

FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

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

VOL. XIII.]

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1820.

[No. 655.]

From the Herald of Peace.

THE SWORD AND THE PLOUGHSHARE.

[Imitated from the Italian of Grillo.]

As in this world of chance and change
Incongruous characters must range,
They sometimes strangely meet;
Uninvited guest in my man's retreat,
A sword upon the wall, a green,
Behold a Ploughshare set.
"How I lament thy abject state!
Mid rusties doomed by adverse fate,
To live in dust and clay!
I, in the hand of Mars may shine,
Or grasped by Pallas, mid' avizur,
Emit a brighter ray:
I then shall flash with lightning gleam—
Shall flow 'mid courses pale—
Or, should my pride of strength arise,
I rule the nations' destinies,
While law and justice fail."
"And I," the Ploughshare calm replied,
"I should abhor, with barbarous pride,
In human blood to lave;
I joy the wide champagne to view,
Where fern and dock and thistles grow,
With yellow harvests wave.
"I too, could such a tribute please,
Might boast beyond the Eastern seas,
The triumph of my sword;
As public proof of just respect,
Imperial hands my course direct
Through fields of rich Cathay.
"But such vain applause disclaim—
I slight the candidate for fame,
With barren sword thus crowned;
More dear is humble life to me,
And I my highest honor see
In sheathing blessings round.
"Nor thou my lowly toil deride,
For thou must bend thy heart of pride,
My useful arts to learn!
"Yes—'twink with robes shall range the mead,
And dowerly bands the tiger lead,
And Swords to Ploughshares turn."

The three introductory lines, and the fifth and seventh stanzas, have been added to the original Fable.

YES OR NO.

When of a man I ask a question,
I wish he'd answer Yes or No.
Nor stop to make some smooth evasion,
And only tell me—may be.
I always doubt the friendly meaning—
Of—well—perhaps—I do not know—
When for a favor I am suing;
I'd rather hear the answer No.
When of a friend I wish to borrow
A little cash—do hear him say,
"I've none to lend—but on tomorrow
Is worse than if he told me nay.
Why all this need of pleading over,
What we in fact intend to show?
Why not at once, with much less labor,
Say frankly, Yes my friend, or No?
I from my soul despise all quibbling,
All use of wit with friend or foe—
And when they ask, without dissembling,
I'll plainly answer Yes, or No.
And when I ask that trembling question,
"Will you be mine, my dearest friend?"
Then may there be no hesitation,
To say distinctly—Yes Sir—Yes.

THE LIFE PRESERVER.

The following simple method of rescuing drowning persons from a watery grave, is contained in a long article on that subject, in a late Liverpool paper, and is deserving of attention. The writer says
"If any one estimate inventions in the inverse ratio of their simplicity, they will smile to hear that the life preserver which is so highly extolled, is no more than a hat and a pocket handkerchief; so that every man has, at all times about his person, an apparatus which may be the means of saving the life of his fellow creature. With these simple means, any man who can swim may safely venture into the water, with the certainty of rescuing a drowning person. All the preparation, which need not occupy ten seconds, is this—Spread the handkerchief over the crown of the hat, giving it a few twists, for the greater convenience of grasping with the hand. The hat must then be inverted (the crown downwards). In this position it is confidently asserted, any person may safely enter the water; as the cavity of the hat contains a much greater quantity of air, than is requisite to sustain any man. I found that the hat with which I tried the experiment, would almost support me and another person clinging to me; neither of us making the least effort to float by any motion of hands and feet. The mode I should adopt however, in using the life preserver, would be, to give up the handkerchief to the person whose life was in danger, and immediately to disengage myself from him. He would soon discover that he was buoyed up and would recover his presence of mind; but, whether he did or not, it would be of little consequence, as long as he retained his grasp of the handkerchief. While he was thus supported, nothing could be more easy than to push him to the shore with one hand, and swimming with the other.

A Peer, on coming out of the House of Lords was assailed by the mob with loud demands of a shout for the Queen. He endeavored for some time to push his way through and to evade compliance, but at last, surrounded and threatened with violence, he stopped short and took off his hat. "And must I cry, the Queen for ever?" said he to his persecutors. "Yes, yes, off with your hat—You must, you shall!" exclaimed the mob. "Well then," said he, "if I must, here goes, my boys—Huzza! the Queen for ever, and may all your wives be like her!"
London Courier.

Land at Auction.

I SHALL offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on the 4th of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, the tract of land on which Lreside, containing About 475 Acres,
in Jefferson county, on the Opequon creek, eight miles west of Charlestown, and about four hundred yards of Wm. Cameron's valuable Manufacturing, Plaster and Saw Mills, and from one to four miles of several other first rate Merchant Mills. In addition to the many advantages and conveniences which this farm possesses, there are on it bold and never failing springs of fine lime stone water; and I am warranted in saying, that it may be classed among the best grain farms in the county, and from the adoption of the soil to clover and plaster, the facility with which stock can get to water, it would make a first rate grazing farm. About 260 acres of the land are cleared, upwards of forty of which are prime bottom land.
A ware of the difficulty of raising money at this time, I have made up my mind to take a price commensurate to the cash, and if a moderate sum can be paid in cash, I would take bonds, such as I may approve, due and bearing interest, for the balance of the first payment; and I will also take bonds becoming due in a moderate time, for any part or the whole of the subsequent payments, with substantial personal security, or a Deed of Trust on the land. About Seventy Acres will be seeded in wheat in fine order and in good time, which the purchaser may have at a fair price for my labor and seed—possession may be had on the 1st day of January next. I will treat privately for the land, and if a sale be effected previous to the 4th of December, notice will be given.
After the sale of the land, on the same day, horses and stock of every description, plantation utensils, corn, fodder, &c. &c. will be sold on a credit (except the corn) of nine months for all sums above five dollars, and for any purchase to that amount or under, the cash must be paid—the corn will be sold on three months credit. Bond and approved security will be required. If the land be not sold I will rent it, if a suitable tenant offers.

W. M. P. FLOOD.
N. B. Mrs Whiting will sell her life interest in a very valuable farm, containing between 6 and 700 acres, the late residence of Francis Whiting, Esq. de'd—It lies about one mile from my farm. W. P. F.
Oct. 11.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

I am commissioned by a gentleman to sell a family of Negroes—a very valuable man, his wife and three children; also cash is the only object for selling them, if any inducement to purchasers, a short credit can be had for a part of the money—apply to
WM. P. FLOOD.
Oct. 11—3t.

The Berryville JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

WILL commence on Tuesday the 24th day of this month, near this place, over a handsome course. The first day 4 miles heat, second day 3 miles heat, third day 2 miles, and repeat. The purse will be respectable, and collected as usual.
By order of the Board.
October 11.

Jefferson County, To wit.

September Court, being the 25th day of the month.
Thomas Marshall, Plaintiff,
vs
Hugh Williams Evans, John W. Prentis, and Robert E. Carter, merchants and Co partners in trade under the name and firm of Prentis & Carter, Jas. S. Lane, Deft.

IN CHANCERY.

The defendants Hugh Williams Evans, & Prentis and Carter, not having entered their appearance and given security pursuant to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth. It is ordered that they appear here on the fourth Monday in November next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and it is further ordered that the defendant, James S. Lane do not pay, convey away, or secret any monies by him owing to, or goods or effects in his hands belonging to the absent defendants Hugh Williams Evans, and Prentis & Carter, until the further order of this court. And that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmers' Repository, printed in Charles town, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court house of the said county of Jefferson.
A Copy—Teste,
R. G. HITE, c. j. c.
Oct. 11.

Colonization Society.

THE demand for funds to carry into effect the objects of the American Colonization Society, being very urgent at this time, the subscribers have been, therefore directed, by the President and Managers of the Charlestown Auxiliary Society, to request, that the subscriptions now due may be paid as soon as possible.
JOHN MARSHALL, Secy.
And Treasurer pro. tem. of the Charlestown Auxiliary Colonization Society.
Sept. 27.

Presidential Election.

AN Election for the County of Jefferson, will be held at the Court House, in Charles Town, on the first Monday in November next, to elect twenty-five electors to choose a President and Vice President of the United States.
BENJAMIN DAVENPORT,
DANIEL MORGAN,
ROBERT G. HITE.
Commissioners appointed by the Executive to superintend the Election.

Oct. 11.

Charles Button,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has established himself at Harper's Ferry, where he will carry on the SADDLE, HARNESS, & TRUNK making business, in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and at such prices as are reasonable to the times. He flatters himself from his experience in the above line that he will be enabled to give general satisfaction, so as to merit a share of patronage. Specimens of his workmanship can be seen at his shop, where all orders in the above line of business will be punctually attended to.
Oct. 11—3m.

Fresh Burnt Lime.

Three thousand bushels of an excellent quality for sale, at a kiln on Capt. M. Ransom's farm, adjoining Charles Town. Apply to
John Spangler or John Whitson.
Oct. 11.

Thrashing Machines.

GEORGE WRIGHT,
MAKER OF
Wheat Thrashing Machines,
Residing at Middletown, Frederick county, Virginia, will furnish at a short notice, in any part of the country, Machines of 3, 4, 5, or 6 horse-power, made of the best materials and most approved construction, either to thresh and clean the grain, or to thresh only, and either fixed or moveable, at from 200 to 400 dollars—One of his machines may be seen at John Yates' near Charlestown, Jefferson county, and others in the neighborhood of his own residence.
Sept. 13—3t.

