

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

Vol. IX.]

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1816.

[No. 434.

LORD BYRON.

The following pretty little effusion was written by this poet subsequently to his separation from his wife, and appears to be addressed to her. The reader is informed, that lady Byron, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of an admiral, and accomplished daughter of an admiral, has lately left his lordship's house and returned to her father, taking with her an infant child, after being little more than a year married.

FARE THEE WELL.

Fare thee well! and if for ever—
Still for ever, fare thee well!
Even though unloving, never
Gainst thee breast my heart rebel—
Would that breast were bared before thee
Where thy head so oft hath lain,
While that placid sleep came o'er thee
Which thou'rt ne'er content to know again;
Would that breast by thee glanced over,
Every inmost thought could show;
Then thou would'st at last discover
'Twas not well to spurn it so—
Though the world for this commend thee—
Though it smile upon the blow,
Even its praises must offend thee,
Founded on another's woe—
Though my many faults detached me,
Could no other arm be found
'T'han the one which once embraced me
'To inflict a scoreless wound?

Yet—oh, yet—thine self-deceiv'd not—
Love may sink in false decay,
But by sudden wrench, believe not,
Hearts can thus be torn away;
Still thine own life retaineth—
Still must mine—through bleeding—heat,
And the undying thought which paineth
Is—that we no more may meet—
These are words of deeper sorrow
Than the wail above the dead,
Both shall live—but every morrow
Wake us from a widow's bed.

And when thou would'st solace gather—
When our child's first accents flow—
Wilt thou teach her to say—"Father?"
Though his care she must forego?
When her little hand shall press thee—
When her lip to thine is prest—
Think of him whose prayer shall bless thee,
Think of him thy love had bless'd.
Should her lineaments resemble
Those thou never more may'st see—
Then thy heart will softly tremble
With a pulse yet true to me—
All my faults—perchance thou knowest—
All my madness—none can know;
All my hopes—where'er thou goest—
Whither—yet with thee they go—
Every feeling hath been shaken,
Pride—which not a world could bow—
Bows to thee—by thee forsaken,
Even my soul forsakes me now—
But thine done—all words are idle
Words from me are vainlier still,
But the thoughts we cannot bribe
Force their way without the will.
Fare thee well!—thus disunited—
Torn from every nearer tie—
Sear'd in heart—and lone—and blighted—
More than this I scarce can die—

Whether the following, which we copy from the London Courier, be the genuine production of Lady BYRON, we pretend not to judge. We think, however, that it cannot be regarded as unworthy of her, either in poetical merit, or in the tone of feeling that it discovers. It could hardly be expected however, that she should follow the example set by her noble consort, of laying such an effusion before the public.

OH! FORGET ME.

Oh forget me! and forget
The bright beams of our morning gleam,
Of loves and joys, which tinges yet
The memory of that faithless dream
Oh forget me—whether thou sail
Lonely in the Egean sea,
List to the wildering Arab's tale
Or plunge in nights of revelry.
For thee—whose stirring soul may rush
Where joy spreads forth her treacherous charm
Bold in thy towering pride to crush
The serpent's head of earth's poor harm—
If passion win thee to her gusts,
Let not thy thoughts to home be turned
Bear not that doubting heart which bursts
To think of peace-despised and spurned.
Oh! then forget me—and if time
Pluck from thy breast this rankling smart,
Uncheck'd by shame, unaw'd by crime,
Cling to some warm and kinder heart.

For me enough those sunny hours—
The heralds of this night of woe—
Which led me blind o'er paths of flowers
Breathing all sweets of bliss below—
Though, like the violets of the spring,
They opened to the light and died—
Though far they fled, on startled wing,
When love's shrunk back from injured pride;
Still were they sweetest, happiest, best,
That hope e'er formed in fancy's train,
The visions of that endless rest,
When truth and joy unite again.
But oh forget me!—till that hour
When all light worldly dreams shall fly,
When fame, & wealth, and rank, & power,
And even genius humbled lie—
Then, if one stormy thought gush in—
If lost affection still may live—
Believe that torn hearts, purged from sin,
May meet to love—and to forgive.

FOR SALE.

An elegant Gigg and Harness.

ALSO,
A healthy Negro Girl,
well acquainted with housework. Enquire of the Printer.
July 17.

WANTED.

A young man to attend in a store, one who is capable of doing business, and well recommended—no other need apply.—Inquire of the printer, or a note addressed to A. D. will be attended to immediately.
Charlestown July 17.

FOR SALE.

FRESH MILCH COWS,
with young calves, if immediate application be made to
RICHARD MSHERRY.
Lee Town July 17.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber's living about four miles from Hagers-town, & about one mile from Gen. Ringgold's, on Wednesday the 29th ult. a BLACK MARE COLT, two years old this spring, with a snip, a large switch tail, one of her hind feet white. The above reward and reasonable charges will be paid to any person who will return said stray, or give information to the subscriber, where she can be found.
ISAAC ROWLAND.
June 5, 1816.

CAUTION.

THE subscriber hereby cautions the public against hunting or ranging through his land, or entering his farm on any pretence whatsoever, as he is determined to prosecute every person who may be found trespassing as aforesaid, without discrimination.
BENJAMIN BEELER.
Mills-Grove, July 10.

Bank, Charlestown.

The Stock-holders in this Institution, are hereby notified, that the time for which the present Directors, were chosen to serve, will expire on the 31st inst. they are therefore particularly requested to meet at the Bank on the first day of August next, at 10 o'clock, to regulate the future proceeding of the Company.
WM. BROWN, Cashr.
July 10.

THE SUBSCRIBER

informs the public that he has opened a house of public entertainment in Charles-Town, Jefferson county, Virginia, at the old and noted stand, formerly owned and kept by Thomas Flagg, on the main street, at the sign of
WILKINSON'S INN.
He is plentifully supplied with all necessaries for the comfortable accommodation of those who may patronise him.
THOMAS WILKINSON.
July 3.

FUR & WOOL HATS,

Coarse and fine Shoes,
Knives and Forks, of almost every price and quality,
Handsaivs and Pen-knives, &c. &c. &c. for sale at the subscribers store, near the Market House.
JOHN CARLILE, & CO.
Charles Town, June 19.

PREPARE TO PAY

your Taxes in Virginia chartered paper, or specie.
THE subscribers will commence collecting the Taxes for the County of Jefferson, on the 1st day of July next, and as the Treasury Department of the state will receive no other but notes of the Chartered Banks of Virginia, or specie, in payment of the Public Revenue—all persons concerned are requested to be prepared with the above money, as no other can be received by us.
WILLIAM LITTLE,
JOHN B. HENRY,
Dep. Sh. for Van Rutherford.
June 19.

Last Notice.

THOSE who made purchases at the sale of the property of Ann Eversole, dec'd—also of the purchasers at the sale of the property of Giles Cook, jun. dec'd, will please take notice, that their notes became due on the first of April, and if not paid by the 10th of August, suits will be brought to August Court.
JOHN ABELL.
June 26.

FOR SALE,

A Handsome Coach,
finished off in the best style, with Morocco lining and spring Venetian blinds, but little the worse for wear, which will be sold very cheap.—Apply to the printer.
June 12.

HALLO! HO!

THE advertising noise has become so great, that it requires some exertion to be heard. Interest leads the world—and as it is the interest of the subscribers to sell goods, they propose to make it the interest of purchasers to deal with them. They now have a large store of FRESH GOODS, at Mr. Kearsley's corner, in Shepherd's Town, and are selling them remarkably cheap, where the following articles and many others may be had, viz.

Ladies' straw hats and bonnets, fine and coarse, trimmed and untrimmed
Kid and Morocco shoes of all colours
Leather shoes, coarse and fine
Parasols of newest fashion and umbrellas
Jacquet, book and leno muslins
Mill mulland fancy do. well assorted
Shirting muslins of all kinds
Coarse muslins of all descriptions
Gown silks of all colours, among which are white and black satins superfine
Figured silks in very great variety
Silk and damask shawls well assorted
Cotton shawls of all colours and sizes
Silk and cotton handkerchiefs assorted
Calicoes, a very extensive assortment
Embroidered cambricks of various colours
Linen cambricks and cambric muslins
Silk stockings, black and white
Cotton stockings, white, black and slate colours
Silk, beaver and kid gloves, long and short
Silk lace 6-4 wide white, black and green
Ribbons, fashionable in great variety
Cotton lace and thread, and cotton fringe assorted
Ginghams, good in quality and well assorted
Bombazines and bombazetts all colours
Black goods for mourning in great variety
Feather fans neatly assorted
Domestic cottons of all kinds
Nankeens, long and short pieces
Morocco hats, red, green and black
Men's Leghorn hats and suspenders
Blue broad cloths, an elegant assortment
Other fashionable cloths in great variety
Cassimeres, cassinets and Florentines
Waistcoat patterns assorted
Valvets, Velvets and Corduroys
Stockingettes and Bennett's cords
Irish linens, Diapers and Towelling
Ticklenburgs, Burlaps and Ozamburgs
Cotton yarn, boss and floss cotton
Bedtickings, counterpanes and checks
White, red and yellow flannels
Sweeping, scrubbing and shoe brushes
Queen's, China, a large assortment
China in complete sets and single
Plated, lustered and Japan'd ware
Wire and hair meal sifters
Looking glasses and flowered paper
Cheewing tobacco, snuff and Spanish cigars

A variety of school and other books
Writing paper, ink powder and pencils
Candlesticks, Iron, Brass and plated
Spades, Shovels, strap iron, and steel
Waldron's best cradling scythes
Bedstead caps, castors, and screws
Desk and Bureau locks and mounting
Iron rimmed knob locks and latches
Double and single plane bits, chisels and gouges
Knives and forks, penknives and razors
and a great variety of other hardware,
Loaf, lump and brown sugars
Coffee and Teas assorted
Wines and Spirits, French brandy, Gin
and Whisky
Common rum, and bottled porter
Sugar House and Havannah molasses
Best London white lead ground in oil
Flaxseed oil, and dry paints assorted
Coffee mills, sad irons, and curryscombs
Frying pans, bed cords, and hat covers
Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs and Ginger
Allum, Copperas, Indigo and Madder
Candles, soap, salts, Lee's Pills,
Laudanum, Godfrey's cordial peppermint
and other medicines,
With a vast variety of other things too tedious to mention.

