

FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. XII.]

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1819.

[No. 590.]

TERMS OF THIS PAPER:

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

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

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

From the National Intelligencer.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Report of the Rev. WILLIAM MEADE, to the Managers of the American Colonization Society, relating to a journey through the southern states.

GENTLEMEN—You have already received, and had before the public, my letter, written from Milledgeville, stating the arrangements made in behalf of the Africans for whose relief I was specially sent to that place. I will only add, that they are now placed in such a situation as to incur no expense, and further awaiting the issue of a trial pending between the claimants and the state, the result of which it is confidently believed, will throw them into the arms of a benevolent society or of a just government, to be restored to their native land.

The interposition of the Society, which seemed to some of our friends not justifiable by the state of its funds, but which was nevertheless undertaken in a spirit of faith and charity, proved itself to be a most opportune and favorable circumstance. It attracted public attention by its novelty, excited public feeling by its humanity, and gave assurance to the world that our Society was about to do something. This was the commencement of a new era; hope was roused in the hearts of the humane and pious that Africans was now about to receive good instead of evil from our countrymen. Some, indeed, who had but little hope of the success of our general enterprise, declared their willingness to contribute for the ransom of these; & a few who intended to become purchasers at their sale, expressed a pleasure at the thought of their restoration to Africa, and proved their sincerity by uniting with the society at Milledgeville. To this auspicious commencement do I ascribe more than half the success which attended my subsequent efforts.

It becomes me, while on this subject, to mention, that there are some hundreds of these unfortunate beings in Georgia, held by individuals throughout the state, to be returned to the Governor in case of their condemnation; in which event, they will belong to the Society, on the same terms with those at Milledgeville. The individuals who claim their profits to be agents for Spanish merchants in the Havana or elsewhere, may maintain that the American officers seized them contrary to the laws of nations. Out of four or five cargoes thus brought in, surely the claims of humanity will be able to defeat some, at least, of the cruel attempts of fraud and oppression. The formation of three auxiliary societies, under the direction of the first citizens of the state, will surely have a happy effect in urging the execution of all our laws against the horrid trade in human beings, which heretofore has been carried on by abandoned wretches, hovering along the coast, and smuggling them into the interior.

My appearing in behalf of the Africans, on the day of sale, produced a very desirable effect on the citizens of Milledgeville and the surrounding country. Many of them came and offered me their services in any way which could be available to the object of my visit, and assured me, that there are many others in all parts of the state, who would cheerfully co-operate with the Society in all its designs.

The method which I pursued in Milledgeville, and in all the other places where societies were organized, was, to spend a few days in visiting the citizens, paying all that respect which in an affair of this general nature is due to age, office, wealth and influence; to converse freely with them, and leave for their personal publications as I had with me; then to spend one or two days in carrying about a subscription paper, and having obtained a sufficient number of subscribers, to call a meeting and organize a society. In each place where I succeeded in establishing societies, I continued my own personal application for subscriptions, until twelve or fifteen hundred dollars were on the papers, as donations or annual subscriptions; after which, I left it in the hands of the managers, to conduct in such a manner as should seem best to them.

The second auxiliary society was formed at Augusta, where I pursued the same plan, where the first citizens, in office, talent, wealth and influence, lent their aid, and were chosen to preside over its management. It is also due to the citizens of that place, to

mention, that, only a few weeks before my arrival they had contributed between two and three thousand dollars as a donation to a certain number of free negroes who had been obliged to leave the place by a late law of that state. From August 1 I proceeded to Savannah, where the same favorable feeling existed, and where without difficulty, subscriptions were obtained, a constitution adopted, and a day appointed for the choice of officers and managers. While in the choice of a day, I held a conversation, in the presence of several of the citizens, with four of the free people of color, who were recommended for their intelligence, good character and influence. Having heard me explain our views; having listened to some passages from Mills' Journal and Paul Cuffee's Letters, and asked some very sensible questions—they said that this was a very different account from what they had heard of our society; that they expected to be forced away and to a place not calculated to better their condition, and not provided with a suitable protection. They had no idea that it was the offspring of piety and benevolence, and extended for their real benefit. They in fact, were our views, and such was the country, many of their brethren would go. I gave them one of our reports, which they wished to read, saying, that they would take pains to give their brethren correct views of the whole matter. One of them observed, that he really believed this thing was of God, and though there might seem many hardships about it, yet if God undertook it, it would easily be done.

I passed from thence to Charleston, arriving there rather too soon for a favorable attempt in that place. Some of the most influential citizens had not yet returned from their country residence, whose advice and presence it was deemed proper to have. Very few appeared to have given much attention to the subject, and the friends of the measure, of whom there were some very zealous, thought it best that I should not attempt a regular organization of a society at that time, but only circulate subscription papers among its friends, and leave it to them to form a society at a more convenient period. I deemed it proper to follow their advice, especially as I had but a few days to spend in the place. Although no regular society was formed, yet were my hopes of success to our general scheme much increased by several circumstances which occurred during the short time of my stay in that place. I was informed that two or three pious negroes were much disposed to go as missionaries to Africa, and wished to see me; accordingly, a meeting was appointed at the house of one of the citizens. On going I found seven; explained to them our designs and prospects, and before I was half done, three declared their final determination to go over as colonists, saying that it was no sudden thing with them, that they had been thinking, praying, and conversing on this subject for some time, and were willing to go as servants of God, to the land of their forefathers. I was happy to learn that their characters were without reproach, and that they enjoyed the esteem and confidence of both classes of the community. Another meeting was proposed by them, when at least twenty of the most respectable and intelligent of the town assembled. Myself and the gentlemen with me were equally surprised and delighted at the good sense, piety, sagacity, and information, manifested in all their remarks, questions, hopes and fears, as expressed on that occasion. They regarded as a glorious work for their posterity, and said, they had no doubt, if things were properly explained, a suitable preparation made in Africa, and right measures pursued, that numbers would go. On the next morning I was called on by an old free man of color and his son-in-law, whose information added no little confirmation to my hopes. The son-in-law, whose name is Holman, is the son of an Englishman who married an African woman, and settled in South Carolina, on the Santee. He had two sons and three daughters: the sons were sent to England to be educated, and from thence went to Africa, lived at Rio Pango, and were concerned in the slave trade. The one of whom I am now speaking seems to have a just abhorrence of that trade, having relinquished it many years since; he has frequently been in this country where he married, and is now here awaiting the issue of a suit on which a considerable amount depends, and means, as soon as it is over to remove to Sierra Leone, and there settle himself as a merchant. He has a correspondence between himself and Governor M'Carthy as to the terms on which he and any American negroes might settle at Sierra Leone; he is well acquainted at that place, and also at Sherbro; his accounts agree perfectly with those of our agents relative to these two places. He was there when our agents visited that country, and has seen, within the last eight months those whom Paul Cuffee carried there, and says they are well and satisfied.

What is still more favorable to all our views, is, that, since he has been in Charles-

Family Medicines.

FOR SALE,

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

LEE'S famous Antibilious Pills.

Messrs. Mich. Lee & Co.

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

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

LEE'S ELIXIR.

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

Cherap Court House, S. Carolina.

Mr. Noah Ridgely.

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

CHAS. A SPARKS.

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

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

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

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, warranted to cure if taken according to the directions.

Lee's Grand Restorative and Nervous Cordial, A most valuable medicine for great and general debility, nervous disorders, loss of appetite, &c. &c.

Lee's Essence and Extracts of Mustard, An infallible remedy for sprains, bruises, rheumatism, numbness, chilblains, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, A certain and effectual cure for the Female and Gonorrhoea.

CONWAY SLOAN

Has lately received a Supply of MEDICINES,

Of the very best quality, which, together with his former assortment, comprise almost every article at present used by the best Practitioners. He will sell them on very accommodating terms for cash, or a short credit. The following list contains a few of the articles, viz.

