

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, on accommodating terms, the house and lot which he at present occupies, on the main street in Charleston, next door to Mr. James Stephenson's store.

Prepare to pay your Taxes.

The subscriber begs the people, resident in that district of the county west of Winchester, leading from Charlestown to Winchester, to prepare for the payment of their taxes, due for the present year.

Apothecary and Grocery.

JUST OPENED, at the house formerly occupied by Mr. R. Worthington as a store, a handsome assortment of

Medicines and Groceries, AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

- Anderson's Pills, Jaiap & Rhubarb, Balaena Diops, Carolina Pink Root, Essence of Pepper, Gentian Root, Best Seneca Snake Root, Virginia Sassa, Glauber Salts, Iceland Salt Petre, Salts of Soda, Genuine white Castile Soap, Spirit of Hartshorn, Spirit of Lavender, Spirit of Turpentine, Liquorice Ball and Root, Lonic-Turpentine, White Vitriol, Blue do, or blue stone, Tincture of Marsh-Mallows, Hoffman's Anodyne Liqueur, Arrow Root, Turpene, Strongest agar parts, Oil of Vitriol, Pearl Barley, Alcohol, Balsam of Tolu, Corrosive sublimate, Canella Alba, Essence of Lemon, Do Myrrh, Do Tragacanth, Acid of Benzoic, Magnesia, Best Hake Manna, Manna in Sorts, Calomel, London Red Precipitate, Turkey Opium, Volatile Sal, Crede Antimony, Tartar Emetic, Oil of Aise, Do of Juniper, Do of Spearmint, Do of Peppermint, Do of Wormseed, Do of Pines Christ, Burgandy Pitch, Picacuania, Calumbo Root, Cloves, Mace, Madder, Swif, Pipes and Tobacco, Spanish Cigars, Gunpowder, Shot, Glue, Resin, Chalk, Alum, Copraia, Logwood, Best Liquid Blacking, Cloves, Mace, Madder, Swif, Pipes and Tobacco, Spanish Cigars, Gunpowder, Shot, Glue, Resin, Chalk, Alum, Copraia, Logwood, Best Liquid Blacking.

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public that he has at Mr. John Hellen's new establishment within one mile of Charlestown, a new and complete set of

Carding Machines, for carding wool into rolls—by horses, from the long experience he has had in the business, to be able to render complete satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

Carding Machines, for carding wool into rolls—by horses, from the long experience he has had in the business, to be able to render complete satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

WOOL MIXER, which will be eminently serviceable in preserving the cloth from tucks or draws, in the operation of falling.

JESSE BAYLEY, June 25.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, A few copies of the second edition of Doctor Ewell's celebrated

FAMILY PHYSICIAN, TREATING in the most clear and concise manner, almost every disease to which the human body is subject, with their names, symptoms, causes, cures, regimens, and means of prevention.

1st. How to prevent a great deal of sickness in their families. 2d. They might soon learn to treat common complaints without the expense and trouble of constantly sending for a Physician.

3d. By thus learning to administer suitable medicine soon as the disease appeared, they might nip it in the very bud, and thus save all the miseries, also loss of time, which long lingering illness occasions.

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FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. X.]

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1817.

[No. 488.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the commencement, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and five cents for every subsequent insertion.

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FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

On the late visit of the President to the Independence 74, Com. Bainbridge, with that attention to the interests of the country, his command, which so strongly characterizes him, on presenting his officers, detained acting midshipman King, while he mentioned his escape alone in an open boat from Bermuda. The following is a statement in the words of midshipman King himself:—

I was taken in the U. S. brig Vixen, on the 22d of November, 1812, by his B. M. ship Southampton, commanded by Sir James Yeo. The Vixen and Southampton were wrecked on the 27th November, on Little Island, one of the Bahamas. We were taken off Little Island by his B. M. brig Rhodan, and taken to Jamaica, where we were kept prisoner until the 3d of April, 1813, when a part of the Vixen's crew were paroled, myself among the number, and sent home in the Rebecca, Syms, of Philadelphia. We entered the Delaware on the 2d of May, & were boarded by the Poitiers, of 74 guns, commanded by Sir John P. Bessier, who ordered us to come to anchor, and took all the officers and men belonging to the Vixen on board the Poitiers, for the purpose of exchanging them for some of his crew, then prisoners at Philadelphia. The officers and men were released on the 10th of May, with the exception of James Stevens, carpenter of the Vixen, and myself, whom Sir John thought proper to detain on the position of our being British subjects. The Poitiers sailed for Bermuda on the 12th, and arrived on the 25th of May. Stevens and myself were sent on board the guard ship Ruby, of 64 guns, then commanded by Com. Evans. The Ruby had a fine boat, which sailed remarkably fast. I mentioned to some of my companions in captivity, that we might venture to cross the gulf in her, without much danger, but could get none of them to join me, with the exception of a man by the name of John Black, who gave his assent, and gave his oath that he would join me in any scheme for our liberty. Thinking I could put confidence in this man, I next day sold some shirts to some of the crew, and got one of the men belonging to the Ruby to buy me a pocket compass and four loaves of bread. Being 6 or 8 days without getting any chance to make my escape, and our mess being short of provisions, I gave two of my loaves to the mess. The 24th of July, being very stormy, and continuing so during the night, I thought it would be the best opportunity I could get of going off with the boat, and accordingly watched for the favorable moment. About 11 o'clock, P. M., a heavy squall of rain came on, and the sailing on the gang way was suspended, when my companion, after handing me the burden, said he would not get in vain. I state that we should have fair wind one half the way at least, owing to the trade winds prevailing in that latitude; he said it would be impossible to cross the gulf in an open boat, and mentioned the scantiness of our provisions. Finding I could not prevail on him to go, I shoved off and let the boat drift astern of the ship. When about a hundred yards astern, they struck a bell, and the sentry cried 'all well!' I made sail as soon as possible, and at day light was 30 miles from the ship. On missing the boat, they sent several vessels in chase of me, as I have since been informed by one of the prisoners on board.

