erected for the accommodation of peers, and a space raised off below the bar, for the accommodation of the counsel, agents, solicitors, and witnesses, whose attendance may be necessary on the occasion. This resolution was also adopted by the House, and the address recommended immediately voted to his Majesty.

In the British House of Commons, on the 24th of July, Mr. Wetherell moved for the prosecution of the editor of the Western Luminary, for a libel on the Queen. His language was, "Shall a woman who is notoriously devoted to Bacchus as to Venus—shall such a woman as would, if found on our pavement, be committed to Bridewell and whipped, be held up in the light of suffering innocence?"

NEW YORK, SEPT. 4. FROM CURRACOA. By the arrival last evening of the schr. Cordelia, Capt. Auger, in 27 days from Curacao, we have received a regular file of papers from the 1st of July to the 5th of August, from which we have made the following extracts:—

His excellency Dr. Petrus Bercardus Van Starckenbor, governor general and commander in chief of Curacao and its dependencies, died on the 18th of July, in the 68th year of his age. The government has deputed upon his honor Dr. Isaac Johannes Elsevier, who has been proclaimed governor.

Accounts from the Maine, state, that four commissioners from the independents in Curacao, lately arrived at Cumana with offers from the inhabitants of the former place to unite themselves with the constitutional monarchy of Spain. The governor of Cumana not being able to give a decisive answer, had dispatched two of them to the head quarters of Morillo, to consult with him on the subject.

It is also stated, that a suspension of hostilities had taken place between the Spanish troops in the interior of Venezuela, and the independent general Paez, and that mutual civilities had passed between the troops of both parties. It was thought that the forces under Paez would embrace the offers held out to them by Morillo, and join his standard; it is even added, that Paez himself was not inimical to the change.

We are told that a late Curacao Gazette contains an account of an attack made by the troops, which adhered to Brian after the evacuation of Rio de la Hacha, upon St. Martha, and that they were defeated with considerable loss. The Gazette in question was read by a gentleman, in Puerto Cabello.

A letter from St. Thomas, dated 5th July, states, that Col. C. S. Bould, diplomatic agent appointed by the President of the United States, near the republic of Columbia, at Angostura, was at that place.

Letters from Angostura, announce that Gen. Paez had orders to advance towards Calabozo, with 2500 fusiliers, and 3000 cavalry. Monagas has destroyed the canton of Solana at Guere near Avana.

Com. Aray is stated to have lately made an attack upon Truxillo, in which he was defeated with severe loss.

A new paper has appeared in Curacao. The first number was issued on the 27th July. For several years past, there has been

which, ludicrously enough, entirely perverts the meaning of several sections in the bill. For instance, the second section enacts that "The Trustees of said Village, or a major part of them, as often as they shall make, ordain and publish any bylaws for restraining animals, may be seized and impounded, and after reasonable delay, may be sold, at public vendue, to pay the penalties," &c.

Some of our brother editors have made themselves merry with this amending act. The editor of the Plough Boy says, it seems to be quite as much of a bull as the British statute which subjects certain offenders to transportation for 14 years, one-half of the penalty to the informer, and the other half to the King—Ontario Repository.

### FROM A LATE ENGLISH PAPER.

Pugilism on Montsey Hurst.—The great fight between Cooper and Shelton, for 100 guineas a side; and two other contests between Windfield and Corse; and of young Curtis of Bermondsey, and Watson of Waltham Green, for subscription purses.

Notwithstanding the intense heat of the weather yesterday, the fancy were not deterred from witnessing their favorite pursuit, and Moulsey Hurst displayed a fine show of *Corinthians*. At five minutes after one, Cooper, dressed in a smock frock, appeared at the ring, and threw up his hat, followed by his seconds, Belcher and Harmer; and Shelton shortly afterwards repeated his token of defiance, attended by Randall and Spring. The betting was now guineas for pounds on setting—Shelton the favorite.

Round 1. Shelton appeared in the highest state of condition, and Cooper, it was observed by all present, was never in such good fighting trim before. Both appeared very confident, and after eyeing each other about half a minute, and dodging about to obtain a good opportunity to hit, Shelton made two hits, without any effect, and followed Cooper close into the corner of the ring, where some exchange of nobbers took place in a close, rather to the advantage of Shelton, and in going down Cooper undermost.

Our space will not permit us to detail the several rounds that followed. There was much terrible fighting, and Shelton had the best of the rounds till the 12th, when Cooper took the lead, and retained it till the 22d. The men had been distressed beyond imagination by their exertions under such intense hot weather; but Shelton became so much refreshed at the 22d round, that it was 5 to 1 upon him; and at the 23d Cooper was so much exhausted, that the bets against him were 10 to 1.

33. It was now so much against Cooper, that 100 to 1 was offered, but was not taken. Cooper, however, contrived to get Shelton down.

34 and last. This round was almost like one of the wonders of the world. Tom Belcher was begged to take his man away. Strange to say, Cooper laid hold of the rope with his right hand, and gathered himself up for a desperate hit, that he let fly on Shelton's nob so decidedly, added to its coming in contact with the post, that he went down like a shot and could not come again.

Remarks.—Cooper is not only one of the finest fighters on the list, but the *gamest* man alive. The intense heat of the sun was enough to beat a giant. Shelton showed himself a good fighter and a game man. Such a pugilistic treat has not been experienced for the last twenty years. The amateurs were delighted beyond measure. Cooper will now be backed against the Gas man for a large stake. It was over in 34 minutes.

Liquere Names.—A Hamburg price current contains the following list of liqueres:—"Spirit of Cupid, Fire of Love, Pleasure of Venus, Spirit of Wellington, Spirit of Blucher, Belle Alliance, Choice of the Ladies, Perfect Love, Sacrifice of Love, Courage Water. Forget me not.

### FOR SALE,

A likely young Negro Woman, apparently stout and healthy. One third of her purchase Cash; the rest on a credit of nine to twelve months, if the purchaser wishes it. Enquire of the PRINTER.

### PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold, at public sale, on Friday the 8th of Sept. next, at the residence of Matthew Magarry dec'd, near David Moore's Shop, Cows, young Cattle, Hogs, Household and Kitchen furniture, a Weaver's loom, with all necessary apparatus. Beds and Bedding, with a number of other articles. Six months credit will be given on all sums above five dollars, upon the purchasers giving bond and approved security. The sale will begin at 11 o'clock in the forenoon and due attendance given by

JOHN MAGARRY, Adm'or. Aug. 30.

### Bar Iron & Castings.

We now have a complete assortment of Bar Iron and Castings: The quality is much better than the generality of the Iron and Castings that has been in this place for several years past.

J. S. LANE & TOWNER. Shepherdstown, Aug. 30.

### LOVE AND HOPE.

SWISS AIR.—BY THOMAS MOORE. At morn, beside yon summer sea, Young Hope and Love reclined; But scarce had noon-tide come when he into his back leap'd smilingly, And left poor Hope behind.

I go, said Love to sail a while Across this sunny main; And then so sweet his parting smile, That Hope, who never dream'd of guile, Believ'd he'd come again.

She linger'd there till evening's beam Along the water's bay, And o'er the sands in thoughtful dream, Oft traced his name, which still the stream As often wash'd away.

At length a sail appears in sight, And t'ward the Maiden moves; 'Tis wealth that comes, and gay and bright, His golden barque reflects the light; But ah! it is not Love's.

Another sail—'twas Friendship's glow'd Her night lamp o'er the sea; And calm the light that lamp bestow'd; But Love had lights that warmer glow'd— And where, alas! was he?

Now fast around the sea and shore, Night threw her darkening chain; The sunny sails were seen no more; Hope's morning dreams of Love were o'er; Love never came again.

### Passage across the Isthmus of Darien.

FROM THE NASHVILLE CLARION. Baron Humboldt offers nine points, which have each been suggested as suitable points, from which a canal across the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean could be made. General Amerscombe made some minute surveys on the same subject, some years ago, and laid his calculation and estimate of the labor before the British ministry; but nothing has been done. It is supposed that in case an independent government should be established in Mexico, the project would be revived. The waters of the Gulf are said to be considerably higher than those in the Pacific ocean, owing to the trade winds, which blowing from the east, head them up and force them to escape through the straits of Florida, thereby occasioning what we call the Gulf Stream.

