

FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

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

VOL. XIII.]

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1820.

[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 Spaniards 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.

FROM NAPLES. 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 bill 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, and he was not takers. 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. Aug. 30.

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'r. 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.

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.

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 pantaloons, 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 Shamondale 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 Charlestown, who may be seen for a few days, at Mr. James Melton's, near the above springs. WILLIAM HICKMAN. Aug. 23.

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

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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 lincens 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 Nankenes, Marselle vesting, Florantine do. Domestic cottons, plain, striped and plaid, Irish sheetings, Russia and Scotch do. German lincens, &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 will be given for soft and hard SOAP, which will be taken in payment for Fulling, or Cash. ISAAC PIDGEON, Jr. Aug. 16.

WM. F. LOCK, & Co. Have on hand, and are selling low for CASH, Lard and brown sugars, Imperial and young hyson teas, Chocolate, pepper, spice, Raze ginger, cloves, mace, Long pepper, turmeric, Almonds, figs, limes, Rice, Madder, Indigo, Fig blue, coppers, alum, Molasses—Madera wines, Terebitha do—Anechoves, Cogniac brandy—Jamaica spirits, New England Rum, Gin and Good old whisky— And a general assortment of Queen's ware and China, Hard Ware and Cutlery, &c. Charlestown, July 19.

To Millers and Mill Wrights. WE now have a supply of the very best warranted Bolting Cloths, of all numbers and widths. Also, Large well made Twilled Bags, all of which are to be had cheap, at our store in Shepherdstown, Va. JAS. S. LANE & TOWNER. Aug. 16.

To Stone Masons. I WANT about five hundred rods of Stone Fencing put up in the best and most permanent manner, and will receive proposals for undertaking the same until the last week in this month. The contractor or contractors must pick up the stone or quarry them on the land. The stone is quite convenient. J. S. LANE. Shepherdstown, Aug. 16.

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

BLANK DEEDS 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...

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

WHITE WASH.

Now is the time to whitewash, both for health and neatness; but as many are ignorant 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...

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...

From the New York Statesman.

FOREST TREES.

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...

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...

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.

Cooper Stuff.

8,000 prime Staves and Heads, ready dressed, at a Shepherd's Town landing, for Cash, or on a liberal credit.

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.

Blank Attachments FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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.

CORSE & ROUNSAVELL,

N B.—Said runaway had a companion in his elopement, by the name of JAMES ALEXANDER, near 21 years of age, and a pupil 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.

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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.

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.

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.

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.

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, Merceilles vesting, Florentine do. Domestic cottons, plain, striped and plaid, Irish sheetings, Russia and Scotch do. German linses, &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.

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.

THE FELON.

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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 when I started, rubbed my eyes—but they saw aright; Charles Herberts stood in the criminal box to be tried by Mr Risdale. 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 Risdale, 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 unnumbered 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.

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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 reply of 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 their countenance, 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 unbending 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.

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