KEARLEY & DAVENPORT.
Shepherd's Town, July 4.

JOHN CARLILE & Co.

Have just received and now opening, at their Store, near the Market House,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING GOODS,
Amongst which are, elegant black, brown, lead, and changeable Silks, Crossbar'd do. Bandanno, Flag, and Black Silk Handk'fs, Black, White, and Pink Crapes, Hat and Bonnet ditto, Cambricks, Leno and Jacquet Muslin, Calicoes, Curtin Calicoes, Sewing Silk, Black, White and Lead colored Hose, Chip, Straw and Silk Bonnets, Shawls, Handk'fs, Nankeens, Cords and Velvets, Irish Linen and Sheeting, Shirting Cambricks, Cloth and Cassimere, almost every price, colour and quality, with a general assortment of
Hardware and Groceries.
And almost every other article suitable for Town and Country. They will be sold off, on the lowest terms possible for Cash.
Charles Town, May 29.

ESTRAY.

CAME to my farm about the 1st of May, a small Iron Gray MARE, about 3 years old, and shod before.—The owner is requested to come and prove property, and take her away.
S. SLAUGHTER.
July 3.

Thomas S. Bennett & Co.

HAVE commenced the Mercantile business in Shepherd's Town, opposite Messrs. Selby & Swearingen's. They have a very general and extensive assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

selected from the latest importations, which they offer for sale on very accommodating terms.

THEY HAVE
Irish Linens and Sheetings
Elegant diaper and damask table Linens
Linen Cambricks, Kentings
Cambrick, Jacquet, Leno, Book and Mull Muslins, unusually cheap
India Muslins
Elegant plain and satin striped Muslins
Fancy Muslins of various descriptions
Shirting muslins of all kinds
Ladies and gentlemen's silk and cotton Hose
Ladies and gentlemen's white and black kid Gloves,
Silk Gloves,
Superb Laventine Shawls and Handkerchiefs, richly figured and plain
Lace Handkerchiefs
Italian and Canton Crapes of various colour
Laventines, Satins, and Double Florentines, black and other colours
Thread, Silk and Cotton Laces
Superfine Cloths and Kersimers
Second quality Cloths and Kersimers
Florentine and Marseilles Vestings
White Counterpanes
Russia Sheetings
Tickling Baggings
Home-made Linen
Plated Brille Bits and Stirrup Irons
A large assortment of Saddlery
China, Glass and Queen's Ware
A few elegant sets of plated Castors
Cheap Groceries and Liquors
Hardware and Cutlery
Waldron's double prime Cradling and Grass Scythes
Long's Suckles, &c. &c. &c.
May 30.

Wool Carding Machine.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his former customers and the public generally, that his WOOL CARDING MACHINES at Mr. Beeler's Fulling Mill, will be removed to Mr. Daniel Kable's Mill, formerly owned by John Lyons, on Bullskin, and will be in operation about the 25th of this month. The above Machines will be managed by an experienced hand, and every attention paid to render general satisfaction. They are supplied with cards of the first quality, and will, with the attention which they will have, insure as good work to customers as any other machines in this or the adjoining counties. It will be necessary for wool sent to the above machines to be well prepared, as it will be an advantage to the carding. The price for carding wool into rolls eight cents per pound.
JAMES WALKER.
Avon Mills, May 22.

W. & J. LANE,

Have just received a very general assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

which have been carefully selected for cash from the late arrivals this spring. They invite those who wish to purchase remarkable cheap goods to call and view their assortment, which consists in part of very cheap Irish Linens, Downas and Diaper, Cambrick and Mull Muslins, Dimities, Double Florence and Laventine Silks, rich Silk Shawls, Bandano, Barcelona and Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, Silk and Cotton Lingerie, Shirting Cottons, Calicoes and Chambrays, Marseilles and other Waistcoating, Plain and Ribb'd Stockingettes, elegant London Saxony Cloths, Cassimeres, Pansols and Silk Umbrellas, Ladies fashionable Straw Bonnets and Shoes, Belt cking and German Linens, Knives and Forks, Pen Knives, Waldron's Cradling and Grass Scythes, Scytle Stones, Flax Hackles, Straw, Glass and China Ware, Susquehanna Shad and Herrings, Sugars, Teas, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, sweet Oranges, Almonds, Raisins, Philberts, and Walnuts, Spirits and Brandy, Port and other Wines, Wrought and Cut Nails, Patent and other Medicines, Paina and Oil—all of which, having been well bought, are now offered at very reduced prices for cash, or on a short credit to particular customers.
Charles-Town, June 12.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, are requested to come and pay off their accounts immediately. The necessity of this request, must be obvious to every person interested, who has not already done so. He who owes, however, particularly those owing this just and reasonable request.
JOHN CARLILE.
Charles-town, June 12.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid.

BRITISH EXPEDITION TO ALGIERS

Extract of a letter, dated Tunis Bay, April 21, 1816.

"The contents of this letter you will receive as assigning a reason why the fleet has not returned to England ere this, as was generally expected. We all rendezvous at Mahon, consisting of as follows: Boyne 98, (flag ship of the commander in chief) capt. James Brisbane; Bombay 74, rear admiral Sir C. Penrose, capt. Bazeley; Berwick 74, capt. Bruce; Ajax 74, capt. Montague; Levanth 74, capt. Briggs; Montague 74, capt. P. Heywood; Tagus, capt. Deans Dundas; Clorinde; capt. Pechel; Erne, capt. R. Spencer; Pilot, capt. Nicholas; Benterer, capt. Ward; Sparrowhawk, capt. Burgoyne; Calypso, capt. Sisson, and four transports, with rocket boats, &c. Whilst making the necessary preparations for sailing, Lord Exmouth issued an order to the fleet, couched in very strong and animated terms, describing the service upon which we were about to proceed, and assigned to each ship the particular duty that he would be expected to perform in order to effect it. We arrived at Algiers on the 31st of March, having been preceded by the Tagus, capt. Dundas, which ship had been appointed by the commander in chief to convey a notification to the Dey of his approach, with what design, and what were the other terms he had to propose to him. The Dey not only refused to listen to the overture, but would not open the despatches, assigning, however, as his reason, (curious as it may appear, having shot himself; and that at any time he must call a Divan to consider the despatches. Lord Exmouth replied, in effect, that it was of no sort of use to think of offering excuses, or temporizing with the demands—they must be complied with: and as to the Divan, (he the Dey) could cut off his head at any moment, and he pleased, therefore their counsel could not have much to do with the matter. Whilst this reply was under consideration, the fleet was ordered to prepare for action, and be ready the next morning to anchor within a cable's length of the mole and batteries. But as it came on to blow very hard, and the wind right out the harbor, the fleet was prevented from moving; therefore Lord Exmouth instantly determined to go on shore. In a few hours he came off again to the fleet, having by his firm and resolute conduct, obtained all the principal terms that he required to the following effect: That all Sardinia and Genoaese slaves should be emancipated at 500 dollars a head, and all Neapolitans at 1000 a head. One third of the Neapolitans to be sent home immediately—the remainder when paid for. That the Dey should never go to war with Sardinia, (that power having placed itself under our naval protection) while peace remained between the Dey and England; and that, should war be made with either of the other powers, it should be carried on, with respect to prisoners taken, in the same manner as is observed by Christian nations.

"We here do not pretend to judge of the state policy that dictated the admiral's instructions, which should prefer making terms with such cruel, despotic wretches, rather than to seek to destroy all the means they possessed of effecting their wanton and hard-hearted crimes; but this we all know, that Algiers is a very strong place, defended by 286 guns, from 68 to 18 pounders; and had not the object been attained in the way it has, it must have cost us a great loss of lives, and this too before we could have taken up our position, from the heavy flanking batteries they have. The mole is the principal fort, upon which there is 97 pieces of ordnance, in three tiers, some of which are at a height of 45 feet above the level of the sea. They had besides 7000 infantry, and five frigates and four corvettes in the harbor.

"The admiral had directed that a proportion of seamen and marines from each ship was to storm the lower batteries, and spike the guns; whilst another division, with the rocket boats, should endeavor to destroy the place. The crews of our ships entered into a view of the combat with quite an enthusiastic feeling; they all appeared to have a

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Police of the City of London.

Mr. Bennett rose to move for a select committee to inquire into the state of the police of the metropolis. The question, he said, had been often before considered, in 1772, in 1791, and in 1812; but the labors of the last committee, as far as any beneficial result might have been looked for, amounted to nothing at all. Much curious matter might be found in the papers; such as regulations in the time of Edward I.; orders of Lord Burleigh, and other matter of the same description; but no practical benefits ensued. He should first state, that he considered the system of giving 40l. on conviction for offences of magnitude, a very bad one; the money was technically called blood-money; and the consequence was, that offenders were allowed to escape, till, by the progress of crime, they increased in value. The giving money in the way of rewards had also been found very pernicious on the same principle. There were no less than 120 fresh houses between Westminster-hall and Temple-bar. To these the profligate of all descriptions repaired as regularly as a merchant to his shop; and he felt a sort of repugnance that the police officers should associate in all this low debauchery, and laugh at the same board with the offenders. He considered the system of giving a fixed sum on conviction, as the cause of all this great increase of crime to be the uncertainty of our laws, and the chance that an offender always had of escape. If the punishments were less severe, but always certain, the number of offences would immediately diminish. At present there were 8700 penal offences in the English law, and Blackstone himself admitted that this formidable list of punishment, so far from lessening, increased the frequency of crime. Whether from compassion in the prosecutor, unwillingness in the witness, or a leaning towards mercy in the jury and judges, because they thought the punishment disproportioned to the offence, the number that escaped greatly exceeded that of those who were executed; while hardened offenders looking not to those who suffered, but to those who escaped, persevered the more in their iniquitous courses.

Another objection to the present system was the great expence of prosecution. It had been said, that the English law was open to every one, and so was the London tavern. But it was the expence that hindered us from hunting down offenders, and

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

OF THE ABORIGINES.

Interesting extract of a letter from Col. R. J. Meigs, dated Cherokee Agency, July 6, 1816.