For Sale or Rent,

A VALUABLE farm, one mile from Alexandria, containing about 150 acres—Also, for sale, a farm adjoining the above, with valuable improvements upon it, containing two or three hundred acres, as might suit the purchaser. Also a valuable mill and farm on Shenandoah river, known by the name of the Ford mill, four miles from Harper's Ferry. Also a farm in Jefferson county, Virginia, 3 miles from Charlestown, containing between 3 and 4 hundred acres. Also a merchant mill 2 miles from Alexandria, occupied by I. Janney; possession can be had of this property the 4th day of March next. Also a new house at the lower end of Duke street, on the wharf in Alexandria; possession can be had immediately. Also, for sale, a merchant mill on Shenandoah river, 12 miles above Berry's Ferry; any part of the above property can be had on reasonable terms, by applying to
DAVID WILSON,
SAMUEL WILSON,
WM. H. BROWN,
Alexandria, Sept. 20—7t.

Stop the Thief!!

50 Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen out of my stable, in Middleburg, on Saturday night the ninth inst. a large bright bay horse, saddle and bridle, the horse near sixteen hands high, eight or nine years old, black mane and tail, ticked & carries his tail to the left side, has a scar on one of his fore ankles, winged, was a little lame when taken—rides remarkably well, trots, paces and canters. (paces unusually well) is his most common gait.) The saddle half worn or more, yellow stirrups, the bridle a small snaffle plated bit, fair leather, plated buckles at the cheeks.
WM. COOK who is supposed to have stolen the horse is an Irishman, pretends to be a barber, from five feet to five feet six inches high, about twenty five years old, black hair, small black whiskers, round face, black eyes, very much pokmarked, and freckled, his nose a little crooked, round shouldered, speaks quick, and walks short and brisk. I will give the above reward for the horse and conviction of the thief, or twenty dollars for the horse.
NOBLE BEVERIDGE.
Middleburg, Loudoun Co. Va. Sept. 27—6t.

To Fullers & Dyers.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of the very best DYE STUFFS, FULLERS CARDS BRUSHES, &c. &c. worthy the attention of Fullers and Dyers at a distance, as well as those of the neighborhood, as they are sold cheap.
Jas S. Lane & Taverner,
Shepherdstown, Sept. 27.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Sept. 27.

List of Letters

- Remaining in the Post Office, Charlestown, Va. on the 30th September, 1820.
- A. Benjamin Allen, 2; Capt. Z. Buckmaster, James Anderson, 2; John Agar, Alexander Anderson, Levi Adimore, Matilda Athey.
 - B. Henry A. Barron, Seely Bunn, 2; John Brown, William Brickle, Joshua Burton, James Boring, Mary Ann Bickley, Frances Bickley, William D. Borritt, Benjamin Beeler, Mordica Booth, William Brent, Thomas Boonham, Catherine F. Board, Mr. Brown.
 - C. James Cagle, Dr. Robt. Craven, Ward Conaughway, Robert E. Cummings, Margaret Clements, Elizabeth Crucherville, George Carney, Catherine Crane, Julia Ann Crawford, Calvin Chaddock, Jacob Crowell.
 - D. John Dieky, Dan'l Dulany, Rich'd Duffield, Doct. John Douglass, Edmond Downey, Patrick Daugherty, Doct. Washington Duffell, Ezekiel Deen, Rev. Mr. Dredridge, George Evans.
 - E. John R. Flagg, 6; G. Gilbert Gibbons, John Goldsberry, Sam'l Gray, William Grove, David R. Gist, Thomas Gallion, Catherine M. Good.
 - F. Joshua Hutton, Thomas Hall, Francis Hamilton, Catherine Hamilton, Ann A. Hays, Elizabeth Hall, Maria Heath, Philip Harrison, Benj. Heller, John Hay, John Hunter, J. B. Henry, Henry Hurst, 2; Siah Hubens, 2.
 - G. John Avis, Susana Allen, Nathan Benton, Owen Barnes, Catherine Bird, 2; Robt. Boyd, Edward Burnham, Henry Best, Mary Barnes, John Best, William Bagant, Wm. Christfield, Jacob Cooper, Daniel Gremor, Philip Gooms, Joseph Colter, Jacob Crowl, Elizabeth Creamer, Elizabeth Cahill, William Brown.
 - H. Thomas Enles, Benedict Edelen, Christopher Frye, William Fisher, John Griffith, Toney Green, Tiney Green, J. Rollins Jett, Jno. Jamison, Thomas Keyes, 8.
 - I. R. HUMPHREYS, P. M.

List of Letters

- Remaining in the Post Office, at Harper's Ferry, on the 30th Sept. 1820.
- A. George Little, L. Geo. Malloy, David Nichols, Thomas Malloy, David Miles, Sarah P. Middleton, John Moore, John Ogden, John Peacher, 2; Wm. D. Phealan.
 - B. George Reed, Jesse Randal, 2; Harman Road, Fitz Robinson, John Roof, John Smallwood, Henry Taylor, Simon Shover, Philip Strider, 2; John Spalding, Mary Smith, John Strider, Jonathan Shupe, John Upperman, 2; Ann Vestal.
 - C. Christina Webb, Jno. M. Weidmeyer, Leahan Wright, Harper H. Williamson, John Wheatley.
 - D. R. HUMPHREYS, P. M.

Regimental Orders.

THE first battalion, under the command of Major Benj. Davenport, will parade in Shepherdstown, at 11 o'clock, on Friday the 27th day of October next.
THE second battalion, under the command of Lieut. Col. Hite, will parade in Charlestown, at 11 o'clock, on Saturday the 28th day of October next.
VAN RUTHERFORD, Col. 65th Regiment.
Sept. 27.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, at the late residence of Druvella Rutherford, de'd., on the 25th October next, a number of large Hogs fit for fattening this fall, some small ditto—Farming Utensils of every description, several Milch Cows, young Cattle, and about 250 barrels of Corn at the heap. A credit of six months will be given on all sums above five dollars.
WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
WM. LITTLE,
WM. GROVE.
Sept. 27.

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. Distort 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.

AN ADDRESS To The Maryland Agricultural Society,

From their President, R. Smith, Esq. Delivered at their Semi-Annual Meeting, on the 12th instant.

Those who study the physiology of vegetation, have to encounter difficulties not met with in other physical researches. The Rationale of the effects of experiments in agriculture cannot, in general, be traced with the scientific exactness, attainable in other disquisitions. Besides the great length of time, required in ascertaining the result of each individual trial, the silent progress of vegetation is affected sometimes, by some unknown principle in the soil, and, at all times, by the varying indeterminate state of the atmosphere. Solid foundations, however, for rational illustrations in this department of knowledge, have been formed from a careful examination and collection of experiments furnished from time to time by judicious, painstaking cultivators of the soil.

In the estimation of some agriculturists, science is unfortunately considered as nothing but the imaginary speculation of visionary theorists. In its true point of view, it is regarded as "the refinement of common sense," improved by a knowledge of principles, that have been established by a series of facts and by the diversified experience of many years. It is only in this point of view, as warranted by practice, that science is, in any degree, worthy of the attention of the practical cultivator.

Agricultural chemistry, it is true, is, as yet, but in its infancy. Its admissions ought therefore, to be received with all the circumspection of the most wary caution.—They, nevertheless, are indubitably, at all times, entitled to respectful and mature consideration. It is from chemistry that we have learned the most useful lessons in agriculture. It is by the aid of this science that we have discovered the commixture of those ingredients, which constitute good land and those which constitute bad land.

"The soil is the great Laboratory in which the food of plants is prepared." The atmosphere is but an auxiliary. And hence it is, that the qualities of soils are universally considered objects of the highest importance.—All soils consist of certain primitive earths differently combined. These have been enumerated and classified with great precision by the chymists. To their classification, however, it is not my intention, on this occasion, to resort. In language more familiar, although less exact, I shall content myself in stating, as sufficient for the practical purposes of agriculture, that the soils of our country are, in general, clay, sand, gravel, clayey loam, sandy loam, and gravelly loam.

Clay, sand and gravel need no description. I would only remark, as to sand and gravel, that the difference between them is merely in the size of their constituent parts, viz. the grains of the one and the pebbles of the other. Clayey loam is a compound soil, consisting of clay and sand or gravel, with a mixture of calcareous matter, and in which the sand or gravel is predominant.

Calcareous matter is any substance that burns to lime. By chemical tests, we are to ascertain all those primitive earths and the proportionate parts thereof, which compose a soil naturally fertile. By the same means we are able to ascertain which of those salutary earths and what proportions thereof are not to be found in a soil naturally sterile, and also what principle, if any, noxious to vegetation, may be therein contained. We are thence necessarily led to the conclusion, that the absence of those salutary earths, or the presence of that noxious principle is the cause of the sterility of such a soil. And, of course, with a view to its improvement, the surest method is to supply by artificial means such defects, or to destroy by an appropriate specific such noxious principle. But in the practice of medicine, the greatest difficulty is in ascertaining with precision the proximate cause of the malady. "Felix qui potuit suam cognoscere causam."

The sterility of a soil proceeds from one or more of the following causes, viz.—1st. Its bad texture.—2nd. The absence of some essential ingredient.—3rd. The presence of some noxious principle.

The requisite texture of soil is such a composition of the different earths, as is best adapted to absorb and to retain such portion of moisture as is the most conducive to the purpose of vegetation.

If the land should be too stiff and cold from an excess of clay, its texture will be improved by the application of sand or gravel. If it should be too light and hungry from a redundancy of sand or gravel, its texture will be benefited by the use of clay. And if the calcareous matter should happen to be too abundant, the application of clay or sand is recommended.

