

FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

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

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[No. 657.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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

THE AFRICAN SETTLEMENT.

WASHINGTON, OCT. 27, 1820.

The Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, have to discharge a painful duty in laying before the Auxiliary Societies and the public, the distressing intelligence received from the coast of Africa. The following extract of a letter, from a correspondent in London, is the latest information obtained. Mr. Doughten's arrival (which may be daily expected) will give a more particular account of the nature and causes of the calamity:

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman in London, dated Aug. 28, 1820.

"You will probably have heard, before the receipt of the present, of the fatal calamity which has been permitted to befall Mr. Bacon and most of his white companions on the coast of Africa, in their benevolent undertaking for the welfare of their fellow creatures. It is another of that class of Providential dispensations which repeats, with a loud voice, 'be still; and know that I am God;' but which should never be permitted to discourage human efforts. Mr. James Doughten, the only survivor of the four, arrived here a few days since, from whom I learned that he addressed letters, about the sixteenth of May, to the Secretary of the Navy and to Mr. Caldwell,* (through the Governor of Sierra Leone,) relating the melancholy particulars. Having arrived on the coast of Africa, in the ship Elizabeth, on the 9th of March, Mr. Bacon purchased a schooner at Sierra Leone, in order to land the people and disembark the stores, &c. at Campelar, about 25 miles up the river Sherbro, with the design of remaining there till the rainy season was over, and then to proceed to the place which might be selected for the reception of recaptured negroes, &c. About the 20th of March they arrived at Campelar, and were engaged to the 5th of April in landing their articles; on that day Mr. Bankson, and Mr. Crozier were taken ill on board the Elizabeth, and went in the schooner, on her last trip, to Campelar, where Mr. Crozier died on the 15th of April.

"Mr. Townsend, who was an officer of the ship of war, and commanded the schooner, died on the 16th. Mr. Bankson recovered at that time, but was afterwards carried off. Mr. Doughten was taken ill about the 16th, and Mr. Bacon the 17th. After remaining at Campelar nine days, in that state, he was prevailed on to go to Sierra Leone, with Mr. Lefevre and Dr. Stormont, (two gentlemen from thence,) for medical aid, but died on the passage the 3d day, at Cape Shilling, an English settlement. Mr. Doughten left Campelar on the 9th June, at which time 15 out of 82 people of color had also died: the remainder were generally in health, though a part had been ill, and recovered. Before Mr. Crozier's death, he appointed Mr. Coker, a mulatto, and one of the emigrants, as his deputy agent in case of his death; and before Mr. Doughten left the coast, a palaver had been held with the chiefs, from whom a grant of land had been obtained, and Mr. Coker's intention was to proceed with the people to a town called Mano, (which empties into the Bagro,) which had been offered them for shelter till their own buildings were erected. All Mr. Bacon's books and papers were left with Mr. Coker. Mr. Doughten's desire is to return, as speedily as possible, to the United States—and, as there are two ships to sail shortly for New York, (the Cincinnati and Criterion,) it is probable he will embark in one of them. Mr. D. being appointed by Mr. Bacon as architect under him, as government agent, it appeared proper that he should see Mr. Rush, the American Ambassador, and acquaint him with all the circumstances; he has addressed a note to Mr. Rush on the subject, and I presume will be able to see him to-morrow."

At present we would request our friends not to be discouraged. The board lament the unfortunate issue of their first efforts; but they had no right to calculate upon the absence of those disasters and disappointments which attend all human affairs, and which are ordered or permitted to attend them for purposes, the wisdom and goodness of which, though we may not see, we cannot doubt. We lament, also, the loss sustained by the Society and our country, and the cause of humanity, in the deaths of those who so freely offered themselves in the service of God, and for the good of man, to toil, and suffering, and death. They have "entered into their rest, and their works do follow them;" and we trust they have obtained "the prize of their high calling;" and their examples and their fate, we rejoice to know, instead of deterring, has encouraged others to assume their posts. To these dispensations of the Almighty we bow in submission, and, at the same time, resolve to go on in the path of duty. Were we to stop now we lose all that has been done; and much, notwithstanding this disaster, has been done. We are not without a proper degree of consideration for the lives and comforts of those who are now again ready to adventure in our service; and, could we believe that the climate of the coast of Africa was such as to forbid all hope of settlement, we should be ready to abandon our purpose, and look elsewhere for a more safe asylum; but the circumstances that have occurred there do not, in our judgment, any further prove such a fact, than similar instances during the late season in our own country.

We think proper, also, to remark that, from the unforeseen detention of the Elizabeth, her arrival upon the coast was unseasonable. The rains were at hand, and no adequate provision, we think it probable, was made for the shelter and comfort of the people. The zeal and activity of the agents, in providing for this state of things, we have no doubt, increased their exposure and danger. Against all these disadvantages, we hope to be better able to guard for the future. It is also worthy of particular remark, that the mortality amongst our people should by no means be imputed to the situation selected for our settlement. On the contrary, we have every reason to presume that the fatal diseases were contracted by them either on board the vessels, to which they appear to have been a good deal confined on a sickly coast; or at such temporary abodes on shore as were resorted to for shelter, until the necessary arrangements could be completed for obtaining a grant of the lands contemplated as the site of our intended settlements, and until fixed habitations could be there constructed, and they could draw around them the ordinary comforts of domestic life.

All this is the work of time, and our people appear, in this instance, to have met with unexpected delays. It must be obvious to the least reflection, what labors, what privations, and what exposure to all the worst influences of the climate, in its most unfavorable situation, the first adventurers must encounter who arrive, in the sickly season, with all this work before them; and how different must be the situation of their successors, who, upon their arrival, will find all the first difficulties conquered; and, immediately quitting the coast, may resort, at once to the hospitable abodes of friends prepared to receive them into the bosom of an organized society. We do, therefore, expect a more full development of the intelligence received from Africa, with the well assured hope that it will not be found to justify any radical objection against our scheme of colonization; nor even to require any change in the site proposed for it; but, if farther experience and observation shall

have shown any necessity for a change, it can be effected without difficulty; and, if we may trust to any conclusions from human testimony at all, it would seem to be proved, beyond any rational doubt, that numerous situations, in extensive tracts of the most salubrious and fertile country, may be obtained near the western coast of Africa. We are pleased to discover that the free colored people of this country are not intimidated; numbers of the most respectable and intelligent of that population are renewing their entreaties to be sent out this Fall; and agents well qualified have already offered themselves to lead them. With these views and encouragements, the Board of Managers propose to send out one or two vessels in the course of next month, and solicit the co-operation and assistance of their auxiliaries and friends.

Whatever funds may now be in their hands, and such as may be collected in the course of a few weeks, they will please to forward, without delay, to Mr. Richard Smith, Treasurer of the Society.

By order of the Board:
E. B. CALDWELL, Secretary.

From the N. York Daily Advertiser.
EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.
Selections from European papers received at this office by the Ann Maria, from Liverpool.

In looking over the proceedings of the British House of Commons on the 18th of September, we find some particulars reported for the Courier, as having taken place on that day, which were not given in the Observer. The following is a summary:
Sir M. W. Ridley wished to enquire, whether there was any objection to lay before the House the amount of the sum advanced for the purposes of her Majesty's defence?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he was prepared to give the honorable Baronet a distinct official answer to the question he had put. He could assure him that every sum for which application was made by the Queen's legal advisers had been advanced, with an intimation from the treasury, that if any further sums were deemed necessary, they would be cheerfully furnished.

Sir M. W. Ridley asked what was the sum advanced on account of the defence?
The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that the whole amount was £20,000.
Expenses of the proceedings against the Queen.

Mr. Whitbread rose, to move for an account of all the monies expended in the prosecution of the Bill of Pains and Penalties against the queen. He said, some of the witnesses had received large sums of money. He should move for an account of all the expenses from the period of her Majesty's departure in 1814, up to the present time, including all the sums paid on account of the Milan convention, &c.

Lord Castlereagh thought the present was not a favorable moment for the introduction of an examination of the subject. He said there was no disposition to withhold the information, but the vouchers were not in a situation to be produced at present, particularly as the proceedings were in progress. He should therefore move the previous question.