"I received your letter dated the 24th of May last, with Mr. Boudinot's book, in which he attempts to prove, that the Indians of America are of Hebrew descent. The Cherokee have some laws and customs, both civil and religious, resembling the laws and regulations of the Jews; but he, who when, or from whence they were introduced, will perhaps forever remain undetermined. The feast of the First Fruits, is undoubtedly of religious origin. The name of this feast is the Green Corn Dance. This name gives it the character of the Feast of the First Fruits. I have attentively seen this dance performed. Some hundreds of males and females assemble in a square, perfectly level and clean, in the front of the national council house. They move in circles, males in one circle, and females in another, having a leader or master of the ceremonies; they move slowly by measured steps, circle with a noise, and then, as if by magic, no levity of action, their countenances are impressed, apparently, with religious awe. Their king, or head chief, was present, but not in the dance. Those in the circles were generally young people; they might be called singing men and singing women, for they all chanted a monotonous plaintive tune, which did not charm the ear, but the ensamble was pleasing. During the dance (perhaps an hour) not a word is spoken, ex-

cept by the Master of the Ceremonies, who seems well pleased with his honorable station. When the dance is concluded, the circles disperse, and are mixed with the surrounding spectators—all are merry and apparently happy; no cares or vexations are permitted to intrude themselves on that day.

ABLUTIONS.

"Formerly they had practised frequent washing; these were resorted to after going through bodily exercises—perhaps of dancing; the whole meeting, on such occasions, went to the clear stream and plunged in. This was intended to express that they were then cleansed from all moral impurity—that however they might have before done wrong, the wrong was now done away, and no more to be considered as any part of their character. This corresponds with my personal observations; for they never reproach each other of former deviations from right.

CITIES OF REFUGE.

"They formerly had cities of refuge whither persons who had killed a Cherokee might flee. This was an excellent institution, as it gave time for the passions of the friend of the deceased to subside. In some cases, compromises were made for pecuniary compensation, especially in cases of accidental character. They have since deviated from that wise custom, and in every instance required life for life, as forfeit without any qualification—but they have now returned to a more humane procedure, and, in some instances, make equitable discrimination.

"Although the institution of the Green Corn Dance, their Ablutions and Cities of Refuge, bear strong resemblance to Jewish customs and laws, yet they by no means prove that the American Indians are descended from the Jews; they only prove that the Religion of Nature corresponds with the Religion of the Jews, communicated to them by Moses by Divine command.

"I have never seen the distinctive visage of the Jews among all these people; but the visage of the Tartar is every where apparent. Yet, whether the American Indians are descended from the Tartars, or the Tartars from the American Indians, is yet problematical.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 23.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated HARRISBURG, JULY 20.

"About 9 o'clock, on the morning of Thursday, the 18th inst. a woman and two men arrived here, and put up at Bissel's tavern. One of the men called himself Birch, and the other Ozen D. Jones; the woman was called Miss Jones, and said to be the sister of Owen. One of the men, which of them I do not know, waited on the Governor of the Commonwealth, and had a conversation, touching the case of Richard Smith, being interrupted by the entrance into the room of a third person, the stranger requesting the governor would favor him with his company alone; this was refused; it was urged, and then peremptorily refused, upon which the stranger departed. I ought to inform you that it is understood here that some ten days ago the Governor had received at Selin's Grove, a letter by express, advising him that some desperate attempt was likely to be made by Mrs. Carson and others, to extort from him a pardon for the unfortunate Smith, who is now under sentence of death. It is believed that this information caused the governor to return to this place, which he reached on Wednesday, the day before the strangers arrived. There can be no doubt but it was the governor's knowledge of what was contemplated—the stranger's having no letter of introduction, and his manner and conversation, which induced the Governor, contrary to his usual custom, to refuse to this man a private audience.

"The general department of Miss Jones, her conversation about Carson, Smith, &c. &c. and the rumor which had previously got abroad, led to a suspicion that those people were not what they pretended to be, and that Miss Jones was no other than Mrs. Carson herself, although she frequently spoke of Mrs. Smith as of a third person, and even went so far as to declare that if she were Mrs. Smith, she would have presented the possibility of the Governor's having signed the warrant, &c. Suspicion being once excited, the strangers, who appeared to be acute and cunning observers of all that passed, took the alarm, and said that having failed in their object, they should go that night, Friday, as far as Middletown, on their return to Philadelphia. They accord-

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"About 9 o'clock, on the morning of Thursday, the 18th inst. a woman and two men arrived here, and put up at Bissel's tavern. One of the men called himself Birch, and the other Ozen D. Jones; the woman was called Miss Jones, and said to be the sister of Owen. One of the men, which of them I do not know, waited on the Governor of the Commonwealth, and had a conversation, touching the case of Richard Smith, being interrupted by the entrance into the room of a third person, the stranger requesting the governor would favor him with his company alone; this was refused; it was urged, and then peremptorily refused, upon which the stranger departed. I ought to inform you that it is understood here that some ten days ago the Governor had received at Selin's Grove, a letter by express, advising him that some desperate attempt was likely to be made by Mrs. Carson and others, to extort from him a pardon for the unfortunate Smith, who is now under sentence of death. It is believed that this information caused the governor to return to this place, which he reached on Wednesday, the day before the strangers arrived. There can be no doubt but it was the governor's knowledge of what was contemplated—the stranger's having no letter of introduction, and his manner and conversation, which induced the Governor, contrary to his usual custom, to refuse to this man a private audience.

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ingly sat out, but instead of going towards the city, they went up towards Selin's Grove.

"In the mean time depositions were taken and warrants issued against Mr. Birch, and Mr. and Miss Jones, and they were arrested at Armstrong's Tavern, about ten miles up the river, and brought back to this place. Miss Jones would have persuaded the two men to resist the officers of justice, but this they declined.

The prisoners were this morning brought before Judge Fahnestock, who after hearing the testimony, declared he would commit them; upon which Miss Jones desired that her commitment might be, and it accordingly was, made out in the name of Ann Smith, alias Carson. It was not five minutes before this avowal that Jones had insisted and she had occurred that she was his sister, and her name Jones. She had a bundle with her in the gig, in which was tied up a sailor's roundabout, check-shirt, &c.

"I just learn that the prisoners have applied for a Habeas Corpus, and are to be brought up before Judge Ellmaker. It is expected they will be re-committed for a conspiracy."

The Editor of this paper on Wednesday, the 10th inst. had satisfactory evidence of the existence of a wicked and desperate conspiracy against the governor, and lost no time in communicating by express, what he knew, to the Governor, and it probably was in consequence of this information that this diabolical scheme has been frustrated. As this conspiracy will in all probability undergo a legal investigation, we do not now think proper to publish any more on the subject. [Dem. Press.]

RICHMOND, July 23.
PUBLIC SQUARE.

We understand, that Mr. Godfrey has given in his plan for improving the Capitol Square—and the Executive has approved it. The Square is to be surrounded by enclosure of stone and iron.

The only approach for carriages will be on the side of the Square, near to the present residence of Mr. Robert Greenhow—There will be smaller gates on the other sides, for foot passengers—but one only for carriages, lest the Square should become too much a thorough fare for the residents of the city.

There will be a terrace around the Capitol; from which the descent down the hill will be gradually sloped by falls and terraces. The ravines on each side of the Capitol will be thrown into slopes, with walks. The Square in various directions will be planted with trees, and pierced into avenues—the barracks will most probably be removed from the site which they occupy—and perhaps from the square altogether.

The Museum will be erected on the east side of the Square, so as to face F street—The foundation is traced, and the digging is already commenced.

The Capitol itself is to receive various repairs, and embellishments, both within and without.

Circumstances may, for a short time delay, some of these intended improvements but the contracts will be formed, and the materials, it is hoped, will be collected as soon as possible.

From every account we can hear of Mr. Godfrey, he is an artist of great taste and ingenuity. Such, as have seen his plans, speak of their elegance in the highest terms.

FREDERICKSBURG July 17.

"In the midst of life we are in death."

Died on Saturday morning last Mr. Wm. Jones, youngest son of the late Mr. Charles Jones. The manner of his death deserves particular notice, both from the shocking circumstances attending it and as a solemn warning to others. The deceased kept a grocery shop—Having occasion to leave his shop on Friday after dinner he had closed the front door, and as he was going out at the back door, being hung the stamp of a segar which he had been smoking behind him into the shop. Immediately recollecting the impropriety of the act, he returned to see where it had fallen, when melancholy to relate a keg of powder issued into which the segar had fallen exploded! In an instant the house was blown to atoms, and the wretched author of the accident burnt and mangled in so shocking a manner, that in twelve hours after, during which he suffered inconceivable agonies, he was a lifeless corpse. He retained his senses to the last and related these particulars to his friends.

The house fortunately stood apart from any other building, and the flames being promptly extinguished no other damage was done, save breaking of windows in the neighborhood—The concussion was felt throughout the town.

The deceased was an industrious discreet young man, much respected among his acquaintances for the propriety of his deportment, and more for his filial piety. His death is a subject of general regret.

It has been our melancholy task to record three sudden and violent deaths in our town during the present month. This last should be a warning to those who incautiously keep powder in their stores. The danger, to which the property and lives of our citizens are exposed calls aloud upon the police of the town to restrain the practice.

CHARLESTON, JULY 18.
FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

We learn from Capt. MATHEA, of the British schooner *St. Ursula*, arrived here yesterday from the West-Indies, that on the 27th of June last he was in Carabona, on the Spanish Main, about 12 leagues south-east of Margarita, where he saw and conversed with General BOLIVAR, the leader of the South-American patriot army. General B. informed him, that he had about 5000 men under his command, well armed and disciplined, that his force was rapidly increasing—and that nearly all the effective men in the vicinity were joining his standard. General B. was waiting the arrival of General MARTI, his second in command, who was shortly expected from Cuera, with an augmentation of 600 men to his force, which had been recruited in that neighbourhood; when they joined him, he would immediately proceed to the attack of Cumana, against which the most sanguine expectations were entertained of success. It is the opinion of Captain Mathea, (who appears well versed in South American affairs,) that should this expedition prove successful, General Bolivar will push his conquests to many other places, and eventually become master of all the strong positions of the enemy on the seaboard.