Calcareous matter is an essential component part of all lands naturally fertile.—Should there be a deficiency of this ingredient, lime is useful to supply the defect and to improve the constitution of such a soil. The benefit of lime, in such a case, is from the calcareous matter it contains. And the benefit of the calcareous matter is from the carbonic acid gas with which it is combined.

Carbonic acid gas is a compound fluid, consisting of charcoal dissolved in oxygen. In its operation as a manure, this compound is decomposed by the process of vegetation, its charcoal, i. e. its carbon is absorbed by the plant and becomes a constituent part of it. It hence would appear, as a necessary corollary, that the carbon of carbonic acid gas is the ingredient by virtue of which lime is a manure.

The beneficial effect of carbonic acid gas on vegetation, is illustrated by the experiment of infusing it into water. Impregnated with this element, water acquires a vast accession of nutritious virtue, and when applied to the roots of plants is most powerfully efficacious.

The powder of limestone, pounded by any mechanical means, retains the carbonic acid gas, which the stone originally contained. It consequently operates as a manure.—But limestone, when reduced to powder by burning, loses, for a time, this nutritious ingredient. In consequence of this loss it is, that quicklime is on all soils, with the two exceptions hereafter stated, prejudicial to vegetation. Nay, water, in which quicklime has been dissolved is so injurious to plants as to kill grass watered with it. Nor does this lime become a manure, until it has gained anew the carbonic acid gas of which it had been deprived by the process of burning. This principle it, in due time, does regain by absorbing it from the atmosphere and from all vegetable and animal matters with which it may come in contact.

By the chymists, however, it has recently been discovered, that the quantity of carbonic acid gas in the atmosphere is very small, and that therefore this essential ingredient is drawn principally from the vegetable and animal matters in the soil. This discovery may serve to explain the common practice of applying a large quantity of quicklime to rich land and a small quantity to poor land.

A rich soil abounds with various vegetable and animal matters, with which the lime lies in contact and from which it absorbs the carbonic acid gas. In proportion to the richness of the land, will be the abundance of these vegetable and animal matters; in proportion to the supply of carbonic acid gas, and of course, in such ratio ought to be the quantity of lime applied to the land. A poor land contains little or no such vegetable and animal matters, lime used thereon will have to absorb the requisite carbonic acid gas almost altogether from the atmosphere; and as the atmosphere affords but a very small supply, lime applied in a large quantity to such a soil, must necessarily remain for a considerable period of time before it can be saturated with this ingredient. During the whole period of such deprivation, it will be injurious to vegetation. If, then, the vegetable and animal matters in the soil should be so scanty as to furnish carbonic acid gas sufficient, for example, to saturate only one tenth part of the lime applied to the land, the other nine parts of such lime would be prejudicial, and thus the soil by this application would be injured in the ratio of nine to one. And such lime would, moreover, continue to be prejudicial, more or less, as it should be duly impregnated with this essential gas from the small supplies slowly afforded by the atmosphere.

In the use, then, of quicklime, as a manure, it is desirable to apply only as much as will be speedily saturated with carbonic acid gas from the vegetable and animal substances contained in the soil. As this cannot be ascertained with precision, it is advisable to incur the risk of applying, at one time, a very large quantity. A small portion occasionally repeated would be the safest course. And the quantity, each time, ought to be regulated by the estimated quantity of vegetable and animal substances in the soil.

If, however, the lime should have been exposed, previously to its application, so long as to have become perfectly mild, that is, completely saturated with carbonic acid gas, no apprehension ought to be entertained as to the quantity used on either poor or rich land. Containing, in that state, as much of this nutritive ingredient, as it is capable of absorbing, it, in virtue thereof, operates at once as a manure on all soils and in proportion to the quantity used, except in cases where there is in the land a sufficiency of calcareous matter. Instead of extracting, as is the case with the vegetable element in the soil, the mild lime leaves them just as they were, and takes with it to the soil the accession of immediate food afforded by the carbonic acid gas with which it was combined.

In this mild state, lime at all times and on all lands, ought to be used, unless there be in the soil some noxious principle, which quicklime might have the effect of correcting; or unless the soil abound with hard or inert vegetable matters, which lime when caustic, would bring into a state of more rapid decomposition and solution.

There is a species of limestone, which contains a large quantity of Magnesia. The lime of such stone has by some, learned as well as unlearned, been deemed a poison to vegetation. This hypothesis merits, on the present occasion, a short explanation.

Magnesia, like lime, is, in its natural state, combined with carbonic acid gas, and is, in the same manner, deprived of it by calcination. It also, like lime, regains this principle by absorbing it from the atmosphere and from vegetable and animal matters. Magnesia, however, has a much weaker attraction for carbonic acid gas than lime, inasmuch, that it cannot be combined with it, so long as the lime, united with it, remains in a caustic state. The lime, in such state, attracts by its superior powers carbonic acid gas, not only from all vegetable and animal matters in the soil, but from the Magnesia itself, and consequently the Magnesia can absorb no portion whatever of this element until after the lime be completely saturated. But Magnesia after it becomes combined with carbonic acid gas, instead of being a poison, is, like lime, by virtue of this ingredient, a useful constituent of soils, and it is only when deprived of it, that it is, as in the case of lime, injurious to vegetables.

The essential difference, then, between them is this, that Magnesia needs a much longer time than lime in recovering this nutritive ingredient, and, of course, in becoming a manure. It is hence presumable, that the opinion of the deleterious effects of the Magnesia lime has proceeded from the very great length of time, which the Magnesia requires in regaining the carbonic acid gas, and especially as, during that long period of deprivation, it either occasions sterility or greatly injures the crops. The extent and duration of such injurious effects must necessarily be in proportion to the barrenness of the soil to which the Magnesian lime may be applied and to the quantity that may be used.

Land apparently very good, as to its texture, and as to its component parts, may, nevertheless, be extremely sterile. The cause of this sterility is, sometimes, not within the reach of common observation. There may be in the soil a principle noxious to plants, which cannot be discovered but by the application of some chemical tests. For example, there may be the salts of iron which are prejudicial to vegetation. These salts can be discovered by means of reagents employed on such occasions by chymists, and, when discovered, they can be decomposed and neutralized, by the application of quicklime. A few years since, a case, worthy of notice, occurred in England. Sir Joseph Banks had a field remarkable for its sterility, although it was apparently of a very good quality. He put some of the soil into the hands of an eminent chymist to be analyzed. It was found to contain sulphate of iron. The obvious remedy recommended was lime, which converted the sulphate into manure. And from that time the field has proved to be productive and valuable.

These few observations, imperfect as they are, have been submitted to your consideration, under a faint expectation, that, in some small degree, they may have a tendency to induce an opinion that the practical cultivator and the inquisitive physiologist ought to go hand in hand with a view to the advancement of the great interests of agriculture.—To have given to these observations the extent required by a full examination of the subject, would have been an unreasonable trespass upon the time and probably upon the patience of the Society. It has not been my intention, on this occasion, to range in so vast a field, as to discuss the multitude of direct and collateral matters, which, in such an examination, would necessarily have occurred. My humble purpose has been merely to sow upon our land a single handful of the grain of science in the fond hope, that, from the cultivation thereof or from the selection of a better seed, we may hereafter, one and all, reap an abundant harvest.

The University of Maryland, an institution highly reputable to our state and extensively beneficial to the community, intend to constitute a new chair for a professorship of Geology and Agricultural Chymistry—

Judicious as the Faculty have hitherto been in all their appointments, no doubt can be entertained as to the talents and acquirements of the gentleman, who is to occupy so honorable a station. Enveloped in darkness as is at present, the theory of agriculture, a vista from this chair will, I trust, be opened, which will afford us a distinct perspective of the subjects obscurely presented by me, and of other agricultural matters infinitely more interesting.

OF ITALY

The news from Italy, given in the French papers, is not without interest. It would seem, by letters from Rome of a positive tenor, that the states of the Church are really to be occupied by Austrian troops. Benevento and Ponte Corvo not having succeeded in their project of incorporation with the kingdom Naples, have organized themselves into republics; the inhabitants are possessed of a considerable number of foreign muskets; the young men have universally put themselves in martial array; the bells of the churches have been melted down to make cannon; and these magnanimous, though diminutive states, (the population of both together not exceeding thirty thousand souls) have resolved to "die all, die nobly," rather than return to the Papal yoke, or submit to the dictation of Austria. The Neapolitans boast that they have three hundred thousand citizen soldiers prepared to resist, with the same spirit which the French patriots displayed in 1793, any foreign host that may dare to invade their soil. To animate their courage and heighten the glow of freedom, they take their ancient names of Lucanians, Samnites, according to their several districts. The Neapolitan press is fruitful of the most energetic publications on the side of the Revolution. As a step towards the improvement of the public morals, all the gambling houses have been suppressed, and their contracts with the government abrogated.—Notwithstanding these fine things, we fear that neither the Neapolitan government nor Neapolitan morals are destined to be regenerated fully in the present age.—Nat Gas.

GENERAL ORDER

At a General Court Martial, begun and holden at the Marine Barracks, in the City of Washington, on the eighteenth day of September last, of which Brigadier General Thomas S. Jesup, of the United States Army, is President, was tried Lieutenant Colonel Anthony Gale, of the Marine Corps, on the following charges and specifications, viz:

Charge 1. Habitual drunkenness. Specification 1. In being disgracefully intoxicated on or about the 14th, 15th, 18th, 19th, 22d, and 31st days of August last, in the public streets, in the vicinity of the Marine Barracks, Davis's Hotel, and at various other places, in the City of Washington, and to such a degree as to disqualify him from the discharge of his official duties.