Mr. Whitbread replied, he was induced to make the motion in consequence of an account that had been applied for in another House relative to the expenses of the defence of the queen, which he knew was a mere trifle, compared with the expenses in support of the Bill.

Lord Castlereagh would not press the previous question, and had no objection to laying the gross amount of the expenditure on the table.

Mr. G. Bennett wished to know, to what account the sums of money were charged? He did not know under what authority, or by what power, ministers could take thirty, forty, or fifty thousand pounds of the public money whenever it was called for, to prosecute this business. The honorable member then observed, that it was stated on a former night by the noble lord, that the proceedings had been instituted at the desire of the Duke of Cornwall, by his Chancellor—Now, said Mr. G. the Duke of Cornwall produces an income of fourteen or fifteen thousand pounds a year. This was a large income; and if the Duke of Cornwall wished to get rid of his wife, he thought the expense should be defrayed out of his own revenue, and not out of the public money. He wished to know, from what fund the sums of money expended on this occasion, were derived?

Lord Castlereagh replied, that the expenses of the proceedings abroad, had been defrayed from the secret service money, but the expenses at home must come from some other quarter.

Mr. Hume was astonished to hear it avowed by the noble lord, that his Majesty's ministers had dared to take the secret service money for the dirty purpose, to which it was now admitted it had been employed.

Lord Castlereagh said, the amount taken from the secret service money, for those purposes abroad, during two years, was only about nine or ten thousand pounds, and he did not know from what fund it could be more properly taken.

Mr. Maberly wished to know from which fund his Majesty's ministers intended to defray the residue of the expenses.

Lord Castlereagh said, Bills were drawn by the commission abroad, and must be answered by the Foreign Office.

Mr. Maberly replied, it was a most dangerous mode of proceeding. If ministers had a right to take one thousand pounds in that way, they might by the same rule take one hundred thousand.

Sir G. Noel—If this House pay one shilling towards the support of that proceeding, it will act criminally to the country.

The motion was finally agreed to in this form: "That there be laid before this House an account of all the expenses that has been incurred on account of the proceedings carrying on against her Majesty, as far as the same can be made up."

Montrose Petition.—Queen's Plate.
Mr. Hume presented a petition from the provost, magistrates, burghers, and others, of Montrose, praying the House would reject the Bill of Pains and Penalties against the queen, if it came down from the other House of Parliament. Mr. H. said a charge had been made that the plate formerly belonging to the queen, had been seen on the table of Mr. Street, the editor of the Courier newspaper; he hoped, for the honor of the country, no such thing had taken place.

Mr. Huskisson replied. He said the rumor about the plate was wholly unfounded. The plate was in the possession of the Lord Chamberlain.

The petition was laid on the table. Some debate took place respecting the period to which the House should adjourn.—Sir Gerard Noel said, his Majesty's ministers treated the House just as a buteman treated a pack of hounds—they turned them out, and whipped them in, as they wanted them. (A laugh.)

Sir F. Osborn took occasion to ask the noble lord, whether it was the intention of his Majesty's government, as he understood, to omit the clause of Divorce in the bill of Pains and Penalties. If this clause was to be withdrawn, he wished to know if it was meant to proceed to a degradation of the queen from her rank and privileges. By the act of Edward III. the Princess of Wales and the Queen stood in the same situation with regard to adultery. He wished the noble lord to make some answer, in order that the House might be aware what sort of measure, it should be prepared to receive upon this subject.

Lord Castlereagh regretted his inability to enter into the legal construction of the statute of Edward, with the noble lord, but he thought it obvious that the Bill at present framed, had two purposes—the effecting her Majesty's rights as a queen, and the other enacting a divorce. What he understood his noble friend the Earl of Liverpool to have said elsewhere was this—that there was no intention whatever of acting in opposition to any religious feelings that might be excited; and that part of the bill which went to the divorce, need not be pressed. Upon public and not personal grounds it necessarily was to be considered. In the present state of the proceedings elsewhere it was obviously quite impossible for him to give the noble lord the explanations he required.

The report of the committee appointed to search the Lord's Journals was laid on the table, and the House adjourned at 8 o'clock, to meet on the 17th of October.

Minority on Mr. Hobhouse's motion to prorogue Parliament, viz.—A. G. Bennett, H. Bennett, T. Coke, T. Creevey, Colonel Hughes, J. Maberly, ser. J. Martin, P. Moore, Lord F. Osborn, Sir G. Noel, G. F. Palmer, S. C. Whitbread, J. C. Hobhouse, and Sir R. Wilson.

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Postponement.

THE sale of the property advertised to take place on the 25th inst. at the late residence of Drueilla Rutherford, dec'd, is postponed till Tuesday the 7th of November next. WM. P. CRAIGHILL.

Oct. 19.

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold at the house of Jacob Heatwall, on the 10th day of November, next, all the said Heatwall'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, pigskins, hogheads, barrels, one looking glass, several scythes and axes, 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 Heatwall, 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 Heatwall, one from same court at the suit of Robert Westerington, and one at the suit of David H. Allen, assignee of Cordelia 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, Dep. for Danl. Morgan.

Oct. 23.

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. Janny; 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, 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—76.

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, nicked & carries his tail to the left side, has a scar on one of his fore ankles, windgalled, was a little lame when taken—rides remarkably well, trots, paces and canters. (paces unusually well which 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 checks.

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 pockmarked, 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.

ROBLE BEVERAGE,
Middleburg, Loudoun Co. Va. Sep. 21—66.

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.

Fresh Burnt Lime.

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

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 & Townner,
Shepherdstown, Sept. 27.

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 & TOWNNER,
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. COLLENS,
Front street, Ball.
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 Bigely.
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 subjected to. I have not a doubt but that I shall be the means of your disposing of a great quantity of the Elixir in this part of the country. I am, Sir, &c.
CHAS. A. SPARKS.

Lee's Worm Lozenges.

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

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the ITCH.

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

Lee's genuine Persian Lotion.

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

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops,

warranted to cure if taken according to the directions.

Lee's Grand Restorative and Nervous Cordial,

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

Lee's Essence and Extracts of Mustard,

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

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific,

A certain and effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhoea.

Lee's Tooth Ach Drops,

which give immediate relief.

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

Lee's Eye Water,

a certain cure for sore eyes.

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

Lee's Corn Plaster,

for removing and destroying corns; Sold on most pleasing terms wholesale, by the Proprietor, at his Family Medicine 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.

Fall Goods.

The subscribers have commenced opening their supply of
New Fall Goods,
And will be regularly receiving until their assortment is complete.
Jas. S. Lane & Townner,
Shepherdstown, Sept. 27.

Land at Auction.

proposed who were unfavorable to the queen, but they were all hanged.

Memorie of Bergami.—A pamphlet, professing to be written by himself, has been published in Paris. He affirms that he twice saved the life of her royal highness, and thence arose a feeling of gratitude in the mind of the princess.

The boatman engaged about London, to the number of 18,000, have presented an address to the queen.

Corn Exchange, Oct. 2.—Our market was abundantly supplied with wheat this morning from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, of which there was considerable quantity from those counties which remained over from the arrivals of last Monday, and which could not be disposed of on account of its inferior quality. Scarce a sale could be made to day, although the finest samples were offered full 5s. per quarter lower than on last Monday; all other descriptions are unsaleable, and bear only a nominal value, from 30s. to 50 p. per quarter.

LONDON, OCT. 2.
Private accounts have been received from Rio Janeiro, dated August 7. They are of rather an important nature, inasmuch as they lead to the belief that the Brazils are by no means in a settled state, and that it is not improbable the revolution in Portugal will extend itself across the Atlantic. Letters from Bahia, Pernambuco, and other northern parts of the Brazils, from houses of the first respectability, are written evidently under the apprehension of the occurrence of some important event, and it is even more than expected, that the projected revolution in Portugal was known in the Brazils so early as June last.

The communications to which we refer are written in a very guarded manner. The writer of one from Bahia does not venture to say more than express his wish that the British government would dispatch a naval force to the Brazils, which might on an emergency, afford protection to British subjects and their property. Should the example of the inhabitants of Oporto be followed by the Brazilians, revolution will first manifest itself in the northern provinces.