CONCORD, (MASS.) JULY 11.
A FACT.

As ingenuity and perseverance are traits peculiarly obvious in the Native Sons of America, it may not be uninteresting to the enterprising mechanics and citizens in general to publish the following fact, which occurred in Fitchburg this day.

Captain Zachariah Sheldon, has hewed three hundred feet of large pine timber complete and taken off his own beard "sleek and smooth" with the same broad axe he used in hewing, in the space of eight hours—

BOSTON, July 16.

We were yesterday favored with Gibraltar papers to May the 25—they do not contain any news of importance. It appears by a letter from the British consul at Cadiz, that two Spanish vessels have been captured off Cadiz by a privateer, under the South American flag—probably the Romp, since arrived in the Chesapeake.

FROM EUROPE.

On Saturday arrived at this port the brig Brutus, capt. Meek, in 43 days from London. By this arrival, papers to the 31st of May have been received. The following are extracts.

Rome, May 12—our relations with the house of Austria are for sometime closely united, which we attribute to the necessity of preserving the Austrian shores from the Barbarians. The powers of Italy have concluded with the African pirates, treaties more or less humiliating; the court of Rome will withdraw itself from them. It is to be presumed that Austria will no longer submit to them, and the English vessels will not be always here to protect our coasts, so that we have great interest in forming close relations with Austria.

We are assured that his holiness the Pope, to save the Italian people on the sea shore, will make an appeal to all christian princes; and it is said that several have seriously assented to the necessity of repressing a system of robbery so scandalous. Some papers say, that there is an intention to colonize Africa, by destroying the Barbary Powers, founding a kingdom in those countries, and acknowledging for king of the new monarchy, the prince royal of Etruria, whose wisdom exceeds his years. The crown will be guaranteed to him by the powers of Europe and the Grand Seigneur.

The order of Malta will be re-established in Africa, and form a military order in the new kingdom: it will furnish officers for the army: enjoy its prerogative as far as they are compatible with the new order of things; and it will become an integral part of the state. The African ports will be open to the commerce of the European powers. Commerce and civilization will draw immense advantages from the execution of such a project.

PARIS, May 22—The palace and a number of houses at Vasto, in the Abruzzos, were destroyed on the 1st ult. in consequence of the eminence on which the town is built, having sunk at different points. According to letters of the 9th from Irun, Richard, ex-commissary in the army and an advocate, had been capitally convicted at Madrid, of being implicated in a conspiracy to assassinate his Catholic Majesty. Several of his accomplices including some Guerilla Officers, are in custody.

A letter from Madrid, contradicts in the most positive manner, that Gen. O'Donnell had been put to the rack. He had been thrown into prison at the time mentioned, and has been ever since endeavoring to obtain permission to be brought to a court martial, and has at length succeeded. His trial was to take place without delay.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.
PARIS, May 28—The public opinion weighs heavy on three distinguished personages of the revolution, who are suspected of being the secret contrivers and authors of the conspiracy which has lately manifested itself in this devoted country. This feeling is general; and their exile from the metropolis deemed necessary even by the moderate royalists.

The rumors to which I was alluding, their mystery and nature were of so powerful an influence, that they incontestably tended to one common end in this affair, the discordant interests of Orleanists, Republicans, Jacobins and Patriots.

"M. Cherubriani's apprehensions of the mischief which results from a renewal of the chamber by fits, appear to be as lively as ever: "The counter revolution," said he at Laborie's, "is not at Grenoble, nor yet at Nismes—it menaces us at Paris on the 18th Oct. If the renewal of the chamber should not be in effect—if we should not retain our states the 5 years and after—He continued in the prophetic tone of Jeremiah—Woe to the provol courts and the system of oppression—woe to the emigrants whose hands are already in contact with the paternal threshold—and woe to the nocturnal warriors of La Vendee."

LONDON, MAY 25.
WESTMINSTER DINNER.

Thursday the friends of parliamentary reform dined together at Freemasons Tavern, to celebrate the purity of election; they consisted of about 400. (Among the persons present were sir F. Burdett (chairman) lord Cochrane, sir John Throckmorton, Mr. Curwen, M. P. Mr. Knight, Mr. Clive, Mr. Northmore, Mr. Cobden, &c. &c.)

Lord Cochrane, in the course of the evening, entered into a refutation of the late charges that had been brought against him. Major Cartwright stated, that a petition from Edinburgh, in favor of parliamentary reform, signed by 12,000 persons, was about to be presented to parliament. Many more, he stated, would have been presented, had not the speaker refused to receive them in a printed form.

Some characteristic toasts were given, which were followed by tunes—
"The King and Constitution, and a speedy recovery of both" Tune, "Rule Britannia."

"The Princess Charlotte: and may her domestic happiness be as great as the people's love will be certain, if she acts on those principles her father possessed."—Tune, "Hope told a flattering tale."
"The only remedy for our grievances—a radical reform in the Commons House of Parliament."—Tune, "Kick the Rogues out."

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31.

Predicitions compared with Facts.
Faction once idly proclaimed that Mr. Madison was too weak to administer the government, and that under his auspices, the country would surely be disgraced. Is it so?

Was there ever a moment when this country more respected herself, or was more respected by others?—when she occupied a loftier or prouder station among the powers of the earth?

We have emerged from a second contest with one of the greatest nations of the world, with greater confidence in ourselves, and with a lustre of which no language can give the description. Our fate has won the wonder of the world—Our flag towers sublime—Yet these triumphs were gained when James Madison was President of the U. S.

In Europe, the name of an American is a passport to respect—Yet this is under the administration of James Madison.

We have brought the States of Barbary to our feet—from their hard bosoms, wring reluctant justice—and roused such a mad sense of jealousy in the British nation, as to produce a sham and ridiculous sping of the chivalry, which they had not the magnanimity to equal. Yet this was under the administration of Madison.

A single frigate has demanded justice from the arrogant sovereign of Carthage—and it was granted. Without a tribute or any remuneration, the prison gates have flown open, and our countrymen given to our arms.

Yet this was too under the administration of Madison.

We cannot speak in sufficiently high terms of the spirit of our countrymen—yet surely something is due to the "Chief who now commands." Rich. Enquirer.

"My head is at your feet, said the Dey of Algiers to Com. Decatur."

There has been for some time a desire manifested in the state of Virginia to obtain an alteration of the constitution of that state. The argument has been hitherto all on one side; that is, the advocates of alterations have given their sentiments; the adversaries of reform were silent—they did not deign a single denial or argument in reply.

The friends of the measure, however, have proceeded to call a meeting of delegates to assemble at Staunton, on a given day. This step has induced a publication on the adverse side, in a Richmond paper. In this essay the people are spoken of, the meaning of the word people, in a state where no man has the right of suffrage, without land estate, although he must pay taxes and fight, and where landed estate is not responsible for the debts of the owner, is a sort of solecism. Who are the people in the sense of the Virginia constitution?—Aurora.

Virginia has produced some of the greatest and ablest men of this nation; but its constitution of government is at variance with the Declaration of Independence, the rights of mankind, and the principles of political and moral justice; it is, in fact, an oligarchy, where there is really no people. There are only obligarchs, passive vassals, and slaves; the first possessing every species of power; the others are merely passive

existences, which perform the functions of life, like horses, or the trees of the forest. Ibid.

Specie, within the last two weeks, has fallen in Philadelphia three per cent.—As the Spanish government did not hesitate to release the American prisoners, on the arrival of the Macedonian at one of her ports, we hope that our government (or our banks we should say) will follow her laudable example, by granting speedy release to those poor and harmless Spanish sufferers who have been compelled to,

"Peel upon the capors of a dungeon," for almost two years, deprived of the sight of man.—Penn. Paper.

Embargo in Canada.—Major Gen. Wilson, administrator of the government of Lower Canada, and commander of the forces of both provinces, &c. has issued his proclamation dated at the Castle of St. Lewis, in Quebec, July 1, 1816; forbidding the exportation by sea or land, or by inland navigation, from the said province, of wheat, wheat flour, biscuit, beans, peas, barley, and grain of all kinds used in the making of bread.

This embargo is to continue until the tenth of September next, and is adopted, as the preamble sets forth, on account of the backwardness of the season, in order to guard against future scarcity from a deficiency of crop. Columbian.

The Montreal "Sun" of the 10th declares that the high price of bread is owing to artificial causes; that "wealthy individuals have engrossed the flour that came to Montreal, and now extort the enormous profit of cent. per cent." The situation of the poor through the province is very miserable.—ib.

ENGLAND.

The props of the "Bulwark," begin to bend with the vast incumbent weight of taxation. At the last dates there were above 100 farmers in Carlisle jail, unable to pay their rents, besides many debtors of other descriptions. The jailer had declared that he could take in no more except "gentlemen of good character." If this be the state of the bulwark, much may be expected from a few Sampsonian efforts. In truth we expect more from the good sense and manly spirit of a part of the English people towards relieving the liberties of Europe than from all Europe besides. Let us not confound an honest portion of the people with the most infamous government that ever has existed. Columbian.

LITERARY INFORMATION.

It cannot fail to prove highly gratifying to the friends of American literature, and to the reputation of the respectable and lamentable Dr. Ramsay, to learn that his history of America is about to be put to press. It is to be printed in a handsome style, so as to do credit to the state of the arts in this country. The work is to be published solely for the benefit of his family, which must prove a powerful recommendation to public patronage. Subscription papers will be issued without delay, and persons be authorized to wait on the citizens for their subscriptions.

The work was brought down to the year 1808, by Dr. Ramsay—and is to be continued to the close of the war by the Rev. Dr. S. T. Smith.

It is requested this may be copied by the publishers of newspapers generally throughout the U. States.—Phil. paper.

We learn by gentlemen from the westward, that a party of the Creek warriors from 500 to 1000 strong, under their gallant chief M. Intosh, contemplated marching early in this month against the hostile Indians in Florida, (the Seminoles) and had given assurances that they would capture and destroy the obnoxious fort on Apalachicola Bay—most of the hostile Indians were said to be on a visit at Pensacola, where six hundred Spanish troops had arrived.