- Best Red Bark,
- Do. Lima Do.
- Do. Carth. yellow do.
- Colomb.
- Tartar Emetic,
- Refined Camphor,
- Spanish Flies,
- Castor Russian,
- Pure Musk,
- Ether,
- Sweet Spir. of Nitre,
- Hoffman's Liqueur,
- Spirit of Hartshorn,
- Id. aromatic spirit,
- Rhubarb,
- Jacquiniana,
- Antimonial Powder,
- Balsam Tolu,
- Best cold press'd Castor Oil,
- Burgundy Pitch,
- Turkey Gum Arabic,
- Ditto Tragacanth,
- Scammony,
- Aloes,
- Guaicum,
- Kino,
- Katechu,
- Magnesia Common,
- Henry's Calcined do.
- Spear's do. do.
- Refined do.
- Edin's Epsom Salt,
- Knicker's Salt,
- Glauber do.
- Phosphat Soda,
- Opium Turkey,
- Sinabarba Bark,
- Squill Root,
- Alexandria Senna,
- India Ditto,
- Spermaceti,
- Black Varnish for the use of Saddlers and Shoe Makers,
- Copal Varnish,
- Nipple Shells, &c.
- Ruppel Snuff,
- Macabou Do.
- Scotch Do.
- Best Spanish Cigars,
- Common Do.
- Fancy Smelling bottles,
- Common Do.
- Black Balls,
- Transparent Soap,
- Variogated Lancy do.
- Best Windsor Ditto.
- Silver Wire Tooth Brushes,
- Common Ditto.
- Sugar and Hoarhound Candies,
- Vanilla and Tonqua Beans for scented Cigars, Snuff, &c.
- Indian Ink,
- India Rubber,
- Orto and Lamp Black,
- English Mustard.

With a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.

Valuable Property for Sale. THE subscriber wishes to sell, 200 Acres of unimproved LAND,

situate upon the drains of Potomac, within 168 rods of the river, near Orrick's Mill, and nearly opposite to Hancock, adjoining the lands of Charles Lee, deceased.—The soil is good, and the whole tract well clothed with valuable timber.

ALSO—THREE WATER LOTS, in the town of Smithfield, Jefferson County, with two good dwelling houses, A Tam Yard with 15 Vats, Bark-house, Beam-house, Currying Shop, &c.

will cover head water, raised by a wheel, and every thing necessary for carrying on the business to advantage.—The situation is a very desirable one, and holds out great inducements to a man who understands the business.

He also wishes to sell A tract of valuable LAND, Called the Quaker Bottom, Containing 1000 Acres, within nine miles of Clarkeburgh, Harrison County, Virginia, three miles from the left hand fork of Biggemonds Creek, which Creek passes through the centre of the land.—This land possesses great fertility, a large proportion of it is fine Bottom, is of a compact form, well watered and timbered. For terms, and further particulars, apply to the subscriber, living on Back Creek, Berkeley County.

JOSIPPI MINGHINI, February 4, 1819.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. Wm. HICKMAN Charlestown, May 12.

Prepare to pay your Taxes

In Notes on the Old Banks of Virginia, their Branches, or Specie.

We shall commence the collection of the taxes and other public dues for the present year, at July court next, and owing to a change of districts that will take place under the next High-Sheriff, we shall be compelled to make our collections as speedily as possible.—Therefore, we hope all who owe taxes will be prepared to pay when called upon.

Under the law we shall be compelled to receive nothing but the paper of the Bank of Virginia, and Farmers' Bank of Virginia, or of their Branches—consequently all who owe revenue must be prepared with the paper of those banks or specie.

The Notes of the Bank of the Valley at Charlestown, will also be received.

J. L. RANSON, } Deputies, S. W. LACKLAND }

For John Packets, Sheriff of Jefferson county.

A List of Letters

In the Post Office, at Charlestown, on the 30th June, 1819,

- A. Benj. Allen, 3;
- Mattilda Athy;
- James Anderson;
- Christopher Allimong;
- John Abell.
- B. Joshua Burton;
- Mary Buck;
- Wilhelm Buchholz;
- Dr. P. B. Bowen;
- Hannah Bernard;
- Ester G. Brown;
- Z. Backmaster;
- Peter Basot;
- John A. Bennett;
- Mary Burnett;
- Richard Boyarley;
- John Blanchard;
- Townsend Beckham.
- Rosanna Conner;
- Wm. McCaughy;
- Timothy Callahan;
- William Cackel;
- George Craver;
- John Clapper;
- William Clark;
- Elizabeth W. Clements;
- Jill Collins.
- D. John Dorsey;
- Thomas Dillow;
- Thomas Darne, 2;
- Francois Davonport;
- Philip Dodridge;
- Oliver H. Dunbar, 2;
- John Dusey;
- Andrew Dsworth;
- Ann W. Davis;
- Thomas Davis;
- John Dix;
- Thomas J. Dorsey;
- E. Thomas Elliot.
- Nicholas Flanagan;
- Geo. W. Fairfax;
- John R. Flag, 2;
- G. Thomas Griggs;
- Samuel Grant;
- Adam Grout;
- Dan W. Griffith;
- Robt. O. Grayson;
- Z. Griffith;
- Wm. Grantham;
- James Grantnam;
- Wm. Gunter;
- Henry Gent;
- Wm. Grove.
- H. Henry Henckethorn;
- Benjamin Heller;
- John A. B. Harding;
- Rheuben Hall;
- Henry Haines;
- Maria Heath;
- Wm. Hill;
- James G. Henry;
- Jacob Hansuoker;
- John Housman;
- Jonas Heath.
- I. John Ingraham.
- Catherine Johnson;
- Thomas Johnson;
- James Johnson;
- John J. Jacob;
- Thomas Jones;
- John Johnson;
- HUMPHREY KEYES, P. M.

CHEWING TOBACCO, Of a superior quality to any in this part of the country,

By the Keg or Pound, For sale at our store next door to Fulton's Hotel, CARLILE & DAVIS, WHO HAVE ON HAND

Susquehanna Herrings, by the barrel or smaller quantity.

WOOL CARDING. THE subscriber informs the public that his Carding Machines, near Charlestown, have been supplied with a set of new cards, which will enable him to manufacture wool into rolls in the best manner. It will be necessary for the wool to be well picked and cleaned of all sticks, burrs, &c. and if not previously greased, one pound of clean grease must be sent to every eight or ten pounds of wool.—The machines will be attended by an experienced hand, and every exertion used to give satisfaction.

JOHN HELLER, May 2. Fine and Common HATS, JUST RECEIVED BY CARLILE & DAVIS, June 9.

Blank Attachments For sale at this Office.

FROM THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LINES.

When on reading the account of a slave who threw himself into the river, in the neighborhood of Natchez, in preference to being sold as a beast at New Orleans.—His mind was free, although his body was bound.

Near where the Mississippi rolls Her dark and turbid wave, I saw some monsters, without souls, Unbind a NEGRO SLAVE!

Found with lashes, stung with woes, To Heaven he sought his sight, And fervent pray'd that fate might close His burning tortures in repose, And seal in death his eyes.

When in the tempest of his grief, And heart-consuming pain, His lonely hut, for kind relief, He sought, but sought in vain, Thoughts of his fond, his tender wife, And all his children dear, (Though slaves, still gave a joy to life, And sooth'd the pangs of slavery's strife,) Now forc'd the scalding tear.

And one of this remorseless crew Heard the poor slave bewail, And saw him wipe the briny dew, As nature gain to fall; He saw him steal along the shore; His steps were mark'd with blood; "Oh God! he cried, my woes are o'er!" "Wife, children, friends, I see no more!" Then sunk into the flood!

KENTUCKY BARD.

FROM THE LADIES' CABINET. BEAUTY. We have all heard of the bloom of Nison, the Circassian wash, Spanish wool, rouge, with a long train of et ceteras, sufficient to fill a perfumer's shop. We are not ignorant that considerable sums are expended, and much time employed, in striving to increase and preserve charms by artificial means, while natural means are too much neglected. The following prescription (from an old Magazine) will cost nothing; and, faithfully adhered to, will do more towards gaining a lover, or securing a husband, than any yet invented.

