

FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

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

VOL. XII.]

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1819.

[No. 609.]

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.

FINALE OF MINA'S EXPEDITION.

FROM THE NORFOLK HERALD.

In a letter which we received and published about a month ago, from an American gentleman at Gibraltar, the writer took occasion to advert to an idle report which had been revived, for the second time, in the American papers, of the existence of General Mina, who commanded the Patriot Army in Mexico, and promised, by the next convenient opportunity, to furnish us with such proofs as would put the question of that hero's existence forever at rest. He has now complied with his promise, and although the proofs which he has communicated are no longer necessary to establish the fact, yet as he has connected with them other circumstances, both new and interesting, they will not be unacceptable to our readers.

"GIBRALTAR, Sept. 12. Having been requested to make enquiry of the American prisoners in Ceuta about a German by the name of Gerhard Hohnhurst, who joined the standard of General Mina in Mexico, I wrote to one who was of the same party, and had recently arrived at Ceuta, from Vera Cruz.

Under date Ceuta, 30th April, 1819, he wrote me, viz:

"I deeply regret that I am not able to give you a particular account of the existence of Mr. Gerhard. I knew that gentleman very well; he accompanied General Mina from New Orleans to Galveston, in my ship the Cleopatra, and followed him in the interior of Mexico from Sota la Marina, in the capacity of Commissary of War. Whether he was butchered, with number of the brave and enterprising followers of the with him, or perished in some other manner, is not possible to be known. I have seen some post-horn in the interior. He cannot be in Vera Cruz, for I had intelligence of my friend Dr. Ernestus Dunkell, of Baltimore, in November last, who was then going from St. Juan de Oluja to the town hospital, apparently more dead than alive; had lost the use of his limbs, and turned blind! At that period there were nine in that horrible dungeon, six Americans and three foreigners; among the number a youth of 18 years of age, who had served under General Torres (known by the name of Father Torres) a considerable while after the death of Mina, and under whose command he was promoted from the rank of 2d Lieutenant to Lieutenant Colonel, having distinguished himself in the rest of his brave career, most desperately, and received thirteen wounds! He was captured by the Royalists in going to see his friend, Lieut. Isaac Webb, of A. baby, who, with Col. Bradburn, are the only survivors of the whole of the Americans that entered the country. Mr. Webb now serves as Lieut. Colonel under the aforementioned Friar, (or Gen. Torres), and Col. Bradburn with Victoria Guadalupe. Mr. Lovegrove (the above-mentioned youth) had the Vice King's pardon and protection, but on his arrival at Vera Cruz, he was thrown into the same 'dear abode' with his fellow countrymen and companions in arms.

Gen. Mina was shot in sight of his people, who then occupied the fort of St. Gerogia; they then had in their possession 250 prisoners of the Royalists, of whom 40 were officers, and two were general officers. When the fortress was surrounded by the Royal party, and the unfortunate Mina was brought to be shot, Col. Noboa, commander of the fort, (a native of this place of banishment) sent a flag, and offered the whole of his prisoners for Mina; it was indignantly refused, the commander answering, 'if you had ten thousand prisoners, I would not save them all for Mina.' His fate being decided, Col. Noboa had the 250 Spaniards brought in sight of the Royalists, and the order being given, the whole were fusilled on the spot." [He was taken himself a few days afterwards, and executed; he died like a hero.]

He then writes—"My case is, that I served in the American merchant ship Cleopatra, as first officer, which ship left the port of New Orleans in the beginning of March, 1817, in ballast, without guns or arms; steered for Galveston, with a crew of 17 men. We arrived off the bar of that place on the 17th March, and weighed on the 25th, as we supposed, Vera Cruz. The sea-men discovering that the troops on board were to operate against H. C. M., refused to

do duty, but were compelled by the officers of the expedition to navigate the vessel thence to the bar of S. Anano, off which place we came to anchor on the 10th April. The seamen were there all employed in discharging the Neptune, of New Orleans, Min's store ship. I remained on board until the 17th May, on which day my ship was captured by the Spanish frigate Sabina, and I went on shore, in hopes of returning with the long boat or pinnace but was disappointed.