Specification 2d. In being intoxicated in common dram shops, and other places of low repute, in the City of Washington, on or about the 15th of August last, and at various other times between the 1st and 31st of August last, to a degree disqualifying him from the discharge of the duties of his station, and highly degrading to his character and Command of Marines.

Charge 2d. Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Specification 1st. In visiting a house of ill fame, near the Marine Barracks, in an open and disgraceful manner, on or about the 31st of August last, thereby degrading his rank and station, and dishonoring the service to which he is attached.

Specification 2d. In calling Lieut. R. M. Desha, Paymaster of the Corps at the centre house of the Marine Barracks, and elsewhere in the City of Washington, on or about the 1st of September, instant, in the presence of a number of officers, a damned rascal, liar, and coward, and threatening him, Lieut. Desha, with personal chastisement, unless he would immediately challenge and fight him, (Lieut. Col. Gle.) thereby degrading the dignity of his rank and station.

Specification 3d. In declaring, in the open street in front of the Marine Barracks, on or about the first of September, instant, in the presence of a number of his officers, that he did not care a damn for the President, Jesus Christ, or God Almighty.

Charge 3d. Signing a false certificate. Specification. In certifying on honor, to Lieut. R. M. Desha, Paymaster of the Corps, that he had not detained any soldier from

the line, or received the services of one so detailed, from the first of April, 1817, to the 30th June, 1820; when in fact a private soldier was mustered as his, Lieut. Col. Gale's water, and actually attended as his coachman, from the 17th of October, 1819, to the 30th June, 1820.

Charge 4. Breaking or violating the order for his arrest.

Specification. In leaving his quarters at sundry times, between the 1st and 8th day of September, instant, without permission from the proper authority, and in express violation of the order for his arrest.

SAML MILLER, *Bread Major of Marines.*

Head Quarters of Marines, Washington, September 11, 1820.

SENTECE. The Court, after mature deliberation on all the evidence adduced on the trial, find the prisoner, Lieut. Col. Anthony Gale, Commandant of the Marine Corps, guilty of the charge of habitual drunkenness, and of its first specification, but not guilty of the second; not guilty of the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, but guilty of the second and third specifications under that charge, and guilty of so much of the first specification as relates merely to visiting a house of ill fame; not guilty of the charge of signing a false certificate, but find the fact without the criminality; and the Court also find the prisoner guilty of the charge of breaking or violating the order for his arrest, and of the specification of the same.

The Court postpone the consideration of the sentence until to-morrow.

Friday, 29th Sept. 1820.—10 o'clock.

The Court met pursuant to adjournment. The Court, upon the finding of yesterday, do sentence the prisoner, Lieut. Col. Anthony Gale, Commandant of Marines, to be cashiered.

TH. S. JESUP, Brig. Gen. *President of the Court.*

J. L. GARNER, Lieut. and *Special Judge Advocate.*

The President of the United States having approved the proceedings and sentence of the Court, Lieut. Col. Anthony Gale, Commandant of the Marine Corps, is accordingly dismissed the service.

The General Court Martial of which Brigadier General Jesup is President, is hereby dissolved.

By order, D. PARKER, *Adj. & Insp. General.*

Head Quarters of Marines, Washington, Oct. 18, 1820.

GENERAL ORDER. In compliance with instructions from the Navy Department, under this date, the undersigned is required to discharge the duties of Commanding Officer at Head Quarters, all communications therefore, connected with the duties of the Corps, will be addressed to him until further orders.

By order of the Secretary of the Navy, SAML MILLER, *Major Com.*

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 13.

Last evening our boat returned from the ship Carina. Captain De Cost, arrived at the Quarantine ground in 34 days, passage from Liverpool. By this arrival we are furnished with London papers of Sunday the 10th, and Liverpool papers of the 11th September, inclusive.

The papers are filled with the testimony in relation to the Queen of England's trial, which had extended to the 21st day, being Saturday, Sept. 9th. On the 8th, Mr. Brougham stated that it was his wish to proceed forthwith with the defence of the Queen; and on the Lord Chancellor enquiring if the counsel meant, by proceeding forthwith, to open the case then, and to follow it up by producing evidence, and to mean merely to open the case, and afterwards pray time to procure evidence.

Mr. Brougham said that there were two cases with respect to evidence, by either of which they might subsequently see cause to guide their defence. The first was, whether they would call any evidence whatever; the second, they might be able immediately to produce a part of their evidence, but yet they might require time to bring over other witnesses. He entreated the indulgence of the house after having been thrown by their decision into a situation of such perplexity, that he might be allowed to proceed with the defence, and not be asked any question as to his determination of bringing evidence or continuing the defence to its conclusion in that stage of the proceedings. Council were ordered to withdraw. A considerable debate then took place. Lord Erskine supported the application of Mr. Brougham, and recommended their Lordships to yield to his request, and was followed on the same side by Earl Grey, Lord Lansdown, Lord Calthorp, and Lord Darnley, and were opposed by the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Liverpool; and on the motion of Lord Erskine to agree to the proposition of the learned Council, the vote stood—Contents, 19; Non Contents, 170—majority, 121.

Council being again called in, informed that the request of Mr. Brougham had been refused, Mr. Brougham begged to have until next day to consider of his final determination. The Lords then adjourned. On the next day, Sept. 9th, the Lord Chancellor stated to Mr. Brougham, that the house were desirous of knowing at what time it

would be most convenient for him to go into the case of her majesty.

Mr. Brougham then proceeded as follows: "My Lords: Her Majesty's Council being more willing to give the House a full and satisfactory answer to that question, thought it their duty to wait on her Majesty last night, and in concurrence with the opinion of my learned friend, Mr. Darnley, who, in consequence of his own professional duty, has been obliged to leave town for York, we have come to a determination on the subject, which we trust will meet your Lordships' convenience. The decision which your Lordships' came to yesterday, namely, not to allow any commentary in this stage of the proceeding of the evidence adduced in support of the bill, was communicated to her Majesty. We then received her Majesty's commands to inform your Lordships, that we shall be able to proceed as speedily as possible to answer the case made out for the bill, and to tender evidence in defence of her Majesty, but as they will require a few days preparation, and as that task will devolve on one of her Majesty's advisers, in a different branch of the profession, probably your Lordships will grant a short delay for that purpose. Her Majesty's anxiety to proceed in her defence continues not only unabated, but is rather more increased by some of the proofs against her, and looking to that very natural, and I shall take leave to add, that praise worthy feeling, my learned friend and myself are desirous that the delay should be as short as possible. I rather exceed than fall short of it, as was her Majesty's wish. I am pleased to assign to our request, which I ask your Lordships to allow us to about Monday fortnight for that purpose."

Lord Liverpool said that he could not suppose that any difference of opinion could arise in the House as to the nature of the application made by the learned Counsel at the Bar, because, in his judgment, the time for beginning her Majesty's defence ought to be entirely left to the discretion of her Majesty's Counsel. No personal inconvenience to the members of the House, individually or collectively, ought to influence their Lordships upon the question now proposed, and he trusted that it would be received with unanimity. Lord Darnley concurred with Lord Liverpool. Lord Grey considered that a much later day should be granted. A desultory debate of some length took place, when the Lord Chancellor put the following question: "Is it your Lordships' pleasure that the House adjourn to Tuesday the 3d day of October next," which was carried without a division, and their Lordships adjourned to Tuesday the 3d of October, at 10 o'clock in the morning. Thus ends the first act of the Royal Farce.

Addresses continue to be sent to the Queen; among them was the White Chapel address, presented by the church wardens, attended by the parish officers, &c. The address of the females of Sheffield, with 10,000 signatures, by Lord Duncan.

Several of the Queen's witnesses had arrived in town, among them are persons of the highest respectability in Italy. The London Observer states, that, among others who will be called in her Majesty's defence, are Sir William Gell, the Hon. K. Craven, Capt. Hornum, Capt. Flynn, Doct. Holland, Count Schiavini, Hieronymus Carlo, (a courier), and several other of her Majesty's domestics. These are all persons intimately acquainted with the domestic arrangements of her majesty during her residence in London, and will be enabled to account for what, at present, has the appearance of mystery. Independent of these witnesses, however, are a great number of others on their way to England, some of high rank, others in more humble situations in life. The testimony of the latter will throw some light on the character and motives of the witnesses who have been examined in support of the bill of pains and penalties.

A public meeting had been held at the Crown and Anchor in London, to regulate the subscription for presenting her majesty with a service of plate, Sir G. Noel in the chair. The names of gentlemen proposed for trustees were as follow: Sir G. Noel, Duke of Leinster, Earl of Oxford, M. Wood, Esq. Hon. D. Kennard, P. Moore, Esq. Alderman Throp, Sir Francis Burdett, Sir J. Newport, Sir H. Parrall, Lord W. Fitzgerald, and several other distinguished characters. It was stated, at the meeting, that the Queen's plate had been lent to the Editor of the Courier, and, from the time it had been so lent, constant attacks had been made in that paper upon her Majesty's conduct.

The following answer was returned by the Queen to an address from the inhabitants of White Chapel. It breathes rebellion and civil war in every line: "I am happy to find that my many sufferings, and my accumulated wrongs, have so powerfully interested the sympathies of the inhabitants of St. Mary's, White Chapel.