"Take of perennial good humour, as much as you can carry about with you; mix it with discretion, and infuse smiles, feeling, and virtue: lay in a proper stock of useful knowledge, to make your company agreeable when alone, and acquire habits of industry and economy, to render you useful in domestic relations. Apply all these in proper proportion, as they may be wanted, and you will infallibly be esteemed pretty, if not beautiful!"

Eventful Times. GOODS SACRIFICED. THE subscribers take this method of informing their numerous acquaintances, and the public generally, that they have purchased

A Large Quantity of Goods, within the last ten days, "at immense sacrifices," during the "crisis of credit and crash of Banks and Merchants," which has unfortunately pervaded our commercial Cities. It is an old saying, but nevertheless a true one, that it is a bad wind that blows nobody good! Thus are we enabled in those eventful times, to offer you goods much below their real value, and many articles at a less price than the raw materials cost, out of which they are made. Your interest tells you at once to come and buy; as you may never have such another chance, as the present.—For we are of opinion that there must be a change for the better in the commercial world, and that goods will be higher. If money is as scarce as some say it is, remember that you are to get a great many goods for little money by calling at the subscribers' store, in Shepherdstown, Va.

JAMES S. LANE & TOWNER, June 9. Leghorn Hats and Crowns. AN entire case fresh Leghorn Hats and Crowns just received.

Also, Two Fresh Cases Split Straw Bonnets, never known to be so cheap, at the subscribers' store in Shepherdstown. JAS S. LANE & TOWNER, June 9. Trustee's Sale. BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by Jesse Moore, to secure the payment of money due to Thomas S. Bennett & Co. I will sell, on the 9th day of August next, for cash, all the interest said Moore possessed in a brick house, situated on the public land at Harper's Ferry—being the same which said Moore lately occupied.

JOHN B. HENRY, June 30. Trustee's Sale. BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by John Sweeney, to secure the payment of money due to Edward Wager & Co. I will sell, on the 9th day of August next, for cash, a LOT containing about three acres, with a house on it, situated above Mud Fort, near Harper's Ferry—being the same now occupied by said Sweeney. JOHN B. HENRY, June 30. Blank Attachments For sale at this Office.

cit any thing; and that to this, at any other time, they would have been a much more generous contribution.

Another reason operating against us, is, that for the last year or two more has been spent in the erection of churches, the promotion of religious and charitable objects, in all the places I visited than at any previous period; so that the funds of charity were, in a measure, exhausted. Another cause is, that a very reasonable opinion was entertained that the general government would soon take up the measure, and that it was only required of individuals and societies to make a commencement—give an impulse to public feeling, and impress a suitable character upon a colony, and afterwards aid in the promotion of all its benevolent designs towards Africa; and lastly, that there would be societies formed throughout every state, and that individuals of piety and benevolence would take up the measure, and that it was only required of individuals and societies to make a commencement—give an impulse to public feeling, and impress a suitable character upon a colony, and afterwards aid in the promotion of all its benevolent designs towards Africa; and lastly, that there would be societies formed throughout every state, and that individuals of piety and benevolence would take up the measure, and that it was only required of individuals and societies to make a commencement—give an impulse to public feeling, and impress a suitable character upon a colony, and afterwards aid in the promotion of all its benevolent designs towards Africa; 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of the government, and cannot prosper under a different control. We may hope in vain for any good effects from that result, travelling, courting and consulting dispatches, which always prompts to premature and rash undertakings. Will man never cease to speculate upon principles, nor to be rest assured under the government of his choice? No, never. We see associations in governments, as we do individuals in society, pursuing the *swiftness of their passions*, making a broad stage of the world on which to display extravagance in a run—porcelain figures in a blaze, and exhibit a comet-like scene of uncertainty, which may be, by turns, any thing or nothing. 'Tis the same hopeful disposition we see take flight in the world, with more imagination than thought, and more interest than principle—seeking more for lost happiness than to preserve that of others; always idle, but willing to be busy; which would fall into a mud hole for the extreme satisfaction in the extinction, and which would face a pistol in a duel, when the brave or not, for the pleasure of feeling courageous. Such individuals figure in society; such associations speculate in governments. They may serve themselves, but aid the government only by pointing the helmman to the safer channel, marking themselves as the "shoals and quicksands" of destruction.

How unfortunately is religion called into the management of any project like the present! Unfortunately for its invocers, because of the prostitution of religion. Unfortunately for the government, because hoary experience proves, that while we have every thing to hope in the reality of religion—*decoloration towards God*—we have more to dread from its cloak, or its pathway, when masked and turned upon the government of man, than from all other influences put together. That claim to religion, which does not carry its devotees to the worship of God, is neither real nor deserving; that which courts men, and engages in worldly speculations for the management of mankind, deserves another name, and becomes as dangerous as true religion is engaging.

But, is there no justice, no defence, in a republican government for the toleration of black slavery? I think there is; and yet I am aware that the great Mr. Jefferson has said on this subject, "I tremble for my country when I consider that the justice of God cannot sleep for ever; that an exchange of situations is among the possible events; and that the Almighty has no attribute that can take sides with us in such a contest."

We cannot better examine this, or other subjects, than by a recurrence to the history of other governments, and to the recollection of our own. Then, let living examples abroad, and facts at home, ocularly demonstrate the question. I go not back to the Patrician and Plebeian government of the Romans; nor to the king and subject government of the ancients generally, where black slavery has known no toleration; but I cite readers to the fact, that the United States compose the oldest and most considerable republic that ever has existed; and yet perhaps the only one that has recognized black slavery; here we have the *brace of the contention*. Slavery exists and is absolute in all governments. Abolish, then, black, and we have white slavery. Without the one, the other is of necessity, and inevitable. Neither is the transition slow or doubtful. Some, in all governments, have more property, and capacity to manage the rest, than others. Some linger into hirelings and tenants, while the growing influence and power of others claim obedience, which, through convenience, by degrees, is acknowledged.

Shall I not say it is the *monocacy*, the beginning of that aristocracy, which, always disposed to speculate on the happiness of her citizens, deserting principle for convenience, lays waste the only government that the U. States can now endure? Yes, I may contend, that in all countries men make slaves of men; and where there are no blacks, under the more tolerable name of servants and tenants, the poor fellows are mustered into service with small promises, but paid off by poverty and oppression; but finally they are mastered by command, retained and paid by *threatenings and the sword*.

The question thus, then, resolves itself: we have only to choose between black and white slavery; for if I have furnished no justification for the one, I have made it the only substitute for the other more intolerable than the first; and, moreover, have shown it to be the best and perhaps the only support of a republican government.—What! Yes, still nearer home we find the illustrations. Has it been contended by the northern states, that the southern, owning slaves in the persons of men, have no claim to freedom or to the character of republicans? Strange! In all governmental affairs, we put the question at rest.

Some 8 or 10 years since, when the northern states had become too good to tolerate slavery at all, and so republican that they were federal, a British Henry, flattered by their overgrown humanity, contemplated the division of the American House, and planned its fall. Did he come? Was he encouraged, and has the influence of his visit been easily managed? I shudder at the thought, and the answer forbear. The southern states had simultaneous adventurers among the neighboring Indians, and have lately been besieged in that quarter by an Arbutnot and Ambrister. Before they had yet reached our threshold we met them at a distance, with the portion of death. I am not certain, 'tis true, that they were executed in the most fashionable manner; but we killed our enemies. "By their fruits shall

ed in an English paper, says, "The royal yo know them." And I would no more boast that humanity which only tends to the exchange of slaves, than I would applaud the policy of any association or society presuming, without the means of performing, the doing of that which is only practicable and proper in the hands of the government.

LIMNER.

SUMMARY STATEMENT

Of latest intelligence from Venezuela, received by the brig *Mary Ann*, from St. Thomas.

In consequence of the detention of the expedition at Margarita, and of the determination of Bolivar not to hazard a general action with a part of his troops, scarcely any thing but skirmishes took place on the Apure and Aracua, until the season was too far advanced to admit of further operations there.