We state again from authority that there is no foundation whatever for the assertion, that several sails of the line, with 40 frigates and other ships to carry troops, are fitting out for an expedition.

It appears by letters from Malta, which we have inspected, that the British merchants in Sicily continued to be greatly apprehensive for the safety of their persons and property, and had applied to the government at Malta for British ships to protect them. The following is an extract from one of them:

"MALTA, AUG. 27.
"At present all is anarchy and confusion in Sicily; movable property is considered very unsafe by British merchants, who write in great alarm, and applications have been made to the government of this island for vessels of war to anchor off Palermo and Messina, to afford protection in case of need. Several individuals have embarked their property in ships along the coast. I still hope that the Sicilians will succeed in their struggle for liberty."

Since our last we have received the Paris Journals of Thursday and Friday. Those of the latter day, with the exception of the liberal Journals, stop the press to notice the *arrestment* of the Duchess de Berri of a Prince.

The *Moniteur* announces this auspicious event as follows:

FIVE O'CLOCK, A. M. SEPT. 29.
We stop the press. The cannon responds. Her Royal Highness the Duchess de Berri is happily delivered of a Prince.

The *Gazette* de France adds, The mother and child are doing favorably.

The following account of this important event is copied from a London paper:

The Paris papers of Saturday arrived this morning. One half of the *Moniteur* is filled with an official account of the young Prince. It appears that the *arrestment* of the Duchess de Berri took place sooner than was expected. Her two female attendants, Mesdames de Lathair and Bourgeois, left the Duchess perfectly well in bed, and had retired to their several apartments, leaving the doors which communicated with the Princess' room, open. In thirty-five minutes after they were awake by the cries of the Princess, who informed them that she felt the pains of labour. Madame Bourgeois ran to the bed of the Princess, rang the bells, and on lighting the lamp, instantly perceived that the Princess was just delivered of a male child. The Princess having also informed herself of this fact, exclaimed, "O! what happiness! It is a boy! It is God who sent him to us." Madame de Lathair, the other attendant, went to call M. Deneux, her Royal Highness' *accoucheur*. On her return the Princess desired that as many persons as possible should be admitted to testify the actual birth. A great number of the garde du corps of Monsieur and of the national guard on duty, including Marshal Suchet, Duke of Albufera, arrived, and were eye witnesses of the situation of the mother and infant, and it was not until after their arrival, and in their presence, M. Deneux performed the necessary surgical operation. During this time the Princess conversed freely with the people about her. Some wine of Jurancon and a clove of garlic had been sent to her royal highness from Pau. She desired that the child should taste the wine, which was done. This was in commemoration of the birthday of Henry IV. when

a like ceremony was performed. The flagon used on this occasion is said to have been the same. The depositions of the several persons present occupy several columns. The names of the young Prince are Henri Charles Ferdinand Dieu donne (God's gift), Duke of Bordeaux. It is said to be extremely well formed, and endowed with more than ordinary vigour.

Extract of a letter, dated Corfu, Sept. 2, 1820.
On Monday last, the Preveza was surrendered to the forces of the Grand Seigneur by Veli Pacha, second son of Ali Pacha, who went on board the Turkish admiral's ship and surrendered himself; they say that both he and Meomet Pacha, the younger brother who commanded at Parga, have been sent prisoners to Constantinople. Pasha Bey is also said to have entered Janina at the head of 12,000 troops, and that Ali Pacha had retired into a fortress with only five hundred men who were all that had remained faithful to him. The news of his death or capture is daily expected.

According to accounts from Constantinople, the Sultan had declared the various territories which Ali Pacha had successively added to his Pachaic to be restored to their original political condition, and to be free from any taxes or contributions for the period of three years.

In consequence of this intelligence the Parguinote emigrants who remain here have sent a deputation to Constantinople to solicit the restoration of their territory.

Mr. Brougham was actively engaged in preparing for the Queen's defence. The Queen had not intimated any desire to attend in the House of Lords during the progress of her defence.

The Italian witnesses, in favor of the Queen, were constantly arriving, by dozens, half dozens, in pairs, and singly. The examination was to commence in the house of lords on the 3d of October, the day after the date of our last paper by the White Oak.

Countess Oldi, Bergami's sister, attended by a physician, had also passed through Paris, on her way to London.

It appears by the language of the Emperor Alexander, in his speech at the opening of the Polish diet, on the 13th of Sept. that the recent changes in Spain, Naples, and Portugal, are meditated at St. Petersburg, with no friendly eye. The progress of the revolution is ascribed to the "spirit of evil" in one part of Europe, and the heaping of crimes and convulsions on each other.

The Spanish Cortes has agreed to a project of a law relative to an political amnesty and perpetual oblivion of all political offences in the transmarine possessions of the monarchy.

VIENNA, SEPT. 16.
The Prince de Cimitole, who was despatched to Petersburg and London, by the present government of Naples, has returned to Naples, after remaining here a fortnight. It was signified to him that the great Powers of Europe had agreed not to recognize the present state of things in the kingdom of the Sicilies—a state brought about by a military force; and that they could not receive an envoy from a power established by this military force.

The last news from Constantinople are very unfavorable for Ali Pacha. The troops of the Grand Seigneur close in upon him more and more, and he will have a difficulty in escaping. Tricla and Berat are in the hands of the Ottoman Porte. According to news from Trieste, an assault made on Berat had failed.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, OCT. 30.

Yesterday forenoon the brig White Oak, Capt. Fowler, arrived at this port in the very short passage of 32 days from Liverpool, bringing London dates to the 2d of October; and in the afternoon the ship Importer, capt. Lee, came in, in the still more remarkably short passage of 20 days from the same port. To the politeness of capt. Lee, we are indebted for London papers to the evening of the 4th inst. and the Liverpool Mercury of the 6th. From them we have selected for our paper to-day, a variety of interesting matter. Among our extracts will be found a letter addressed to the King of England in behalf of the Queen, by Sir Charles Phillips, the celebrated Irish Orator. The house of lords met on the 3d of Oct. the day to which they adjourned, and proceeded in the trial of the Queen. The streets of London leading to the house, were thronged with a much greater crowd than had appeared at any former period of the trial. Between ten and eleven o'clock, it seemed (says the London Chronicle), as if all the populace of London and the vicinity had collected between Blackfriars' bridge and Millbank, covering not only the Strand and the space from Whitehall southward, but Blackfriars', Waterloo and Westminster bridges and every intermediate street from which a view of the river could be had, or hoped for. In these latter places we fear, that many must have been hurt, a continual rush into them appearing to have made each crowd one jammed mass of live flesh. At eleven o'clock, although a great part of the procession had passed, it was impossible to get nearer to Waterloo bridge than the houses on the north side of the Strand, opposite to it. From one of our informants who took post in Palace yard, we learn, that the number of boats far exceeded that collected by any of the annual shows on the water. Among these three large steam-vessels, filled with passengers, made a conspicuous figure. A very large barge, with flags and a band of

music, contained the chiefs of the procession, and many female. Guns were frequently fired from the wharfs and from barges. The weather had been extremely fine, almost every boat on the river is supposed to have been engaged either by the interested, or the curious.

Fortunately the Peers had, for the most part, reached their House, before the passage through Parliament street, became greatly obstructed. The Dukes of York, Wellington and Devonshire went on horseback, within a few minutes of each other, and with little notice from the populace. Shortly before 10 o'clock, the Lord Chancellor entered the House and prayers were immediately read. After calling over the names of the Peers, the counsel for and against the queen were called in. The confusion created by their entrance having subsided, Mr. Brougham commenced his defence of the queen in a speech occupying the best part of two days. After him followed Mr. Williams on the same side, who had not closed at a late hour on the evening of the 4th of October.

An article from Dover of the 1st of Oct. announces the arrival there from Boulogne of 12 or 13 witnesses for the queen, and adds they were all well dressed, and their clothes appeared quite new; indeed it is said they were all rigged at Boulogne. The Countess of Oldi had not arrived.

Letters from Burgundy state, that the vintage of the present season will not amount to more than a half, or at the very utmost, to two thirds of that of last year. The quality of the wine, it is added, will be nearly the same as that of 1819.