I had several squalls between Bermuda and the Gulf stream. I suffered a good deal for want of sleep, and did every thing I could think of to keep myself awake. My lips were parched with the sun; I used to irritate them with my fingers, to try if it would keep them awake; but all proved ineffectual; I often got asleep, and sometimes when I awoke would find the boat with her sails aback and steering a different course. After being out four days, I tried to steer by tying my hand to the tiller, which proved to be very useful to me the rest of the passage. I suffered a good deal in the Gulf, owing to the continual motion of the boat. I saw a brig, but thinking that she was an Englishman, I was fearful of approaching her. I made Cape Henry on the 2d of August, about 4 P. M. and on approaching the light house, discovered the British fleet lying in Lynnhaven Bay. I hailed to the southward, and heaved the boat about 12 o'clock at night, about ten miles to the southward of the Cape. I un-

Trustee's Sale. By virtue of a deed of trust executed to Jacob Myers and the subscriber, by Jacob Stephen, on the 26th day of November 1815, to secure the payment of several sums of money therein specified, to be due from the said Jacob Stephen to Henry S. Turner, the undersigned will sell, on the first Saturday of Oct. next, to the highest bidder, for cash, as much of the tract of land on which the said Stephen now resides, as will raise a sufficient sum to pay the balance due the said Turner, with interest and costs of sale. The Deed of Trust is recorded in the county court of Jefferson, and the sale will take place on the premises and commence at about 12 o'clock.

THOMAS GRIGGS, jun. Surviving Trustee. August 6.

Estray Cow. Came to the plantation of the subscriber, in January last, a red milky cow, white rump and tail, a slit and under bit in the right ear, supposed to be three years old last spring—appraised to twenty dollars. The owner is desired to prove property—pay charges and take her away.

JOHN M'PHERSON. August 6.

PLANK & SCANTLING FOR SALE. THE subscriber has on hand, at the Shenandoah Locks at Harper's Ferry, a quantity of plank and scantling, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

JOHN A. SMITH. July 9.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE. I will sell on accommodating terms, the two following tracts of land, viz:

1360 ACRES, On the fork of Buffalo Creek, Monongalia county, Virginia, about 10 miles above the junction of the creek with the Monongahela river; four hundred acres of which is the first rate bottom, with two improvements, the balance upland of superior quality. The creek (which in wet seasons is navigable) offers inducements for water works. The whole tract (cleared land excepted) abounds with the finest timber.

6437 2-3 ACRES, Lying on each side of Big Rock Castle River, Clay county, Kentucky; this tract has eight tenements (at year) rents with a good portion of cleared land to each, chiefly bottom.

The road from Lexington leading through Richmond, up Rock Castle to the Goose Creek Salt Works, (which latter place is about ten miles distant) affords a ready cash market at the door for all kinds of produce. Both of these tracts are situated in fine grazing countries, and well adapted to raising stock. Any further information which may be wanted relative to these lands, can be obtained by applying to me, at the Post office, Shepherd's Town, Virginia.

JAMES BROWN. July 30.

P. S. If the first mentioned tract is not sold in the course of the summer, leases will be granted for a term of years, to two or three industrious men.

J. B.

NARRATIVE.

On the late visit of the President to the Independence 74, Com. Bainbridge, with that attention to the interests of the country, his command, which so strongly characterizes him, on presenting his officers, detained acting midshipman King, while he mentioned his escape alone in an open boat from Bermuda. The following is a statement in the words of midshipman King himself:—

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FROM SOUTH AMERICA. From the Daily Advertiser. By the brig Sally Barker, Defries, arrived at this port from Bahia, we have received verbal intelligence from that place to June 17, and papers to the 13th. We do not however from either source obtain a very full knowledge of the state of affairs in the Brazil. The army of the republicans evacuated the city of Pernambuco, as has been before stated, but it was supposed to be still in existence. Many of the leaders had been taken prisoners, and several of them had suffered the punishment of death. Martins and 12 other persons are said to have been taken prisoners while on a reconnoitering party, and sent to Bahia, where Martins and two others were tried, received the sentence of death and were immediately shot. They submitted to the sentence with great coolness and magnanimity. One of them, when brought to the place of execution, addressed the spectators in a bold and impressive manner, telling them that he was about to suffer death for wishing to make them freemen. Several persons were executed June 13, of whom the following is a list, as nearly as we are able to decipher the manuscript in which their names are given us:—Domingos Jose Mez, Miguel Joaquin de Almeida, Bernardo Luis Ferrera Portugal, Jose Luis de Mondouia, and Miguel Jose de Caldas.