Meanwhile dispatches received from brigadier general ST. ANDER, in Cassanare, gave interesting views of events in that quarter. The prospect was flattering, especially after news arrived of MacGregor's capture of *Porto Bollo*; which they had not yet heard of his epiphenomena and destruction.

Determined not to be too far anticipated by MacGregor, or for other reasons, general Bolivar now formed the design of joining St. Ande, with his infantry and the principal part of Paez's cavalry. He has left general Torres to command on the Apure, where a small division of infantry, some cavalry and artillery remain.—Our readers are aware, that from the beginning of June an army cannot operate on the inundated plains, adjacent to that river and branches at their intersection with the Oronoco, and at several other points. They continue impracticable until December or January.

Morillo had divided his army into three divisions; one of them observes Gen. Bolivar—one remains in San Fernando, and the other was sent against Angostura in Guayana, by the way of Calabozo. This corps had marched as far as the village of Yaro, which they burnt on the 14th June, and continued their march towards San Diego, where general Marino and Sedeno were encamped. On the 17th the Congress were extremely alarmed, debated with closed doors, and had issued several orders to the military, when a courier brought the glad tidings on the morning of the 18th, that the royalist division under Aranja had been totally defeated by the independent forces just mentioned. (Marino and Sedeno) after an obstinate well fought battle. Upwards of 1000 were killed, and some prisoners, &c. fell into the hands of the victors. This victory saved the province of Guayana.

On the arrival of general Urdaneta at Margarita, gen. Arismendi (the governor of the island) would not support him heartily in fitting out the expedition, but even plotted against him, endeavoring to withhold volunteers from his standard—he (A.) being piqued at not having the chief command. At the same time, Jolly and others had spread discontent through the squadron, and occasioned much delay. This difference was comprised, and Jolly was to retain the second rank under Admiral Brion Arismendi and his particular adherents to the number of 18, had been taken and sent to Angostura to be tried by a council of war.

If Urdaneta debarks his army on the coast, and if General Marino, and Bermudez, who is before Cumana, should cooperate with him, they may enter Caraccas, and liberate Venezuela at a single blow. Without prompt and cheerful co-operations they cannot succeed.—Indeed, orders had been dispatched to Urdaneta to return to Angostura, with his forces!—A thing absolutely impracticable, at this season, in his circumstances. Things appear in an odd situation; the sudden march of Bolivar for New Grenada, and the want of arrangement for a general combined movement, with respect to others, would seem to create perplexity, and put much at hazard;—for they are positively forbidden (it is said) to undertake to march to the capital—as they are Caraccas. Let us hope for the best. If the patriots are as pious or grateful as they ought to be, under such disjointed measures, they will give special thanks, that fate has assigned them only Spaniards; degenerate Spaniards for enemies! General Bolivar is expected to return to Venezuela by the month of December, after having liberated *Santa Fe*. He will bring with him 10,000 infantry, if necessary, and then enter Caraccas. There is certainly the strongest probability that he will have complete success in New Grenada; as some important advantages have been gained already, and Santander has an army of 2500 men in Cassanare, and arms and ammunition to supply the Patriots who join his standard. It is said there was much disaffection among the royalist forces in that quarter, many of whom deserted to the independents.

Many persons at Angostura admired this movement of Bolivar as a *chef d'oeuvre* of military policy and enterprise, from which the happiest fruits are to be gathered.

We learn with deep regret the death of Dr. MANUEL PALACIO, a member of the Congress of Venezuela. He died on the 8th of May, after a fever of three days duration, but of an aneurism of the aorta. This distinguished worthy man, was a zealous lover of freedom, and one of the few who understood something of the principles of civil liberty. He was a native of Barinas, but had graduated in the university of Santa Fe, as Doctor of the Civil Law, &c.—he possessed much physical knowledge, was a thorough chemist and a physician, and his visits to North America, Paris and London, had greatly increased his stock of information. He is

the author of the *Outline of the Revolution*, published in London and republished in New York. Since his return, he had been chosen a deputy in the congress from Margarita, and was appointed secretary of state and of the treasury. When we recollect, that half a dozen of firm, intelligent patriots might have saved Venezuela in the most critical times from all the evils of dictatorship, by strenuously maintaining the representative system, we feel inexpressible concern at the loss of Palacio, whilst the constituent congress were engaged in framing a constitution of civil government.

Possibly his death is a principal cause of the absurd or wicked resolution of a majority of a senate for life. It was but a short time previous, that a decided majority was against it. Messrs. ZEA, MENDEZ, BUTCENO and PENALVER had vindicated a hereditary senate, as well as the duration of the senatorial office for life; Messrs. ALZURU & MARCASO opposed it—the former protesting against the admission of a senate for life. Was ROSCIO absent? or could he be silent on the occasion?

As the congress of Venezuela scarcely represent 30,000 souls, though its formation is justifiable from necessity, we trust, it will not urge the adoption of a principle so fatal to freedom—and we would fondly hope, that a majority will yet defeat the aristocratic plans of accumulating property and power hereditarily in a few persons.

The importance of Venezuela and New Grenada must be so great, if they become united, that one cannot behold this pernicious measure, recommended as it is, without grief and disappointment. A fortunate turn of political events may frustrate the scheme of a perpetual senate, and rescue that fine country from a perpetual curse. People who have struggled so long and suffered so much deserve more than a bare exchange of one species of tyranny for another.

P. S. Letters of late date received by this same conveyance inform us, that the port of St. Juan de Griego, in Margarita, was blockaded by a Spanish squadron, and that the expedition (former accounts notwithstanding) had not sailed. If the blockading squadron be superior to Brion's, as is probable, the enterprise mediated on the part of the independents, may be frustrated.

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ONE DAY LATER FROM PARIS.

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The police was never more active, more dark and mysterious. Even to the cut of the hair and fashion of the coat, all suspected.—The immense number of young men, who in the German universities, have united themselves in the *Teutonic Association*, are the objects of peculiar watchfulness. It would be impossible, however, upon the whole surface of Germany, to cite a single fact which has borne the character of sedition—or a single word which might be considered as a provocation to revolt. All the desires of the German people have till this day been expressed in respectful petitions and representations.

We cannot however dissemble, that the anxiety of government is to a certain point, well founded. Discontent is almost universal, and it is besides augmented by the entire stagnation of commerce and the progressive decline of German industry. The enormous burdens which result from immense armies, maintained in complete peace, a prohibitory system, to which each state has recourse, to augment its own resources, and which tends to destroy all commerce, since, to enter Germany alone, you must pass the custom-houses of 38 confederated states; such are the principle causes of the afflicting picture which these countries present.

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Possibly his death is a principal cause of the absurd or wicked resolution of a majority of a senate for life. It was but a short time previous, that a decided majority was against it. Messrs. ZEA, MENDEZ, BUTCENO and PENALVER had vindicated a hereditary senate, as well as the duration of the senatorial office for life; Messrs. ALZURU & MARCASO opposed it—the former protesting against the admission of a senate for life. Was ROSCIO absent? or could he be silent on the occasion?

As the congress of Venezuela scarcely represent 30,000 souls, though its formation is justifiable from necessity, we trust, it will not urge the adoption of a principle so fatal to freedom—and we would fondly hope, that a majority will yet defeat the aristocratic plans of accumulating property and power hereditarily in a few persons.

The importance of Venezuela and New Grenada must be so great, if they become united, that one cannot behold this pernicious measure, recommended as it is, without grief and disappointment. A fortunate turn of political events may frustrate the scheme of a perpetual senate, and rescue that fine country from a perpetual curse. People who have struggled so long and suffered so much deserve more than a bare exchange of one species of tyranny for another.

P. S. Letters of late date received by this same conveyance inform us, that the port of St. Juan de Griego, in Margarita, was blockaded by a Spanish squadron, and that the expedition (former accounts notwithstanding) had not sailed. If the blockading squadron be superior to Brion's, as is probable, the enterprise mediated on the part of the independents, may be frustrated.

American.