By cutting a passage across the Isthmus of Darien, or rather through a flat country between the head of Nicaragua, in 12 degree north latitude, says Dampier, and the coast of Niego, where there are no mountains, would make only twenty miles across a savannah country, covered with trees; then the waters would rush through the opening, and by degrees wear a fine and wide channel; till the two oceans would become nearly on the same level.

The navigation to the East Indies would be shortened near 2000 miles. The waters would recede from the coasts all round the gulf, and increase the territories of the bordering countries.

The West India islands would grow every day, while the channel was wearing. Mariners would no longer go by the Gulf Stream from Florida to Newfoundland. Let all the nations of the world, who are interested in accomplishing this object, make a joint attempt, and the work would be soon completed. We hope statesmen will reflect seriously on this point, which is brought to our remembrance by a resolution of the Ohio Legislature.

### FRENCH WOMEN.

From sketches of French Manners and Customs. The women do not, as in England, employ themselves solely in household and nursery affairs, but they mix themselves in all the cares of their husbands, and assist them in their trade and business, whatever it may be. Thus they are constantly found in the counting houses and shops, and they know as much, and often more, of the details of a trade than their husbands. In Dieppe, every variety of shop and trade had a woman as assisting in it, who, from her appearance, might generally be considered as the mistress of the family. At a blacksmith's shop, for instance, I saw a neatly dressed woman, with a very clean cap, shoeing a horse; and, passing a second time, I saw her filing at a vice. I expressed my astonishment to the neighbors, but they seemed rather disposed to laugh at me, than to join in my laugh at the woman. I learnt that she was a widow, and thus keeps up her husband's trade, to rear a large family. In Paris, I complimented a pretty wife of an eminent bookseller for her knowledge of the prices of paper, printing, and engraving, in which she several times corrected errors of her husband. I remarked that the French ladies must have great talents thus to learn a trade in the honey moon, which had employed their husbands during an apprenticeship of seven years; and that I supposed she would be equally expert at any other trade, if, on becoming a widow, she married a husband in some other line. "Ah! Monsieur, (said she,) we endeavour to assist our spouses in every way in our power—it is our only pleasure; their cares are our cares, and their interests are ours; and, if it is our calamity to become widows, and we meet with another good husband, we do the best we can for him also."

### HUMOROUS.

At a late session of our Legislature, a law was passed to amend an act incorporating this village [Canandaigua] but by the inattention of the engrossing committee, and the hurry of the council of revision, (where private bills are often passed by merely reading their titles) several words were omitted,

### Rock Powder

For blowing rocks, of uncommon strength, by the keg or pound. J. S. LANE & TOWNER.

Aug. 30.

### FULLING, DYING AND CARDING.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public that he has taken the mill formerly occupied by Mr. Adam S. Henshaw, on mill creek, about three miles from Gerardstown, where cloth will be fulled, dyed and dressed, in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice. Any person wishing to have their wool carded into rolls, can have it done in a superior style.

37. The subscriber having a saw mill also at the spot, will continue to keep on hand, boards, scantling, &c. Should any person want such stuff as he has not, by giving him a short notice they can be accommodated with any quantity or quality.

NICHOLAS WARD. Aug. 30.

### I WISH TO SELL.

A House and Two Lots, situated in the town of Smithfield, near the centre, and is an excellent stand for a mechanic of any description—the house is occupied as a hatter's shop at this time—I will take in payment for the above property, good notes, bonds, or judgments. Good security or a deed of trust on the property will be required to secure the payments. Possession may be had immediately.

JEREMIAH HAWKINS. Smithfield, Aug. 30.

### Bonds & Notes

Received in payment of Goods at our store in Shepherdstown. J. S. LANE & TOWNER. Aug. 30.

### Was Committed

TO the jail of Jefferson county, on the 26th inst. a negro man who calls himself

### SPENCER,

about 24 years old, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark complexion. Had on a dark roundabout, linen pants, dark waistcoat, and an old fur hat—has with him a variety of other clothing. Says he is the property of George Williams, of Fairfax county, Va. His owner is desired to apply for him, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

J. SPANGLER, Jailor. Aug. 30.

### Stop the Runaway!

RAN away from the subscriber's farm, in Loudoun county, near Hillsborough, Va. on Friday night the 25th ultimo, a negro man named

### HENRY,

about 21 years of age. He is very black, stout, slow of speech, rather simple when spoken to, and several scars on his arms and body occasioned by burns when he was very young. His clothing is not recollected except a fur hat about half worn. It is probable he has obtained free papers and may pass by the name of Sam Jackson. Whoever will secure said negro in jail so that I may get him again, shall receive a reward of FIFTY DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges.

LEWIS ELLZEY. Aug. 30.

### To be had at the Store of

### JEFFERSON & BROWN,

### REMARKS ON A

### SERMON,

Lately published at Winchester, on the subject of

### Ministerial Parity.

(Price 18 cents.) Aug. 23.

### NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to me by Bond, Note or otherwise, are respectfully informed that they are left in the hands of Mr. William Stephenson for collection.—All those who do not come forward immediately, suits will be instituted without respect to persons.

JAMES CLARK. Aug. 16.

### Land For Rent.

The Shannon Hill Farm, on the Shenandoah, directly opposite the Shannondale Springs, will be rented for one or four years. This farm is divided into two, by the main road leading from Beeler's to Kable's mill, each containing buildings for the accommodation of tenants, and will be rented separately or together as may be desired—for terms apply to the agent residing in Charles-town, who may be seen for a few days, at Mr. James Melton's, near the above springs.

WILLIAM HICKMAN. Aug. 23.

### GOODS

Selling Cheap for CASH.

WILLIAM F. LOCK, & Co.

Have received, and are now opening, an additional supply of

### GOODS,

Suitable for the season, which added to their former supply, make their assortment complete—all of which will be sold on such terms as cannot fail to please purchasers. The following is a list in part:—

London superfine cloths, and cassimeres, 2nd quality do. various colors & prices, Angolo cloth—do. cassinett, Cambric and common dimities, Furniture do.

Prints, good cloths & fashionable patterns, Nanken 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, 8-4, 6-4 and 4-4 Diapers, Russia do.

Ladies' silk, kid and beaver gloves, Men's beaver and dog skin do. Silk, thread and cotton laces, Bandanna and other handkerchiefs, Carlile and other Gingham, Sateens, grandurills, and cotton cassimeres, Steam loom shirting, Silks and Satins, Blue and yellow Nankens, Marselle vesting, Florantine do.

Domestic cottons, plain, striped and plaid, Irish sheetings, Russia and Scotch do. German linens, &c. &c. Charlestown, July 19.

### Fulling and Dying.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public that he has taken Mr. Beeler's Fulling Mill, at Mill's Grove, about three miles from Charlestown, and intends commencing business on the 1st September; after which time Cloth will be fulled, dyed and dressed in the neatest manner, and on the shortest notice. Those who may favor him with their custom, may rest assured that every exertion in his power will be made to give them satisfaction. He will constantly keep on hand a Superior Quality of

### DYE STUFFS,

and will dye any colour that may be required. The current price

but one journal printed in the whole province of Venezuela.

Major Gen Mainwaring had arrived at Barbados to take command of the troops of \$400,000 had also arrived for the use of the army.

Extract of a letter from Kingston, Jamaica, dated July 24, 1820.

The Independent squadron is at Savannah and Montillo has occupied Solidad, Baranquillo and St. Thomas, at which places the troops were received with music and cries of "Long live Liberty." From Carthagena 200 men sailed out to attack Montillo. The patriots surprised a detachment of 60 men near Mayaqueal, and took from them all they had and two vessels of war.

The Savanas of Caracas are entirely occupied by the Antioquian troops, and Plato by Corral. By this time Montillo must be in communication with Cordova.

The constitution has been sworn to at Carthagena. The Viceroy Samano, who opposed himself to it, is arrested, and brigadier Cano is likewise in confinement at Boca Chica. Torres has the military, and Cabrera the political command.

Marletta, the moment he became acquainted with this, embarked for this place, whence he departed for Havana, to enjoy the doubletons, which are said to have been his share, and the reward of his glorious campaigns.

Porrás declined to swear to the constitution at St. Martha, at which place three parties are now raging—Independence, Constitution, Ferdinand and the mob.

Ferrás's partisans say, that they prefer swearing to the independence, rather than the Constitution.