It was reported that one in four of the Pernambucians, who had taken up arms, was to suffer death. Many arrests had been made of suspected persons, in other parts of Brazil, and as there was a plan for a general conspiracy, which was defeated only by the premature disclosure of it at Pernambuco, it was apprehended there would be many executions in all parts of the kingdom. A fleet consisting of a ship of the line, a frigate, a sloop of war, and several transports, having on board 3000 troops, arrived at Bahia May 27, and sailed for Pernambuco June 15. From the sailing of so large a force so long after the royalists had taken possession of Pernambuco, it may be concluded that a considerable republican force remains in arms. A Buenos Ayres paper of May 11, received by the brig Cora arrived at this port, contains an official account, communicated by the governor of the province of Tucuman, of the capture of the town of Tamia on the 15th of April, by the republican Genl. Col. Marchi. The prisoners taken were 351, including 20 officers. This advantage was gained with very little loss on the part of the conquerors.

We have received the Port au Prince Telegraph of June 29, which is full of a variety of official papers of the government of the United States of Venezuela. The first of these is a proclamation of Santiago Marino, Captain General and first chief of the armies of the Republic to the people of Venezuela, dated May 10, 1817, year 7. The second is an act of the government, confirming Bolivar's decree proclaiming freedom to slaves, and enacting a penalty for its violation. The third a commission to the Honorable citizen Louis Brion, appointing him Admiral of the Venezuelan squadron, and Capt. General of the armies by land and sea. The fourth is a military law, passed May 13 of the year 7 of the Liberties of the Venezuela, declaring every individual from 11 to 60 years of age, soldiers of the republic, and requiring them to present themselves in 24 hours to the several military commanders who are to enrol their names, ages, places of birth, &c. Those who neglect are to be considered enemies of the republic, and punished according to circumstances.

Next follows an act of the Supreme Executive power of the United States of Venezuela, passed May 17, of the year 7, which after a preamble expressing the desire of the republic to show its gratitude to Great Britain and the United States of North America, for the hospitality shown to emigrants of the republic, and for admitting her ships into their ports, and respecting her flag on the high seas, decrees that English or North American manufactures, or merchandise of any kind, imported into Venezuela under the flags of these two nations "shall

pay but six per cent, and two per cent to the admiralty, which the merchants of other nations pay."—All produce of the country to which the vessel belongs to pay no more duty than is exacted of citizens. All arms and military stores are free of duty, as well as the return cargoes purchased for them. This article is to extend during the war. English and North American vessels to proceed from port to port of the republic without being charged with duty—Citizens and subjects of these two countries who may settle in Venezuela, will be specially favored. Then follows a bulletin, dated May 12, giving an account of a battle fought by Gen. Piar in Guiana, in which he claims to have routed the royalists, taken 586 prisoners, including in the number Ceruti, governor of Guiana, and 17 officers. The next article is a decree of the Executive government in which it is declared that the style of the Sovereign Congress of Venezuela shall be The Honorable Congress, the title of executive power shall be The Respectable, that of the judiciary, The Just. The title of High Officers is Honorable, and these titles are to be given in all official correspondence. This the Respectable executive Power hath decreed.

The next article is as follows, "Palace of the Government, at Pampatar, May 12, 1817, year 7. Considering the distinguished services rendered by the inhabitants of the Island, (Island of Margarita) in the struggle which they have maintained for the destruction of the enemy and for the glory of the republic, this Island shall take the name of New Sparta on account of the resemblance of the heroism which they have exhibited to that of the ancient republic of that name in Greece. Thus communicated by the Respectable Executive Power for publication. S. SANSANO BAZARES, Secretary." The next and last article is a decree that the flag of the Venezuelan ships of war shall bear seven stars, representing the seven provinces, but merchant vessels shall carry only the tri-colored flag.