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The police was never more active, more dark and mysterious. Even to the cut of the hair and fashion of the coat, all suspected.—The immense number of young men, who in the German universities, have united themselves in the *Teutonic Association*, are the objects of peculiar watchfulness. It would be impossible, however, upon the whole surface of Germany, to cite a single fact which has borne the character of sedition—or a single word which might be considered as a provocation to revolt. All the desires of the German people have till this day been expressed in respectful petitions and representations.

We cannot however dissemble, that the anxiety of government is to a certain point, well founded. Discontent is almost universal, and it is besides augmented by the entire stagnation of commerce and the progressive decline of German industry. The enormous burdens which result from immense armies, maintained in complete peace, a prohibitory system, to which each state has recourse, to augment its own resources, and which tends to destroy all commerce, since, to enter Germany alone, you must pass the custom-houses of 38 confederated states; such are the principle causes of the afflicting picture which these countries present.

The *Teutonic Association* has for its object the political union of Germany, by the concentration of patriotic ideas and sentiments.

In the *Second Chamber of Baden*, (assembly) a formal motion has been made, relative to the introduction of the entire liberty of the press in that dutchy.

A general commission is about to be established at Frankfort, charged with certain alterations in the German Universities. Each University will send a deputy who will sit in this convention.

A Panorama of Jerusalem by Prevot, is now attracting a crowd of curious visitors.

Letters from Lyons, of May 20, speak of the extraordinary success, in that town, of M. Babre d'Olivet, who, by a peculiar method of his own, had developed the faculty of hearing in many deaf and dumb, of both sexes and different ages. The experiments were made to prove the fact of hearing, were in the apartments of M. Motel Degerand, president of the chamber of commerce, in presence of more than 200 persons—Among whom were Baron Rambaud, the mayor, the members of the municipal council, and many ecclesiastics and physicians.

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FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. XII.]

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1819.

[No. 591.]

THE PARSON AND THE NOSE.

Twas on a shining summer's day,
As stories quite old-fashioned say,
A sleepy set of sinners,
To church agreed that they would go,
Their zealous piety to show.

Scarcely had the parson in his text,
When he felt most confounded vex,
To see his neighbors nod;
Proceeding with religious lore,
He quickly heard the sleepers snore,
Forgetting him and God.

When lo! descending from his seat,
The parson, full of holy heat,
Alousing thus his labor,
Tweak'd one's nose, then, gracefull bow'd,
And said, "good bye, you snore so loud,
If ear you'll wake your neighbors."

THE COMET.

Lo! from the dread immensity of space,
Returning with accelerated course,
The rushing Comet to the Sun descends;
And as he sinks below the shading earth,
With awful train projected o'er the heavens
The guilty nations tremble. But above
Those superstitious horrors, that ensnare
The fond imagination, to mystic faith,
And blind amazement prone, the enlightened few,
Whose godlike minds philosophy exalts,
The glorious stranger hail. (THOMSON.)

SLEEPING IN CHURCH.

A satirical writer in a late Boston Recorder, among other remarks on the practice of sleeping in Church says—
The example is admirable. Children and youth are very apt to be restless—sometimes fractious even; but when they see their parents asleep, as they rarely do during the week, and as they commonly do on the Sabbath, they will soon be how lovely is a quiet spirit and how becoming it is to be still in so sacred a place. Sometimes they may hear a little snoring—or the cry, "Umph" when we are waking up—but this is only an occasional interruption of the general stillness; and by no means destroys the happy influence of the example.

A Method of taking the honey without destroying the Bees.

The common practice of killing the Bees, in order to obtain the honey, few can witness without some little compunction; and as there is a very simple method of effecting the object without any injury to the most interesting little animals, which, on the score of interest, as well as humanity, claims respect, I beg leave to communicate it through your paper, should you deem it worthy a place in it.

In the evening, when the Bees have retired, take the hive gently from the stand; spread a table cloth on the ground; set the hive on it, placing something under to raise it 3 or 4 inches; then draw up the corners of the cloth, and fasten them tight around the middle of the hive, leaving it so loose below, that the Bees will have sufficient room between it and the hive; then raise the lid of the hive a little, and blow in the smoke from a segar; a few puffs of which, as it is very disagreeable, will drive them down; continue raising the lid gradually, blowing in the smoke all round, and in a few minutes it will be found that they have all gone out of the hive. You may then take away the lid, and cut away as much of the honey as you think proper. If the operation be performed the beginning of July, you may take nearly all, as there will be time enough to provide a sufficiency for their support during the winter. As soon as you have taken the honey, put on the lid, loosen the cloth, and spread it out, and in an hour or two the bees will have returned in the hive. It may then be replaced on the stand, and on the following day they will be found at work as usual.

This method is very simple, and preferable to that sometimes practised, of driving the bees into another hive; as you get all the honey, and moreover the new comb which is still empty, and the young bees not yet out of the cells, are preserved.—There is also danger in driving, or the not liking their new habitation, and, in case of their sallying out and making war against their neighbors.

The above method has frequently been practised by myself and others, and we have always found it to do well.

AMATOR MELLIS.

Welsh Indians.—It seems that a society in the state of New York has sent out persons to ascend the Missouri in search of Welsh Indians.

Mr. Stoddard collected some years ago, and embodied in his sketches of Louisiana, many loose reports and disjointed rumors on this subject. He seemed to give credit to the belief of their existence. Since his time however the country supposed to be the place of their residence, and in fact every part of the country in which they could reside, has been explored.—Every river, creek and branch issuing from the Rocky Mountains and flowing to the Mississippi or to the Pacific Ocean, has been examined from its head to its source. There is no exception from the confines of Mexico to the arctic circle. British or American traders have explored every part, have visited every tribe of Indians, and have not only ascertained where every nation lives, but also know the tracts of country which are uninhabited.—They have found no such people as "Welsh Indians;" and to go to the sources of the Missouri at the present day in search of such people, would seem as idle as going to a well known part of South America in search of the Amazons. Missouri Eng.

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Directors of the Shepherdstown and Winchester turnpike road company—
Ordered that the third instalment of five dollars on each share of stock in said company, be paid into the Treasury, on or before the first day of August next.

The stockholders residing in Shepherdstown will pay to Thomas Toole, the treasurer, or to Aaron Jewett. Those in the neighbourhood of said town to William Butler, those at Leonard and its neighbourhood to Col. James Hite. Those residing in Smithfield and its neighbourhood to Daniel Fry, Esq.

A JEWETT, Secy.

N. B. The stockholders are requested to be punctual as the Directors are in great want of money.

July 21.

Negroes for Sale.

I WISH to sell or hire immediately, a negro man who is well acquainted with the farming business, and a good hostler—also, a woman who understands housework, and is a good cook and washer. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

July 21.

STRAY HORSE.

TAKEN up trespassing on the subscriber's land, near Keyes Ferry, a bay horse, supposed to be eight years old, last spring, blaze face, short docked, a few white hairs on the near side of his neck, near his mane, and shews the mark of the geers—Appraised to one hundred dollars.

ZACHARIAH REILEY.

July 21.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber's farm, near the Head Spring of Bullskin, Jefferson county, Va. on Thursday the first inst.

A dark brown Horse,

with one hind foot white, four years old this spring, about 14 hands high, and well gaited. The above reward will be paid for returning said horse, if found in this county, and if out of the county, six dollars, and all reasonable expenses.

JACOB GORRELL.

July 16.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by Jesse Moore, to secure the payment of money due to Thomas S. Bennett & Co. I will sell, on the 9th day of August next, for cash, all the interest said Moore possessed in a brick house, situated on the public land at Harper's Ferry—being the same which said Moore lately occupied.

JOHN B. HENRY.

June 30.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by John Sweeney, to secure the payment of money due to Edward Wager & Co. I will sell, on the 9th day of August next, for cash, a LOT containing about three acres, with a house on it, situated above Mud Fort, near Harper's Ferry—being the same now occupied by said Sweeney.

JOHN B. HENRY.

June 30.