A chemist at Paris has invented a soap for the beard, which will take it off without the use of a razor!!

REPUBLIC OF COLUMBIA.

We have been favored with the following extracts of letters recently received in this city. The able manner in which the writer speaks of the subjects treated of, cannot fail to interest all who entertain feelings friendly to the cause of liberty in this country.

AMERICAN.
JUAN GUERO, MARGARITA,
10th September, 1820.

The General Congress, which will form a permanent Constitution for the Republic of Columbia, convenes at the city of Cucuta, upon the confines of Venezuela and New Grenada, on the 1st of January next. It is probable you have already received by the way of St. Thomas, the latest intelligence from the Spanish Main; since the occupation of the Coast by the Spaniards, and the neutral trade to St. Thomas, give earlier information to that point than to this, although you may not be in the habit of consulting the city of Angostura, on the Orinoco, and the several commanding generals, to the propositions of General Morillo for an armistice. They breathe a similar spirit of independence, and united with the very general feeling manifested in every quarter of the country, even in the actual possession of the Royalists, in favor of the cause of independence—there can exist little doubt as to the prevailing sentiment in this country, being that of separation from Spain.

It remains to be ascertained what may be the disposition of the Cortes, and whether upon its continued hostility, any serious change can be effected in the resolutions of the Government and people of this country: The Cortes in my opinion, may by cruel and unwise measures, prolong the contest and add to the very unwholesome feelings now prevalent against Old Spain and her citizens; but of the final result of the war, there can be little doubt. Indeed nothing but divisions among themselves have enabled the Spaniards to continue it to this protracted period. It is probable that the Cortes, aware of this determination, may in the first instance, endeavour to make some advantageous commercial arrangement; but ultimately they will resolve to procure the most favorable terms with South America, and hope by recognizing their independence, to obliterate a recollection of the oppression of three centuries, and the unparalleled cruelties of the present struggle. I have not sufficient knowledge for the foundation of the opinion as to the precise character of the constitution they may adopt at Cucuta this winter.

There is however, a strong desire with many to imitate as far as practicable the constitution of the U. States, though many of their public documents, from motives of policy in regard to Europe, induce the idea that it will require some modification, to be adopted to the present education, habits and feelings of the people.

General Bolivar may possibly rest satisfied with the entire possession of the interior of the country, from the Magdalena to the Orinoco; and with the command of its resources by means of its great outlets, the Orinoco, Maracaybo, Magdalena, and Atrato, emptying into the Gulf of Darien. These secure to him a free intercourse with other nations, though the Royalists occupy at present the principal ports of the sea coast.

The possession of St. Martha, Carthage, and Maracaybo, will enable the fleet to blockade Porto Cabello, the seaport of Valencia, and Lagayra, the seaport of Caracas—while a simultaneous investment by land must lead directly to the destruction of Morillo's army, although with much hard fighting; or ultimately starve him out before the Cortes can reinforce him in the ensuing spring, even should such be their determination. Though the late successful operations on the Magdalena, you are no doubt ac-

quainted as well as with the result of a perfidious attack on General Bolivar by La Torre, and its disastrous consequences to the Spanish troops—a just retribution for the violation of an armistice.

The Union desired, and very generally approved by the people, between Venezuela and New Grenada, under the title of Columbia, by which the debts of each province are assumed to be paid out of the funds of the general government, has not only created a strong National feeling in this country; but has greatly contributed to the establishment of a confidence by other nations in their engagements. It is understood, also, that a very large and adequate supply of arms and munitions of war, have been introduced this season on the Orinoco, by mercantile companies in Great Britain, France and the U. States; whilst at the same time, the very general defeat among the Greole portion of General Morillo's force, will have a decided moral influence on the operations of the campaign.

The deliberations of the Cortes in old Spain, are full of interest to the people of this country, &c. &c."

"St. Juan, Margarita,
29th Sept 1820.

On the 10th inst. you were advised fully of such suggestions as then occurred to me in relation to the situation and prospect of the struggle in this quarter. The affairs of the Patriots on the Main continue to present a favorable aspect, and the campaign seems to be approaching to a crisis. I have understood that General Bolivar has directed the provisional government at Angostura to repair to Cucuta, which induces the idea that he considers the country around Cucuta to be completely exempt from Spanish influence.

The defection among Morillo's Greole troops increases; a general and his entire division, in Barcelona, having gone over to the Patriots. If the Cortes resolve to prosecute the war, it is probable no efficient force will be sent out for one or two years; and in the mean time all Europe will be lighted up with a general war. The great apprehensions entertained in relation to this country, are on account of the internal jealousies and divisions consequent upon the absence of a common enemy, and the want of sufficient intelligence and preparation among the great body of the people. Peace and independence are, however, their first considerations, and any government, with the consent of the governed, would be a happy change from that practised for centuries by biggotted Spain.

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK ON LAKE ONTARIO.

FROM THE ALBANY STATESMAN.

Mr. Editor: I take the liberty to send you the following for publication. It is perhaps the most distressing shipwreck that ever occurred on Lake Ontario. I am, with due respect, &c.

H. CASE, Post Master.
LIVERPOOL, (ONONBAGA, CO) OCT. 16.

A gentleman who arrived at this place yesterday from Salmon River, gives the following account of the loss of the British Schooner Asp, of Fort George, (Newark) Capt. Prosser, from Newark, bound to Kingston. At day break on Thursday morning last, blowing a gale from the N.W., a vessel was descried in the Offing from the mouth of Salmon River. At eight o'clock she had driven in on the bar, and appeared to be a schooner with both masts along side. A man was seen standing at her night heads making some feeble signals of distress. We immediately manned a boat from the river, and several attempts were made to gain the wreck, but all in vain, the sea breaking over her in the most frightful manner. At 10 o'clock the wind having in some measure abated, we succeeded in boarding the wreck, and brought in James Youngs, seaman, and Miss Jane Gibson, an Irish lady, passenger, the only two survivors, out of 14 souls who left Fort George on Monday morning last. The lady was found lashed to the wildness much bruised, and in a state of insensibility. Youngs was apparently in a state of great exhaustion, kneeling by the house hold with a turn of cable round his waist. He had a finger broken on one hand, and a thumb on the other, and was otherwise much bruised. Youngs was a seaman, 35 years of age.

The lady was returning from Queenstown, U. C. to Quebec, on her way to Island. A gold watch, which she carried in her bosom, is the only article she has saved, the cabin being washed open, and the dead lights stove in, by the sea. All the passengers' baggage is supposed to have been lost. She states that she is twenty-four years of age; that she had been on visit to her brother at Queenstown, who died on May last, that there were several other passengers on board, five of whom, including a man, wife and child, died in the cabin before the schooner righted. She gives the following account of the loss of the vessel: Left Newark on Monday morning, with light breezes and pleasant weather. Monday night light air and calm. On Tuesday morning, at sunrise, a small cloud was seen in the N. W. The captain said we should have a squall, and ordered the sails reefed. At half past 8 o'clock the squall commenced with such violence we were obliged to lay to, and did not bear away again until Wednesday morning, about 8 o'clock, when it was supposed the gale was over. In less than two hours it commenced again, with redoubled violence; hove to, and continued to lie by until we capsized. Before noon the schooner had sprung a leak; the leak continued to gain on the pumps until

the slaves were all flout in the fore part, about 12 o'clock at night the cabin broke in, and the vessel floated to the surface. At 3 o'clock, the vessel being completely water-logged, fell over on her beam ends, and the lanyards were soon cut away, and she righted, with the loss of her masts. The captain continued at the helm, until back water rendered it useless. He then observed, the windlass was all that could save us; and all that were on deck immediately crowded around it, but the cold fresh water broke over us continually; death soon began to thin our numbers; captain Prosser was the last that died—about 5 o'clock he said he was numb, and must die; he soon after observed, that land was in sight, which were the last words he spoke. He was in every respect, as far as I am capable of judging an active, skilful seaman, and a valuable young man. He was married only the week before, to a young lady in the neighborhood of Fort Erie.

John McCollum, John Enoch, passengers, lost; a man, wife, and child, names not known; one passenger, do.; Capt. Prosser; Oliver, seaman; cook, name not known.