"The conspiracy which I am combating, though nominally directed against myself, is in fact a conspiracy against British liberty. No measure since the revolution has portended such disastrous consequences as the present bill of pains and penalties; which it threatens freedom, under all its diversified aspects, and with all its general rights and all its particular securities. It at the same time darkens the prospective of the future with a lowering appearance of civil war. It exhibits a cloud on the edge of the political horizon, that may burst in misery upon every family in the country.

"This bill of pains and penalties may thus be the harbinger of evil to every man's heart; it may embitter the days of thousands and tens of thousands, both rich and poor, and produce irreparable regrets.

"After the noble stand which has been made by the most estimable among the Peers have made against this pestiferous bill, and the total want of any evidence to justify its enactment, it cannot be expected that it will pass; but, if it should pass, we must never lose sight of the probability that his

Majesty may marry again; the issue of that marriage would, in all likelihood, come a contest with the issue of the nation which will not allow the bill of pains and penalties to be a constitutional act, may not readily submit to the offering of a marriage which will never generally be deemed legitimate.

"If my marriage be annulled, it must be annulled in defiance of all law. The Queen, therefore, who succeeded me, would only be nominally successful; and, in the opinion of the great majority of the nation, nothing can stamp this bill of pains and penalties with any legal character. It will never be regarded as any thing more than an act of mere tyranny, and to which we are the inheritors of the present age, and experience the extraction of posterity."

There are 77,000 Austrians on their march towards Italy, and many more regiments are ordered to be in readiness.

Bergami intends writing a book at Neuf chatel, and has applied for license to print the same.

The Sicilians have 60,000 men armed, under the orders of the Junta of Palermo: Messina, Augusta, and Trepani, are all the towns which have declared for Naples. Cantanissetta has been burnt for not taking part with the patriots, who were within 40 miles of Messina, which must surrender.

A Polish and Russian Prince, at Barenah, have fought a duel with pistols—the Russian got wounded.

Harvest appears well in England.

Letters have been received at Augsburg, stating that a great victory had been gained by the troops of Ali Pacha over the army of the Porte, the commander of which was killed.

Accounts from Berlin state, that 20,000 Prussian troops were ordered to march for Italy.

PARIS, SEPT. 6. Before the departure of Lieut. Gen. Lauriston, his Majesty engaged him "to cause his authority to be respected at Brest;" and the telegraphic dispatch received yesterday evening, announced that the language held by general Couhard, and the measures which he was determined to adopt with the approbation of General Lauriston, had succeeded to intimidate the factious, and that the spirit of discontent and rebellion no longer stalked in the public places. There is reason to hope that the government will experience no opposition in the disarming of the National Guard, which is the necessary consequence of its dissolution, since a great part of the arms are the property of the state.—Notwithstanding the danger which the witness must incur, it is reported that some have appeared on whose depositions several persons have been apprehended for complicity in the outrages heaped on M. M. Bellart and Bordeaux.

The affair of the conspiracy will last several months—it has extensive ramifications, and every day brings to light some important fact. Some difference of opinion exists in the Chamber of Peers, concerning the right the House has to delegate its authority to a commission. M. le Marquis d'Aguessan, a descendant of the Chancellor, declined on Saturday making part of the commission. The mail of Saturday, from Madrid, bro't us the audacious address of Riego and brother officers to the Cortes and to the King, in consequence of the order of the Minister of War for the disbanding of Riego's army.

The address to the King is remarkable for its machinations and the contempt of the unfortunate monarch, recalls to his memory the faults of the past, declares that traitors now, as formerly, environ the throne, and draws sinister presages for the future. These documents have been rejected by the Censure.

PARIS, AUG. 10. A dreadful misfortune, or rather a succession of shocking accidents took place the last month, at Fleurs-la Riviere in the Canton Epernay. M. Poisson who was about to quit a farm at Houges in the canton Fismes, to return to his native country, in a moment of impatience struck a disobedient young shepherd in so unhappy a manner that he killed him. In despair of this involuntary murder, Poisson came to own it to his wife, who distasteful. He disappeared some days after. His wife being uneasy went in search of him, called him in vain, and recollecting the well, from the circumstance of the father of M. Poisson having drowned himself in it, she laid on the ground her nursing infant, and, looking into the well, discovered the body of her husband—fired herself into the well and was drowned with him. At the same time the child who was laid down at some distance was eaten up by a sow who was ranging about the yard.

FROM COLOMBIA. Extract of a letter, dated St. Thomas, September 13, 1820. "The successes of the Patriots in Venezuela and New Grenada become every day more interesting. General Valdez crossed the Cordilleras of the famous Paranao of Guanacora, routed the Spanish commander Lopez, at Pitayo, in the beginning of June, entered Popayan, and was pushing his victorious march towards Quito, with three divisions, well disciplined, armed and equipped. On the north, all the divisions of the interior of Grenada were acting against Carthagena and St. Martha, under the command of Col. Mariano Montilla; both places were closely invested last month; it is supposed that St. Martha has fallen by this time, and that the garrison of Carthagena will force the Governor, Torres, to surrender the town to the Republicans.

In Venezuela, the royal forces desert to the Patriots by battalions—that called Cha-

rrino, which formed part of the Garrison of Carupano, deserted in two bodies on the 10th of last month; a part went to Margarita, in a Danish brig, the other took the road of the interior, and joined the republican division, commanded by Colonel Montes.

By an English brig of war just arrived from La Guayra, information has been received of the desertion of the Spanish commandant, Torralva, with all his men; who, occupied afterwards, Barcelona—he joined the division of General Monjeas. All the royal troops in the interior are retreating to the sea shore; General Latorre had arrived at Caracas, and General Morillo was also expected, for the object of determining in a council of war the most proper steps to be taken in the critical circumstances in which the country was placed. It was the opinion of the captain of the English ship of war that the royalists will evacuate Venezuela soon.

This seems more probable, as this ship returns to-morrow to La Guayra. It is also said that Gen. Latorre had been defeated, and that the Patriots have entered the Provinces of Merida and Truxillo, that General Urdaneta was acting against Maracibo, and Gen. Paez against the divisions of Brigadier Morales and Brigadier Real. President Bolivar, after giving directions to all the corps, departed in haste from Cucuta, to New Grenada; his direction was towards the Province of St. Martha, and a general and simultaneous attack will undoubtedly take place against Carthagena, St. Martha, Maracaibo and the other parts of Venezuela. The result will not be doubtful; the disposition of the people, and of the Spanish troops are too manifest. The Chiefs have become alarmed for their own personal safety?—City Gaz.

BALTIMORE, OCT. 17. The rainy season, as the recent one may emphatically be called, has been attended with very melancholy effects. The question is not, who in this city, is troubled with the influenza? but, who is not troubled with it? The complaint is so general and prevailing, that if we should assert that one half of the population of Baltimore was afflicted with this malady, we should not, probably, wander wide from the fact. Now in Baltimore alone the theatre of its ravages. We are credibly informed, that in Philadelphia nearly thirty thousand are attacked with this disease, comprising, perhaps one third of its population. We hear from New York, that the proportion is there as great of those who are victims to this malady. The influenza, whenever it does appear, generally carries this formidable sweep; this disease is called, by physicians, an epidemic, or, in other words, it is generated in the atmosphere.

Yesterday we were greeted by the appearance of a more stranger, the Sun, by whose benign agency we are in hopes to be relieved from the company of our inhospitable guest. A Frenchman, who had lived for a long time amidst the smokes, the fogs, and the drizzling rains of London, thus wrote to his correspondent, who resided in the more auspicious climate of France:—"When you see the Sun, I pray you to give my compliments to him, for I have not seen his face for six weeks!"—Aston. Chron.

HARTFORD, CON. OCT. 3. The "Pistol Printing Press," recently invented by A. A. Cooley, of this city, is not only new in its principles, and novel in its operation, but it facilitates press work quite one third beyond all other presses, and as a labour-saving machine may be ranked among the most important of recent inventions. The whole movement of the bed and form of types is affected by the foot, applied to a lever, and the whole power of the press produced in the same way. It is to a certain degree a self-moving machine, and when in operation it is but little more than amusement to the labourer, and a high gratification to the spectator. We have one on a small scale at our office which we have seen in operation, and invite our brother editors and printers to see for themselves.

Editors Mercury. [We understand a press has been invented in Boston, which is operated by a crank and thus effects the beating of the form and the impression of the sheets.] Boston Palladium.

FROM THE ACROA. MR. GUILLE'S ASCENSION. I started at 5 o'clock and 35 minutes on Saturday afternoon, the 14th October. By some mistake and many people interfering to assist me in ascending, the balloon lost a considerable quantity of gas. In less than five minutes I ascended to the distance of 1000 feet, when the earth disappeared from my view; there was not a sufficiency of distance between my situation and the earth, that to disengage myself from the balloon would have been attended with great danger. In this situation when I could not see any part of the earth, I remained about 20 minutes, when I was transferred to a clear region, and had the advantage of the stars, which made the earth appear to be covered with snow; from thence I entered into another region of clouds, much darker than the former ones, and having no valve to my balloon, I was obliged to ascend much higher than I otherwise would have done. In this situation, when I ascended about 3500 feet, according to the calculation I made with the help of a barometer, which I had with me, the air was so obscure, that I could neither see the balloon or parachute, and owing to the great cold I experienced, and also the fatigue, I fell asleep, and slept for some time

I would still have continued to ascend, had it not been for the wet state of the balloon, which made it very heavy, and this I attribute to the cause why my descent was sooner than I expected. A singular circumstance, and which I never have experienced, happened to me in my descent—during the time I remained surrounded by the clouds, I could distinctly see the rays of some guns—I attribute this to the atmosphere being cooler than the small number of clouds, which I believe that a condensation in the air will sooner communicate it to a dark than a clear atmosphere. When I first discovered the earth, I descended so rapidly, owing to the balloon being so heavy, that my parachute opened itself. When I got to the ground, and in an open field, and having no grappling irons, I was dragged about the distance of Market street, until the balloon was arrested in its course by a forest, where with the assistance of some persons, I was enabled to get out of my basket and secure the balloon. Mr. Ralph H. Smith, to whom I herewith offer my sincerest thanks, was kind enough to accompany me to Trenton, where we arrived at 5 o'clock, P. M.