WE HAVE RECEIVED,

At our Store, in Charles-town, next door to Fulton's Hotel,

DRY GOODS,

ACCOMPANIED WITH

Best Green Coffee,
Imperial, Young and Old Hyson Teas,
Chocolate—Rice,
Brown Sugar, Loaf and Lump ditto,
Elegant Cheese—Molasses,
Any quantity of good Whiskey,
Cogniac Brandy, Wine,
Spirits, Gin, Rum, &c. &c.

Waldron's Double Prime Corn Scythes,

Ditto, ditto, Grass ditto,
German ditto, ditto, ditto,
Whet Stones, &c.

Knives and Basins,
Pewter Plates and Spoons,
Anvils and Vices,
Hand-saws—some superior Chisels,
Plain Bits, Cut and Mill Saws,
Superior Glass and other Knobs,
Locks, Raps and Files.

ALSO,

Breakfast and Dining Plates,
Cups & Saucers, Tea Sets assorted, &c.

With a variety of other goods suitable for the present season.

All of which we are able to sell on as good terms, if not better, than any others of the same quality in this part of the country, for cash or country produce.

We invite our punctual customers to call. Nothing will do us more pleasure than supply them with any kind of goods they may want.

CARLILE & DAVIS.

June 9.

Blank Books

For sale at this Office.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-office at Shepherdstown, Va. July 1, 1819.

A. Anny (coler'd woman)
B. Sam'l Barnhart,
Jacob Barnes,
Resin Barnes,
Daniel Brooks,
Mr. Barnett,
Bridget Brown,
William Burr,
William Bell.
C. Mr. Crowl,
Joseph Coates,
Jacob Coates.
D. Richard Duffield,
Thomas J. Dorsey,
John Douglas,
E. Isaac Edmondson.
F. Thomas Fiddle, 2.
G. Richard Gartrell.
H. Samuel Harris,
Miss Maria Hively,
John Hill,
John Hill,
Miss Mary Harris,
James Hayes,
Abraham Hill,
Bernard Hart,
Peter Hill.
I. Thomas Johnson,
Miss Jane Jackson, 2.
K. James A. Kerney,
Antony Kerney.

Miss Maria V. D. Kearney,
Dr. George Lafferty,
Dr. Aurdage Lane, 2,
Wm. M. Lendon.
M. Henry Miller,
James M. Kom,
Miss Barbara Myers,
Silas Melvin,
Edmond McGarran.
N. John Price,
James T. Pollock,
John Poirce.
O. Daniel Riblet,
Soloman Rabb.
P. John Showman,
John Stealey,
Susannah Sipp,
John Snider,
John Sharf,
Henry Storm,
James Slade,
John Slish,
T. Levi Taylor.
V. Richard Yazant.
W. Robert Watson,
Thomas Wood,
Jacob Walsance,
Heity Walsance,
Mrs. Jane Wilson, 2,
John Snider,
Levin C. Willis,
John Womeldorf.
JAMES BROWN, P. M.

Opequon Factory.

WOOL will be received at the store of D. Humphreys, Esq. of Charles-town, for the subscriber's manufactory, where it can be made into broad or narrow cloth, flannel, blanket, sattin or lincsey, and will be returned to Charles-town in good time. Written directions must be sent with the wool, which must be put up in bags and marked with the owners name.

DAN. ANNIN.

May 26th.

Prepare to pay your Taxes

In Notes on the Old Banks of Virginia, their Branches, or Specie.

We shall commence the collection of the taxes and other public dues for the present year, at July court next; and owing to a change of districts, that will take place under the next High-Sheriff, we shall be compelled to make our collections as speedily as possible.—Therefore we hope all who owe taxes will be prepared to pay when called upon.

Under the law we shall be compelled to receive nothing but the paper of the Bank of Virginia, and Farmers' Bank of Virginia, or their Branches—consequently all who owe revenue must be prepared with the paper of those banks or specie.

For the Notes of the Bank of the Valley at Charles-town, will also be received.

J. L. RANSON, Deputies,
S. W. LACKLAND, Deputies,
For John Tackett, Sheriff of Jefferson county.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

WE have just received, and are now opening a general assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which we are determined to sell on the lowest possible terms. We deem it unnecessary to particularize articles, as our assortment comprises almost every article which is wanted in this section of the country.

We are thankful for past favors received from the inhabitants of Charles-town and its neighborhood; and hope for a continuance of the same, as every attention will be given to render satisfaction to those who may give us a call.

JOHN MARSHALL & CO.

May 25.

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber informs the public that his Carding Machines, near Charles-town, have been supplied with a set of new cards, which will enable him to manufacture wool into rolls in the best manner. It will be necessary for the wool to be well picked and cleaned off all sticks, burrs, &c. and if not previously greased, one pound of clean grease must be sent to every eight or ten pounds of wool.—The machines will be attended by an experienced hand, and every exertion used to give satisfaction.

JOHN HELLER.

May 2.

CHEWING TOBACCO,

Of a superior quality to any in this part of the country,

By the Keg or Pound,

For sale at our store next door to Fulton's Hotel

CARLILE & DAVIS.

WHO HAVE ON HAND

Susquehanna Herrings,

by the barrel or smaller quantity.

June 30.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CONWAY SLOAN

Has lately received a Supply of

MEDICINES,

Of the very best quality, which, together with his former assortment, comprise almost every article at present used by the best Practitioners. He will sell them on very accommodating terms for cash, or a short credit. The following list contains a few of the articles, viz.

Best Red Bark,
Do. Lima Do.
Do. Carth. yellow Do.
Galum,
Tartar Emetic,
Refined Camphor,
Spanish Floss,
Castor Russian,
Pure Alusk,
Ether,
Sweet Spir. of Nitre,
Hoffman's Liqueur,
Spirit of Hartshorn,
Vil aromatic spirit,
Jalap,
Rhubarb,
Ipecacuanu,
Antimonial Powder,
Balsam Tolu,
Best cold press'd Castor Oil,
Bergandy Pitch,
Turkish Gum Arabic,
Ditto Tragacanth,
— Scammony,
— Aloes,
— Guaiacum,
— Kino,
— Kotechu,
Magnesia Common,
Henry's Calcined do.
Spear's do. do.
English do. do.
Refined Epsom Salt,
Rochelle Salt,
Glauber do.
Phosphate Soda,
Opium Turkey,
Samarouba Bark,
Squill Root,
Aloes India Senna,
India Ditto,
Spermaceti,
Tiv Powder, prepared,
Patent Lint,
Iceland Moss,
Leland Root,
Gentian Ditto,
Flake Manna,
Common Ditto,
Hellebore Root, white and black,
Tapioca,
Sago,
Orris Root,
Vitrified Tartar,
Quill Bark, pale,
Ditto, Ditto, yellow,
Extract of Bark,
Ditto—Gentian,
Ditto—Hamlock,
Ditto—Jalap,
Arrow Root,
White Oxide of Bismuth,
Muriatic Acid,
Sulphuric Do.
Nitric Ditto,
Fluor Calc.,
Ditto Boracic,
Lunar Caustic,
With a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.

Evans' Lancets,
Common Do.
Spring Do.
Fence Medicines,
Lee's New London Pills,
Do. Baltimore, Do.
Hooper's Do.
Anderson's Do.
Cologne Water,
Bateman's Drops,
Harlem Oil,
Gouffroy's Cordial,
Sieve's Opodeldoc,
Well's Refined Liqueur,
British Oil,
Sole of Lemons,
Lee's Es. of Mustard,
Oil of Wormseed,
Ditto Spike,
— ALSO,
Black Varnish for the use of Saddlers and Shoe Makers,
Copal Varnish,
Trusses,
Nipple Shells, &c.
Kappee Snuff,
Macabou Do.
Scotch Do.
Best Spanish Cigars,
Common Do.
Fancy Smelling bottles
Common Do.
Wash Balls,
Transparent Soap,
Variegated Fancy do.
Best Windsor Ditto,
Silver Wire Tooth Brushes,
Common Ditto,
Sugar and Hoarhound Candies,
Vanilla and Tongva Beans for scenting Cigars, Snuff, &c.
Indian Ink,
Ditto Rubber,
Toony and Lamp Glass,
Black English Mustard.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell,

200 Acres of unimproved LAND,

situate upon the drains of Potomac, within 168 rods of the river, near Orrick's Mill, and nearly opposite to Hancock, adjoining the lands of Charles Lee, deceased.—The soil is good, and the whole tract well clothed with valuable timber.