CHARLESTOWN, July 29. FROM AIELLA ISLAND. By the pilot-boat schr. Humming-Bird, arrived here yesterday in 4 days from St. Marys, we have the latest advices from the scene of patriotic warfare on our Southern Border.—The forces of Gen. McGregor, are stated to remain in quiet possession of the Island of Amelia, in expectation of being soon joined by reinforcements which will enable them to assail the fortress of St. Augustine with a certainty of success. The General in chief had made liberal advances of pay to his men, and the rebels solicited their strict attention to discipline. Information had been obtained from St. Augustine, that Don Francisco Morales, late commandant of Amelia, had been put in irons immediately on his arrival at the former place—and the general expectation was, that he would lose his head, for surrendering that place, in express contradiction to his orders, without firing a gun. It was also ascertained, by the same means, that the governor of St. Augustine had received a reinforcement from Havana, and that every man, and even the boys of the town, had taken up arms for the defence of the place. A small Spanish schooner, from St. Augustine, evading the Patriots, arrived at St. Marys, a few days before the Humming-Bird sailed—but a sharp look out would be kept to prevent her returning in safety to the port from whence she came. Two small privateers were fitting out at Fernandina on the 21st inst for a cruise against the Spanish commerce. A Patriot privateer schooner was said to be cruising off the harbor of St. Augustine, at the time Capt. Linnecoe sailed. The sloop Genl. Washington, which sailed yesterday for Savannah, has on board a company of U. S. troops, intended for the protection of the frontier of Georgia. They are to be joined at Savannah by another detachment and will proceed from thence to the vicinity of St. Marys, where they are to be stationed. CROGHANVILLE. WOODSTER, (O.) JULY 11. Agreeably to the proclamation of the president of the United States, the sale of lots in the town of Croghanville at the Lower Rapids of the Sandusky river, commenced on the 7th inst. and was concluded on the 10th. The lots were all sold, with the exception of 8 or 10, and at various prices, from twenty dollars to six hundred. We suppose the average price to be about one hundred dollars per lot. After the sale of the town lots an out lot of two and a half acres was set up, which sold at the rate of 115 dollars per acre. The sale of out lots commenced again this morning. The number of persons attending the sales is considerable; and they are from different sections of the United States. Particulars relative to the sales shall be given as they occur, both of Croghanville and Perryburgh.

COWAN'S SALE.

PURCHASERS at the sale of David Cowan, are reminded that their notes will be due on the first day of next month, and may be found on application to Wm. Tate, Esq. Punctual payment will save cost.

Positively the last Notice.

The business of the late Bank at Harper's Ferry, must be brought to a final close. After next week, the notes remaining unpaid, (to me as cashier) will be placed in the hands of Thomas Griggs, Esq. for collection by suit.

Company Muster.

THE light infantry commanded by Capt. Buckmaster, will parade on the second Saturday in August next, on the public square. Punctual attendance of every member is requested, as an election of non-commissioned officers will take place on that day.

Wanted Immediately.

A boy of 12 or 13 years of age, to learn the Cabinet and Turning business.

Company Muster.

THE light infantry commanded by Capt. Buckmaster, will parade on the second Saturday in August next, on the public square. Punctual attendance of every member is requested, as an election of non-commissioned officers will take place on that day.

Estray Cow.

TAKEN up trespassing upon the subscriber's farm, about two months since, a dark brindled cow, with a white belly and flank, short tail, both horns bared, some marks or slits in both ears, which appears to have been done by dogs, supposed to be 12 years old. Appraised to 12 dollars.

Estray Mare.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living at the Shenandoah Locks, near Harper's Ferry, on the 22d July, a bay mare, about 13 hands high, about 6 years old, both hind feet white, bald face and a black streak down the back—Appraised to 35 dollars. The owner is desired to prove property, pay expenses and take her away.

NOTICE.

THIS is to notify the public that all bargains, contracts and sales of brick and lime, made and burnt at or on R. H. L. Washington's farm, Prospect Hill, will be made by me and no other, as the legal agent of Mr. R. H. L. Washington. I also take this opportunity of apprising the public, that the opinion of an existing partnership between R. H. L. Washington and James Anderson is not correct, and further that there never was any such intention on the part of Mr. R. H. L. Washington as a partnership with James Anderson.

CHARLES-TOWN MILL.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he has taken the above Mill under his direction; has employed a Miller equal to any in the state—He pledges himself that every attention will be given, to render satisfaction to those who may send their produce to be manufactured.—He will purchase wheat, rye, corn and oats whenever offered.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 7th inst. from the subscriber living at Harper's Ferry, an apprentice to the Blacksmith Business, named

JACOB COOPER,

about 19 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and dark complexion. The above reward will be paid for returning said boy to the subscriber, or lodging him in jail. All persons are cautioned against employing or harboring said boy at their peril.

THOMAS RAWLINS.

FLour, Chopt Rye, Corn Meal and Oats

always for sale at the above mill. R. WORTHINGTON. July 23.

Cash given for Rags.

THE highest price will be given for clean linen and cotton RAGS, at this office.

BLANK DEED

Fast masses of native North American Copper.

The native Copper found around Lake Superior has long been a theme of conversation. On one occasion, a company was formed in England, with a large bonded capital, to work the mines.

The specimen which Dr. Le Barron gave to Dr. Mitchell, was accompanied by a curious map of the western half of the Lake Superior, drawn by a youth of the Chippewa tribe.

CINCINNATI, July 18.

On Sunday afternoon last, the body, or rather the bones, of a man was found in the woods on the top of the hill, immediately back of Grisham's tavern, on the Hamilton road.

The hair was of a light chestnut color. The money and the hat are with William Butler, a coroner. Any information that may be given to him will lead to the discovery of the name of the unfortunate person, who will be gladly received.

A gentleman called on us, on Tuesday last, and gave the following melancholy narrative, viz. that on the 11th inst. as he was descending the river, he discovered something floating on the water, which on examination proved to be the body of a little girl.