CHARLES GUILLE.

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25.

It is ascertained that JOSEPH HEISTER, now a Representative in Congress from the state of PENNSYLVANIA, is elected Governor of that state for the ensuing term of three years; by what majority is not known, but estimated at about three thousand votes.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY arrived in the city of Washington on Thursday last.

The Ship of the Line now on the stocks at Norfolk, will be launched on the 21st inst. Her name as ascertained by lot, according to law, is the DELAWARE.

There are, we understand, good grounds for believing that the Russian Court has directly acknowledged the constitutional system re established in Spain and congratulated the Spanish monarch, on the harmony subsisting between him and his new ministers and advisers. It is also said upon information which we think worthy of credit, that the new administrations in Spain are decidedly in favour of the ratification of the Florida Treaty, and had resolved to exert to that end their influence with the Cortes. We have heard of a very amicable correspondence between the Spanish Secretary of State and Mr. Forsyth, in which the latter makes full amends by the glowing kindness of his tone for the asperity of his former address. We rejoice in every act of conciliation and kindly communion between the two governments, because we believe the arrangements of the treaty are the best that could be made under all circumstances, and that the final confirmation of them will be for their mutual advantage. The rights of this country cannot be relinquished out of deference to the noble career in which the Spanish Liberals are engaged; but in asserting them, we owe every testimonial of consideration and sympathy compatible with the main object.—National Gaz.

STATE OF THE NATION. Congress will meet on the 13th of November, and in addition to the state of our foreign relations, as connected with Spain and France, it is anticipated that our internal concerns will occupy no inconsiderable portion of time and attention. Questions relative to commerce and manufactures have been agitated without intermission since the adjournment of Congress; and so much has been already said on these subjects, that they can be disposed of without much debate or delay. The state of the Treasury, however, cannot fail to excite immediate attention. It is supposed that a deficit will be exhibited of several millions of dollars, and three alternatives will be presented to Congress to replenish the public coffers, viz. new loans, retrenchment, and direct taxes. Which of the three will be preferred by the Secretary of the Treasury, or whether he will recommend either, we are, of course, unable to say; on the one hand, Congress is supposed to be capable of adopting efficient measures on the subject, and, on the other, it is said, that the Secretary of the Treasury is in duty bound to make his suggestion, as to the most feasible mode of improving the public revenues. As to retrenchment in the national expenditures, that only can relate to the army and navy; for the expenses of our foreign relations and subordinate objects, are too limited to require notice; and the faith and justice of the nation are pledged for the integrity of the pension list. The proposed reduction of the army involves very important considerations. We have scarcely 7000 men to garrison no less than eighty posts and fortifications—to protect our frontiers from immediate danger—to be stationed on the borders—to watch the movements of a powerful jealous rival—to guard the sea board—to look after the Indians—to form the elements of new armies in the event of a war. For a nation of ten or twelve millions—for a territory so very extensive, and for destinies such as we have reason to believe our country will attain, an army of 7000 men cannot bear further reduction.

The economy which governs the War Department merits particular notice. In three years a million and a half of dollars have been saved, and the organization of the Commissariat Department is a still greater sav-

ing to the nation. Under these circumstances we cannot perceive how our little army is to be approached with any thing like safety. It does appear that 7000 men would be actually required to keep in proper order the various fortifications and military posts throughout the United States. These have been very costly to the nation; they are susceptible of decay, and if permitted to fall to pieces, their repairs will be more expensive than the small number of troops, which we can keep them in good order. The troops, it also should be recollected, are usefully employed on military roads, in clearing the face of the country, in improving the wilderness and in such labours on fortifications as will tend to facilitate the national operations in the event of new wars. It is possible that some further reductions may be contemplated in the staff of the army.

With respect to the Navy, whatever difference of opinion prevails as to the army expenditures, there is very little division of sentiment on the question of a spirited support and protection to the navy. It is emphatically the favorite of the people, the successful assertor of our rights and the strongest guarantee of future peace—it will preserve peace with foreign nations, and that alone will justify the continuance of the usual appropriations for its support; besides the present agitated state of Europe may lead to results requiring of us to be prepared for any state of things. There is little therefore to be gained by curtailments of army or navy expenditures; and hereafter we shall take occasion to examine the question of new Loans or Taxes.—Nat. Ado.

Extract of a letter, dated Paris August 31.

In a conversation with Mr. Gatin in this morning, I learnt that the French Government shew no disposition to come into our measures for the present at least; therefore the direct trade of the two countries must fall into third hands for some considerable time to come. Cowes has been hit upon as the place for deposit of cargoes destined for this quarter of France. This system, however, appears to be ridiculous, when neutral vessels can be found in abundance to carry on a direct trade with less delay and expense."

MURDER. On Monday the 13th inst. a boat with three negroes on board, was seen on Fishing Creek, on the Ohio river. They stated that on the preceding night, two negro men, after considerable whispering, called their master, and that he after putting on his clothes, went out and they heard no more of them. On examination spots of blood were discovered on the bed and on the bow of the boat. The boat it appears, was owned by Mr. Patrick Wilson, of Natchez, who had purchased five slaves at Baltimore, and was on his way home with them. There is no doubt but that he has been murdered. He had a considerable sum of money with him, which it is supposed has fallen into the hands of the murderers. A reward of one hundred dollars has been offered for their apprehension.

Since the above was in type, we have learned that the body of Mr. Wilson was found on Thursday last, floating in the river near where the boat first landed. The skull was much fractured, and apparently it had been done with an axe. And likewise that the murderers had been caught and lodged in the Washington county jail. They deny having the money, they say they threw away their master's pocket book.

Whaling paper.

On Wednesday the 4th inst. died HENRY KEFFER, son of Mr. Henry Keffler, of Lancaster, aged 5 years 6 months and 18 days. The death of this promising child was occasioned by one of our numerous empires, unacquainted with the power or use of medicine, administering an injection of strong tobacco juice, under a notion of curing a rupture. What renders the circumstance more distressing to his agonized parents, he was in perfect health at the time, and was called in from play, to the operator, and in less than fifteen minutes, was the power of the drug, he was a corpse.—Gaz.

To show to what an unreasonable length the trial of the Queen of England is likely to be protracted, it is only necessary to mention, that the number of witnesses collected against her is said to amount to 1321! Mr. Wilberforce remarked in the House of Commons that "after the conclusion of the trial in the upper house its passage through the Commons appeared to him perfectly interminable. Every single question proposed to a witness might become a subject of debate, upon which every member of the House would be at liberty to express his opinion."

From the Poughkeepsie Journal, Oct. 11. LARGE APPLES.—In our last we gave an account of a number of large apples in an extract from a Hartford paper. We now have the pleasure of giving our readers an account of several grown in our own country. We have a Rhode Island Greening, taken from a tree in the garden of Geo. B. Everett, Esq. of this village, which weighs 15 ounces. A fall pippin taken from a tree on the farm of Joseph Potter, jun. of the town of Beekham, which weighs 16 ounces. And an apple of the species called by some the Ox apple, and by others the Monstrous Pippin, taken from a tree on the farm of Mr. Henry Ems, at Statsburgh, which measures 14 inches in circumference, and weighs 22 ounces. Mr. Ems informs us that he has sent a barrel of these apples to New York, and that 160 of them filled the barrel

From the Boston Palladium.

"The wonder, or a woman keeps a secret."—A certain married man of a carpenter by trade, in the year 1817, left his family, and took off with him a female of 14 years of age. She then attired herself in boy's clothes, and passed and acted as his apprentice, working with the plane, saw, or hammer, in a very ingenious manner. About 18 months past, they came to —, and have resided there ever since, till within a few days. The girl was so discreet in her department and conduct, as never once to be suspected, and so active and ingenious a mechanic, to equal any one of the craft.—A master workman informed me he had worked with her at shingling the roof of a house and at making window sashes, and she was equal to him. On the Sabbath she regularly attended divine service, dressed in neat boy's attire, and was noted by the females of the neighborhood, as the handsome carpenter's boy. She would often jest with, and about the girls, with as much freedom as any of her mates. For three years the deception was never detected. The wife lately petitioned for a divorce, and in her examination described the girl her husband went off with, which description, so much agreeing with the boy's appearance, application was for the first time excited and the truth discovered. She was newly dressed, and again passed through the crowd as a handsome girl. She was then sent home to her parents, and the fellow made off.

National Debt of England.—It has been calculated that if this debt was converted into dollars, it would require 206,838 waggon loads to draw it, allowing each to carry 1500 lbs.; and that these waggon, placed in a straight line, would occupy a space of 2385 miles, allowing four rods for each waggon. It would take one man 354 years, occupied twelve hours a day, and counting at the rate of one dollar a second, to tell over the whole of the debt. If the dollars were laid out singly upon the ground, and close together, they would cover upwards of 2,000 acres; and if converted into cents, they would occupy 80,000 acres; extend, in a straight line, 8 million 811 thousand miles, and form a ball, which would encircle the globe 350 times. This ball would be 39 times longer than the distance from the earth to the moon. A pile of dollars equivalent to the amount of the debt, would extend 705 miles upwards.