—ALSO—

THREE WATER LOTS,

in the town of Smithfield, Jefferson County, with two good dwelling houses.

A Tin Yard with 15 Vats,
Bark-house, Beam-house,
Currying Shop, &c.

with over head water, raised by a wheel, and every thing necessary for carrying on the business to advantage.—The situation is a very desirable one, and holds out great inducements to a man who understands the business.

He also wishes to sell

A tract of valuable LAND,
Called the Quaker Bottom,
Containing 1000 Acres,
within nine miles of Clarksburgh, Harrison County, Virginia, three miles from the left hand fork of Bingamond's Creek, which Creek passes through the centre of the land.—This land possesses great fertility, a large proportion of it is fine Bottom, is of a compact form, well watered and timbered. For terms, and further particulars, apply to the subscriber, living on Back Creek; Berkeley County.

JOSIPPI MINGHINI.

February 4, 1819.

Blank Attachments

For sale at this Office.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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

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

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

COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF LOUDOUN.

MR. WILLIAMS,

Be pleased to insert the following address in your paper—The Managers of the Loudoun Colonization Society do not ask the pecuniary aid of the people of Jefferson: But they are anxious by a general diffusion of information and argument, to attract their attention and to convince their minds, that the scheme contemplated by the American Colonization Society, is supported and recommended by policy, humanity and religion.

(CIRCULAR.)

Sir,

The Board of Managers of the Auxiliary Society of Loudoun, for colonizing the free people of colour, with their own consent, in prosecuting the great object entrusted to them, wishing to give all their fellow citizens an opportunity of aiding in the benevolent work, have determined to make application to gentlemen, in the different sections of the county, to assist in procuring subscriptions and donations. Relying upon your zeal, Sir, in so good a cause, they have taken the liberty of soliciting your friendly co-operation.

The colonization of the free people of colour, with their own consent, on the coast of Africa, is the object for which the Board ask contributions.

Now if this object shall appear both useful and practicable, we confidently anticipate the prompt and liberal aid of a generous community.

Little need be said on the utility of the scheme. It will be beneficial to the Citizens of the United States—Serious evils have been felt, and greater evils have been apprehended, from the existence of such a population amongst us, as that contemplated by the Society. Thousands have sighed for a scheme that should promise release, and at the same time promote the comfort of the subjects concerned. The colonization scheme has opened the door of hope, and they hail it with gladness—Should the object be accomplished, our republican principles will be purified and rendered consistent; our morals chastened; our apprehensions annihilated; our comforts improved; our national strength augmented; and our national character will cease to wear its most marbling blemish.

The plan will be eminently useful to the colonists themselves. Greece and Rome held slaves. Many of them were emancipated, who were quickly amalgamated with the mass of citizens, because there was no abiding mark of distinction. Complexion and figure forbid this with us.—The coloured people stand separated from us, even when free. They have the power of local motion and of holding property, they have no essential rights of the free man. Hence their spirit is broken; their mental energies slumber. Their associates are slaves of free-men more degraded than themselves. Plant them in a colony; let them breathe the air of equal liberty; suffer them to feel the invigorating effects of literary improvement; let Christianity unrestrained shed her benign influence on their hearts; permit them to be lords of the soil and lords of themselves, and who will say, the change will not be infinitely good?

To the Continent of Africa, the colonization scheme promises general and lasting benefits. Within the date of authentic history, Egypt was the mother of Science, and Carthage contended with Rome, at her own gates, for the empire of the world. But Africa, for ages on ages, has been covered with gross darkness; pagan superstitions; Mahometan delusions; universal barbarism; and despotic rule; and for the last two centuries, or more, has felt, in addition, the scorpion scourge of the Slave trade. Plant a colony on their coast; and that colony will carry to them the arts of agriculture and civilization, (ever united); the knowledge of letters; the principles of just government; and above all, the benign religion of the blessed Jesus. As the colony shall extend, and others branch off from it, these arts, these principles of government, and this ameliorating religion will be disseminated, until, in process of time, the whole continent will rise up and call thee blessed, who devised and executed the colonization plan. Nay, they will bless the unsearchable providence of God, that sent away their children into bondage for a time, that they might return laden with

blessings so numerous, so rich and so lasting.

Do we wish to see the inhuman, the nefarious slave trade annihilated? Africans must be taught their resources in their own soil and climate; they must be convinced by experiment, that they will increase their gains by retaining their population to cultivate their lands; they must be instructed in the principles of humanity and religion, and they will cease to furnish slaves to the abandoned traders. How are these objects so likely to be accomplished, as by colonies in their own country? They now plead poverty and necessity for the sale of their sons and their daughters; but when they shall see that their sons, from the mechanic arts, and the culture of the soil, and their daughters from the labours of the wheel and the loom, shall bring them a more ample revenue, than their sale would command, will they then be commodities of bargain and traffic? No law of brotherly kindness and parental affection, will again stir within their hearts, and assert its violated claims. Colonization and slave trade cannot exist together. In short every reflecting mind will perceive, that incalculable advantages, both civil and religious, would result from the execution of the colonization scheme, to us who remain, to those who go, and to their long lost kindred in the West, who shall give the returning exiles a brother's home.

Is the scheme practicable? This, we contend, is the all important question; and, without hesitation, we answer it in the affirmative. And we thus reason to support the affirmation.

If a suitable territory can be procured, if the free people of colour shall consent to go; if the natives of Africa shall be willing to receive them; if the funds necessary to transport and settle them can be raised, and if they can be protected in their settlement, then the scheme can be accomplished. A few remarks must suffice on each particular, though volumes might be filled, without exhausting the subject.

Salubrity, extent and fertility are the properties of a suitable territory. More than one such were found by the Rev. Messrs. Mills and Burgess, who were sent by the mother Society, last year, for the express purpose of exploring the western coast of Africa. These faithful agents found, at Sierra Leone and elsewhere, territories abounding in springs, brooks and rivers; pleasant in climate; rich in soil and fruits; covered with forests in many parts, calculated for agriculture and grazing, and of sufficient extent to accommodate all the free people of colour in the United States. These territories are very thinly peopled, owing to the devastations of the slave trade, and the removal of the afflicted natives from the coast. Africa, it is true, has its deserts; (so have Asia and South America); but it is also true, that no land can boast of regions more fertile and better watered. To these are the colonists to be sent, and not to the sands of Zahara or Lybia.

But will the native Princes, who hold those territories sell a sufficient portion of them? The reports of the agents Mills and Burgess, satisfy us on this point.—They are willing, nay some are anxious to sell enough for our object. And the price will be a mere trifle, perhaps less for a territory large enough to accommodate 50,000 than a very small farm in Loudoun would command. But it will be policy, on many accounts, to purchase at first, a territory not very large. Opportunities of making additions will, doubtless, often occur, and of establishing new settlements, contiguous to the old. There will be no difficulty, say the most intelligent of the natives, in procuring land to any extent that may be necessary. And, it is with thankfulness we would add, that all-ruling Providence seems to have prepared the way for our work; for many of the native princes and chiefs as well as their subjects, are not only willing but anxious to receive their returning brethren, as speedily as possible. They beg that they may come soon, that their children may be instructed, that they may learn the arts, and know the book of God. Your heart, Sir, will be warmed when you read the words of the Sherbro chief to our agents, "We cannot thank them—we will receive them," and when you observe the many other encouraging facts in Mills' interesting Journal.