Lima arrived at St. Martha with large mustachos, which is all he could save in the engagement of the 25th. The two provinces are in the greatest state of disorganization and anarchy. Porrás pays no obedience to Torres or to Cabrera. Gen. D'Evereaux will proceed tomorrow to Savannah to join Brion.

#### PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 7.

To the polite attention of Mr. Nones, we are indebted for the following information, announcing the success of the Patriots. [Ibid letter from Brion]

We are further informed that Bolívar is every where successful.

Copy of a letter of Admiral Luis Brion, addressed to Duncan M. Inghis, merchant, Luis Cayes, Hayti.

Mr. MINTOSH.

Dear Sir: Since my last, I have the satisfaction of stating to you, that we have been so successful as to reduce the Spaniards to the walls of Carthagena and St. Martha; having taken the whole Spanish fleet in the River Magdalena, amounting to about 27 gun boats, most with 12, 18 and long 24's; also, all the warlike stores, an immense park of brass artillery, howitzers, mortars, and battering train complete. The army of Antioquia has joined us; also 2500 men of the army of the north, in the province of St. Martha—2000 more men of this army are on their way down, with the president Bolívar, and 1000 more regulars are to arrive from Antioquia this week, so that we shall have effective troops of the line, 4000 in this province, besides 5000 militia. This province rose to arms on our entering it to a man. The army of the north, under the command of Gen. Urdaneta, operates also together on St. Martha, Rio de la Hacha, and Marsaito.

Our force in the Magdalena is at present 42 vessels of war, and our communication with the whole of the interior, open, and immense sums of gold are expected down, as the country is much in want of goods, wines, &c.

The port of Savannah has been declared an open port to trade, and a custom house established. It is a fine harbor, well protected by a strong battery, and a town is to be built immediately; it communicates by a channel in the Magdalena.

My good friend, how will all these villains, who so shamefully betrayed us, and behaved so cowardly, look? Part of Mr. D'Evereaux's troops had arrived at the Orinoco, and are ordered for Rio de la Hacha. It appears that D was on his way out with 4000 men. I assure you that they will not be received here; the inhabitants have taken (with reason) such dislike to foreign troops, that they prefer serving the Spaniards. I assure you, for my part, that I shall quit the service, the moment I see such another set of banditti invade this sacred land.

My compliments to all friends.

Yours, most sincerely,  
Ls. BRION.

Head Quarters, Baranquilla, 5th July, 1820, 10th year of Independence.

P. S. The head quarters of the army is now at Turuaco.

#### BANK TRIALS.

Monday last was the day appointed to commence, in Hartford County Court, at Belle Air, the trials of the indictments against several Bank Officers and others, which were originally found true bills by the Grand Jury in Baltimore City Court, and had been removed at the instance of the traversers to Hartford County Court for trial. The counsel who attended to prosecute on behalf of the state, in addition to Mr. Murray, the State's District Attorney, were Mr. Wirt, the Attorney General of the United States, Mr. Harper and Mr. Mitchell. On behalf of the several traversers, the counsel

attending were Messrs. Pinkney, Winder, Kell, Meredith, Winchester, and Heath.—The Chief Justice, Dorsey, had been for several days before severely indisposed, and was still confined to his bed. Judge Hanson was also absent in consequence of indisposition; so that Judge Ward alone appeared on the bench. More than fifty witnesses from Baltimore attended, and it was stated to the court that arrangements had been made to ensure the timely attendance of others, who had been summoned. The counsel on both sides declared that they were ready to proceed to trial; but as some important legal questions must necessarily be discussed and decided, particularly one relating to the jurisdiction of the Court, they united in suggesting the propriety of postponing the trials until all the judges should be present.—Judge Ward assented to the joint wishes of the Counsel, declaring it to be his own wish, that he should have the aid of the other judges in deciding on the various important questions, which would necessarily occur during the trials. After a consultation as to the earliest day on which the other engagements of the judges and counsel would permit them to attend, on the twentieth of November next was fixed on, and the trials are all postponed 'till that day. Gazette.

The following literal copy of a check, which was really presented at one of the Banks in this city, may amuse some of our readers.

Baltimore, 15th August, 1820.

Cashier of the Bank of \_\_\_\_\_  
Pay to the order of bearer, ten dollars, in full for wages to the 1st inst. She has lived in my services these thirty five years past, and now wants a place by way of a change; she can cook, wash, iron and crimp; she can card, spin and bake; attend table, take care of a horse, sow and pigs, wind up the clock, and is a good market woman; but she has no faith in Bank Notes, and will receive nothing but specie. She prefers going to live with a Banker to be near to the cash.

#### From the Lynchburg Press, of Sept. 4.

#### DESPERATE COMBAT.

The following event occurred about 10 days since in the county of Henry. Various representations of it are in circulation. We believe that the particulars as related below, are substantially correct. We have collected them from sources which may be relied on.

Mr. Nicholas Hairston, in riding over his plantation, in the county of Henry, passed through a body of woods, either enclosed within his limits, or adjoining his estate. Having a pair of draw bars to pull down, or a gate to open, he dismounted for the purpose, when he perceived at a distance from him a negro man, partly concealed by the shrubbery. Conceiving him to be a runaway, he accosted him with the questions, "what he was doing there, and to whom he belonged?" To this latter question the slave answered, by saying that he belonged to Mr. Nicholas Hairston; Mr. Hairston told him he lied, for that he was Nicholas Hairston—the negro rejoined, saying that he was a *damn'd liar*, for he did belong to him. Upon this, Mr. Hairston advanced towards him, as well with the purpose of chastising his insolence, as of apprehending him as a runaway.—He was promptly met by the negro, who, nothing daunted by the firm carriage of Mr. Hairston, closed in with him, and by dint of superior strength hurled him to the ground. Having so far triumphed, he proceeded to complete his victory, by butting Mr. Hairston in the breast, and choking him.—In the intervals of his fury, Mr. Hairston begged for mercy, promising eternally to conceal what had happened, to resign his purse, if that was his object in wishing to kill him, and even to purchase and emancipate him.—Nothing, however, could soften the breast of this savage. He proceeded, obviously with an intention of killing, to beat his prostrate foe in the most unmerciful manner. According to the account we heard, Mr. Hairston swooned under the severity of his suffering. When he revived he found that he had unknown to himself, instinctively taken his knife from his pocket, which before he had forgotten to do—he instantly aimed a blow at the face of the negro, which he received near the eye—he seemed however totally regardless of it. Mr. Hairston then aimed a second lunge at his side, which produced a more sensible effect. The negro ceased for a moment, and observed, "you damn'd rascal you have got a knife"—Mr. Hairston seized the moment to renew his entreaties for mercy, offering to send for a physician to heal his wound, and to forget and forgive every thing.—The barbarian was however inexorable, and Mr. Hairston perceived it to be a matter of life and death, repeated his stabs with such good effect, that in a short time the unfortunate wretch, exhausted by the loss of blood, quitted his grasp of death, and tumbled off in the last agonies of dissolution, observing to Mr. Hairston, "you damn'd rascal, you have killed me."

With great difficulty Mr. Hairston reached home, where his life for some time was nearly despaired of—he is represented however, as convalescent. The persons sent to look after the negro found him dead. The spot where the struggle took place, it is said to look more as if it had been trampled by contending armies, than by two individuals.

FREDERICKTOWN, Md. SEPT. 2.  
A murder, of a highly aggravated character, was last week committed on the wife of Mr. William Baker, in the vicinity of Liberty town, in this county. The perpetrators excepted, there was no human eye to witness the horrid deed, and matters had been so artfully managed as to induce the jury of inquest to believe that it was an accident. But so true is it, that "murder will out," that the body was severely committed to its kindred earth, when suspicions were excited, which led to a further scrutiny and the disclosure of a most cruel and deliberate murder. The circumstances, as confessed by the unhappy wretches, a young man and woman, the property of Mr. Baker, are as follows—Mrs. Baker being engaged in the stable, in milking an unruly cow, from which the calf had lately been taken, was followed by the two negroes, one of whom went behind her and pulled her on her back, while the other plunged a pitchfork into her bowels. Mrs. Baker was far advanced in pregnancy, and it is conjectured must have expired immediately, as the blow does not appear to have been repeated, there being no other wound except that made by the two prongs of the fork. In order to conceal the foul deed, they smeared the horns of the cow with blood, when they turned her loose, and gave the alarm that the cow had killed their mistress. Mr. Baker had gone to Baltimore, and there was no white person on the premises, but some small children, and an elderly lady, the mother of Mr. Baker. The neighbors soon assembled—an inquest was held on the body—when, from the vicious character of the cow, and the blood being found on her horns, the jury were satisfied she must have caused the death of Mrs. Baker.