"Thirty seven of us took possession of a temporary ill-constructed half finished fort, at the town of Sota la Marina, which was, on the 15th June, attacked by general Arredonda, Commander in Chief of H. C. M. forces in the 'four interior provinces,' with 17 pieces of artillery, who, after a most desperate and tremendous cannonading of 11 hours and 23 minutes, offered us terms of capitulation, which we twice refused, but considering the third proposition safe and honorable, we accepted it. One article of this capitulation expressly says, 'that all in the fort, on the river and at the bar, should be treated well and as prisoners of war, until such time as the General could procure passports for the Vice King, for all the prisoners included in this capitulation to be unmolested and return to their native country.'—The capitulation was approved by Arredonda, and Major of the regiment of Ferdinand the 7th, who engaged us, and who arrived in the frigate Sabina at Cadix, whilst I was there—he is astonished that his master, the King, will not acknowledge the capitulation as being made in his name, and on the word and honor of the General. I cannot credit that H. M. condemns the seamen who were trapped into the affair, as equally guilty with those who went voluntarily. I am able to prove the innocence of the seamen by all the officers and men of the expedition.

"George Cockran, who is with me, belongs to Charleston, S. C. served an apprenticeship to Mr. Taylor, of Baltimore, and took this unfortunate youth with him."

In another letter, he says, "I forgot to mention to you that two of our party are missing, Wm Brown of the state of Indiana, and Thomas Swan of Baltimore. Both these young men were enlisted with me in January, 1818, at Vera Cruz, and cast away in the frigate Impighenia, on the coast of Campeachy—embarked in July for Havana, and arrived in August, when they were sent on board the Argus brig of war, since which I have never heard of them.

"I do not know whether their fate has been like that of Wm. Allen Carpenter, of Virginia, whose brains were dashed out on board the brig of War Ligerio, in which I came from Havana! I have often heard the villain boast of the deed—having been the death of one heretic!

"Joseph Beckford, of Boston, was beaten and kicked to death on board the Frigate Impighenia, which I am of us witnessed. The poor fellow had been a slave to the Algerines, but exclaimed before he died that they used him better than those Christians.

"Many other instances of this kind have taken place, but they would be too long to detain you with."

Mr. Hunt's Address to his Friends.

MANCHESTER, (ENG) Oct. 21. The following is the copy of a letter from Mr. Hunt, received this day, by the proprietor of the Manchester Observer, for insertion in his paper.

To the brave Reformers of Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire, the whole of the North of England and Scotland

My beloved Friends and Fellow countrymen, Our enemies have declared open hostilities against us and the laws of England. The infamous authorities of Manchester, under the sanction of a corrupt and cruel ministry, were the first to 'cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war!' On the never-to-be forgotten 16th of Aug they polluted the history of the present age with the foulest stain, the crimson gore of their fellow men, women and children. Every exertion to bring the instigators and perpetrators of these cowardly and atrocious crimes to justice, has hitherto failed, and we have not therefore been mocked, with the show of their play. All disguise has been thrown off and the unmasked hypocrite stands now before us in the naked form of a military armed ruffian.

But my friends, we must be patient and persevering, and not suffer ourselves to be driven off our guard; these lawless proceedings are meant to irritate us into some indiscreet show of resistance, of which our watchful enemies are anxiously prepared to take immediate advantage, well knowing, as they do, that nothing strengthens and consolidates the iron arm of despotism, so much as the premature and unsuccessful attempt to destroy it.

The system of espionage is now carried to such an extent, that there is not a tap room or a pot-house in the metropolis, or scarcely in the country, without one or two of these wretched beings in nightly attendance; and not only my lord Sidmouth, but the lord mayor of London knows the substance of every conversation that passes there, as well as those who frequent those hot beds of evil, which that base and profligate. These monsters in human form are hired and paid to make plots, and entrap the unwary into a participation of their hellish plans. Your parts of the country are full of them, that they may hatch up some imaginary treason, preparatory to the meeting of Parliament, which is to take place, as the Courier informs us, to put down treason, which, of course, they will not fail to manufacture for the occasion. I know that some of these are about to urge you to simultaneous meetings in the early part of November, but beware my friends, and disappoint the tigers of their prey—There are those who are gone from the metropolis to Manchester and elsewhere for this purpose, the money to pay for whose expenses, there and back, I have not the least doubt may be traced to Whitehall, although those who have been the incautious and unsuspecting instruments may not be aware of the fact; but recollect, my friends, that, at such a period as the present, an ignorant and indiscreet zeal may produce more mischief than even an Oliver himself.