He stated that the parents of the child which was drowned at Racoon Island, were supposed to have left this place a few days since, for Franklin, Warren Co. but could not give their names.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29. MOST ATROCIOUS MURDER.

A gentleman of the name of HUNTER, one of the justices of the Peace for Delaware county (Penn) was shot in the back, one day last week, while mounting his horse, and expired in three days afterwards.

UTICA, N. Y. JULY 25.

Melancholy and fatal occurrence.—A short time since, one of the names Wiltaker, and his wife and grand child all of Stafford in Connecticut, were descending a hill in a one horse wagon.

was sightless and senseless. He was removed to a neighboring house, where he remained in the same situation about ten days. He then recovered his senses in a considerable degree—could open his eyes, but discern no light. He is now recovering slowly, but can give no account of his misfortune.

AWFUL OCCURRENCE.

On Sunday last two respectable ladies were killed by lightning in the Presbyterian meeting house in this town—Mrs. Eleanor McLaughlin and Mrs. Jane Lucket. This truly afflicting dispensation of Providence happened during divine worship—the scene of distress and confusion among the congregation can scarcely be imagined.

LANCASTER, (PA.) AUG. 3.

Extraordinary Crop.—Mr. Wm. Buck, of this borough, reaped from one acre of ground, this season, 80 bushels, and three pecks of Wheat, weighing 60 lbs per bush; which is equal to nearly 67 bushels of merchantable grain.

BALTIMORE, JULY 31.

On Wednesday last, the court having convened for the trial of criminals, one of the prisoners made his escape through a window of the court room, but was soon retaken; another one, however, a colored individual, by the name of Holmes, who had general attention was drawn to the apprehension of the former, took his departure through the same channel of conveyance (the window), and we understand, was not missed for half an hour after. No advices have since been obtained of the course the gentleman has taken.

PETERSBURG, JULY 30. GEN. MCGREGOR'S ARMY.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from a gentleman of high military rank and respectability, dated at Ferdinand, on the 11th instant. The writer describes the prospects of the Patriots as the most promising. They had possession of all the country, as far as St. Augustine, which place was expected to fall immediately upon the appearance of the Patriot Troops.

The officer next in command to Sir Gregory McGregor is Colonel Thornton Posey, late of the United States Army. Colonel Posey is a Virginian by birth, the son of the veteran general Posey who so distinguished himself in the revolutionary war.

It may be a source of consolation to the afflicted parents, to learn that their child is found and decently interred.

This act was afterwards repealed in 1783 as a reward for the military services performed by the highland regiments; as it was ascertained that the Highlanders of North Britain notwithstanding their aversion to the English Government, were more to be depended upon in the field of battle than the mercenary soldiers of the manufacturing and mercantile towns.

WEVAY, (Ind.) JULY 22. WINE PROSPECTS.

It is with much satisfaction that we communicate to our distant readers, that the vineyards, in the vicinity, have never offered brighter prospects of rewarding the labors of the vine dressers than they do at this time, while the crops of corn are uncommonly promising.

Goals who would engage in it should this branch of agriculture become general on the banks and hillsides of the Ohio; we are reminded that the example set by the Swiss settlers in this neighborhood is not generally followed by the inhabitants of the borders of this beautiful river.

THE REPOSITORY. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13.

Letter from a gentleman residing at Northwich to his friend in this county, dated July 2, 1817.

Since my last letter to you, I have made an excursion to the upper part of Red River. I accompanied a detachment of U. States Troops, commanded by Maj. Riddle.

Harvests in Pennsylvania.—A correspondent of a Philadelphia paper says: I have just returned from a long tour thro' Pennsylvania, and I can truly say I never saw such crops of wheat, rye, and oats, or a greater prospect for buck wheat, Indian corn, except in a few solitary instances, looks delightful, and the prospects fine.

Slavery.—At a late session of the supreme court of Ohio, a habeas corpus was granted to enquire into the cause of retaining a negro who was claimed as a slave by a man in Kentucky.

THE TIMES.

In the natural world, the present season compared with those that are past, is truly delightful, and a source of undiminished gratitude to the Giver of every good and perfect gift.

In the whole world, a small portion of it excepted, there is peace and plenty. If men would exercise towards each other that charity that covereth a multitude of sins—that indulgence that soothes the asperity of passion and prejudice—the exalted sentiments that approximate towards those of angels; and that love which is the fulfilling of the law; it would seem that we might enjoy some happiness in this vale of tears.

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THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

The Convention elected under the authority of Congress, for the purpose of forming a Constitution and State Government for the western division of the Mississippi Territory, assembled in the town of Washington on Monday the 7th of July, and proceeded to the execution of their important duties.

DAVID HOLMES, Esq. Governor of the Territory, was elected President of the Convention; and LOUIS WINSTON, Esq. the Secretary.