The Indians having been suspected of burning the dwelling, occupied by the family of the late colonel Hawkins, at the Agency, we have been requested by the sufferers from the conflagration to state, that such suspicion is entirely without foundation. There is little doubt but the fire was communicated from a candle to the bedding in an unoccupied room, by the negligence of a servant, who had been sent into it at a late hour at night, for some article required by one of the family who was sick.

A tragical affair happened some days past at Irwinton, the county town of Wiltshire, in this state. A Mr. Worrell, who keeps a store in the village, and appears to be a decent peaceable citizen, had been insulted and abused by two men of the same neighbourhood. Taking shelter in his own house, they continued their outrages by throwing at it stones and bricks, until he fired on them and killed both on the spot. Milledgeville Journal, 10th inst.

Lady Hester Stanhope.—Lady Hester Stanhope, who belongs to one of the first families in England, merits a place among the most celebrated and intrepid travellers of the present age. This lady, the niece, friend, and intimate companion of Mr. Pitt, was not less attached to him by blood, conformity of mind than by the ties of country. She enjoys a pension from her country.—Pitt, who, as is known, died without a tune, left to his nieces, poor as himself, a few lines, in which he recommended them to the generosity of the people of England.

After the death of her uncle, lady Hester formed the project of travelling in the Levant. She first repaired to Malta; and from thence proceeded to Constantinople. Wishing afterwards to make a pilgrimage to Palestine, she sailed for the Holy Land, but had the misfortune to be shipwrecked off the Isle of Rhodes—Cast on a barren rock, she seemed destined to perish by hunger, but an English ship, which appeared on the following day, took her on board, and conveyed her to Syria. There she travelled in all directions, accompanied by Mr. Bruce, who has just been in the part he took in the escape of Lavalette—She spent many years, wandering among the ruins of Palmyra and Hierapolis, and exploring the valleys of Mount Lebanon. Living for whole months on rice and water, and accustomed to the frugality of oriental habits, from being feebly and debilitated, she became a strong and vigorous Amazon. According to letters which she addressed to her family in England, she is now at the head of three tribes of Bedouin Arabs, who regard her as a being of a superior order. She has had several children, whom she was fond of, brought to her from England; and she declares, that she will never forsake that Land of the Sun, to breathe the humid and cloudy atmosphere of Great Britain.

London pap.

CONSTITUTION OF INDIANA.

[That our readers may have some idea of the leading features of the Constitution of the new State, we give the following outlines, copied from the Indiana Register.]

The seat of government is fixed at Corydon for 9 years.

The constitution not subject to amendment until after twelve years, in any one of its provisions, and never in the one excluding involuntary slavery.

The executive part of the government is to be composed of a governor, with a salary of one thousand dollars per annum, to be elected by the people for three years, and may be re-elected once—a lieutenant, who is elected in like manner, for a like term, and is to receive two dollars per diem during the session of the legislature.

The legislative part, a house of representatives and senate—the latter elected every three years, the former, annually. Any person is eligible for the senate, being twenty-five years old—for the lower house twenty-one years, holding when elected no office of profit. They are to meet annually on the first Monday in December, except the first session which will be in November next.

The judiciary. A supreme and circuit courts—the former, to be composed of three judges, to be appointed by the governor and senate for seven years, to have appellate jurisdiction, and to sit at the seat of government, with a salary of not exceeding 900 dollars per annum—the latter, to be held in each county by one presiding judge, who is to be appointed by a joint ballot of the legislature for seven years, and two associates who are to be elected by the people for seven years.

Sheriffs, clerks and justices are to be elected by the people—the sheriff for three years, the clerks and justices for seven years.

Militia officers to be elected by those subject to militia duty—all above colonels, by commissioned officers.

There is to be a state bank established at the seat of government, with one branch for every three counties—the branch banks must have 30,000 dollars each in specie before they go into operation.

A late German Journal contains the following relation of a curious stratagem had recourse to impose upon the credulity of the inhabitants of Alsace:—A peasant was going on Easter Sunday to church at Bloxheim: on the way he met a man on horseback, who called to him—"Do you know," said he, sheaving him a piece of gold, "this face?"—It is the king's—and this?—It is the emperor's!—"Do you know the emperor?"—No, I never saw him!—"Well, then, I am he. All measures are taken that I may soon remount my throne? So saying he clapped spurs to his horse and disappeared. The peasant came to Bloxheim, told the story in confidence to a few persons, but it spread rapidly, and in two days it was generally reported that Bonaparte had come back again. The police discovered the source of the news, and caused several persons to be arrested."

INSURRECTION OF THE BLACKS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Camden, S. C. to his friend in Philadelphia, dated July 1, 1816.

"Our village and neighborhood have been in great confusion for two days past, owing to the fear of an insurrection of the blacks, and nothing but the interposition of that Being, to whom we are indebted for all our mercies, has saved us from destruction.

"This was the fatal night which was to have accomplished a plan, which they had in agitation since last Christmas; but their intention to have set fire to one part of the town, and while the attention of the people was taken up with that, they meant to have taken possession of the arsenal, which is filled with arms and ammunition, and proceed to murder the men, but the women they intended to reserve for their own purpose; this is their own confession. Our jail is filled with negroes. They are stretched on the bare floor, and scarcely move their heads, but have a strong guard placed

over them; their trials have been going on to day, and 6 of the ringleaders are to be executed to-morrow.

"This is really a dreadful situation to be in. I think it is time for us to leave a country where we cannot go to bed in safety."

"Their thirst for revenge must have been great—it was the wish of some of the whites, and they mentioned an old gentleman, who is a preacher; he never owned a slave, and has devoted much of his time to preach to them on the plantations; but even him they would not spare.

"I much fear that the execution of those who are now in custody will exasperate the others to do a great deal of mischief. We are indebted to a slave for a discovery of this plan, but we shall never know who he is, as he requested his master, when he told him, never to tell his name—he said he did not wish to leave this country, as he knew the negroes would not let him live here."

"The negroes will never know who betrayed them, for they tried to engage for a great distance round."

EXTRACT FROM PINDAR.

"Amid the flow and ebb of joys and griefs which roll over the heads of mortals, who is there can flatter himself that he shall enjoy constant felicity? I have cast my eyes around me, and perceiving that man is hopeless in mediocrity, I have bewailed the destiny of the powerful, and prayed the gods not to overwhelm me with the burden of such prosperity. I walk through simple paths; contented with my fellow citizens; all my ambition is to please them, without relinquishing the privilege of freely explaining myself with respect to whatever I deem honorable and dishonorable. In this disposition I tranquilly approach old age; if on reaching the gloomy confines of life I can but bequeath to my children the most precious inheritance of all others, that of an unblemished name."

The adored monarch of Spain is renowned for his religious devotion; while he was in the hands of Napoleon, he occupied his hours in embroidering a petticoat for the Virgin; at the date of the latest advices from Madrid, it was said, his devotions to mother Venus were so ardent and indiscriminate, as to affect his health, and render necessary the interposition of Mercury, the messenger of all the gods. Aurora.

We recommend to our readers, the perusal of the following elegant extract of a sermon, by the Rev. Mr. Knox. This eminent divine was a member of the Church of England, and was no less distinguished for his great learning, than for his piety. Winchester Gazette.

A Solemn Appeal from a distinguished Clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to all Sects and Denominations of Christians.

"What conduct do I mean to recommend? Does religion require that we should withdraw from the world, neglect its duties, and confine ourselves in a cloister? No, it requires nothing so unnatural!—But it requires that in every state and employment of life, our private thoughts at every interval, and especially when we lie down on our pillows or rise from them, should be lifted up to heaven. No state is so busy as not to admit some leisure. While the hands are employed, the heart may be exercised in devotion. The grace of God may be drawn down upon us by silent ejaculation. Regularity of devotion at offices, may be maintained under every charge, chance, and employment; and the spiritual life preserved amidst thousands of enemies, as the river was fabled of old, to flow through the sea without commixture.—Extremes however are never wise. Extremes in religion are pregnant with madness and misery.—"Be not righteous overmuch, says Solomon;" neither make thyself overwise. Why shouldst thou destroy thyself? And how I cannot help advertising to some sects of pious and devout persons, among us, who, with the purest intentions, often fall into the error of those who are "righteous overmuch." I respect the zeal, I esteem the men, but I lament their errors; because they are of such a nature as to throw an unnecessary gloom over their own lives, and render them less charitable in their opinions of their neighbors than they ought to be, as Christians; and as Christians of singular strictness in profession. Why should they torment themselves more than is conducive to wholesome discipline? Let them be content with living up to the Gospel without endeavoring, and beyond the influence of a severe fanaticism, to go beyond it. To enjoy the blessings which God bestows, in moderation, is to obey.—Why shouldst thou destroy thyself, in thy endeavors after a perfection which is not commanded, and which thou canst not attain? Some among the severer part of those sects contend, and indeed are taught, that no sort of gaiety or mirth, no superfluous expense, in dress, or at the table, no ebullition of friendly conviviality, is allowable in any rank, or at any age;—no sort of recreation or diversion, since last Christmas; but their intention to have set fire to one part of the town, and while the attention of the people was taken up with that, they meant to have taken possession of the arsenal, which is filled with arms and ammunition, and proceed to murder the men, but the women they intended to reserve for their own purpose; this is their own confession. Our jail is filled with negroes. They are stretched on the bare floor, and scarcely move their heads, but have a strong guard placed

meant, if we may learn his mercies from his works, the grand volume of the world, that religious pleasure should exclude social pleasure.—natural pleasure, when enjoyed is directed by right reason and controlled by moderation. I have sometimes paused to behold the crowd issuing from the thronged tabernacle, pale, emaciated, with hollow eyes, and woe-begone countenance—the exhibited appearances from which a Spanker might have depicted an allegorical famine and despair. And are those, said I to myself, the ardent votaries of a religion, of which we are taught that all its ways are ways of pleasantness, and all its paths are peace? The voice of joy and gladness I have heard, in the dwellings of the righteous, but in the dwellings of these men all is sorrow, sadness, and melancholy. Not only health and pleasure, but cheerful industry, trades, mechanical labour, and prudent domestic care, are totally neglected.