I am the last man on earth that would advise you to refrain from meeting to express your grievances, and demand your rights. Nay, I would urge a meeting in every County, City, Town and Parish, in the United Kingdom, where they have not already met to express their opinion on the — at Manchester, and to take measures for bringing the — and their abettors to justice. But if any one has been from London to advise or recommend a meeting at Manchester, under the present agitated state of the public mind, he must be a remorseless fiend indeed. No one will go to such a meeting unarmed, after the cowardly — and 16th; and where is the man who would advise you to meet armed?—I say my friends of Manchester, meet not till every effort has been made and failed, to bring to justice the —, and then, not till then, will there be any question whether you ought to meet or not.

I know and can naturally feel, that all those who were present at Manchester on the 16th, must be anxious to have arms to protect themselves from a repetition of such wanton cruelties, and as I know of no law yet, that prohibits an Englishman from having arms for his own protection, I will not take upon myself to recommend you to have them, but of this I am quite sure, that no man should procure arms, surreptitiously, or keep them secretly—all should be done as openly (if at all) and the purpose as openly avowed as the armed associations that are training in different parts of the kingdom.

But above all, my friends, enter not the doors of a public house—refrain from all spirituous and intoxicating liquors. Remember that nine tenths of the publicans are your enemies, they are tools in the hands of the magistrates, and must do any thing they wish for them to do, however disgraceful, in order to secure their licenses.

Abstain from beer, spirits and tea, and your health, your morals, your pockets, and your characters as men, will be improved. Your enemies encourage you to gamble and get drunk, for a twofold purpose—the one to pick your pockets, the other to render you slaves.

As I am now pressed for time, I shall do myself the honor of addressing you again very soon. In the mean time, believe me to be your sincere friend. H. HUNT. Middleton Cottage, Oct. 19.

STATE OF ENGLAND.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 27. We are indebted to a respectable friend for the subsequent extracts: Extract of a letter from London, dated 27th September, 1819.

Although I may, and have intimated, that I entertain few years only, as to the result of tumultuous meetings, now so prevalent; yet, when I seriously reflect, I must acknowledge, "this is an awful period!" Our grievances are such as all must deplore. None can point to a remedy. The distress arising from an over-population, decreased trade and commerce, heavy taxes, and burdensome poor rates, in addition to other causes, has spread a spirit of discontent amongst the lower orders of the community in particular, and too generally to be found in the middle ranks of society. From whatsoever cause, or howsoever founded, discontent and disaffection abound. There are not, nor ever will be, wanting artful and designing men, ready to take every opportunity, and avail themselves of any thing that

appears likely to promote their views, even at the expense of the public tranquility—in zarding all that should be near and dear to them, to gain a temporary triumph over the present rulers. What their plan may be, possibly they themselves do not know. This I do know; not any thing but the power of God can produce order out of disorder—regularity out of riot—grace out of infidelity. No reform in our government of expenditure will avail, unless begun and ended in the lives and conduct of our princes, nobles, and dignified clergy. Never will reformation take place so long as it is a maxim of legislation, "that evil may be permitted, that good may come of it." 'Tis from this system of error that lotteries, (the bane of morals,) are yearly granted that the revenue may not be decreased. For the same reason, ardent spirits are allowed in destructive quantities. Sinecures are given to ensure votes; and the first situations, in church and state, given to favorites, without advertent at all to the merit or demerit of the parties. Numerous other evils might be pointed out, which never will be reformed, until the love of God and man is more forcibly inculcated by the life and manners of the higher ranks in society. First teach a man to be a Christian, then be assured he will be a loyal subject. This is a desideratum more to be hoped for than expected. The finger of God can alone accomplish such an event—and in his power must we leave it, trusting that he will not withdraw his mercy from us. He hath supported us, as a nation and people, under "severe trials." We have been protected infinitely beyond our deserts. We will still repose our trust in him.

Extract of a letter dated London, 9th Oct. "The scheme adopted by our ministers of giving land and encouragement to those who emigrate to the Cape of Good Hope, added to the melancholy accounts we have from your side, reduces the emigration to your country. Fifty thousand entered their names in one week. Our government send them out free of expense, and make other provision for them."