Will the free blacks consent to go? Hundreds have already declared their willingness. As when they understand the nature of our present blessings, which they may possess and bequeath to their children, in the land of their fathers, will any be unwilling? If any, they will be such as indolence and vice have sunk so low, that it would be unwise to mingle them with the better in a colony, even if they should consent.—Is it at all wonderful, that they should view with slow yielding caution, what white men promise for the good of Africans? Should this be so found in the result, it will not be strange, but it is passing strange, that there should be any enlightened fellow citizens, so ignorant of our objects or so prejudiced, as to insinuate, that all is done from selfish views. As far as attempts have been

made (and they have designedly been very limited as yet) to gain the consent of the free people of colour, those attempts have been generally successful. And in addition to those already free, the way will be opened for a safe, voluntary, and beneficial emancipation, which you know and we know would be gladly embraced by a not a few, the very moment it should become practicable, consistently with the true interest of the subjects themselves.

But suppose the Territory procured, the Natives willing to receive colonists, and they willing to go; can funds be raised to defray the expense? A high minded American should not ask this question.—Is the object just? Is it benevolent? Is it useful? Then, the blessing of Heaven on our exertions and resources will enable us to accomplish it. The spirit, which originated this scheme, is passing from heart to heart and from state to state. It will soon pervade the Union. State Legislatures have approved! Congress has countenanced; and the Executive will act.—The work from its very nature, must be the work of considerable time; and of course the demand for funds will be gradual. What will not the United exertions of our population be able to effect, when the poor man shall give willingly his mite, and the rich man shall glory in helping forward the cause of justice, liberty, humanity, civilization, and christianity? Many of the Colonists will go free of charge in the government vessels; merchant ships will carry them at 50 dollars each. For the first few years, a small sum to each will be necessary to support them until their labour shall be productive. But after a short time, this will be unnecessary, because in a growing colony, they will find immediate and productive employment. And when they shall have so grown in arts, agriculture, wealth and commerce, as to carry on trade with our cities, hundreds and thousands will find the way of transportation and settlement, at little or no cost. We add too, that many of them have acquired property amongst us, which would enable them to go at their own expense and settle at once comfortably. In one word a willing people, a mighty nation, with the blessing of the Almighty on their exertions and their vast resources, can and will doubtless, furnish adequate means for the momentous object, when their sentiments shall be enlightened, when their sympathies warmed, and their energies awakened, by seeing the scheme, in the full tide of successful experiment.

Can the colony, if planted, be protected? Little protection will be needed. The natives, on the Western Coast of Africa, are remarkably timid, gentle, and disposed to peace. They would stand in awe of those, who they would quickly see, were their superiors in the arts. They feel their own ignorance, and would gladly cultivate friendship, that they might receive instruction. They are altogether different from the fierce, high minded, sagacious and warlike Indians, who opposed the first colonists of America. There will be little or no danger from the natives; we propose to deal honestly and fairly with them as did the venerable Wm Penn with the Aborigines of Pennsylvania.

Nor will there be danger from any foreign power. All the late transactions of Europe will be a guarantee of their safety. Her united vengeance would descend upon that nation, which should lift a hand against an African colony; for the rights of insulted and helpless Africa, have been prominent in all her late treaties. But should she fail in duty and zeal, the displeasure of a mightier arm would wither the strength of the invader. The safety of the colony will be in the observance of justice to the natives, in the pacific disposition of the natives; in the united friendship of Europe and America, and in the protection of the God of hosts.

When an object is proposed, which has already, in its kind, been tested by experience, we cannot doubt of its practicability. The Colonization scheme has been tried and has succeeded beyond expectation. A colony of free blacks was planted, about 30 years ago, by a few benevolent men of England, at Sierra Leone, on the Western Coast of Africa, say about 200 miles distant from the place contemplated for ours. It laboured long under difficulties. The whole of the first year was devoted to its establishment, till within the last five years, was a season of furious wars in Europe; and, as was to be expected, it made little advances.—But in the last few years, 9,000 have been added, making their number 12,000 redeemed from slavery. They have five or six churches, and 2,000 children in well regulated schools, receiving their education. They are improving rapidly in arts, agriculture, and commerce. They are peaceful, sober, industrious, healthy and happy. This is the solemn testimony of the Revd J. Mills, in his Journal; and yet, certain persons, have ventured to say to the world, that this colony is "reported to be declining." If therefore the colony of Sierra Leone, has prospered, why not another, planted under much more favorable prospects and at a more auspicious time, and supported by more extensive good will, resources and energies?—It must, it will suc-

ceed; for the counsel of Heaven is directing it for the lifting up of his oppressed and afflicted creatures.

In short, the object of the Colonization Society is the plain dictate of humanity, of justice, of piety. Reason and christianity sanction it; God approves it; and it must prosper. Let us therefore be helpers in the good work. If any have lifted up the spear of hostility, let them quickly convert it into the staff of support, lest they offend the God of all flesh, and pierce their own souls. With such views; with such convictions; with such feelings; and with such an object, by all Sir, engage your zealous co-operation, would that is dear to the free man; to the philanthropist, and to the christianian. "United action is powerful action."

We refer you to the second annual report of the Colonization Society at Washington, for confirmation of the facts which we have stated, respecting the coast of Africa and its inhabitants. We have adopted measures, which we hope will be successful, to procure a number of copies of this valuable and interesting journal for distribution in Loudoun. Through the payment of one dollar annually entitles to membership, by our Constitution; yet we hope many will feel themselves able to subscribe more; and that the rich, and benevolent, will, out of their abundance, give much. Such a charity will be a luxury to the soul; a blessing to millions; and an ascending incense to God.

A letter, just received from an agent of the mother Society, informs us, that a Colony will be sent out this fall. Immediate exertion is therefore necessary on our part, that we may give the Society all possible aid. They will need it more at the commencement than at any subsequent period. By soliciting all your neighbours to subscribe the Constitution (and who can refuse?) and by obtaining donations to our Society, you will meet the claims of justice and mercy; you will fulfill our wishes, and be entitled to the gratitude of millions. Please report your success as soon and as often as convenient to the undersigned Secretary; and pay any money you may receive to Richard H. Henderson, Esq. Treasurer, both of Leesburg. With full reliance on your judgement and zeal, in this cause of reason; of right; of religion and of God; and on the benevolence and generosity of our fellow citizens of Loudoun,

We are, Sir, with esteem,
Your obt. servt.,
JOHN MILLS, Prest.
RICH H LEE, Secy.

By order of the Board of Managers of the L. A. C. S.
Leesburg, July 24th, 1819.

From the National Intelligencer.

Letter from a traveller in Western Virginia, to the Editors.

Charlottesville, Va. July 20, 1819.

Gentlemen:—I have arrived here, thank God, in good health, though my complexion has not been at all improved by its familiarity with the sun.

Charlottesville is a pleasant village, situated in Albemarle county, of which it is the capital—about 80 miles west of Richmond, and 130 south west of Washington city. The Rivanna, or north fork of James river, passes a mile from the town and is navigable for boats about eight miles above. This place, though inconsiderable in itself, has acquired notoriety from the circumstance of its capture, during the Revolutionary war, by a regiment of cavalry, under Col. Tarleton, by which the Legislature, then in session here, was not only interrupted in its deliberations, but put to flight.

It is surrounded by a fertile and healthy country, and is said to be the centre of the population of Virginia. Its inhabitants, though not numerous, are polite, hospitable, and attentive to strangers, as, indeed, are all the people of this country: every door is open to the sojourner—every house the traveller's home.

Charlottesville is destined to become the seat of learning. Here Science will hold her empire, and diffuse her benign influence over the state. This is the place selected for the location of the Central College of Virginia; the site chosen is one mile from the town, upon a beautiful eminence, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country, the scenery of which is delightfully romantic and picturesque. Fifty odd thousand dollars have been subscribed for the erection of the necessary buildings, which are now in a state of considerable forwardness. Having a due regard to their funds, they have commenced upon a moderate scale, and wisely determined to complete what they begin; the plan admitting of an unlimited extension. The legislature has appropriated fifteen thousand dollars annually, as an auxiliary support to the University. The venerable Jefferson, who may with some justice be called the founder of this Seminary, lives only a mile or two distant, and daily views its progress with a father's eye. This ornament of our country, whose greatness of mind can only be equalled by the goodness of his heart, will never cease his labors for the benefit of mankind.