N. Y. Nat. Ado.

Horrible!—It will be recollected that some time since several bodies, fastened together, were found in the Mediterranean. The following tragical occurrence has recently come to light:—The Sardinian brig St. Philip, from Havana for Genoa, with coffee, cocoa, sugar-pepper, and \$10,000 in specie, was met on the night of the 24th May, off the coast of a new Malaga, by a large black armed palanca, which seemed to be Greek—the pirates seized the whole crew, with the exception of 2 seamen, who being in the hold succeeded in saving themselves by a window, and reached the shore by swimming, tied them back to back, stabled and then threw them overboard.—Paris Paper.

A gentleman, upon whose veracity and integrity we can rely with confidence was just informed, that he had read an advertisement, dated at Verona, August 1, 1820," of which the following is the substance.

Democratic Press.

The day before the letter was written the son of the governor of Verona, an Italian was playing at billiards, with the son of the Austrian commander in chief, when the Italian, by accident, struck one of the balls over the table, and it struck the son of the Austrian general in the forehead, and raised a small lump. The young men, however, shook hands, and parted friends. On the return of the governor's son, to his father, he told what had happened, whereupon his father advised him to tender an apology to the commander in chief. In obedience to the opinion of his father, the young Italian repaired to head quarters, to apologise to the commander in chief. Instead of accepting the apology, the Austrian general ordered the young Italian, to be tied up and to receive 50 strokes of a stick. The last blow struck the youth dead. The moment his father heard of this barbarous act, he took his sword, proceeded to head quarters and ran the Austrian general through the body. The Austrian troops were immediately beat to arms—the people rallied round their governor, and the two parties, were left fighting when the letter, which our friend saw, was sent off.

Sinking of a Mountain.—A high ridge of mountains on the Moelle, called the Sieben Uhren Berg, has been observed for some years past to have in it very large clefts which for the last five years measured a few feet in breadth; thus exciting in the inhabitants of the adjacent banks no unreasonable apprehensions of an approaching fall of part of the mountain. This has now taken place. On the 7th of July, in the evening, earth and stones were rolling down from the summit, which continued increasing in quantity till four o'clock in the morning, when a whole mass of rocks came loose and fell with such violence into the Moselle that it forced the water out of its channel, overflowed the opposite bank to some distance and drifted away the vessels lying at Bruttig. The damage done is incalculable; it appears that about forty vineyards have been precipitated with the rock, into the river. The mountain on the opposite

side, called the Kessel, likewise threatens to fall. As this mountain is rent and torn with frightful clefts, as well as the top is in the middle and lower parts and the front part had sunk three feet on the morning of the 8th, and large masses continually rolled down, it is to be feared that the whole enormous body will fall into the Moselle and fill up the greater part of the channel which would make the river overflow its banks and cause the most dreadful ravages.

FRESH AND CHEAP Fall & Winter Goods.

THE undersigned is now opening a general assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, of the latest importations, which will be sold unusually cheap.

DAVID HUMPHREYS, Corner of West and Washington Streets, October 25.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Overseers of the Poor of Jefferson County, will be held at Thomas James Tavern, in Shepherdstown, on the 9th day of November next—at which time application will be received for the appointment of a keeper of the Poor House, and proposals for supplying the poor, the ensuing year, and also for a house for the use of the poor. All persons interested are requested to attend.

CHS. GIBBS, Clk.

Oct. 25.

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold at the house of Jacob Heatwalt, on the 10th day of November, next, all the said Heatwalt's household and kitchen furniture, consisting of beds, bedding, tables, chairs, one ten plate stove and pipe, clock and case, one corner cupboard with its contents of plates, dishes, &c. sundry pots, kettles, tubs, pails, piggins, hogsheds, barrels, one looking glass, several scythes and cradles, some grass scythes, one wheat fan and screen, some ploughs, hoes, harrows, axes, &c. all his stock of hogs, and a set of Blacksmith's tools. Also, on the same day, at the several stack yards belonging to said Heatwalt, all his wheat, rye, hay, fodder, &c. to satisfy an execution, issued from the county court of Jefferson, at the suit of John Marshall, & Co against said Heatwalt, one from some court at the suit of Robert Warrington, and one at the suit of David H. Allen, assignee of Corlella C. Beeler, against him. Sale to commence in the early part of the day, and continue from day to day until all be sold.

M. RANSON, for David Morgan.

Oct. 25.

Postponement.

THE sale of the property advertised to take place on the 5th inst. at the late residence of Drusilla Rutherford, &c. &c. is postponed till Tuesday the 7th of November next.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL.

Oct. 18.

For Sale or Rent,

A VALUABLE farm, one mile from Alexandria, containing about 150 acres.—Also, for sale, a firm adjoining the above, with valuable improvements upon it, containing two or three hundred acres, as might suit the purchaser. Also a valuable mill and farm on Shenandoah river, known by the name of the Ford mill, four miles from Harper's Ferry. Also a farm in Jefferson county, Virginia, 3 miles from Charlottesville, containing between 3 and 4 hundred acres. Also a merchant mill, 2 miles from Alexandria, occupied by J. Janney; possession can be had of this property the 1st day of March next. Also a new house at the lower end of Duke street, on the wharf in Alexandria; possession can be had immediately. Also, for sale, a merchant mill on Shenandoah river, 12 miles above Berry's Ferry; any part of the above property can be had on reasonable terms, by applying to

DAVID WILSON, SAMUEL WILSON, WM. H. BROWN.

THE CREDITOR'S SOLILOQUY.

[Enter creditor, arms folded, eyes cast down in deep thought.]

To sue or not to sue, that is the question:
Whether 'tis better for a creditor
To suffer pressure from long standing bills:
Or leave them boldly in a lawyer's hands,
Although we risk the loss of customers.
But we may thus security obtain,
And end the heart ache and the thousand shocks
The speculator, and the hard drove man
Is heir to?—'tis sure a consummation
Sincerely to be wished. To dun—to sue—
Perchance to pay the cost! Ah! there's the rub:
For in the law such dreadful fees may come,
When we once enter its dark labyrinth—
Must give up purse.—There's the respect
That makes our credits of such tedious length:
For who would bear our debtor's long delay,
With nought but promises from month to month—
Our very favor breeding insolence!
When we at once might make ourselves most sure,
Apparently—By strong Bum Bailiff's grasp.
Who then these ills would tamely suffer
Of losing money by long winded debtors,
And paying premiums and renewing notes,
And at each door sweating to borrow cash—
But that the dread of going into law—
The most uncertain refuge, from whose maze
The plaintiff oft so shabbily returns—
Fuzzles the will—protracts our credit,
And makes us rather bear the debts we have
Than hazard others, that we know not of—
Thus does apprehension make us cowards,
And thus we often lose our honest dues,
And with them, enterprizes of great pith,
From mere dread of entering on an action—
But I'll no longer fear—I'll press the slow
And tardy paymaster—for 'tis better
He fail, than suffer bankruptcy myself.

[Portland Gazette.]

FROM THE LIFE OF CURRAN.

BY HIS SON.

Comparison of Burke and Curran.

Both possessed the faculties of reason and imagination in a high degree, but the general maxims to which those powers conducted them were strongly contrasted. In all his general views of society, Burke's mind discovered a deep respect for power, for "rank and office, and all the solemn plausibilities of the world." He reviewed the history of the world, and passing over the institutions which have effected its destiny—reverenced them for the greatness of their effects. Mr. Curran looked at institutions as connected with freedom; and where he found in them a tendency to enslave the human mind, forgot all their imposing grandeur in that single evil. Thus Burke's imagination contemplated "with an awful gravity," the age of chivalry (the eyes of our canonized fathers,) as a splendid array of pageantry gallantry, and deeds of arms, with its proud "bearings and ensigns armorial," and all those images of power which "carry an imposing and majestic aspect." The other remembered its oppressions, and was never heard to lament, that "the age of chivalry was gone." The same leaning to power may be observed in Burke's pathetic effusions; his most affecting lamentations, are over fallen greatness. Mr. Curran's pathos was less ambitious, but more social, embracing the sufferings of every rank. The pathos of the one was more that of all the schools—the sublime Epic pathos of antiquity. He was most touched by historical vicissitudes. He hung over the royal corpse, and wept for the recollection that the head, now prostrate in the dust, had lately worn a crown. The other's tears were not reserved for the misfortunes of the great. He did not disdain to shift the scene of distance from the palace to the cottage, or the dungeon and to sympathize with those obscure afflictions which history does not condescend to record, but which man is destined to endure.

Burke's acquired knowledge was more and his mind more scientific and discursive. He looked upon the great scene of human affairs as a problem for a philosopher to resolve and delighted in those wide comprehensive views, where much immediate balancing and combination must precede the final result. No one could better describe the spirit of a particular age, or the condition and resources of a powerful empire. Mr. Curran's genius was less philosophic, but more popular. He had more confined his studies to the human passions and feelings, as he observed them in active operation: before him—his general views were derived from his own experience rather than from historical instruction—he had witnessed so much of the abuses of power, that he acquired a hatred of and contempt for it; and his chief skill lay in exposing those abuses—he could best describe a scene of local or individual oppression, and lay bare for public execration "the infernal workings of the hearts of the malignant slaves" who were its instruments.