NEW YORK, NOV. 29. LATEST NEWS. The packet ship JAMES MONROE, Capt. Watkinson, arrived last evening from Liverpool. She sailed on the first of this month, and the editors of the Gazette have received papers, &c up to the time of her sailing; but they contain no news of moment. England was comparatively tranquil; but there was no improvement in the markets.

Capt. Watkinson left at Liverpool only three American vessels. The James Monroe has thirteen cabin passengers, among whom, Col. Aspinwall, American Consul General at London, bearer of despatches for government, and Mr. Robertson from Spain, and Mr. D Wolf, of Bristol, R. I.

Loyal addresses to the Prince Regent had been forwarded to London from different parts of England. That from Liverpool received the sanction of near 4,000 individuals of the most influential and wealthy characters. At a meeting of the Mayor and Common Council of the borough of Preston, an address was agreed to, professing attachment to his Majesty and the Regent's person and family, and a determination to defend the laws and constitution of the country in church and state. A meeting was held in the Guildhall, Newcastle-under-Lyme, to take into consideration the best means of rendering the most effectual support to government at this important crisis. A national association was agreed to be formed.

At the Cumberland county meeting, Mr. Curwen declared his opinion that radical reform meant revolution; and this it is believed few deny or doubt. Dr. John Brennan, of Liverpool, has discovered that the oil of turpentine is an infallible specific for child-bed fevers.

The late Duke of Richmond.—An official dispatch from Charles Cambridge, Esq. addressed to Earl Bathurst, contains some particulars of the death of the Duke, which prove incontrovertibly that he died of canine madness.—Whilst he was suffering under this complaint, reason occasionally resumed her empire.—He availed himself of these lucid intervals to address a letter to Lady Mary Lennox, in which he reminded her that a favorite dog, at the Castle of St. Louis, at a time (five months before) when the Duke, shaving, cut his chin, the dog was lifted up in order to lick the wound, when the animal bit his Grace's chin. The dog subsequently run mad.

Lord Whitworth's arrival in Paris has again given rise to rumors of political changes and intrigues. The general report is, that he will renew the negotiations on the right of neural strength, in cases of the Slave Trade. Lord Whitworth and the Dutchess of Dorset will set out shortly for Naples, to pass the winter there.

It is stated that on the 25th of October, at the different meetings of the Union Societies of Radical Reformers in London and West-

fight duels? Yes, but it is not the *proof* of courage, for cowards also fight and the trivial causes which so frequently give rise to these meetings, are arguments against fighting, for there is just as much merit in killing your antagonist, because he sneezed too loud, as would exist for a deep and cruel injury, the redress is the same in both cases, and the consequences are likewise the same; this inequality in causes and equality in effects, shows too plainly that there is no reason or justice in such appeals. We heard much said about religion, laws of the land, distress of families; these great considerations appear to have but little weight, the order of things must be changed, dueling must be considered a cowardly resort and be brought into disrepute; and we may ask, where is the courage of a man, who receives an insult and does not resent it on the spot, who suffers his aggressor to escape the eminent disgrace of a blow, be it ever so slight, and who takes a cool method of easing or redressing his wrongs, by penning a challenge cautiously to avoid the law which he fears, who if his opponent will not fight, he posts as a coward with infinite gratification, and then flaps his wings, and crows like a Chanticleer."

No, this is false honor. In all your intercourse with mankind, whether official or personal, be mild and conciliatory, temperate and firm, and if by chance you come in contact with a rude, ill-mannered and insolent person, and he treats you ill, ever after shun that person; and if mankind would unite in adopting this course, the punishment would be greater than pride could bear.

HOWARD.

HINDOOS.

In the Analectic Magazine, there is a series of original letters from an American in Calcutta, which are written with considerable spirit, and present some new views of the Hindoo character. We shall extract a few passages, for the amusement of our readers.—*Upton.*

The Palanquin and its Bearers.