All this evil arises from what our divines term "righteousness overmuch;" but as it arises from the infirmity of human nature, rather than its malignity, it should always be treated with the lenity of compassion; not the insult of ridicule, or the bitterness of reproach; it should be considered as a distemper, where balsams and emollients will be more effectual, than the Knife or the Caustic;—instead therefore of sharply remonstrating against these fellow creatures, who appear to be mistaken, and who suffer for their mistakes by self-inflicted punishment, I would call them with a friendly voice, &c. invite them into the fold of the Church, by convincing them that the pasture which they seek so eagerly is to be found there in abundance; pleasant herbage, not mixed with a predominate portion of Wormwood: Water of Comfort, not overhurling by the Willows, but adorned with flowrets, and surrounded with a cheerful Landscape.

I say then, for their own sakes, I regret the prevalence of rigid enthusiasm amongst them. The evils of life require the solace of temperate pleasures. I regret it also for the sake of their neighbours, and the Church established amongst us with great wisdom, and sanctioned by long experience. We are sorry to lose so many valuable brethren and companions. Why should they separate from us and take so much pains to cause others to separate? Separation must be in the nature of things always attended with a little violation of the law of love; of that Charity which is better worth preserving among Christians, than all the theological opinions and speculative doctrines that were broached from the Pulpit of a Church with a steeples, or without one.

Our Church it appears teaches the true sense of the doctrine of grace, doctrine which they consider justly of the first moment.—Our Church, I humbly maintain, affords every opportunity for a good mind to grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ. A well educated Clergy, order in all things, a splendour that becomes the House of God—sacred music, stated provision for the poor, mitred sages to superintend it—every thing that conduces to the furtherance of piety to God, and love to man. It is a pleasant, cheerful service. But they who turn their backs upon the doctrine of grace, evil of us, which argues something of spiritual pride, a quality most adverse to the meek spirit of Christianity. Let us not retaliate, but kindly invite them to come into our folds, that we may be one flock, under one Shepherd, Jesus Christ—O that I could prevail on Christians to melt down, under the warm influence of brotherly love, all distinctions in the glorious name of Christians: men of large, generous, benevolent minds, above disputing for trifles; that love one another, as the sons of the same almighty Parent; but of the same salvation by Jesus Christ. Let us throw away our petty badges of distinction, where in fact there is no difference, and let us all walk together, hand in hand, into the Church; up to the altar, and give and forgive, and love one another, and live in unity in this world the few years poor mortals have to live; that we may meet in love never again to be divided in Heaven;—where will no more be found the narrow, dark, cold, wretched prejudices of little sectaries cavilling at each other; stinging their opponents, venting the virulence of their tempers in distant parts of a religion that forbids, above every thing, all rancour, all malice, all evil thinking and all evil speaking."

NEW YORK, JULY 29.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.

We understand, that on the 3d inst. some of the workmen at Mount Hope Furnace, near Morristown, N. J. cast a small Cannon, to be used the following day in celebrating our national anniversary. On the 4th they fired it a number of times with entire safety. At length one of the men very rashly fired it a fourth time, and it exploded, so that it burst a hole in the right ear, and a small nick in the under part of the left—appraised to nineteen dollars. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. JOSEPH EDWARDS.

July 31.

Stray Steer.

CAME to my plantation on Opekon Creek, Jefferson County, about the middle of May last, a brown steer, between three and 4 years old, with a hole in the right ear, and a small nick in the under part of the left—appraised to nineteen dollars. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. JOSEPH EDWARDS.

July 31.

Five Dollars Reward.

LEFT the commons of Martinsburg about two weeks ago, a light brown horse colt, with a white snip extending from his forehead to his nostrils, reddish mane and tail, shod before but has never been shod behind. Any person delivering the said colt to the subscriber shall receive the above reward, and reasonable expenses. JACOB BILLMYRE.

Martinsburg, July 31.

THE PRINTERS SOLILOQUY.

IN IMITATION OF HAMLET.

To dun or not to dun? that is the question! Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer The chilling horrors of an empty purse, And without writs collect them? To pause No more? and by this pause to say we scape The thousand curses that cross debtors show-

Or Those who dun them;—'tis a consummation No doubt much wish'd—To pause, delay—Delay; till debt's tyrant?—Ay, there's the rub!

For by delays what tyrant catchpole's grasp May shuffle us to some dark, dreary cell, Must rouse to thought, for poverty alone Will wake the creditor to life and action; For who would bear the pangs of penury; The Sheriff's grin, the Lawyer's iron grip, The prison's grating hinge, the law's deep pit.

The insolence of goalers, and the spurns That blotted riches on poor debtors pour, When he himself might his demands collect With a bare DUNN? Who would tatters wear,

To groan and sweat under a Press of want; And live in dread of those huge iron gates, That house of woe, to whose uncleanly walls

No debtor, once inured, would ask return. This makes us rather suffer present ills, Than push ourselves where we would tread to go. Thus conscience keeps the man of feeling poor, And thus the native hue of youth and health Is sickled o'er with want of ready cash; And many streams which easily would constant flow,

In aid of us, their currents turn away And fertilize the man who duns incessant. Bal. Pat.

GREEN HILL

FOR SALE.

This Farm lies in Jefferson County Virginia, on the road leading from Charles-town to Shepherdstown, three miles from the former and seven from the latter place, and 5 miles from Harpers-Ferry. It is, in point of fertility and situation, not inferior to any farm in Jefferson County, containing between five and six hundred acres. The owners of this estate, are Mrs. Margaret Moore, Mrs. Sarah Aisquith, of Shepherdstown, and the subscribers. Being desirous of avoiding any disagreement in the division, have agreed to sell the whole. Application may

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

Vol. IX.]

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1816.

[No. 435.]

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued 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; and when not particularly directed to the contrary, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All communications to the Editor must be post paid.

GREEN HILL FOR SALE.

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CATO MOORE,
JOHN DIXON.
Charles-town July 31.

PROSPECT HILL FOR SALE.

This property lies partly within and partly adjoining Charles-town, in Jefferson County, Virginia, on a beautiful eminence—it has on it two neat and commodious dwellings, with a spacious garden annexed to each, and to one of them about 40 acres of prime farming land. From this situation there is a view over the surrounding country. It would suit well a professional man, a gentleman of leisure and leisure, or any person who is desirous of a beautiful healthy place, and delights in the culture of the Vine, the Garden, and a little Farm. I will take good bonds, if not long to become due, if money cannot conveniently be had, in payment. Also a valuable water lot containing about an acre of ground, within a few paces of Mr. Worthington's Mill. This lot is well situated for a brewery, tannery, distillery and baths. Nothing but my infirm state of health would induce me to sell this property. I shall have to devote a considerable part of my time and funds in endeavoring to gain in some degree, a restoration of my enfeebled limbs. It is probable I shall soon be absent at some watering place, if any person wishing to view the place in order to make a purchase will please apply to my wife living thereon, who is fully authorized by power of attorney to act in my place. The above property will be sold separate or together, as may suit the purchaser.

JOHN DIXON.
July 24.

A Chair Maker Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to employ a complete chair maker, one who perfectly understands painting and gilding; he must come well recommended not only as to his professional abilities but also for his sobriety, industry, &c. A single man would be preferred: he will either receive the highest price for his work, or be admitted as a partner in the business, as may be thought most advantageous to both parties. As an inducement for a person of the above description to make application it is necessary to observe that all the turning is performed by water the machinery for which is in a large and convenient house on a large and never failing stream of water.

A person well acquainted with the turning business, would also meet with employment by applying to the subscriber.

B. BELLER.
Mills Grove, 3 miles below Charles-town, Jefferson County, Va. July 31.

Five Dollars Reward.

LEFT the commons of Martinsburg about two weeks ago, a light roan horse, with a white nip extending from his forehead to his nostrils, reddish mane and tail, shod before but has never been shod behind. Any person delivering the said colt to the subscriber shall receive the above reward, and reasonable expenses.

JACOB BILLYMRE.
Martinsburg, July 31.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Inform the public that he has opened a house of public entertainment in Charles Town, Jefferson county, Virginia, at the old and noted stand, formerly owned and kept by Thomas Flagg, on the main street, at the sign of

WILKINSON'S INN.

He is plentifully supplied with all necessaries for the comfortable accommodation of those who may patronise him.

THOMAS WILKINSON.
July 3.

Bank, Charlestown.

The Stock-holders in this Institution, are hereby notified, that the time for which the present Directors, were chosen to serve, will expire on the 31st inst. they are therefore particularly requested to meet at the Bank on the first day of August next, at 10 o'clock, to regulate the future proceeding of the Company.

WM. BROWN, Cashr.
July 10.

FOR SALE, An elegant Gigg and Harness.

ALSO, A healthy Negro Girl,

well acquainted with housework. Enquire of the Printer.
July 17.

WANTED,

A young man to attend in a store, one who is capable of doing business, and well recommended—no other need apply.—Inquire of the printer, or a note addressed to A. D. will be attended to immediately.

Charlestown July 17.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, are requested to come and pay off their accounts immediately. The necessity of this request must be obvious to every person interested, he hopes that all who owe him, in any way whatever, particularly those owing too long, will come forward and comply with this just and reasonable request.

JOHN CARLILE.
Charlestown, June 12.

JOHN CARLILE & Co.

Have just received and now opening, at their Store, near the Market House,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS,

Amongst which are, elegant black, brown, lead, and changeable Silks, Crossbar'd do, Bandanna, Flagg, and Black Silk Handkerchiefs, Black, White, and Pink Crapes, Hat and Bonnet ditto, Cambricks, Leno and Jaconet Muslin, Calicoes, Curtin Calicoes, Sewing Silk, Black, White and Lead colored Hose, Chip, Straw and Silk Bonnets, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Nankens, Cords and Velvets, Irish Linen and Sheetting, Shirting Cambricks, Cloth and Cassimere, almost every price, colour and quality, with a general assortment of

Hardware and Groceries.

And almost every other article suitable for Town and Country. They will be sold off, on the lowest terms possible for Cash.

Charles Town, May 29.

Last Notice.

THOSE who made purchases at the sale of the property of Ann Eversole, dec'd—also, the purchasers at the sale of the property of Giles Cook, jun. dec'd, will please take notice, that their notes became due on the first of April, and if not paid by the 10th of August, suits will be brought to August Court.

JOHN ABELL.
June 26.

PREPARE TO PAY your Taxes in Virginia chartered paper, or specie.