The Convention resolved, by a vote of 56 to 11, that it was expedient to accept the terms of admission offered by Congress, and to proceed to the formation of a State Government; when Messrs. Polk, Leake, Rankin, Burnett, Downs, Mead, West, Wilkins, Shaw, Brandes, Lattimore, Hanna, Minton, McNab, Bennett, Ford, Jordan, McCay, Patton, and Bilbo, were appointed to draft and report to the Convention the plan of a Constitution; and then the Convention adjourned to the 15th of the month.

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST.

Brutal cruelty.—Three gentlemen who came in the brig Telegraph, from Charleston, have just called to request me to give the following extraordinary facts, for the purpose of having them communicated to the public, that every man in the community may unite with the officers of justice in hunting up a monster, too savage to be tolerated in society.

A French lady, remarkable for her great beauty of countenance and refined manners, took passage in the same vessel, in search of her husband, understood to be in New York. On the voyage her manners charmed every one, and created an uncommon interest in her fate.

This short hasty sketch may serve to give you some idea of the American Mills, a river which holds out greater inducements to settlers, and will accommodate a more numerous population than any other in America.

suit of him since Tuesday. It is hoped all persons will aid in ferreting this atrocious rascal out of his concealment.

This is revenge without a parallel, except the case mentioned by Littleton, where an Italian carried aqua fortis in a syringe for six months together, which, at length, he squirted into the eyes of his supposed rival, and deprived him of his sight forever.

Large Snake. On the 3d instant, 30 miles below Erie, and three miles from a land, the crew of the sch. Gen. Scott saw a serpent 35 or 40 feet in length, and its neck, which it put out of the water a few yards from the vessel, 10 or 12 inches in diameter. Its color was a dark mahogany nearly black. The lake was smooth, and they had a perfect view of it for more than a minute.

A Philadelphia paper observes, 'The Franklin, 74, is still at anchor off Chester, and not expected to sail soon—her destination having been altered.'

ADDRESS OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY, TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Every person of observation has remarked that the times are pregnant with great events. The political world has undergone changes stupendous, unexpected, and calculated to inspire thoughtful men with the most budding anticipations.

That there are in reserve, occurrences of deep, of lasting, and of general interest, appears to be the common sentiment. Such a sentiment has not been excited without a cause, and does not exist without an object. The cause is to be sought in that Providence which adapts, with wonderful exactitude, means to ends; and the object is too plain to be mistaken by those who carry a sense of religion into their speculations upon the present and the future condition of our afflicted race.

An excitement, as extraordinary as it is powerful, has roused the nations to the importance of spreading the knowledge of the one living and true God, as revealing in his Son, the Mediator between God and men, Christ Jesus. This excitement is the more worthy of notice, as it has followed a period of philosophy, falsely so called, and has gone in the track of those very schemes which, under the imposing names of reason and liberality, were attempting to seduce mankind from all which can bless the life that is, or shed a cheering radiance, on the life that is to come.

We hail the reaction, as auspicious to whatever is exquisite in human enjoyment, or precious to human hope. We would fly to the aid of all that is holy, against all that is profane; of the purest interest of the community, the family, and the individual, against the conspiracy of darkness, disaster, and death—to help on the mighty work of Christian charity—to claim our place in the age of Bibles.

We have, indeed, the secondary praise, but still the praise, of treading in the footsteps of those who have set an example without a parallel—an example of the most unbounded benevolence and beneficence; and it cannot be to us a source of any pain, that it has been set by those who are of one blood with the most of ourselves; and has been embodied in a form so noble and so catholic, as 'The British and Foreign Bible Society.'

The impulse which that institution, ten thousand times more glorious than all the exploits of the sword, has given to the conscience of Europe, and to the slumbering glow of millions in the region and shadow of death, demonstrates to Christians of every country what they cannot do by insulated zeal; and what they can do by co-operation.

In the United States we want nothing; but concert to perform achievements astonishing to ourselves, dismaying to the adversaries of truth and piety; and almost encouraging to every vigorous effort, on the surface of the globe.

It is a spectacle can be so illustrious in itself, so touching to man, or so grateful to God, as a nation pouring forth its devotion, its talent, and its treasures, for that kingdom of the Saviour which is righteousness and peace.

Under such impressions, and with such views, fathers, brethren, fellow-citizens, the American Bible Society has been formed. Local feelings, party prejudices, sectarian jealousies, are excluded by its very nature. Its members are leagued in that, and in that alone, which calls up every hallowed, and puts down every unhallowed, principle—the dissemination of the Scriptures in the received versions where they exist, and in

the most faithful where they may be required. In such a work, whatever is dignified, kind, venerable, true, has ample scope; while sectarian littleness and rivalries can find no avenue of admission.

The only questions, whether an object of such undivided magnitude can be best attained by a national society, or by independent associations in friendly independence and correspondence.

Without entering into the details of this inquiry, we may be permitted to state, in a few words, our reasons of preference to a national Society supported by local Societies and by individuals throughout our country. Concentrated action is powerful action. The same powers, when applied by a common direction, will produce results impossible to their divided and partial exercise. A national object unites national feeling and concurrence. Unity of a great system combines energy of effect with economy of means. Accumulated intelligence interests and animates the public mind. And the Catholic efforts of a country, thus harmonized, give her a place in the moral convention of the world; and enable her to act directly upon the universal plans of happiness which are now pervading the nation.