The palanquin is a kind of oblong box, with sliding doors at the sides, handsomely finished inside and out, and admirably adapted for the indulgence of the most refined laziness. The occupant reposes, in a recumbent posture, on an elegant chintz covered mattress, and may either read or sleep, during his excursions, as his inclination prompts. A single pole projects from each end of the vehicle, somewhat above the centre, by which it is in a manner suspended on the bearers' shoulders—and hence acquires a sort of swinging motion, which certainly renders it a fascinating mode of conveyance, in a sultry climate. In addition to the four bearers, there is a fifth, who is called a head bearer—who runs alongside with a large umbrella in the day time, and a lantern at night—and occasionally relieves the other bearers when there is but one set of them employed. Those who affect style, or have much travelling to do, keep a double set of bearers, for the purpose of relieving each other. I have been several times shocked on observing the hardships which these poor creatures endure in their calling, having seen some of their shoulders quite raw and enflamed by the pressure and friction of their poles. Yet such is the astonishing influence of their system of social government, that this abject class of people have no idea of gaining a subsistence by any other kind of employment. The whole community is divided into numerous classes, or tribes, called castes; to each of which immemorial usage has assigned a vocation, which I am informed, the members are irrevocably doomed to follow. Each caste is not only restricted to its own peculiar employment, but the trade of the father becomes the trade of the son, from generation to generation; without any regard to the mutability of circumstances, or the variety of taste and talents.

On my arrival at the factory, I was immediately surrounded by a crowd of head bearers; each soliciting employment for his company, and offering testimonials for their fidelity and good conduct. I was informed that the bearer cast was exceeding numerous, that it was with difficulty they could obtain employment—and such was the rigor of their customs, that they must either obtain a living by the prescribed duties of their cast, or languish under all the pains of indigence and hunger. Added to this, a stranger who would undertake to dispense, with a pain-killer and servants, would find it difficult, if not impracticable, to gain admittance into genteel company. It is taken for granted by the natives themselves, that a man who appears in the street without a palanquin is entitled to no respect—and he is treated accordingly. I therefore purchased one without delay, for which I gave one hundred rupees (equal to 48 dollars of our currency), and hired a set of bearers at 4 rupees each, per month, except the head bearers, whose wages were 5 rupees. For this, trifling as it may seem, these people are constantly within call, and at our service—they procure their sustenance, and maintain their families.

In addition to my five bearers, who are all Gentoos, I found it necessary to engage a sixth servant, for the purpose of waiting on table, &c. and acting as interpreter; for the bearers cannot speak a word of English. This *body servant*, as he is called, must always be selected from among the Mahometans; because the religious prejudices of the Gentoos are such, that they will not come near the table while there is any food, prepared from land animals, upon it. Altho,

on other occasions, the Gentoos are the most obsequious creatures I ever saw; yet no threat nor persuasion can induce them to approach us while we are engaged at our meals, and it appears to me that they contemplate one of our dinners of roast beef with as much horror, as we should the repast of a party of anthropophagi.

BONAPARTE'S LAW KNOWLEDGE.

[From the Literary Gazette, Aug. 1819.] What particularly astonished Treilhhard was the prodigious memory of the Emperor. It was a subject to which he was continually alluding.

The articles of the civil code, after being drawn up and taken into consideration in private conferences, were submitted to the discussion of the Council of State, at which Napoleon frequently presided. Treilhhard wondered at the readiness with which Bonaparte frequently illustrated the point in question by quoting extempore whole passages from the Roman civil law; a subject which, from its nature, seemed to be entirely foreign to him. One day the Emperor requested his attendance, in order to acquaint him of some new ideas on criminal legislation; after conversing together for some time they formed themselves into a little committee, and the counsellor of state took the liberty of asking the Emperor how he had acquired so familiar a knowledge of law affairs, considering that his whole life had been spent in camps?—Bonaparte replied—

"When I was a mere lieutenant, I was put under arrest, unjustly it is true, but that is nothing to the point. The little room which was assigned for my prison, contained no furniture but an old chair and an old cupboard: in the cupboard was a ponderous folio volume, older and more worn eaten than all the rest; it proved to be the Digest. As I had no paper, pens, ink, or pencils, you may easily imagine that this book was a valuable prize to me. It was so voluminous, and the leaves were so covered with marginal notes in manuscript, that had I never been a hundred years I could never have been idle. I was only ten days deprived of my liberty; but on recovering it, I was saturated with Justinian, and the decisions of the Roman legislators. Thus I picked up my knowledge of civil law, with which I so often trouble you."

* From Les Souvenirs et Jucobites de la Revolution. (Just published.)