After the funeral, doubts were suggested by some persons as to the correctness of the verdict of the jury. Those doubts were mentioned to three or four of the neighbors, who returned to the house, and on an examination of the blacks, during this examination, which lasted several hours, they persisted in asserting their innocence. But a guilty conscience would not permit them to rest, and the following morning they made a voluntary confession of the whole transaction to the old lady. The necessary means were then taken to secure them, and they are now safely lodged in jail, with the father and mother, and another black man, on whom rests suspicions of having instigated the murder.

The boy is about 17 years of age, the girl a year or two older, and though young in years, they are far advanced in iniquity—Mr. Baker is represented as a humane good master, and no particular reason is assigned which induced the commission of this bloody deed.—Harald.

UNION, (PA) August 29.  
On Monday the 21st inst. three persons were arrested and committed to the jail of this county, on suspicion of being concerned in passing counterfeit Bank Notes. The following mentioned counterfeit notes were found on their persons, viz:  
3 Three dollar notes on the Farmers' Bank of Maryland.  
2 Two dollar notes, Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore.  
1 Five dollar note, Bank of New Orleans.  
3 Fifty dollar notes, Bank of the Valley.  
2 Five dollar Notes, bank of the U. States.  
1 Twenty dollar note Bank of Pennsylvania.  
1 Five dollar note, Union Bank of the city of New York.  
1 Five dollar note, Bank of Columbia.

#### HUNTSVILLE, (Alabama) AUG. 11.

Arrest and Murder.—It is painful to our feelings to record so depraved a transaction as the following:  
As Mr. Thomas Longwood and Beuben Turner, were leaving town on Monday evening, an altercation took place, which caused some blows to pass while both parties were on horseback, and which ended on the ground, by Turner's striking Longwood mortally with a knife. We were glad to learn that the civil authority promptly interfered and committed Turner for his trial.

Another.—On Tuesday morning Mr. Dillon, grocer, of the firm of Pheasant & Dillon, was dreadfully stabbed by a man of the name of Williams, a journeyman carpenter. His case is said to be a very doubtful one. Williams is also in custody to await his trial.

#### NEWBERN, N. C. AUG. 19.

We are informed by Captain Perkins, of the schooner Trial, who touched at St. Eustatia, that, while there, a vessel arrived from St. Bar's, from the captain of which he received the following particulars: An American schooner had sold her cargo for cash, and preparatory to her departure had anchored in the evening on the outer side of the port. She was missing the next morning, and, in a few days afterwards, the bodies of five men, having their throats cut, drifted on shore. It was supposed, that the vessel had been cut out by some of the numerous pirates in those seas, and that these men composed her crew.

#### FRANKFORT, (KY.) AUG. 21.

The steam boat Expedition, captain Craig belonging to Col. James Johnson, and in the employ of the General Government, has arrived at the Council Bluffs with her cargo, in perfect safety. The success of this boat, proves beyond a doubt that the Missouri is navigable with large steamboats, under proper management, to that point, which is about 800 miles from its mouth. Every account of that river represents the danger in navigating it much less for several hundred miles above that point, than it is near its mouth. This circumstance will render it

much easier and less expensive to support distant posts in that quarter than has generally been supposed.

The troops at the Council Bluffs have become healthy, and are employed partly in cultivating the earth around the post. The flood in the Missouri is said to have been commonly great. A part of the public works at the Bluffs, which were erected upon too low ground, have been undermined by the water and fallen in, with a few pieces of ordnance.

A portion of the officers and men are employed in exploring the territory around the military post.—(Argus)

#### GREAT FIRE AT PORT-AU-PRINCE.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated \_\_\_\_\_  
"PORT-AU-PRINCE, 21st AUG. 1820.  
"We have at length experienced an event in this ill-fated country, that might have long been expected in some shape or other. I do not pretend to say that I am wiser than my neighbors, nor did I dream that we should balance all our outstanding debts by a fire on Rue Frankfort, but certain it is that my idea has ever been that some expedient would be invented in order to conceal the immense debts due to Foreign Merchants in this city.

On Friday the 15th inst. a fire broke out about half past 11 o'clock, A. M. in the store of Mr. Cruchon, Apothecary, situated in Grand Rue, and corner of Rue Bonaparte, which communicated to the houses adjacent, and burned several streets, together with (the hopes of foreigners) Rue Frankfort, and all the Merchants' houses in and about that neighborhood.

Those who had a chance of saving any property, were prevented by the pillage, which is generally unavoidable on such occasions, a greater part of which, of course, belonged to our countrymen. We cannot say at this moment whether this catastrophe was occasioned by accident or design. Several attempts have been made since the 15th, to complete the scene, by setting fire to different houses in the city, in which they have not as yet succeeded.

The utmost consternation has prevailed—however, to-day business begins to assume its former appearance, at least as far as might be expected after this melancholy affair. The government have been very vigilant, and strong patrols day and night are continually in motion.—Balt. American.

#### FIRE AT MOBILE.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Mobile to a friend in Philadelphia, dated 12th of August, 2 o'clock, A. M.  
"I had promised myself to write to you by the mail, after the present; I anticipate the promise with much sorrow and really distressed feelings. At this hour, past midnight, our city is smoking in ruins, and many who were comfortably situated reduced to poverty, by the sad effects of an awful and tremendous fire, which began about 9 o'clock, P. M. and has destroyed thirty houses, (all stores) and most of their contents; had the wind been high, the whole of the town would have gone. It originated in a Cotton Gin House in the very centre of the city, no doubt by design. I dread the consequences to many at this inhospitable season—the place is unusually healthy, but I fear the rubbish, &c. created by the fire will prove unwholesome. We had our city under fine regulations, but now all is prostrate for a time."

#### PORTLAND, ME. AUG. 29.

The public mind was considerably agitated on Sunday last, by reason of an inquest which was summoned to examine the body of a soldier recently interred from the garrison at this post. We understand that their verdict tends to the implication of the officer of the day in acts of severity beyond the limits of his power.

We forbear to say more on this unfortunate affair, as an investigation will soon be had before the proper tribunal.—Argus.

#### RIOT AT CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA.

FROM THE CHARLOTTESVILLE GAZETTE, AUG. 25.  
We have to apologize to our subscribers for issuing the Gazette at a later hour than usual. Our office, as well as many other houses in different parts of the town, was last evening attacked by a band of desperate rioters, who destroyed all the windows and did much other mischief. Many of our peaceable citizens were incited in the grossest manner; and even the life of one lady, who is in a peculiar situation, (whose husband was absent at the time) was endangered by a large stone or brick being thrown at her whilst she was standing at the window, to which she had been attracted by the noise in the street. The stone or brick passed thro' the window, near the lady, and struck on the opposite side of the room. A warrant was this morning, issued by justice Brown, for the apprehension of three of the principal rioters, viz. John B. Preston, Dr. Warner Lewis and Charles Selden. The warrant was directed to the Sheriff, and the Sheriff, his duty, suffered them to escape. We understand they have been pursued, but 'tis probable they will not be overtaken.

#### FOR THE REPOSITORY.

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#### THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.

#### CENSUS.

It appears by the census lately taken, that this town contains 1094 inhabitants—Shepherdstown 1441—Harper's Ferry 1353—Smithfield 337.

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the parties that have so long annoyed this city with their indefatigable industry in passing off counterfeit bank notes. The principal, together with a large quantity of counterfeit notes were taken. We understand that the counterfeit notes which the police have cautioned the public against, in last week's papers, have arrived in this city, and about \$20,000 of them sold by the owner and now in circulation.

This public at large, and particularly those not well acquainted with bills are cautioned not only to observe well the bills offered, but the persons who may offer bad bills. Great credit is due to the officers whose vigilance has been so successful in arresting these offenders.