Many particulars in which they differ may be attributed to their respective stations. They were contemporaries—but they lived in such different countries, that they might be said to have lived in different ages—Burke's life was passed under a political system, which (whatever might be its theoretic imperfections) was diffusing real blessings all around; and to leave it as he found it was the wise end of all his efforts. The other lived under a system, which, with many "shews of seeming pure" was an actual curse, and his life was a long struggle to inspire his country with a spirit to reform it. These different objects of each—of the one to preserve freedom, of the other to obtain it—gave a different character to their oratory—Burke's wisdom had taught him the dangers of popular innovation, and he would have protected even under the shield of superstition, the institutions over which he watched. There is a certain oracular pride and pomp in his manner of announcing important political truths, as if they were awfully mysterious—which the uninitiated crowd were to reverence from

afar—like the high priest of old, he would have inspired a sacred dread of approaching the inmost temple; lest some profane intruder should discover and proclaim that the God was not there. The spectacle of misrule in Ireland had, on the contrary impressed on Mr. Curran's mind the necessity of animating the people with a spirit of fearless inquiry. To do this, he had to awaken them to a sense of their importance and their claims, by gratifying their self love, and filling them with the persuasion, that there was no truth which they were not fitted to examine and comprehend.

Burke is more instructive and commanding than persuasive, he looked upon the people from an eminence, from which he saw them under their diminished forms, and betrayed a consciousness that he was one of them—the other remained below—threw himself among them, and persuaded them that they were his equals, by that means, became master of their movements.

This is the most striking distinction in the impression which they make upon us, that we feel the one to be our superior, and imagine the other to be only a companion. In Burke's most exalted conceptions there is a gorgeous display of knowledge and intellect which reminds us of our inferiority, and our incapacity to ascend without his aid.—The popular charm of the other's eloquence is, that he makes us feel more intensely what we have felt before.—In his loftiest flights we are conscious of being elevated with him and, for a moment forgot that we soar upon another's wing—for the elements of his sublimity are the passions in which we all partake, and when he wakes the living chords of their highest extacy, it is not that he strikes one which was never touched before, but that he gives a longer and louder vibration to the cords which are never still.

The history of each exemplifies their characters—Burke was a philosopher, and could transplant his sympathies—he went abroad, and passed his life admiring and enjoying the benefits of "his adopted and dearer and more comprehensive country" Mr. Curran was a patriot, whose affections could be torn from their native bed would have drooped in another soil—he staid at home, and closed his days in deploring the calamities which he had vainly attempted to avert.

Presidential Election.

AN Election for the County of Jefferson, will be held at the Court House, in Charlestown, on the first Monday in November next, to elect twenty-five electors to choose a President and Vice President of the United States.

**BENJAMIN DAVENPORT,
DANIEL MORGAN,
ROBERT G. HITE.**

Commissioners appointed by the Executive to superintend the Election.

Oct. 11.

Patent Shoe Thread.

SUPERIOR Irish patent shoe thread by the small or large quantity, for sale—Also,

Old Port Wine,

Rich CHEESE, prime Mackerel and Herrings, for sale.

J. S. LANE & TOWNER.

Sept. 27.

Charles Button,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has established himself at Harper's Ferry, where he will carry on the SADDLE, HARNESS, & TRUNK making business, in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and at such prices as are suitable to the times. He flatters himself from his experience in the above line that he will be enabled to give general satisfaction, so as to merit a share of patronage. Specimens of his workmanship can be seen at his shop, where all orders in the above line of business will be punctually attended to.

Oct. 11—3m.

Threshing Machines.

GEORGE WRIGHT,

MAKER OF
Wheat Threshing Machines,

Residing at Middletown, Frederick county, Virginia, will furnish at a short notice, in any part of the country, Machines of 3, 4, 5, or 6 horse power, made of the best materials and most approved construction, either to thresh and clean the grain, or to thresh only, and either fixed or moveable, at from 200 to 400 dollars—One of his machines may be seen at John Yates' near Charlestown, Jefferson county, and others in the neighborhood of his own residence.

Sept. 13—3t.

Regimental Orders.

THE first battalion, under the command of Major Benj. Davenport, will parade in Shepherdstown, at 11 o'clock, on Friday the 27th day of October next.

THE second battalion, under the command of Lieut. Col. Hite, will parade in Charlestown, at 11 o'clock, on Saturday the 28th day of October next.

VAN RUTHERFORD, Col.

55th Regiment.

Sept. 27.

Fresh Burnt Lime.

Three Thousand bushels of an excellent quality for sale, at a kiln on Capt. M. Ran-son's farm, adjoining Charles Town. Apply to

John Spangler or John Whitson.

Oct. 11.

Land at Auction.

I SHALL offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on the 4th of December next, if fair; if not the next fair day, the tract of land on which I reside, containing

About 475 Acres,

in Jefferson county, on the Opequon creek, eight miles west of Charlestown, and about four hundred yards of Wm. Cameron's valuable Manufacturing, Paster and Saw Mills, and from one to four miles of several other first rate Merchant Mills. In addition to the many advantages and conveniences which this farm possesses, there are on it bold and never failing springs of fine lime stone water; and I am warranted in saying, that it may be classed among the best grain farms in the county, and from the adaption of the soil to clover and plaster, the facility with which stock can get to water, it would make a first rate grazing farm. About 260 acres of the land are cleared, upwards of forty of which are prime bottom land.

Aware of the difficulty of raising money at this time, I have made up my mind to take a price commensurate to the crisis, and if a moderate sum can be paid in cash, I would take bonds, such as I may approve, due and bearing interest, for the balance of the first payment; and I will also take bonds becoming due in a moderate time, for any part or the whole of the subsequent payments, with substantial personal security, or a Deed of Trust on the land. About Seventy Acres will be seeded in wheat in fine order and in good time, which the purchaser may have at a fair price for my labour and seed—possession may be had on the 1st day of January next. I will treat privately for the land, and if a sale be effected previous to the 4th of December, notice will be given.

After the sale of the land on the same day, horses and stock of every description, plantation utensils, corn, fodder, &c. &c. will be sold on a credit (except the corn) of nine months for all sums above five dollars, and for any purchase to that amount or under, the cash must be paid—the corn will be sold on three months credit. Bond and approved security will be required. If the land be not sold I will rent it, if a suitable tenant offers.

WM. P. FLOOD.

N. B. Mrs. Whiting will sell her life interest in a very valuable farm, containing between 6 and 700 acres, the late residence of Francis Whiting, Esq. dec'd—it lies about one mile from my farm.

W. P. F.

Oct. 11.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

I am commissioned by a gentleman to sell a family of Negroes—a very valuable man, his wife and three children: altho' cash is the only object for selling them, if any inducement to purchasers, a short credit can be had for a part of the money—apply to

WM. P. FLOOD.

Oct. 11—3t.

Colonization Society.

THE demand for funds to carry into effect the objects of the American Colonization Society, being very urgent at this time, the subscriber has been, therefore directed, by the President and Managers of the Charlestown Auxiliary Society, to request, that the subscriptions now due may be paid as soon as possible

JOHN MARSHALL, Sec'y.
And Treasurer pro. tem. of the Charlestown Auxiliary Colonization Society.

Sept. 27.

Jefferson County, To wit.

September Court, being the 25th day of the month.

Thomas Marshall, Plaintiff,

vs
Hugh Williams Evans, John W. Prentis, and Robert E. Carter, merchants and Co. partners in trade under the name and firm of Prentis & Carter, & Jas. S. Lane, Defts.

IN CHANCERY.

The defendants Hugh Williams Evans, & Prentis and Carter, not having entered their appearance and given security pursuant to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, It is ordered that they appear here on the fourth Monday in November next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and it is further ordered that the defendant, James S. Lane, do not pay, convey away, or secret any monies by him owing to, or goods or effects in his hands belonging to the absent defendants Hugh Williams Evans, and Prentis & Carter, until the further order of this court: And that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmers' Repository, printed in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court house of the said county of Jefferson.

A Copy.—Teste,

R. G. HITE, c. j. c.

Oct. 11.

**BLANK DEEDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.**

To Fullers & Dyers.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of the very best DYE STUFFS, FULLERS' CARDS, BRUSHES, &c. &c. worthy the attention of Fullers and Dyers at a distance, as well as those of the neighborhood, as they are sold cheap.

Jas. S. Lane & Towner.

Shepherdstown, Sept. 27.

Family Medicines.

FOR SALE.

Wholesale and retail, by W. & J. LANE, Charlestown,

LEE'S famous Antibilious Pills.

Messrs. Mich. Lee & Co.

I have taken but two doses of your Antibilious Pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, &c. which has troubled me for some time. I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases.

Your humble servant,

G. C. COLLINS,

Front street, Balt.

THESE much esteemed Pills have been for many years prepared in Baltimore by the present proprietor, as many of our most respectable citizens can testify, and a number of them have readily and gladly given certificates of their great value as a family physic.

LEE'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Catarrhs, Asthmas, sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

Cheraw Court House, S. Carolina.

Mr. Noah Ridgely.

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

CHAS. A. SPARKS.

Lee's Worm Lozenges.

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

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the ITCH,

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

Lee's genuine Persian Lotion.

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

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops,

warranted to cure if taken according to the directions.

Lee's Grand Restorative and Nervous Cordial,

A most valuable medicine for great and general debility, nervous disorders, loss of appetite, &c. &c.

Lee's Essence and Extracts of Mustard,

An infallible remedy for sprains, bruises rheumatism, numbness, chilblains, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific,

A certain and effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhoea.

Lee's Tooth Ach Drops,

which give immediate relief.

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

Lee's Eye Water,

a certain cure for sore eyes.

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

Lee's Corn Plaster,

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

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

Save your Rags!

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