It is true, that the prodigious territory of the United States—the increase of their population, which is gaining every day upon their moral cultivation—and the dreadful consequences which will ensue from a people's outgrowing the knowledge of eternal life; and reverting to a species of heathenism, which shall have all the address and profanity of civilized society, without any religious control, present a sphere of action, which may for a long time employ and engage the cares of this Society, and of all the local Bible Societies of the land.

In the distinct anticipation of such an urgency, one of the main objects of the American Bible Society, is not merely to provide a sufficiency of well printed and accurate editions of the Scriptures; but also to furnish great districts of the American continent with well executed Stereotype plates, for their cheap and extensive diffusion throughout regions which are now scarcely supplied, at a discouraging expense; and which, nevertheless, open a wide and prepared field for the reception of revealed truth.

Yet, let it not be supposed, that geographical or political limits are to be the limits of the American Bible Society. That designation is meant to indicate, not the restriction of their labour, but the source of its emanation. They will embrace, with thankfulness and pleasure, every opportunity of ray'ing out, by means of the Bible, according to their ability, the light of life and immortality, to such parts of the world, as are desolate of the blessing, and are within their reach. In this high vocation, their ambition is to be fellow-workers with them who are fellow-workers with God.

Have you ever been invited to an enterprise of such grandeur and glory? Do you not value the Holy Scriptures? Value them as containing your sweetest hope; your most thrilling joy? Can you submit to be thought that you should be torpid in your endeavors to dispense them, when the rest of Christendom is awake and alert? Shall you hang back, in heartless indifference, when Princes come down from their thrones, to bless the cottage of the poor with the gospel of peace; and Imperial Sovereigns are gathering their fairest honours from spreading abroad the oracles of the Lord your God? Is it possible that you should not see, in this state of human things, a mighty motion of Divine Providence? The most Heavenly charity treads close upon the march of conflict and blood! The world is at issue: scarce has the soldier time to unbind his helmet, and to wipe away the sweat from his brow, ere the voice of mercy succeeds to the clamor of battle, and calls the nations from enmity to love! Crowded heads bow to the head which is to wear many crowns; and, for the first time since the promulgation of Christianity, appear to act in unison for the recognition of its gracious principles, as being fraught alike with happiness to man and honour to God.

What has created so strange, so beneficent an alteration? This is no doubt the doing of the Holy Spirit; scarce has the soldier time to unbind his helmet, and to wipe away the sweat from his brow, ere the voice of mercy succeeds to the clamor of battle, and calls the nations from enmity to love! Crowded heads bow to the head which is to wear many crowns; and, for the first time since the promulgation of Christianity, appear to act in unison for the recognition of its gracious principles, as being fraught alike with happiness to man and honour to God.

Let us not be cold; no hand be idle: no purse reluctant! Come, while room is left for us in the ranks whose will is good, and whose recompense is victory. Come, and whose recompense is victory. Come, and whose recompense is victory. Come, and whose recompense is victory. Be it impressed upon your souls that a contribution saved from even a cheap indulgence, may send a Bible to a desolate family; may become a radiatory point of 'grace and truth' to a neighbourhood of error and vice; and that a number of such contributions made at really no expense, may illumine a large tract of country, and successive generations of immortals, in that celestial knowledge, which shall secure their present and their future felicity.

But whatever be the proportion between expectation and experience, thus much is certain: We shall satisfy our conviction of duty—we shall have the praise of our high endeavours for the best ends—we shall minister to the blessedness of thousands, and tens of thousands, of whom we may never see the faces, nor hear the names. We shall set

forward a system of happiness which will go on with accelerated motion and augmented vigour; and confer upon our children, and our children's children, the delight of seeing the witnesses of God upon that seed which their fathers sowed, and themselves watered. In time we shall do our part toward that expansion and intensity of light divine, which shall visit, in its progress, the palace of the great, and the haunts of the small, until the whole earth be full of the knowledge of Jehovah, as the waters cover the sea!

The Bible Society of Jefferson County has become an auxiliary to the above Society—and at the late meeting of the members, the following persons were chosen managers for this year.

- John Kearsley, Esq. Pres't. Rev. Francis Moore, Vice Pr. Col. John Morrow, Sec. Rev. John Matthews, Cor. Sec. Rev. Benj. Allen, Record. Sec. Rev. W. Huntington, Esq. Treas'r. Rev. Lewis May, Capt. James Kearney, Captain James Glenn, Mr. John Yates, Mr. Thomas Likens, Mr. Joseph McMurran.

Persons wishing to become members will please call upon one of the above named—and those now in arrears are requested to make payment.

FROM FRANCE.

Boston, July 23.—Yesterday we were favored with a file of Paris papers to 13th June, received via Salem.

They are principally occupied with the internal affairs of the kingdom. The king appeared constant in his public duties, and enjoyed good health, in the intervals of fits of the gout.

The price of bread continued to rise, but there were prospects of a good harvest. Wheaten bread in Paris was about 9 cents per pound.