The dead bodies, nine in number, were all found in & about the wreck, & have been recently interred at the mouth of Salmon River.

NEW YORK, OCT. 23.

At a meeting of "The American Academy of Languages and Belles Lettres," held at the City Hall, in the city of New York, October 20, 1820, the following resolution and preamble were unanimously adopted:

As the proper education of youth is, in all communities, closely connected with public prosperity and honor, and as it is particularly important in the United States, that the coming generation should possess a correct knowledge of their own country, and patriotic attachment to its welfare.

Resolved, That a premium of not less than four hundred dollars, and a gold medal worth fifty dollars, be given to the author, being an American citizen, who, within two years, shall produce the best written history of the United States, and which work shall also contain a suitable exposition of the situation, character, and interests, absolute and relative, of the American Republic—calculated for a class book in Academies and Schools. This work is to be examined and approved by a committee of the Institution, in reference to the interest of its matter; the justness of its facts and principles; the purity, perspicuity, and its adaption to its intended purpose.

Though it is wished to interfere as little as possible with the freedom and judgment in authors, yet it will be expected, that the examining committee, in accepting a work which is to receive the premium and sanction of the society, will suggest the alteration of any word, phrase, or figure, which is not strictly pure and correct, according to the best usage of the English language.

By order of the Academy,
A. McLEOD, Recording Secretary.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT NEW HAVEN.

NEW HAVEN, OCT. 27.

A little past 12, last night, a fire broke out at the head of Long Wharf, in a corner store occupied by Messrs Hinman, Burritt, & Co. lumber merchants, and by two oystermen, and thence taking a due course down the wharf, destroyed every thing in its progress, till it reached the store of Mr John Graham, where about 4 o'clock, it was arrested by the pulling down of the building. Twenty-six stores, six out buildings, vast quantities of lumber, and several hundred hogheads of molasses, spirits, &c. fell a sacrifice to the flames.

None of the shipping received injury, except a New brig, owned by Prescott, and Sherman, and a loop from Rochester, which lost their masts and rigging.

This is the most destructive fire ever witnessed in New Haven. How it caught, or what amount of the property was insured, we have not yet been able to ascertain.

POLICE OFFICE.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 19, 1820.

There is no diminution in our bill of mortality, but the present cold weather may be the herald of returning health, to the few remaining inhabitants of this afflicted, desolated city. Our full population, including all classes of people, may be estimated at 9000. This population is composed of permanent residents, non-residents, those who remained here during the winter and spring months, transient persons, and blacks and people of colour.

If, as conjectured, not more than 2000, or 2500 souls remain, the desertion, or emigration, occasioned by the prevailing malarial and other causes, may be equal to 6000. Let the mortality be calculated upon the basis then of the population since August, and it is not to be paralleled in the melancholy annals of any section of the world. God grant that we are now in the last scene of this deep and affecting tragedy. The police guard is in its full strength, and every measure adopted, my great and abated fellow citizens may entertain few apprehensions as to the safety and protection of the city.
T. U. P. CHARLTON, Mayor.

BALTIMORE, OCT. 31.

Last Friday evening, a negro man who had travelled alone in a return hack from Washington to this city, was brought before justice Aiaquith, by a constable, who had arrested

him at the Washington turnpike gate, at the instance of a gentleman who was also travelling in another carriage from Washington eastward, and who suspected the negro of being a runaway slave, in consequence of some circumstances which had occurred in Washington. The negro man, who was well dressed, alleged that he was a free man, and in proof of his assertion, produced a small slip of paper on which was written as follows:—

"Registered in my office this 11th October 1820 as No 185 William Jones a dark man about twenty one years of age in July last short hair about five feet five inches high he is of a dark complexion and was free born he has a scar on the Right side of his face near his nose and on his Left Eye brow
Bears Robertson Edmond Shelby C^r
The name annexed to the paper is so badly written as to render it doubtful whether the above is correct; but there being no seal of any sort to authenticate the certificate, no state or county mentioned and its date being on Sunday, it tended to increase instead of lessening the suspicions which induced his arrest.—The man had in his possession fourteen eagles, eighteen half eagles and one quarter eagle; 15 gold, and about 80 silver dollars in silver; the gold and part of the silver were in a purse made of twisted wire; he states that he had come from Brunswick in Virginia was going to Philadelphia, and that a gentleman, whose name he mentioned had sent the money by him to pay a person in Philadelphia.

As there is no town named Brunswick in Virginia, and the other circumstances were calculated to excite doubts as to the truth of his statement, the man was committed to prison. We have been particular in making the above public, in hopes that it may lead to such further information, as may tend to obtain the man's speedy release from confinement, if he is innocent, or if he has improperly obtained the money, enable the owner to recover it.—*Gazette.*

FREDERICK TOWN, NOV. 4.

In the court of this county on Wednesday and Thursday last, negroes Peter and Kitty, the property of William Baker, an inhabitant of this county, were tried on a charge of having murdered their mistress, James Dixon and Robert N. Martin, Esquires were assigned as counsel by the court, who defended the prisoners with great zeal and ability; they were notwit standing found guilty of the murder charged, as of the first degree.

The evidence, stated, that Mrs Baker on the morning of the 23d day of August last, proceeded to the barn, not far distant from the dwelling house, to milk a cow in a stable there, and was seated on a stool milking, when Kitty seized her by the shoulders and drew her back, at which time Peter advanced and seized his mistress round the neck and choked her, after which he gave her several blows with a rake, but finding some difficulty in extinguishing life, obtained a bar fork with which he stabbed her in the shoulder. Having thus effected the murder, and but little blood issuing from the wounds, Peter caught a chicken which he killed, and with the blood covered the ends of cows horns, and then gave the alarm of his mistress's death, which they ascribed to the cow. The imposition succeeded for some little time, when suspicion arose, and on being charged with the crime, they voluntarily confessed themselves the perpetrators. Their confession were so strongly corroborated by circumstances as to preclude all doubts of their guilt.

This a foul and atrocious murder has been committed, attended by circumstances that render it most singular and unaccountable transaction. The murderers were young Peter, being about 17 and Kitty about 13 years of age, they had been brought up from infancy in their masters' family and had been supported by excellent character.—Their mistress had uniformly been kind to them, and there seemed to have existed the utmost cordiality.

OF WATER PROOF LIME.

German town, August 15, 1820.

DEAR SIR—On my return from the Falls of Niagara, I descended the great canal from Auburn to Utica, and had frequent opportunities of examining the frequent locks and locks, in the construction of which the "water proof lime" is found to subsist so valuable a purpose. Several gentlemen of intelligence employed in superintending these works assured me, that masonry, where this lime was used, could not be taken down without blasting, and the singular hardness of those portions of the mortar which I examined under water, induced me to credit what I heard with regard to its importance in hydraulic architecture. The property of hardening under water is that which constitutes the great value of this species of lime; but Judge Wright and Dr. Barton (to whom we are indebted for the application of it to the construction of locks and aqueducts) think that as it will adhere to shingles and boards as firmly as to stones, it may constitute a covering for houses, which will be impenetrable to rain, and will diminish the risk of fire. The intelligent members of the Agricultural Society will readily perceive how useful it will prove in forming floors for dairies, cellars, kitchens, &c. and in the construction of cisterns for holding water. It is probable too that granaries might be made with it, which would secure grain from harm and from rats; for, if I am not mistaken, the plaster formed by it, would prove too hard for rats to penetrate.

The stone from which this lime is made, will probably be found in many parts of the United States. It abounds in the

country adjacent to the route of the great canal. I saw great quantities of it at Vienna, in Ontario county, lying between strata of blue limestone, where it constituted a stratum of about two feet in thickness. The specimen I saw was obtained at Syracuse, near Salina. It is buried in the sand and broken exhibits an uniform whitish buff colored appearance throughout. It cannot be made to slack without great difficulty. It is, therefore, prepared for use by grinding it like plaster of Paris. To two parts of lime, one of clean coarse sand is added, with as much water as will give it the consistence of mortar. It is then used either in building or plastering the inside of cisterns, and dairies, both in the air and under water in a very short time. The following analysis was handed to me by Mr. Hudson, of Geneva, but I know not by whom it was made; nor can I vouch for its accuracy.