#### GRASSHOPPERS.

ALBANY, (N. Y.) August 30.  
There are great numbers of these insects in different parts of the country, than have ever been known before; and in the town of Bern, in this county, in particular, have done extensive mischief; besides destroying almost every kind of herbage, they have robbed several orchards of every vestige of their foliage—a thing we believe, never experienced before. They are seen making their way from place to place in numbers that darken the air, and remind one of the vast swarms of locusts in the east.

#### FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Capt. Cottrell, of the brig Canada, arrived yesterday evening from Montevideo, which place he left on the 15th of July last, states that at that time Montevideo remained peacefully under the Portuguese government, and on that side of the river to a considerable extent, although the Spaniards are by no means satisfied. But as the Portuguese have from 4 to 5000 troops quartered at Montevideo, and controlling the city, there is little danger to be feared from the Spaniards.

Buenos Ayres was in a very dreadful state—no security to either property or lives, as there are scarcely two persons of the same sentiments; or can tell who governs, unless which state there is, nor can be, no police or laws for safety or order—but to render it more serious, there was an army encamped before Buenos Ayres, said to be composed of about 900 men. Gen. Lopez, the governor of Santa Fe has about 5 or 600 men—Gen. Carreras has 350 dismounted Chilians—Alvarez about 40 or 50 officers, formerly in the Buenos Ayrean service, but have passed over to him Lopez, Carreras, and proclaim their intention to be solely to put Alvarez at the head of the military establishment at Buenos Ayres—Dorego is now governor of Buenos Ayres, and captain of arms—La Madrid and Martin Rodriguez commanding the Patriot troops under him. They have, say 3000 troops. On the 10th July, Dorego, La Madrid and Rodriguez attacked Alvarez and his confederates, and it was reported had obtained the victory, which was at one o'clock—All business was suspended, and had been for three weeks, anticipating Alvarez's attack on the town, which was encamped within a few miles of that place.

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foreign commerce is eminently conducive to the wealth and prosperity of a country, by enabling it to import the commodities, for the productions of which, the soil, climate, capital and industry of other countries are best calculated, and to export in payment, those articles for which its own situation is better adapted. That freedom from restraint is calculated to give the utmost extension to foreign trade, and the best direction to the capital and industry of the country. That the maxim of buying in the cheapest market, and selling in the dearest, which regulates every merchant in his individual dealing, is strictly applicable, as the best rule for the trade of the whole nation. That a policy founded on these principles would render the commerce of the world an interchange of mutual advantage, and diffuse an increase of wealth and enjoyments among the inhabitants of each state, &c. &c. (for "the whole see the National Intelligence of the 30th last month.) "A Farmer" says the address found its way with so much energy, that he at once declined disposing of his wheat and flour, until an abundant new crop (the gentleman's predictions to the contrary notwithstanding) has crowded on the old one and the price no better now than the first of June. The writer of that address disclaims all pretensions to energy of writing—his occupation is an active and laborious one, and leaves no time to study either words or style. He cannot like "A Farmer" boast of a rainy day affording him any respite—rain or no rain his business constantly demands his attention. The writer had no idea of being drawn into a controversy, or he never would have dared to have written it—his principal object was to save the productive labour of the country from being lost by the practice of storing flour, there being no advantage "A Farmer" or miller could gain equal to the risk they run by storing flour. Besides, the bad effect it has of destroying the flour market. The man that pays nothing for flour, or intends to pay nothing for it, can and will always undersell the fair honest dealer, which never loses the effect of keeping down the flour market—which is injurious to every Farmer and Miller. "A Farmer" has twisted the writer's impression respecting the prediction—as he is pleased to call it—What he said reads thus: "that from the present appearance of the crops now growing, we ought not to calculate on more than half a crop on the average." We were then seriously threatened with a drought, and the ravages of the Fly alarmed almost every Farmer: (this must be within the recollection of every person.) But it pleased a kind providence to send copious "latter rains," which brightened the Farmers' prospects, and blessed the land and country with bountiful crops.—And if "A Farmer" has reaped an abundant crop, he ought to be thankful and appreciate it accordingly, as an abundant crop at half price

### 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 THE NEW YORK LITERARY JOURNAL.

#### THE FELON.

It was a cold morning in January, that I took my seat in the stage at Albany, with the intention of proceeding to N. Y. Before we crossed the river, we stopped to take in another passenger—rising from a warm bed at 2 o'clock, to pursue a cold journey not apt to sweeten the temper, mine could not boast of much serenity. I sat fuming and fretting at the delay, when a large man bustled into the stage, and after some difficulty, he was settled to his liking, when we proceeded. As we rode over the frozen river, my companion was continually blessing himself, and awakened me from a sweet slumber by swearing with a tremendous oath that the whole concern was going to the devil: "Speak for yourself, sir," said I, peevishly: "Certainly, sir, he replied, but bad company, you know." Notwithstanding my fellow traveller's prediction, we reached the opposite shore in safety, where, at the humble inn, which then was the only house there, we took in another passenger, who, as the faint light of the lamp glared on him, seemed a complete contrast to my portly companion. He sprang lightly into the vehicle, whistling the while, and depositing his little body in one corner, began, in a tolerable voice, a jolly song; that soon lulled his audience to repose. We were scarce awake, when we reached the place at which we were to breakfast. As I strolled round the house while our meal was preparing, I observed a boy leaning against the fence, his apparel was decent, but much worn, and he bore the appearance of having come off a long journey. I enquired whence he came? "Ohio, sir," was the reply; "that is a great distance—yes, but I had life—I did not walk all the way, sir." My poor child, I said, what has forced you to wander alone over such a tract of country? He answered, "that his uncle had sent him away, and he was going to New-York to his mother." I was struck with pity for the urchin, and pleased with his intelligent face, promised to procure him a seat in the stage, and ordered him some refreshment. The driver consented to admit him on receiving a small recompense—and our repast being finished, recommenced our journey. The moment Mr. Rasdale (as the little man called himself) saw the poor boy, he began with, "Hey youngster, who are you?" "Charles Herberts, sir." "Where did you come from?" "Ohio, sir." "Why the devil did you not stay there?" "My uncle sent me away," said the boy, omitting the sir. "Aha, you have been about mischief my chap—what do you do?" "Nothing," said the boy in a dogged tone. "And you are bound to New-York?" continued his merciless interrogator, "who have you there to look after you?" "My mother keeps a garden." "And you are going to live on your poor mother?" "No," said the child, with a glowing face, "I be little, but I be strong—I can work." "And what will you do?" "Any thing—every thing," replied the youth. "Hum, I suspect it will be any thing," said Mr. Rasdale. "I see you are a knowing one, and I dare say I shall meet you in a court, or have the trying of you myself for some state Prison business yet—I see it by your eyes." There did lurk a sly expression in this prophecy—the blood rushed to the boy's face, he clenched his hands, and darted an indignant glance at Mr. Rasdale. When we reached the city, in the bustle of arrival, I forgot my protégé, and saw him no more for several years. One morning I chanced to enter the counting house of an eminent merchant, and beheld perched on one of the highest stools, my friend from Ohio. His employer spoke much in his favor, commending his industry and integrity. I frequently met him afterwards, though I did not recognize him, fearing to mortify him; he increased in favor with his master, and seemed to have every prospect of raising himself to affluence. I had just returned from a tour in the country, when I met Mr. Rasdale; I had frequently seen him, but never recalled our stage adventure, so his remembrance—he was proceeding to court, whether he invited me to accompany him, and witness an interesting trial: "It is a youth, said Rasdale, as

we entered the room, whom I am to try for forgery—the affair has made some noise.—The court room was already crowded, but the friendly lawyer procured me a convenient seat near the inclosure seated before the prisoner. I was scarcely appointed for the prisoner was brought in; I started, rubbed my eyes—but they saw aright; Charles Herberts stood in the criminal box to be tried by Mr. Rasdale. His words in the stage flashed over my mind: "Can the devil speak true?" I exclaimed, half aloud—"Will you please to sit down sir?" said one of my neighbors, for I had risen, and was gazing earnestly on the prisoner. He was composed and firm, but his form was wasted, and his cheek was sallow—he lifted not his eyes from the ground until called upon to declare himself innocent or guilty; he then raised them, and pronounced, in a firm tone, *not guilty*. As he threw a hurried glance around, he saw Rasdale, who had not the slightest remembrance of Herberts' face or name; but when the unhappy youth beheld the lawyer, a deadly paleness blanched his countenance: even his lips became colorless, and though it was warm in the crowded apartment, he shivered as if from severe cold. After a long trial, which is not necessary to relate, the evidence was so doubtful, his past character so unimpeachable, that he was acquitted. He seemed not to hear the welcome words; I took his hand, which was cold as marble, "Young man, you are acquitted, you are pronounced innocent." "Will the world ever believe it?" said he in a bitter manner. "Yes, and respect you for your unmerited sufferings," I replied. He did not answer, and I left him with the fear that unjust suspicion and unmerited disgrace acting on susceptible feelings had unhinged the mind of the unhappy youth. Herberts became an object of universal sympathy; his late employer was the first to seek him, and implore his forgiveness, offering him any recompense for his sufferings, and entreating him to enter his house again; but Herberts could not listen to Mr. W's proposals with composure, and the good man quitted him, miserable at the idea of having caused such wretchedness.