THE subscribers will commence collecting the Taxes for the County of Jefferson, on the 1st day of July next, and as the Treasury Department of the state will receive no other but notes of the Chartered Banks of Virginia, or specie, in payment of the Public Revenue—all persons concerned are requested to be prepared with the above money, as no other can be received by us.

WILLIAM LITTLE,
JOHN H. HENRY,
Dep. Sh. for Van Rutherford.
June 19.

FUR & WOOL HATS,

Coarse and fine Slices, Knives and Forks, of almost every price and quality, Handaws and Pen-knives, &c. &c. &c. for sale at the subscribers store, near the Market House.

JOHN CARLILE, & CO.
Charles Town, June 19.

Blank Attachments FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FOR SALE, FRESH MILCH COWS,

with young calves, if immediate application be made to

RICHARD M-SHERRY.
Lee Town July 17.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living about four miles from Hagers-town, & about one mile from Gen. Ringgold's, on Wednesday the 29th ult. a BLACK MARE COLT, two years old this spring, with a snip, a large switch tail, one of her hind feet white. The above reward and reasonable charges will be paid to any person who will return said stray, or give information to the subscriber, where she can be found.

ISAAC ROWLAND.
June 5, 1816.

HALLO! HO!

THE advertising noise has become so great, that it requires some exertion to be heard. Interest leads the world—and as it is the interest of the subscribers to sell goods, they propose to make it the interest of purchasers to deal with them. They now have a large store of FRESH GOODS, at Mr. Kearsley's corner, in Shepherd's Town, and are selling them remarkably cheap, where the following articles and many others may be had, viz.

Ladies' straw hats and bonnets, fine and coarse, trimmed and untrimmed
Kid and Morocco shoes of all colours
Leather shoes, coarse and fine
Parasols of newest fashion and umbrellas
Jaconet, book and leno muslins
Mull mull and fancy do. well assorted
Shirting muslins of all kinds
Coarse muslins of all descriptions
Gown silks of all colours, among which are white and black satins superfine
Figured silks in very great variety
Silk and damask shawls well assorted
Cotton shawls of all colours and sizes
Silk and cotton handkerchiefs assorted
Calicoes, a very extensive assortment
Embroidered cambricks of various colours
Linen cambricks and cambric muslins
Silk stockings, black and white
Cotton stockings, white, black and slate colour
Silk, beaver and kid gloves, long and short
Silk lace 6-4 wide, white, black and green
Ribbons, fashionable in great variety
Cotton lace and thread, and cotton fringe assorted
Ginghams, good in quality, and well assorted
Bombazines and bombazetts all colours
Black goods for mourning in great variety
Feather fans neatly assorted
Domestic cottons of all kinds
Nankens, long and short pieces
Morocco hats, red, green and black
Men's Lechorn hats and suspenders
Blue broad cloths, and elegant assortment
Other fashionable cloths in great variety
Cassimeres, cassinets and Florentines
Waistcoat patterns assorted
Velvets, Velvevets and Corduroys
Stockingens and Bennett's Cords
Irish Linens, Diapers and Towelling
Tickenburgs, Burlaps and Ozmaburgs
Cotton yarn, boss and floss cotton
Bedtickings, counterpanes and checks
White, red and yellow flannels
Sweeping, scrubbing and shoe brushes
Queen's, China, a large assortment
China in complete sets and single
Claret, lustered and Japan ware
Wire and hair metal sifters
Looking glasses and flowered paper
Chewing tobacco, snuff and Spanish segars

A variety of school and other books
Writing paper, ink powder and pencils
Candlesticks, Iron, Brass and plated
Spades, Shovels, strap iron, and steel
Waldron's best cradling scythes
Bedstead caps, castors, and screws
Desk and Bureau locks and mounting
Iron rimmed knob locks and latches
Double and single plane bits, chisels and gouges
Knives and forks, penknives and razors
and a great variety of other hardware,
Loaf, lump and brown sugars
Coffee and Teas assorted
Wines and Spirits, French brandy, Gin
and Whisky
Common rum, and bottled porter
Sugar House and Havanna molasses
Beat London white lead ground in oil
Flaxseed oil, and dry paints assorted
Coffee mills, sad irons, and urrycombs
Frying pans, bed cords, and hat covers
Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs and Ginger
Allum, Coppéras, Indigo and Madder
Candles, soap, salts, Lee's Pills,
Laudanum, Godfrey's cordial peppermint
and other medicines,
With a vast variety of other things too tedious to mention.

KEARSLEY & DAVENPORT.

Shepherd's Town, July 4.

CAUTION.

THE subscriber hereby cautions the public against hunting or ranging through his land, or entering his farm on any pretence whatsoever, as he is determined to prosecute every person who may be found trespassing as aforesaid, without discrimination.

BENJAMIN BEELER.
Mills-Grove, July 10.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

TO RENT,

The House now occupied by Mr. Young, Silversmith. Possession given the 15th of next month.

P. DAUGHERTY.
Charlestown, July 24.

Wants a situation in a Mill,

a young man that understands the business, and can come well recommended for industry and sobriety. For further particulars enquire of the printer.
July 24.

Thomas S. Bennett & Co.

HAVE commenced the Mercantile business in Shepherd's Town, opposite Messrs. Selby & Swearingen's. They have a very general and extensive assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, selected from the latest importations, which they offer for sale on very accommodating terms.

THEY HAVE

Irish Linens and Sheetings
Elegant diaper and damask table Linens
Linen-Cambrieks, Kentings
Cambrick, Jaconet, Leno, Book and Mull Muslins, unusually cheap
India Muslins
Elegant plain and satin striped Muslins
Fancy Muslins of various descriptions
Ginghams, and Seersuckers
Ladies and gentlemen's silk and cotton Hose
Ladies and gentlemen's white and black kid Gloves,
Silk Gloves,
Superb laventine Shawls and Handkerchiefs, richly figured and plain
Love Handkerchiefs
Italian and Canton Crapes of various colours
Laventines, Satins, and Double Floremos, black and other colours
Thread, Silk and Cotton Laces
Superfine Cloths and Kerisimers
Second quality Cloths and Kerisimers
Florentine and Marselles Vestings
White Counterpanes
Russia Sheetings
Twill'd Bagging
Tickenburg

Home-made Linen
Plated Bridle Bits and Stirrip Irons
A large assortment of Saddlery
China, Glass and Queen's Ware
A few elegant sets of plated Castors
Cheap Groceries and Liquors
Hardware and Cutlery
Waldron's double prime Cradling and Grass Scythes
Long's Suckles, &c. &c. &c.
May 30.

W. & J. LANE,

Have just received a very general assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

which have been carefully selected for cash, from the late arrivals this spring. They invite those who wish to purchase remarkable cheap goods to call and view their assortment, which consists in part of very cheap Irish Linens, Dowlas and Diaper, Cambrick and Mull Muslins, Dimities, Double Florence and Laventine Silks, rich Silk Shawls, Bandana, Barcelona and Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Shirting Cottons, Calicoes and Chintzes, Marselles and other Waistcoating, Plain and Rib'd Stockinets, elegant London Saxony Cloths, Cassimeres, Parasols and Silk Umbrellas, Ladies fashionable Straw Bonnets and Shoes, Bedtickings and German Linens, Knives and Forks, Pen Knives, Waldron's Cradling and Grass Scythes, Scythe Stones, Flax Hackles, Strap Iron, Crowley and German Steel, Queens, Glass and China Ware, Susquehanna Shad and Herrings, Sugars, Teas, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, sweet Oranges, Almonds, Raisins, Philberts, and Walnuts, Spirits and Brandy, Port and other Wines, Wrought and Cut Nails, Patent and other Medicines, Paints and Oil—all of which, having been well bought, are now offered at very reduced prices for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers.

Charles-Town, June 12.

Wool Carding Machine.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his former customers and the public generally, that his WOOL CARDING MACHINES at Mr. Beeler's Fulling Mill, will be removed to Mr. Daniel Kable's Mill, formerly owned by John Lyons, on Bullskin, and will be in operation about the 25th of this month. The above Machines will be managed by an experienced hand, and every attention paid to render general satisfaction. They are supplied with cards of the first quality, and will, with the attention which they have, insure as good work to customers as any other machines in this or the adjoining counties. It will be necessary for wool sent to the above machines to be well prepared, as it will be an advantage to the carding. The price for carding wool into rolls eight cents per pound.

JAMES WALKER.

Avon Mills, May 22.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

THE ORPHAN, AND LORD LINSEY WOOLSEY.

Pity, my Lord, the wretched plight
Of a lone orphan, faint and weary;
No house by day, no bed by night,
Expos'd to tempests wild and dreary.

I have no friend, I have no food,
Alas! I know not where to wander;
But I was told you folks are good,
Who roll in wealth & shine in grandeur!

"Young Gypsy if your tale be true,
Say where your parents' life departed?"
My father fell at Waterloo,
His mother died quite broken hearted.

She taught my Sire among the dead,
And fell upon his bosom gory—
"Oh! if they died in honor's bed,
My child they're cover'd o'er with glory!"

And what is "glory?" my good Lord,
Will it relieve the Orphan's hunger?
And shelter, clothes, and food afford?
"Oh! say—or I can't live much longer!"

"The nation, child, will see you fed,
"Easterly will learn your story;
"Your parents died in honor's bed,
"And they are cover'd o'er with glory!"

He said—and with a hasty pace,
From the lone Orphan whistling parted;
The tears bedew'd her pallid face,
And down she sunk, half broken hearted.

Then to her side a soldier flew,
Who had o'erheard her artless story;
He knew her Sire at Waterloo,
And saw him—'cover'd o'er with glory!"

"Come, Orphan, to my arms," he cried,
"And I will screen thee from the weather;
"Close to my side thy parents died,
"And for their sake we'll lodge together."

"I have a pension, and a cot,
"Where thou shalt live till I am hoary;
"Here, wrap thee in this old watch-coat,
"This warmer than his Lordship's "glory!"