Of carbonic acid	85 parts
Line	25
Silice	15
Water	2
Oxide of iron	1

With sentiments of great regard, your most obedient,
SAML J. BROWN.

Mr. Reuben Hains.

"Deposited in the collection of the Agricultural Society."

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Departed this life on Sunday 1st ult. in the 24th year of her age, Mrs. MARY C. LACKLAND, consort of Mr. Matthew C. Lackland, merchant of the city of Richmond.

Tributes of funeral sympathy are the natural expressions of grateful love and agonizing grief. When well merited and impartially bestowed, they are equally just to departed worth, and consoling to surviving affection; and an amiable society, ever sensible to the wounds inflicted on any of its branches, readily presents the offering of its sympathy to soothe the pang of domestic affliction.

If the impartial testimony of a neighbor and friend may be confided in, the remorseless hand of death never snatched from the scene of life, a more estimable, and truly lovely member of society, than the amiable subject of the present brief notice. In the bloom of youth, health, and beauty—in the second year of a nuptial harmony and felicity, rarely equalled, but never exceeded—blessed with the love and esteem of family, neighbors, and friends, who rejoiced with her in the acquisition of a beautiful infant that had just opened its eyes to the light—suddenly, unexpectedly, during what at first seemed a refreshing sleep, a change took place, and in a few hours the gentle spirit of both mother and child were translated to a world of congenial innocence; leaving the still lovely semblance of life remaining, but never to be revived.

With how disconsoling a change! When he whose hand traced this painful record of domestic calamity, heard the summons of a neighbouring breakfast bell, his friend was happy in the possession of a beloved wife and the sweet pledge of their mutual affection—when the same bell announced the dinner hour, his friend was deprived of both, transferred at once from the light of joy to the darkness of untimely bereavement.

*O fatal, fatal stroke!
That all the pleasing fabric love has raised,
Of rare felicity,
In one sad moment broke!*—LITTLETON.

DEAD.
At Charlotte village, (Massachusetts) on the 26th September last, Col. DANIEL BOONE, the first settler of Kentucky, in the 90th year of his age. He was a native of Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

FROM THE RICHMOND COMMISSIONERS.

The works which the government of the United States is carrying on at Old Fort and the Rip Raps, are described as very commonly extensive and commanding.—Those upon the point, or the main land, are so far advanced as already to present about 70 embrasures, nearly completed. About one mile from this work is the extraordinary mound forming at the Rip Raps. It consists of stone, brought in vessels from various parts and emptied into the water, one load upon another. We understand the mound is intended to form a space of four acres above the surface of the water, and that about one and three eighths of an acre already appear above the surface. "A small house is raised upon the mound, to shelter the laborers in case of foul weather. The sand and other alluvial matter, works its way among the interstices of the stone, and imbeds it, somewhat like the rocky pavement of a street. It is supposed that the whole mound, in time, be firmly knitted together, and will defy the utmost violence of the winds and waves. An attempt will be made, it is said, to dig a well in the midst of the mound, down into the earth, for the purpose of supplying fresh water to the garrison.

We cannot trust ourselves with naming the number of pieces of cannon which are to be mounted on these works. We are afraid we exaggerate them. But these fortifications will be so strong as, with the assistance of steam frigates, to render any attempt of an enemy to pass them, extremely dangerous.

The Delaware 74 has been down, it is said, nearly two years. The one about to be put down may, it is supposed, in the present state of the arrangements of the yard, be launched in 10 or 11 months. Of course, this will depend upon the supply of cash from the Treasury of the United States.

SHIPWRECK.

A letter to the Editor of the *Norfolk Herald*, from Mr. Lyford, keeper of the Coffee House Books, dated *Norfolk, Oct. 31st*, says, that the Captain of a schooner from New York for Washington, (N. E. C.) arrived in town the night before, states, that his vessel had been cast away upon the Spit at Oeracoek, and that out of 18 persons, he was the only survivor. Mr. L. did not

see the Captain, but his informant told him, that the vessel, (neither whose name nor that of the Captain were mentioned to Mr. L.) was only 54 hours from New York, when she struck.—She had on board seven passengers, of whom five were females, and a cargo of crockery-ware and dry goods, named at New York. She struck at midnight; and the Captain stated that he saved himself, by being lashed to a spar, and buffing the waves until day light, when he drifted on shore. Mr. L. seems to conjecture she was the schooner, *Franklin, Captain Austin.*

From the Schenectady Cabinet.

Bald Eagle.—On Saturday last, Mr. T. Powell's son, Thomas, a lad about 12 years old, went out with a gun on the farm of his father, about three miles east of this city—He had not proceeded far before he espied a Bald Eagle, perched on a small tree—the lad crawled up under cover of a brush fence, where he rested his piece, fired and brought the Eagle to the ground; but not being otherwise than slightly injured in his wings, as soon as he touched the ground he made towards the boy with the fury of a tiger. The boy not being alarmed at the menacing attitude of the Eagle, crawled over the brush fence as soon as possible, and seized a snake (being unable to get his gun over) which proved insufficient; he at length produced a stake with which he beat the Eagle some time before he was able to level him. The Eagle measures seven and a half feet from the tip of one wing to the tip of the other; his talons are about three inches long, and he weighs about 10 or 12 pounds.

NOTICE.

THE members composing the volunteer company of cavalry, who served a short tour during the war, in the service of the U. S. under the command of the subscriber, are requested to

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMERS' REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the commencement, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance—no paper will be discontinued, except at the option of the Editor, until arrears are paid.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. All advertisements sent to the office without having the number of times for which they are to be inserted, designated, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

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

HENRY FRANCISCO THE LONG-LIVED.

The New York papers announce to us the recent death of HENRY FRANCISCO, at the astonishing age of one hundred and thirty four years. At this moment the following extract from Professor Silliman's Tour between Hartford and Quebec, will not be uninteresting:

The old man of the age of Louis XIV.

Two miles from Whitehall, on the Salem road to Albany, lives Henry Francisco, a native of France, and of a place which he pronounced *Essax*, but doubtless this is not the orthography, and the place was probably some obscure village, which may not be noticed in Maps and Gazetteers.

Having a few hours to spare before the departure of the steam boat for St. John's, in Canada, we rode out to see (probably the oldest man in America. He believes himself to be one hundred and thirty-four years old, and the country around believe him to be of this great age. When we arrived at his residence, (a plain farmer's house, not painted, rather out of repair, and much open to the wind,) he was up stairs, at his daily work of spooling and winding yarn. This occupation is auxiliary to that of his wife, who is a weaver—and, although more than eighty years old, she weaves six yard's a day, and the old man can supply her with more yarn than she can weave. Supposing he must be very feeble, we offered to go up stairs to him, but he soon came down, walking somewhat stooping, and supported by a staff, but with less apparent inconvenience than most persons exhibit at eighty five or ninety. His stature is of the middle size, and, although his person is rather delicate and slender, he stoops but little, even when unsupported. His complexion is very fair and delicate, and his expression bright, cheerful and intelligent. His features are handsome, and, considering that they have endured through one third part of a second century, they are regular, comely, and wonderfully undisturbed by the hand of time. His eyes are of a lively blue; his profile is Grecian, and very fine; his head is completely covered with the most beautiful and delicate white locks imaginable; they are so long and abundant as to fall gracefully from the crown of his head, parting regularly from a central point, and reaching down to his shoulders; his hair is perfectly snow white, except where it is thick in his neck—and when parted there it shows some few dark shades, the remnants of a former century.

He still retains the front teeth of his upper jaw; his mouth is not fallen in, like that of old people generally, and his lips, particularly, are like those of middle life; his voice is strong and sweet toned, although a little tremulous; his hearing very little impaired, so that a voice of usual strength, with distinct articulation, enables him to understand; his eye sight is sufficient for his work; and he distinguishes large prints, such as the title page of the Bible, without glasses; his health is good, and has always been so, except that he has now a cough and expectoration.

He informed us that his father, driven out of France by religious persecution, fled to Amsterdam; by his account it must have been on account of the persecutions of the French protestants, or Hugonots, in the latter part of the reign of Louis XIV. At Amsterdam, his father married his mother, a Dutch woman, five years before he was born, and, before that event, returned with her into France. When he was five years

old, his father again fled on account of "de religion," as he expressed it, (for his language, although very intelligible English, is marked by French peculiarities.) He says, he well remembers their flight, and that it was in the winter.