After this occurrence, fortune seemed to take delight in bestowing her favors on Herberts; his uncle who had driven him a beggar from his house, died; his wealth was inherited by Herberts. Our hero entered into business; business crowded upon him; he ventured into most daring speculation, and like a successful gambler, he always won the stakes. He became the husband of a lovely wife, and the father of promising sons and blooming daughters; yet rarely did the smile of happiness light up his features of this fortunate man—that one dark incident of his early life, which all the world forget, he lived to remember. Should conversation ever remotely glance that way, he writhed in agony; and you soon perceived in talking with him, that there was one subject which, like the fatal chamber of Blue Beard, it was death to open. Many years had not elapsed since I was called to the dying Herberts; though still young, his life was fast drawing to a close. Supported in his bed by a pillow, he addressed me in a weak voice. "I have long perceived, sir, that you recognized me the poor boy who charitably protected twenty years since. I feel I am dying, and have sent for you that I might unburden my mind of a weight that sinks it to despair. You remember me in an honorable employment under Mr. W: he raised me from arduous poverty, and reposed in me an unlimited confidence—you saw me a prisoner, accused of a crime in which fraud and ingratitude were darkly blended, confronted by my old accuser, Mr. Rasdale; he knew me not, but I had never forgotten him; and when I beheld him, his cursed prediction rose to my memory, and seemed to be written in characters of fire wherever I cast my eyes; you also heard my acquittal, and strove to soothe a dejection which you judged proceeded from injured feelings; but I was guilty: yes, though I pronounced me innocent by my judges, I was a felon. I thought that when the trial was over, when I had received the undeserved congratulations of all around me, and heard my venerable parent pour out her gratitude to heaven that her son was declared innocent, that life had no bitter pang. But I was not enough punished; my employer, the man who had cherished me in his bosom, and who, serpent like, I had stung, came to me; he implored my pardon, he besought my friendship. O! that moment of remorse and self condemnation exceeded the horrors of the most infamous execution; but I survived, and heaven has showered down blessings on my unworthy head as if in anger: the love of my wife, the smiles of my children, pierced my guilty soul; and *forgery and felon* seemed stamped on every naked note I touched. I have lived, an aged man, in reduced circumstances; I have given my heart with expressions of gratitude; take these notes, they exceed the amount I wronged him of. After my death do you deliver them to him, but let him never discover the giver's name. I

would for my boys' sakes that my memory should not be dishonored. He died, and was interred with all the pomp of wealth, and followed to the tomb by a long train of mourning friends; for all the kindly feelings of affection dwell in his wretched heart—he was beautiful, merciful, and gentle. I made these reflections over the narrow space where lay his remains, and did not check the tear of regret, though it fell on the grave of a felon.

### THE LATE GEN. STEVENS.

FROM THE VIRGINIA HERALD.

Gen. EDWARD STEVENS, who died at his seat in Culpepper county, Virginia, on the 17th ult. was a distinguished officer of the Revolutionary Army. He engaged early in the contest for our liberties, nor did he sheathe his sword until the achievement of national independence. His military career commenced at the battle of the Great Bridge, near Norfolk, Va. where he commanded a battalion of riflemen. Distinguished on that occasion by his valor and good conduct, he immediately attracted public attention, as an individual peculiarly fitted for utility in the arduous struggles of the Revolution. He was shortly after appointed to command the 10th Virginia regiment, which, being speedily raised, equipped, and organized, Col. Stevens marched to the north, and came under the immediate command of General Washington. The first occasion that presented itself for the distinction of this regiment occurred at the battle of Brandywine, on the 11th September, 1777. It was here that the gallant exertions of this intrepid officer served, in a great measure, to protect the continental army from annihilation. Col. Stevens was not brought into action until the retreat had begun; he was then charged to cover the rear, and impede the pursuit of the enemy. With the co-operation of a Pennsylvania regiment, Stevens seized an advantageous piece of ground on the road, taken by the defeated army, protecting the 2d and 11th regiments from capture, checking the enemy, and securing the retreat. His orders were here gallantly executed, making an impression on the hostile army, which induced the British general to look to his own safety, and abandon the pursuit. Col. Stevens received, on the succeeding day, the public thanks of the Commander in Chief. The battle of Germantown took place in October following, where the 10th Virginia regiment was alike distinguished by its intrepid conduct, which again produced for its gallant chief the public acknowledgments of Washington. Col. Stevens now filled a large space in the hopes of his native state—he was called to the command of a brigade; and the next theatre presented to his valor was at the battle of Camden. In the Council of War, immediately preceding this action, the memorable Brigadier Stevens, (to the interrogatory put to the Board): "It is too late to retreat now—we must fight," was made—

This answer was followed by the order of the American General without further counsel. "Then gentlemen, repair to your several posts"—a decisive evidence of the high confidence reposed by him in the discretion and capacity of Gen. Stevens. The issue of this affair was unfavorable; and although the gallantry and conduct of Stevens exempted him from all imputations, yet no officer felt more deep and mortifying chagrin at the tarnished lustre of our arms. He felt so sorely the calamities of the day, that he would have returned from the Southern campaign, but for the pressing solicitude of Gen. Green, who, soon after assuming command of this department of the continental forces, was unwilling to lose the services of an officer so distinguished for all those traits of military character which produce practical utility. The battle of Guilford Court House furnished Brigadier Stevens an opportunity of reviving the despairing hopes of the South, and warding off evils, with which he had been unluckily beset at Camden. The North Carolina militia formed the first line; Stevens' brigade of Virginia militia the second. So soon as the enemy approached the first line, within one hundred and forty yards, a scattered fire commenced, when this line threw down their arms, and fled to the second with precipitation. Stevens, possessing that happy presence of mind so necessary in action to draw benefit even from calamity, directed his troops to open their ranks, and permit them to pass; and, to prevent the panic striking in his command, he gave out that they had been ordered to retreat upon the first fire—At this battle he took the precaution to station a body of picked riflemen forty yards in the rear of his brigade, with positive orders to shoot down the first man who attempted to break the ranks or escape. He received here a severe wound in the thigh, though he did not quit the field until he had rendered great service, and brought off his troops in good order: Gen. Green bestowed on him the highest commendation. The siege of York, and the capture of the British army under Lord Cornwallis, soon closed the important

scene of the Revolution. It was here that Gen. Stevens preserved and increased his well earned honors. The commander in chief repeatedly assigned him important duties, which called for the best efforts of valor and skill: these were faithfully executed; and it is confidently asserted, that no officer possessed a larger share of his respect and confidence. During all this period, he was a zealous patriot in the civil department of the government. From the foundation of the state constitution, until the year 1790, he was a member of the Senate of Virginia; always useful, esteemed and respected. He was at Charlottesville, in the Legislature, when Tarleton invaded the commonwealth, and dispersed that body; his plan was, to arm the citizens, meet Tarleton at the river below the village, and fight him. This council was not executed, and he narrowly escaped capture, by the more elegant equipment of a person flying a short distance before him. The character of Gen. Stevens may be given in a few words: No man on earth possessed the cardinal virtues in a higher degree—firm, patient and deliberate; with a sound judgment, single heartedness, unblemished and uncorruptible integrity, honest patriotism, which despised all state tricks; an unbounded and immovable courage—for the sphere of practical utility and public benefit he was well fitted; born with little brilliant embellishment, he had all the qualities for real and substantial service, without regarding the influence of faction and party; but loving the general principles of civil liberty, his feelings were always on the side of his country. His heart was the abode of that patriotism, which spurning parties, cleaved to the constitution of the nation, as a holy ark, which contains at once the evidence of our glory, and the charter of our liberties.