The Paris prices current indicate a rapid rise of all kinds of bread stuffs.—At the last dates, flour was nearly \$20 the American barrel of 196 wt. The shipments of flour from America, must turn out well; as the harvest though promising, cannot be realized until August.

ARRIVAL OF MR. ADAMS.

New-York, August 7.—His excellency John Quincy Adams, late ambassador and minister plenipotentiary to the court of St. James, (and recently appointed secretary of state of the United States) and his lady and family, arrived here yesterday morning, all in good health, on board the ship Washington, capt. Forman, from London, and 48 days from Cowes.

A day or two before Mr. Adams left Cowes, which was on the 15th of June, he received the following important circular, which it will be seen opens to all nations the importation of bread stuffs into Great Britain.

(COPY.)

Treasury Chambers, 11th June, 1817. Gentlemen—I am commanded by the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury to signify to you their lordships' authority to permit the importation of corn, grain, meal, flour and rice, in any ship and from any country, until 14th Nov. 1817, inclusive, provided importation of grain shall, during this period, continue legal, under the provisions of the act, 55, Geo. 3. cap. 26. And I am to desire you will immediately cause public notice to be given hereof.

I am, gentlemen, Your most obedient servant, S. K. LUSHINGTON.

To the commissioners of the customs.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Last evening arrived at this port, the fast sailing ship Te Plant, Browne, 43 days from Liverpool, from whence she sailed on the 23d of June.

By this arrival the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser, have received Liverpool papers and prices current of the 21st and London papers of the 19th of June, from which the following extracts were hastily made. The papers we have received as well as private letters, state that the prospects for the coming harvest had brightened very much during the last 3 weeks both in England and France—that in the south of France, the rye harvest had already begun and the crop was abundant.

Rye flour is admitted in England for home consumption. Our London papers, also inform us, that the trials of Watson, and others, (State prisoners) had terminated, and that they were acquitted. The British packet Princess Elizabeth, sailed from Palmouth, for Halifax, and New York, on the 16th of June.

A Partner Wanted.

The Editor of the Republican Constellation wishes to engage a partner in his printing establishment. He will either dispose of the half of his whole establishment, or to a decided republican, he will dispose of that part which is denominated 'The Newspaper Office and Establishment.'

As the Editor is advancing to that period of life which requires more ease than a proper discharge of the duties of his present avocation will admit of, the object he has in view in wishing to procure a partner is, to lessen, in some measure, the burden of his business, which he finds to be essential to the continuance of his health.

In order to give gentlemen, who may feel disposed to embark in such an undertaking, some correct ideas of the business, situation and profits of the establishment, it is deemed proper to observe, that the office is completely calculated and furnished with all the necessary materials of an excellent quality, including a complete new front of MUSIC TYPES for Newspaper, Book and Job Printing in all their varieties—and in point of agreeableness of situation and convenience of the office, it is the opinion of printers and others who have been in the habit of frequenting some of the best offices in America, that it is not excelled but by very few in the United States.

There are, in constant employ in the office, from seven to ten hands, and two presses—one for the Newspaper and Job-work; the other is constantly employed on Book-work. The Editor will furnish a sufficient number of hands, with the addition of one or two, on particular occasions, to do all the business of the establishment.

Music Printing

Executed in a neat style, with despatch, and on reasonable and accommodating terms, at the office of the Republican Constellation.

A line to the Editor on the above subject, post paid, shall be promptly attended to. Editors, friendly to the Editor of this paper through the United States, will confer a favor on him by giving the above a few insertions which shall be reciprocated with pleasure immediately on application.

R. DOWNEY,

HAS JUST RECEIVED Box Figs, Best Filberts, Almonds, Rice, Cakes, Coffee, A comack PEACH BRANDY, Best chewing TOBACCO.

ALSO—A FRESH SUPPLY OF CONFECTIONARY.

August 13. For Sale, AT R. WORTHINGTON'S STORE, An Interesting Sketch OF THE LIFE OF DR. H.—'s T.— BY THE REVEREND J. R. W. August 13.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note, or book account, are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can nor will be given. NATHAN JANNEY, Smithfield, August 13.

House and Lots for Sale.

The subscriber will sell, on reasonable terms, A DWELLING HOUSE AND FIVE LOTS OF GROUND in Gerard's Town, Berkeley County, Va. He has also for sale, a complete set of MATTHEW'S TOOLS. JOHN MCKEAVER, August 13.

THE PUPILS

Of the Union Grammar School, will be examined 29th inst. The patrons of the school and the friends of youthful improvement are requested to attend at nine o'clock A. M. CHARLES JONES, August 6.

FOR SALE,

A Set of Blacksmith's Tools. Apply to the subscriber, in Charlestown. MOSES ORAM, Aug 6.

CORN FOR SALE.

The subscriber has a quantity of corn for sale, at five dollars per barrel. MASON B. DODD, August 6.

Wanted to Purchase,

An easy going saddle horse, of good qualities, and capable of performing a journey. Enquire of the Printer.

Fresh Turnip Seed

For sale at the Printing Office, Charles town. August 6.