From these dates we are enabled to fix the time of his birth, provided he is correct in the main fact; for he says he was present at Queen Anne's coronation, and was then sixteen years old, the 31st day of May, old style. His father, (as he asserts) after his return from Holland, had again been driven from France, by persecution, and the second time took refuge in Holland, and afterwards in England, where he resided, with his family, at the time of the coronation of Queen Anne, in 1702. This makes Francisco to have been born in 1686; to have been expelled from France in 1691, and therefore to have completed his hundred and thirty-third year on the 11th of last June; or, advanced, he is now more than three months advanced in his hundred and thirty-fourth year. It is notorious, that about this time multitudes of French protestants fled, on account of the persecutions of Louis XIV., resulting from the revocation of the edict of Nantz, which occurred October 12, 1685; and, notwithstanding the guards upon the frontiers, and other measures of precaution or rigor, to prevent emigration, it is well known that, for years, multitudes continued to make their escape, and that thus Louis lost six hundred thousand of his best and most useful subjects. I asked Francisco if he saw Queen Anne crowned? He replied with great animation, and with an elevated voice, "Ah! that I did, and a fine looking woman she was too, as any day you will see now a days."

He said he fought in all Queen Anne's wars, and was at many battles, and under many commanders, but his memory fails, and he cannot remember their names, except the Duke of Marlborough, who was one of them.

He has been much cut up by wounds, which he shewed us, but cannot always give a very distinct account of his warfare.

He came out, with his father, from England, to New York, probably early in the last century, but cannot remember the date.

Henry Francisco has been, all his life, a very active and energetic, although not a stout framed man. He was formerly fond of spirits, and did, for a certain period, drink more than was proper, but that habit appears to have been long abandoned.

In other respects he has been remarkably abstemious, eating but little, and particularly abstaining almost entirely from animal food, his favorite articles being tea, bread and butter, and baked apples. His wife said that, after such a breakfast, he would go out and work till noon; then dine upon the same, if he could get it, and then take the same at night, and particularly that he always drank tea, whenever he could obtain it, three cups at a time, three times a day.

The oldest person in the vicinity remembers Francisco, as being always, from their earliest recollection, much older than themselves; and a Mr Fuller, who recently died here, between 80 and 90 years of age, thought Francisco was one hundred and forty.

On the whole, although the evidence rests, in a degree, on his own credibility, still, as many things corroborate it, and as his character appears remarkably sincere, guileless, and affectionate, I am inclined to believe that he is as old as he is stated to be. He is really a most remarkable and interesting old man; there is nothing, either in his person or dress, of the negligence and squalidness of extreme age, especially when not in elevated circumstances; on the contrary, he is agreeable and attractive, and were he dressed in a superior manner, and placed in a handsome and well furnished apartment, he would be a most beautiful old man.

Little could I have expected to converse, and shake hands with a man who had been a soldier in most of the wars of this country for one hundred years—who, more than a century ago, fought under Marlborough, in the wars of Queen Anne, and who, (already grown up to manhood,) saw her crowned

one hundred and seventeen years since; who, one hundred and twenty eight years ago, and in the century before the last, was driven from France by the proud, magnificent, and intolerant Louis XIV, and who has lived a forty fourth part of all the time that the human race have occupied this globe!

What an interview! It is like seeing one come back from the dead, to relate the events of centuries, now swallowed up in the abyss of time! Except his cough, which, they told us, had not been of long standing, we saw nothing in Francisco's appearance that might indicate a speedy dissolution, and he seemed to have sufficient mental and bodily powers, to endure for years yet to come.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Extracts from late English papers, received at the Office of the New York National Advocate.

ADDRESS TO THE KING.

At a meeting of the Town Council of Forfar, held on the 18th current, Deacon Roger proposed for the adoption of the Council two addresses—one to the King—another to the Queen, relative to the pending trial.—The deacon stated, that he believed it to be customary with corporated bodies, to present addresses to the Crown, concerning occurrences which agitated the public mind.—Now, although he was a plain blunt man, and never troubled himself with political matters, yet he should yield to none in veneration to his Sovereign; and he had therefore drawn up an address, in language of the warmest panegyric to which he hoped the Council would agree. The following is a copy of the address which the Deacon proposed should be presented to the King, through the medium of Lord Sidmouth:—

"We, your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the Magistrates and Town-council of Forfar, in Common Council assembled, beg leave to approach your Majesty at this juncture, with sentiments of the utmost reverence and respect. While addresses from every quarter are pouring into Her Majesty the Queen, we beg leave to express our astonishment that no corporation within your kingdom has presented to you an address of condolence, upon the miserable and forlorn condition in which you must necessarily be placed by the slender allegations which have been handed on your Royal Consort—If, during six years pilgrimage to various quarters of the globe, excluded from the bed and board of your Majesty, she has forgot the dignity of her high station, it was certainly generous and noble in your Majesty to lay aside personal considerations, and through the medium of your ministers, to have her brought to trial, for the sole purpose of vindicating the insulted honor and dignity of the kingdom. We know your Majesty to be pious and chaste, and not given to libidinous courses; and while the allegations against your Royal Consort must have created sentiments of horror in your virtuous mind, we beg leave to profess our unfeigned respect for the self command which your Majesty has shown, by laying aside all personal considerations, and every feeling but that of zeal for the insulted honor of the country. We have heard with delight of your Majesty's patient and forgiving temper; and we have no doubt, should your Royal Consort be acquitted of her imputed crimes, your Majesty will hail the event as one of the most auspicious in your life; and that you will rapturously take your insulted and injured Queen to your arms, administer the balm of consolation to her wounded feelings, and bring her staidorous and treacherous foes to condign punishment.

THE FANDANGO.

In the Attorney-General's statement of the case for the prosecution, on Monday se'night we find some remarks on the performances of one Mahomet, which had a prejudice against her Majesty, that it requires only a perusal of the following passages in Bourgoing's works on Spain, to obliterate from the minds of her judges. It will there appear that the dancing exhibitions of Mahomet, so much dwelt upon by the Attorney-general, are neither more nor less than the fandango in its original form, as introduced into Spain by the Moors:—

"No sooner is it begun at a ball, than every countenance becomes animated; and even those who, by their age and profession, are most obliged to gravity, have much difficulty in preventing themselves from joining in the cadence. It is related on this subject, that the Court of Rome, scandalized that a country renowned for the purity of its faith, should not long ago have proscribed this profane dance; resolving to pronounce its formal condemnation. A consistory assembly, the prosecution of the fandango was begun according to rule; and sentence was about to be thundered against it; when one of the judges judiciously observed, that a criminal ought not to be condemned without

being heard. The observation had weight with the assembly. Two Spaniards were brought before it; and to the sound of the instruments, displayed all the graces of the fandango. The severity of the judges was not proof against the exhibition; their austere countenances began to relax; they rose from their seats, and their arms and their legs soon found their former suppleances.—The consistory hall was changed into a dancing room, and the fandango was acquitted. The fandango is different, according to the places in which it is practiced. It is frequently called for at the theatres, and generally closes private balls."

The very favorable opinions now generally entertained respecting the talents of her Majesty, received some corroboration from that which was expressed of her at an early period of life, by one who must be allowed to be a competent judge. In that respect, the celebrated Count Mirabeau. In a letter written at Brunswick, October 17, 1786, after noting the arrival, at the Court of Brunswick, of the Duke of York, and his reception of him by the Dutchess of Brunswick and courtiers, he proceeds to say, "I do not, however, believe that there is any question concerning the marriage of the Princess Caroline, who is a most amiable, lively playful witty, and handsome lady."

Anecdote of her Majesty.—A woman in humble condition, understanding that the Queen was suffering under a false charge, and was destitute of the pecuniary means of repelling it, conveyed a letter to her, expressive of her deep sympathy, and containing £100 the whole of her property. Her Majesty, pleased with this expression of simplicity and disinterested ardor, sent for the warm-hearted stranger, and expressed her warm acknowledgements, at the same time assuring her that she should triumph over her enemies, and she possessed all the means of doing so, pecuniary ones. Her Majesty took from her pocket a costly gold watch, and desired her to keep it as evidence of the esteem she should always feel for so worthy and sincere a friend.