### From the Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

#### HOSPITAL REPORT,

TO THE HEALTH OFFICE.

Dr. BURDEN, reported to the Board of Health, the following cases of Malignant Fever, admitted into the temporary Hospital on Schuylkill Front street, up to the 17th Aug. at which time it was closed, and the City Hospital opened under the care of Dr. Hewson and Chapman.

Admitted.	Cured.	Died.
July 31. John Leonard,	Aug. 7	Aug. 6
Aug. 2. Mary Leonard,	Aug. 6	Aug. 11
Aug. 4. Marg. Thompson,	Aug. 11	Aug. 18
Aug. 15. Wm. G. Narwell,	Do.	Do.
Aug. 15. Samuel Moor,	Do.	Do.
Aug. 15. William Thompson,	Convalesc't.	Do.
Aug. 10. William Carter,	Do.	Do.
Mrs. Beard,	Convalesc't.	Do.
Catherine Spraw,	Convalesc't.	Do.

### Report of Drs. HEWSON & CHAPMAN, Physicians to the City Hospital.

In obedience to the resolution of the Board of Health, we have the honor herewith to lay before you, a report of the cases of Yellow Fever, which have been admitted into the City Hospital, since it was placed under our care, connected with a tabular view of the subject, we beg leave to offer some few remarks which may not be without interest to the Medical profession, and perhaps the community at large.

It seems to be pretty generally conceded, that the fever of the present season, has more of the character of typhoid malignity, than any preceding occasion in this city, though it still retains the leading and essential symptoms of the disease. Examinations, *post mortem*, have revealed nearly the same phenomena as formerly; the stomach having been found almost exclusively affected with a species of erysipelas inflammation in various gradations of violence, and containing large portions of the matter denominated *black vomit*.

Considering the moles of treating the disease hitherto pursued among us, as not appropriate to the shape which it has now assumed, we have relied on moderate evacuations from the bowels, followed by sweating, well sustained by the vapour bath, and the ordinary auxiliaries, and finally by the use of spirit of turpentine, in doses proportionate to the circumstances of the case.

As a salivary, mercury has not at all been prescribed; even as a purgative we have commonly preferred the Castor Oil in combination with the turpentine, which has proved more prompt and effectual. In two cases only, the most vigorous of our patients, and in which the measure appeared to be particularly indicated, did we venture a venesection, and though the urgent and most distressing symptoms were indisputably relieved by it, such extreme exhaustion succeeded as to discourage us from a repetition of the remedy—topical bleeding, where there were appearances of congestion in the brain, has been serviceable, and may be safely practised.

In the management of the disease, the Turpentine on the whole, strikes us, as having the strongest claim to attention. The cure of several of the least promising of our cases, can alone be ascribed to it, yet like

### Philadelphia Bottled PORTER & ALE.

A few dozen bottles superior Philadelphia Porter and Ale for sale. JAS. S. LANE & TOWNER, Shepherd's Town, Sept. 6.

### 20 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscribers, on Sunday the 20th ult.

### William Keating,

An indentured apprentice to the printing business. He is a good compositor, about 17 years old but small of his age; well made; fierce in his appearance, and struts in his walk. He is artful and plausible, and sticks roundly to any assertion he may make. The above reward will be given to any person who shall take up said apprentice, and secure him in any jail so that we get him again.

### CORSE & ROUNSAVELL,

Editors of the Herald, Alexandria. N. B.—Said runaway had a companion in his elopement, by the name of JAMES ALEXANDER, near 21 years of age, and a boy by profession. Sept. 6.

### Bar Iron & Castings.

We now have a complete assortment of Bar Iron and Castings: The quality is much better than the generality of the Iron and Castings that has been in this place for several years past.

J. S. LANE & TOWNER, Shepherdstown, Aug. 30.

### FULLING, DYING AND CARDING.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public that he has taken the mill formerly occupied by Mr. Adam S. Henshaw, on mill creek, about three miles from Shepherdstown, where cloth will be filled, dyed and dressed, in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice. Any person wishing to have their wool carded into rolls can have it done in a superior style.

The subscriber having a saw mill also at the spot, will continue to keep on hand, boards, scantling, &c. Should any person want such stuff as he has not, by giving him a short notice they can be accommodated with any quantity or quality. NICHOLAS WARD, Aug. 30.

### Bonds & Notes

Received in payment of Goods at our store in Shepherdstown. J. S. LANE & TOWNER, Aug. 30.

### I WISH TO SELL,

A House and Two Lots, situated in the town of Smithfield, near the centre, and is an excellent stand for a mechanic of any description—the house is occupied as a hatter's shop at this time—I will take in payment for the above property, good notes, bonds, or judgments. Good security or a deed of trust on the property will be required to secure the payments. Possession may be had immediately. JEREMIAH HAWKINS, Smithfield, Aug. 30.

### Stop the Runaway!

RAN away from the subscriber's farm, in Loudoun county, near Hillsborough, Va. on Friday night the 25th ultimo, a negro man named

### HENRY,

about 21 years of age. He is very black, stout, slow of speech, rather simple when spoken to, and several scars on his arms and body occasioned by burns when he was very young. His clothing is not recollected except a fur hat about half worn. It is probable he has obtained free papers and may pass by the name of Sam Jackson. Whoever will secure said negro in jail so that I may get him again, shall receive a reward of FIFTY DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges. LEWIS ELLZEY, Aug. 30.

### Rock Powder

For blowing rocks, of uncommon strength, by the keg or pound. J. S. LANE & TOWNER, Aug. 30.

### We have on hand

Ladies' fashionable straw bonnets, Gentlemen's fur hats, made by Jacob Rogers & Son, Do. Chip do. Baltimore manufactured stone Pickling Pots, 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.

### To be had at the Store of JEFFERSON & BROWN,

REMARKS ON A SERMON, Lately published at Winchester, on the subject of Ministerial Parity. (Price 18 cents) Aug. 23.

### NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to me by Bond, Note or otherwise, are respectfully informed that they are left in the hands of Mr. William Stephenson for collection—All those who do not come forward immediately, will be instituted without respect to persons. JAMES CLARK, Aug. 16.

### Fulling and Dying.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public that he has taken Mr. Beeler's Fulling Mill, at Mill's Grove, about three miles from Charlestown, and intends commencing business on the 1st September; after which time Cloth will be filled, dyed and dressed in the neatest manner, and on the shortest notice. Those who may favor him with their custom, may rest assured that every exertion in his power will be made to give them satisfaction. He will constantly keep on hand a Superior Quality of

### DYE STUFFS,

and will dye any colour that may be required. The current price will be given for soft and hard SOAP, which will be taken in payment for Fulling, or Cash. ISAAC RIDGON, Jr. Aug. 16.

### GOODS

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

### GOODS,

Suitable for the season, which added to their former supply, make their assortment complete—all of which will be sold on such terms as cannot fail to please purchasers. The following is a list in part:— London superfine cloths, and cassimeres, 2nd quality do. various colors & prices, Angolo cloth—do, cassinet, 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 lins and layns, Plain and striped drilling, Silk, worsted, and cotton hosiery, Cambric, Jaconet, mull mull, Leno and book muslins, Russia do. Ladies' silk, kid and beaver gloves, Men's beaver and dog skin do. Silk, thread and cotton laces, Bandannas and other handkerchiefs, Satens, grandurills, and cotton cassimeres, Steam loom shirtings, Silks and Satins, Blue and yellow Nankeens, Merseilles vesting, Florentine do. Domestic cottons, plain, striped and plaid, Irish sheetings, Russia and Scotch do. German linsens, &c. &c. Charlestown, July 19.

### Fresh Supply

New Desirable Goods, That we are now opening, which we shall run off cheap. J. S. LANE & TOWNER, 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. JAS. S. LANE & TOWNER, Aug. 16.

### Ready Money.

CASH advanced on safe Bonds, Notes and Judgments, by calling at my house in Shepherdstown. DANIEL MILLER, Aug. 16.