Oddities of Mr. Hagemore.—The rev. Mr. Hagemore of Calthrup, Leicestershire, died the 1st of January, 1746, possessed of the following effects, viz. £700 per annum and £1000 in money, which (he dying intestate) fell to a ticket porter in London. He kept one, servant of each sex, whom he locked up every night. His last employment in an evening was to go round his premises, let loose his dogs and fire his gun. He lost his life as follows: going one morning to let out his servants, the dogs fawned upon him suddenly, and threw him into a pond, which was breast high. The servants heard him call out for assistance, but, being locked up, could not lend him any. He had thirty gowns and cassocs, fifty-eight dogs, one hundred pair of breeches, one hundred pair of boots, four hundred pair of shoes, eighty wigs, yet always wore his own hair, eighty waggons and carts, eighty ploughs, and used none, fifty saddles and furniture for the menage, thirty wheelbarrows, so many walking-sticks, that a toyman in Leicester-fields bid his executor eight pounds for them, sixty horses and manes, three hundred pickaxes, two hundred spades and shovels, seventy-five ladders, and two hundred and forty razors.

London paper.

CHARITY.

It was a common saying of Julius Caesar, "that no music was so charming in his ear as the request of his friends, and the applications of those in want of his assistance." It would be well for many who profess to be Christians, did they imitate more closely this Pagan.

PROSPECT HILL FOR SALE.

This property lies partly within and partly adjoining Charles-town, in Jefferson County, Virginia, on a beautiful eminence—it has on it two neat and commodious dwellings, with a spacious garden annexed to each, and to one of them about 40 acres of prime farming land. From this situation there is a view over the Town and for several miles of the surrounding Country. It would suit well a professional man, a gentleman of leisure and fortune, or any person who is desirous of a beautiful healthy place, and delights in the culture of the Vine, the Garden, and a little Farm. I will take good bonds, if not long to become due, if money cannot conveniently be had, in payment. Also a valuable water lot containing about an acre of ground, within a few paces of Mr. Worthington's Mill. This lot is well situated for a brewery, tannery, distillery and baths. Nothing but my infirm state of health would induce me to sell this property. I shall have to devote a considerable part of my time and funds in endeavoring to gain in some degree, a restoration of my enfeebled limbs. It is probable I shall soon be absent at some watering place, if any person wishing to view the place in order to make a purchase will please apply to my wife living thereon, who is fully authorized by power of attorney to act in my place.

JOHN DIXON.

July 24.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW-YORK, JULY 26.

By the ships America and Lindzee, from London, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received London papers to the 12th of June, inclusive, from which the following extracts are made.

We learn by a passenger in the America, that Mr. Estlin, our minister at the Hague, and Mr. Erving, our minister to Spain, were both at the start of May.

Mr. Stuart, Chancellor of the American Consulate at London, has arrived in the America, with dispatches for government.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

Since our last, the Paris papers of Thursday have arrived; and this morning we received those of Friday. Another French General (Gruyer) has been sentenced to be shot for the rebellion of March, 1815, and the ridiculous farce of trying Marshal Grouchy, who is absent, is going on.

Several individuals have been carried before the Tribunals, accused of having stolen about a thousand weight of gun-powder from one of the Government Magazines, and sold it to Ruggieri, the fire-worker. The carriage which conveyed it having been stopped at Montmore on the 28th ult. gave rise to a great number of suppositions and commentaries. The quantity of powder was greatly magnified, and the whole was said to have been contrived by conspirators against the State.

Paris journals to the 1st inst. and a Flanders Mail, have arrived this morning. The assertion in the previous Paris papers, which we did not notice, knowing it to be untrue, that our Ambassador, Sir Charles Stuart, was to be displaced, is now contradicted from authority. The valuable services of that gentleman cannot yet be dispensed with. The Duke of Wellington is expected at Montmore on the 28th ult. gave rise to a great number of suppositions and commentaries. The quantity of powder was greatly magnified, and the whole was said to have been contrived by conspirators against the State.

There is one important paragraph in these papers, under the head of Vienna, which commences the report that the Russian Army is to be kept upon the war footing.

The King of France has very properly distributed the forfeited property of the rebellious family of Bonaparte among the soldiers and officers who had lost the pensions earned by their wounds in battle, and has in this respect made no distinction between the royalists of La Vendee and those who had served under Bonaparte prior to the first restoration.

JUNE 6.

From the Paris Journals we have this day made some further extracts. A misunderstanding has arisen between the Swedish Diet and the Porte. To the approaching D. et at Frankfort to be referred a dispute between Austria and Sardinia, respecting the fortresses in Italy. These subjects, together with the disputes in Wirttemberg and Baden, which will come before the same Diet, will afford opportunities for the mediation of Russia and the other great powers.

"We are accustomed to state," says the Daily paper of this morning, "that a disposition to tumult exhibited itself among the lower classes at Yeovil on Tuesday, but, by the temperate conduct of the principal inhabitants, it was suppressed without any material damage being done."

We understand, that the statement which has appeared in several of the papers, of the appointment of the Earl of Dalhousie as Governor and Commander in Chief of Nova Scotia, is erroneous.

Prince Antony of Saxony is expected to renounce his claim to the inheritance of that Crown, in favor of Prince Maximilian, who is about to marry an Austrian Archduchess.

The Duke of Wellington has arrived in Paris. Little importance is attached to this visit. His Grace's audiences with the King seem to be matters of course, and it is in the nature of Bourbon associations to mix the hero of Waterloo with their happiness. Some consequence seems naturally attached to the change spoken of in the Russian representation at Paris. It is expected that M. Pozzo di Borgo will be recalled from his diplomatic situation at the Court of France, and succeeded by Count Woronzow, the commander of the Russian contingent.

An extraordinary decree of activity prevails in the French naval departments. The Cyclops frigate has sailed from Brest to New Foundland, where she is to be stationed with two sloops of war, for the protection of the fishery.

The trial of Didier, the ostensible leader of the insurrection at Grenoble, has commenced.

Brussels papers to the 10th, and Hamburg to the 5th have been received, and brought rather an important piece of intelligence.—The whole Russian army, which

ON GAS LIGHTS.

Observations on the application of the coal gas to the purpose of illumination. By WILLIAM THOMAS BRANDE, F. R. S. L. & E. Prof. Chem. R. I. Soc.

[From the Journal of Science and Arts.]

The employment of the gases evolved during the destructive distillation of common pit coal for the illumination of streets and houses, is a subject of such intrinsic and increasing importance, as to render some account of its progress and improvement, a proper subject of discussion in this Journal.

FROM COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The gentlemen, who have written to me on the subject of taking out manuscript to America, shall receive a notification in next week's Register, if not sooner written to by post. It is impossible for me to answer all the letters in writing. In answer to one gentleman, who asks me whether it be lawful to take out printing types, I have to observe that types may be exported to America like any other merchandise. The duty in America is, I believe, about 30 per cent upon the value. There are very good type foundries in the United States; but if a printer has an office completely furnished, it may be worth his while to take it out with him. In answer to the question of a correspondent, who is a mason, whether there be any danger in his going out of the country, or whether any one can stop him, I have to observe, that it is impossible for me to say what may be done by any one; but, that, according to the law, as it now stands, such a person may go out of the country when and how he pleases, without being liable to any questions from any body.

In order to save trouble I may as well state here what the law is, upon the subject of emigration. If any person contract with any artificer in wood, iron, steel, brass, or other metal, clock makers and other artificers or manufacturers, to go out of the king's dominions, or out of the country, such person is liable to a fine of 100 pounds, and to three months imprisonment. The punishment has since been raised to 500 pounds and a year's imprisonment, and for the second offence, 1000 pounds and 2 years imprisonment. Besides which, there are heavy penalties on masters of ships assisting in such seduction. But, as to the artificer or manufacturer, himself, the law inflicts no punishment, other than that which may arise from being made alien.

Thus, if an artificer, or manufacturer, be born in any foreign country, in America, for instance, by an English ambassador or consul, and the ambassador or consul warn him to return home, and he do not return home six months from the time of being so warned, then the said artificer, or manufacturer, is disabled to hold land in this kingdom by descent or by will, he is incapable of taking any legacy here, and is deemed an alien.

So that if any artificer or manufacturer be in hopes of having a landed estate by inheritance or by will, or be in hopes of having a legacy, he runs a risk of losing them by emigrating to America. That is the only punishment the law inflicts on him. Indeed, it is impossible to inflict any other; for, until the man be in the foreign country, he cannot have committed the offence. The only person which the law punishes, are the seducers and the masters of ships; and, as I have no reil for fine and imprisonment, I must beg leave to decline any interview with any artificer or manufacturer upon the subject of going to America, and must beg to be excused from writing to any such persons on the same subject. I will never, as I have said two or three times before, address any one to go to America, but I will from time to time, give to my readers the best, the most useful, and most correct information I can obtain relative to that country, the prosperity and happiness of which, is without a parallel in the history of nations.

Be add does not drop down from the clouds into people's mouths in America. Roasted pigs, with knives and forks stuck in their backs, do not run about the streets squeaking "come eat me!"

But I assert that any able and sober and industrious common laborer may, by common labor in the cities, earn a hundred pounds sterling in a year; and I also assert, that all articles of food are at a lower price in America than in England. I assert that such a laboring man may, if he chooses, have plenty of meat, butter, and cheese, every working day in the week; and a goose, a turkey, or a pair of fowls on Sunday. I assert that any such laborer may live thus, and save besides, thirty pounds sterling a year. But the fact is, that, in a very few years, every such laborer ceases to be a common laborer. A few years puts him in possession of property, the just reward of ability to labor, sobriety, and industry. The stupid, the feeble, and the decrepit, are badly off in America as well as here; and the idle, the drunken, and the squandering, are, and ought to be, miserable in every country.

WILLIAM COBBETT.

The most important and curious part of Mr. Murdoch's statement relates to the cost of the two modes of lighting (namely, by gas and candles), per annum. The cost of the coal used to furnish the gas, amounting annually to 110 tons, was 125*l*. Forty tons of coals to heat the retort, 20*l*. and the interest of capital sunk, with due allowances for accidents and repairs, 55*l*. From the joint amount of these items, must be deducted the value of seventy tons of coke, at 1*s*. 4*d*. per cwt. amounting to 92*l*. which reduces the total annual expense to 60*l*.; while that of candles to give the same light, would amount to 200*l*.

Such was the flattering result of the first trial of gas illumination upon a tolerably ex-