Her Majesty's visit to Woolwich.—A circumstance occurred on her Majesty's arrival at Woolwich, which has not been noticed by any of the public prints. Orders (verbally) had been given to the men employed in the dock yards and arsenal, not to leave their work when her Majesty passed down the River; and they were strictly enjoined not to show any expression of their feelings in favor of her Majesty. At five o'clock in the afternoon, shouts of "The Queen!" were heard in the yard, and in a moment almost every man employed there rushed simultaneously on the side of the Thames, huzzing, clapping their hands, cheering her Majesty, and crying "Long live the Queen!"

An article dated Berlin, Sept. 5, says—"The trial of the Queen of England, causes here, as in all Germany, a lively sensation. It is spoken of in all public places. The men admire the manly eloquence of her Majesty, and her courage and defender, Mr. Brougham, and drink to his honor and that of his august client, in the best wine of Germany. As to our women, the remarkable trial recalls to them the famous poem of Schiller—"The Merit of Women." They pity the fate of the famous *Non mi Ricordo*, who stammers and puzzles himself when he is obliged to answer the pressing questions of Mr. Brougham. Since the commencement of the depositions of the witnesses before the house of Lords, we are more occupied with the trial here than with the events of Naples and Sicily."

The opening speech of the King's Attorney-General, containing charges against the Queen, printed in a handsome and expensive style, and wholly unaccompanied by evidence, has been for sometime gratuitously circulated in the neighborhood of Leeds, by persons holding offices under his Majesty's government. Leeds Mercury.

DIGEST FROM LONDON PAPERS.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

The London Courier of October 23, announces the publication of the 46th number of the Quarterly Review, on the following day.

The 67th number of the Edinburgh Review is advertised in the same paper. In the list of its contents, we observe an article on the "Sketch Book of Geoffrey Crayon," and one headed France. It contains nothing with regard to the Queen's case. In the article on "the Sketch Book," the following opinion is given of the North American Review.

"The North American Review, published at Boston, appears to us to be by far the best and most promising production of the press of that country, that has ever come to our hands. It is written with great learning, spirit, and ability, on a great variety of subjects; and abounds with profound and original discussions on the most interesting topics. The work is of a powerful and masculine character, and it is decidedly suffe-

Sale of Bank Stock.

From Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

THE SILENT EVE.
The shades of night are hastening down,
To steep in blue the mountain's crown;
The sky is cloudless and serene;
The winds are pillow'd and the scene,
So beautiful, so wild, so sweet;
Where forests, fields, and waters meet,
Is bathed in such delicious hues,
Beneath the twilight's falling dews,
That man, afar from sorrow's sphere,
Might muse away his anguish here;
While, o'er his erring thoughts, subdued,
That quiet tranquillizing mood,
That tone of harmony, would steal,
Which poets feign, and artists feel.

Earth answers to the hues above—
The music ceases in the grove;
While none a breeze in wailing sighs
The branches of the silent firs,
That stretch their azure cones on high,
And shoot into the lucid sky.

Lol in the south a silver star
With amber radiance shines afar;
The eldest daughter of the night,
In glory warm, in beauty bright,
Thou diamond in the pathless dome
Of azure, white, and crimson cone,
Far—far, within the orbless blue,
A tiny lustre twinkles there,
With distant and unsteady light,
To catch the eye, then mock the sight,
Thou, as the stars of Dawn's sphere,
And drop their viewless curtains down,
The very veil that mantles earth,
Awakens thee to higher birth,
And bids thee glow, with purer ray,
Skillily on the tomb of Day.

Curious Facts in Natural History.

The examination of flowers by the microscope opens a new field of wonder to the inquiring naturalist; by which we are enabled to perceive that the minutest works of nature are adorned with the most consummate elegance and beauty. As one proof, from innumerable others that might be selected, I beg to subjoin John Hill's interesting account of what appeared on examining a carnation; first published in the Inspector No. 109. "The principal flower in this bouquet was a carnation, the fragrance of this led me to enjoy it frequently and nearly; the sense of smelling was not the only one affected on these occasions; while that was satiated with the powerful sweet, the ear was constantly attacked by an extremely soft but agreeable murmuring sound. It was easy to know that some animal, within the covert, must be the musician, and that the little noise must come from some little body suited to produce it. I instantly distended the lower part of the flower, and placing it in full light, could discover troops of little insects frisking and capering with wild joy among the narrow pedestals that supported the leaves, and the little threads that occupied the centre. I was not cruel enough to pull out any one of them for examination; but adapting a microscope to take in at one view, the whole base of the flower, I gave myself an opportunity of contemplating what they were about, and this for many days together without giving the least disturbance. Thus could I discover their economy, their passions, their enjoyments.

The microscope, on this occasion, had given what nature had denied to the objects of contemplation. The base of this flower extended itself under its influence to a vast plain; the slender stems of the leaves became trunks of so many stately cedars; the threads in the middle seemed columns of massy structure, supporting at the top their several ornaments; and the narrow spaces between were enlarged into walks, parterres, and terraces. On the polished bottom of these, brighter than Parian marble, walked in pairs, alone, or in larger companies, the winged inhabitants; these from the little dusky flies (for such only the naked eye would have shown them) were raised to glorious glittering animals, stained with living purple, and with a glossy gold that would have made all the labors of the loom contemptible in the comparison. I would, at leisure, as they walked together, admire their elegant limbs, their velvet shoulders, and their silken wings; their backs veined with the empyrean in its blue; and their eyes, each formed of a thousand others, out-glaring the little planes on a brilliant; above description, and too great almost for admiration. Here were the perfumed groves, the more than nirtle shades of the poet's fancy realized; here the little animals spent their days in joyful dalliance; or in the triumph of their little hearts, skipped after one another from stem to stem, among the painted trees; or winged their short flight to the close shadow of some broad leaf, to revel undisturbed in the heights of all felicity."
London Magazine.

BANKS OF THE OHIO.

A Vincennes (Indiana) paper of Sept. 12, states, that the situation of that place, was truly deplorable. Nearly one third of its population appears to be confined on beds of sickness, while the houses of the humane farmers in the vicinity, are crowded with our fugitive convalescents. Nor is this calamity confined to Vincennes—nearly all the towns on the waters of this state and Illinois are similarly afflicted. By some this is attributed solely to the unprecedented lowness of the streams; by others to this, combined with other causes.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, in the summer of 1820, a bound girl by the name of Briscilla Ingraham, about 14 years old.—The above reward will be paid for returning her to the subscriber. All persons are forbidden against harboring or employing said girl.
Nov. 1. CATHERINE NICHOLS.

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 that he will be enabled 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.

Save your Rags!

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

Fall Goods.

The subscribers have commenced opening their supply of

New Fall Goods,

And will be regularly receiving until their assortment is complete
Jas S. Lane & Towner,
Shepherdstown, Sept. 27.

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 Opegon 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 adaptation 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.

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. dec'd.—It lies about one mile from my farm.
W. P. F. Flood,
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, who cash is the only object for selling them, if any induce ment to purchasers, a short credit can be had for a part of the money—apply to
W. M. P. FLOOD,
Oct. 11—3d.

Jefferson County, To wit.

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

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

IN CHANCERY.
The defendants Hugh Williams Evans, & Prentiss 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 Prentiss & 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.

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.

CASH AND CHEAP

Fall & Winter Goods.

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

DAVID HUMPHREYS,
Corner of West and Washington Streets,
October 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, pigskins, hogheads, 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 stable 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 same court at the suit of Robert Worthington, and one at the suit of David H. Allen, assignee of Cordelia 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, Dep. for Danl. Morgan,
Oct. 25.

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.

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 1 Jannery; possession may 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—7.

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.

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—3d.

Fresh Burnt Lime.

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

Rifle Powder.

ONLY give it the proper direction and you will find it both quick and true—Also soft bar lead, shot and fire flints for sale.
Jas. S. Lane & Towner,
Shepherdstown, Sept. 13.

Save your Rags!

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

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