### Nails, Brads and Sprigs,

Of all sizes for sale. J. S. LANE & TOWNER, Aug. 30.

already have the axe and the fire brand been applied, and before the lapse of 50 years these immense woods will fall before the hand of cultivation. What then will become of the great manufactures of silk, unless coal is discovered, or plantation adopted? Both must be attended to—wood will always be required for navigable and architectural purposes. The swamps west of Rome are filled with turf or peat, as I perceived from the canal packet.

### FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

#### WHITE WASH.

Now is the time to whitewash, both for health and neatness; but as many are scarce and the price for performing that operation very high, it will be omitted by too many for want of knowing how to compose a good wash. The articles are salt and lime which almost every body knows; and yet few make a good wash because they err in the quantity. The water must be made a strong brine and even saturated with salt before the lime is put in slack. It will then adhere. To this some put a little soap; others a little molasses, but it is not necessary. In cities the white wash soon becomes defaced, owing to the dust of vegetable matter flying in the air, which when lodged on the walls or painted wood, only requires to become wet by a damp spell of weather to give out a true manure water, of the same color and quantity running like an alkali in every direction. It is therefore doubly necessary to wash the walls often.

If molasses is used it makes the wash yellow for a few days,—it is best on brick works. E. A. F.

#### PEACH TREES.

The cultivation of this tree has become very interesting to gardeners in the vicinity of this city. A very simple mode of preserving and restoring them when apparently nearly destroyed by the disease so fatal to them in this quarter, and commonly called the "Yellows," has been accidentally discovered by a gentleman in this city. A statement of the fact, as it occurred, will convey all necessary information: In the fall of 1818, a very fine tree standing in his yard, was apparently dead from the effects of the above mentioned disease—throughout the fall and winter very large quantities of common wood ashes were casually thrown by the servants about the root of the tree. To the astonishment of all who had seen it the preceding fall, it put forth its leaves vigorously the next season and bore abundance of fine fruit. A small quantity of wood ashes was again thrown round its root last fall, and the tree is now become so full of fine fruit that it has become necessary to prop it up. This is a very simple remedy, and certainly worthy of trial.

The foregoing paragraph is from Mr. Lang's Gazette of this morning. A gentleman has since called upon us, who has tried the same experiment with all the success he could have desired. He wishes us to recommend this simple method of preserving this valuable fruit tree to the public, and he also suggests to the New-York Agricultural Society, the expediency of having printed hand bills of the above article, stuck up in all the markets, and given to every countryman who attends them, that the information may be as widely diffused as possible. N. Y. Com. Adv.

#### Mode of preventing Horses being teased by Flies.

Take two or three small handfuls of walnut leaves, upon which pour two or three quarts of soft cold water; let it infuse one night, and pour the whole next morning into a kettle, and let it boil for a quarter of an hour; when cold, it will be fit for use. No more is required than to moisten a sponge, and before the horse goes out of the stable, let those parts which are most irritable be smeared over with this liquor, viz:—between and upon the ears, the neck, flank, &c. Not only the lady or gentleman who rides out for pleasure, will derive benefit from walnut leaves thus prepared, but the coachman, the wagoner, and all others who use horses during the hot months.

### Cypress Shingles.

THE subscriber has for sale in Alexandria 400,000 Cypress Shingles, superior quality, twenty-two inches long, and from three to six in width; a consignment from North Carolina—price four dollars per thousand. JACOB MORGAN, Sept. 6.

### Cooper Stuff.

8,000 prime Staves and Heads, ready dressed, at a Shepherd's Town landing, for Cash, or on a liberal credit. JAS. S. LANE, & TOWNER, September 6.

### FOR SALE,

A likely young Negro Woman, apparently stout and healthy. One third of her purchase Cash; the rest on a credit of nine to twelve months, if the purchaser wishes it. Enquire of the PRINTER, Aug. 30.

Blank Attachments FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

### From the British Review.

Barton's Poems.—These poems being produced by one of the Society of Friends, we regard them with the greater interest as a specimen of what poetry may do as the organ of a peaceful community, whose habits must, in consistency, restrain its favours within the provinces of tranquil and tender feeling, or high and holy aspiration. It is the first production of a Quaker poet which has ever come under our critical notice, and we trust it will lead the way to other members of the same society, till it shall be no longer said of them, that the whole creation appears to their vision in a sort of ideal colored suit; but arrayed in its more proper colors and varieties, and receiving and giving back, in its commerce with the delighted fancy, the kindling charms of enthusiasm and passion.

The following verses we present as a specimen of the teaching simplicity, of which we think our Quaker friend has a peculiar vein.

Dost thou not love, in the season of spring, To twine thee a flowery wreath, And to see the beautiful birch-tree fling Its shade on thy robes beneath? Its glossy leaf, and its silvery stem; O! dost thou not love to look on them?

And dost thou not love, when leaves are greenest, And Summer has just begun, When in the silence of moonlight thou leanest, Where glistering waters run, To see by that gentle and peaceful stream, The willow bend down to the sparkling stream?

And oh! in a lovely autumnal day, When leaves are changing before thee, Do not nature's charms, as they slowly decay, Shed their own mild influence o'er thee? And hast thou not felt as thou stood 't' gaze, The touching lesson such scenes displays?

It should be thus, at an age like thine; And it has been thus with me; When the freshness of feeling & heart were mine, As they never more can be: For think not that I seek life to my lot, Perhaps I see beauty where thou dost not.

Hast thou seen in winter's stormiest day, The trunk of a blighted oak, Not dead, but sinking in slow decay, Beneath time's resistless stroke, Round which a luxuriant ivy had grown, And wreath'd it with verdure no longer its own?

Perchance thou hast seen this sight, and then, As I at thy years might do, Paid carelessly by, nor turned again. That scathed bough, that mouldering tree, But now I can draw, from that mouldering tree, Thoughts which are soothing and dear to me.

O smile not! nor think it a worthless thing, If it be with instruction fraught; That which will closest and longest cling, Is alone worth a serious thought. Should I might be unwelch which thus shed Grace on the dying, and leaves on the dead?

Now, in thy youth, beseech of him Who giveth, upbraiding not— That his light on thy heart become not dim, And his love be thy strength and thy lot. And thy God, in the darkest of days, will be Greenness, and beauty and strength to thee.

### From the New York Statesman.

#### FOREST TREES.

Extract of a letter dated CANANDAIGUA, July 1820.

The larch, or pinus larix, takes a high rank among European trees, for the excellent qualities of its wood and bark. "The most barren mountains will grow larches," says bishop Watson, and the experiment has been successfully and repeatedly tried in Scotland, where bleak and rugged mountains now exhibit vigorous vegetation. From this tree the Venice turpentine is extracted. Taken internally, it is astringent, astringent, diuretic, and emmenagogue; and applied externally, they are anodyne, detersive, and antiseptic.

In this country there are two species of larch, although they have been generally considered as varieties, and they are denominated tamarack, or hack metack.—The larix pendula, or black larch, is found in cedar swamps, and the larix micro carpa, or red larch, on high mountains, according to Pursh. They closely resemble each other, but that they are specifically distinct, has been satisfactorily established by Mr. Lambert, who observed, that they always keep distinct, when raised from seed.

The American larch is said to resemble the European, where there are also two species: but whether they are the same tree, I cannot distinctly say. This tree has never been transplanted or cultivated in this country. You now, and then perceive a solitary one before a court yard. It is a beautiful, ornamental tree, and its rapid growth, and adaptation to the most barren soils, recommend it decidedly to the attention of the American Agriculturist. "By cultivation," said bishop Watson, I "mean tillage, pasturage, and plantation." The last, except for fruit trees, is totally neglected in this country. "This is owing to the abundance of wood; but even already, the inhabitants of cities have been forced to import their coal from England. Every farmer ought to devote 20 acres to the planting of trees for fuel and building—and using an acre a year, and continuing to replant, the deficiency will be supplied, allowing twenty years for the growth of wood. The Hindoo who plants a tree, digs a well, and has a son is sure of heaven. It is to be regretted, that some strong and similar inducement does not operate in America.

All the roads and canals ought to be lined with forest trees. The shade will be agreeable, and the view delightful to travellers. The Americans are a ship building people. A 74, it is calculated will take the wood of fifty acres. Is it not time for them to look out for futurity, and not to anticipate the supplies of distant generations? In passing from Rome to Syracuse, you see nothing but one great forest, which must contain many millions of cords of wood: but