RETURNS his thanks to the public for the encouragement he has received, since his commencement in business, and hopes by unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of the same—he would inform them he has just opened a complete supply of

CONWAY SLOAN, English red lead—white ditto, Spanish brown—black lead, Venetian red—Fresh madder, Cromic yellow, No. 1—red saunders, Prussian blue, No. 1, Scraped gum copal—rough ditto do. Pumice stone—black varnish, Rotten stone—red chalk—white ditto, Black and red ink powder—black ink, Black lead pencils—writing sand, Wafers—sealing wax—tapers, Transparent fancy soap, Windsor do. do.—rose ditto, Lorillard's Macabau snuff, Pyke's do. do.—Ditto Rappee ditto, Scotch snuff in half pound bottles, Cut and dried tobacco.

ALSO, Muscatel Raisins—Almonds—Filberts, Martingale Cordials, Black pepper—white do.—long do., Cloves—Nutmegs—Mace—Allspice, Race Ginger—Ground do., Cayenne pepper—English Mustard, And a supply of FRESH CONFECTION, Spanish cigars—country do.

Oct. 20. Cheap Goods. JEFFERSON & BROWN, Have just received a supply of Fall and Winter Goods,

which are now offered for sale, at the Post Office, near to the Market House, for cash, or to punctual customers, as usual, on a short credit, except sugar and coffee, which are cash articles, and must be paid for in ready money.—The fact cannot be denied that the times are hard, notwithstanding, purchasers will have no reason to complain, if we sell them most of the necessary articles for half the usual price in better times.—We invite purchasers who want good bargains, to call and supply themselves soon, whilst our assortment is good.

Humphreys, Keyes & Hooff, Charlestown, Oct. 20.

THE SUBSCRIBER, In addition to a general assortment of good Medicines, HAS FOR SALE, The best Putty for window glass, Copal Varnish, Paints, Liquid blacking, Pomice Stone, Pewter Sand, Rotten Stone, Sand paper, BEES WAX, Tapers for the sick, &c.

All of which she will sell low for cash, and begs those who owe her to come forward and settle with her, as she is in want of money to pay her debts. JANE WOODS. Sept. 29.

Bolting Cloths. BEST warranted Bolting Cloths of all widths and numbers, for sale at the subscribers store in Shepherdstown. J. S. LANE & TOWNER. Sept. 8.

Humphreys, Keyes & Hooff, HAVE FOR SALE, Sugars—Teas—Coffee—Molasses, Jamaica Spirits—Cogniac Brandy, OLD RYE WHISKEY, Indigo—Madjer—Fustic, Logwood—Alum, Elliot's wrought and cut NAILS, Cotton Yarn of the first quality, Wool Cards. Oct. 20.

Jefferson & Brown, Have on hand a general assortment of Fuller's Dye Stuffs, ALSO, Rock Powder, Brown and Loaf Sugar, TEAS—COFFEE, Molasses—SALT, Twilled Bags, &c. &c. Charlestown, Nov. 3.

John Kreps, INFORMS the public that he has returned to this county, and again offers his services as an AUCTIONEER. He assures them that every exertion in his power will be made to give satisfaction to all who may employ him. Jefferson county, Oct. 20.

BACON. THE subscriber has about 1000 lbs. of nice well cured BACON, for sale. HENRY S. TURNER. Nov. 3.

Boarding. TEN or twelve genteel young men or boys, will be taken as boarders, on reasonable terms. ESTHER G. BROWN. Charlestown, Oct. 27.

SHOE THREAD. FOR sale a quantity of Shoe Thread, of different sizes, HUMPHREYS, KEYES & HOOFF. Oct. 27.

CONWAY SLOAN, In addition to a general supply of Medicines, has just received the following sundries, viz. English red lead—white ditto, Spanish brown—black lead, Venetian red—Fresh madder, Cromic yellow, No. 1—red saunders, Prussian blue, No. 1, Scraped gum copal—rough ditto do. Pumice stone—black varnish, Rotten stone—red chalk—white ditto, Black and red ink powder—black ink, Black lead pencils—writing sand, Wafers—sealing wax—tapers, Transparent fancy soap, Windsor do. do.—rose ditto, Lorillard's Macabau snuff, Pyke's do. do.—Ditto Rappee ditto, Scotch snuff in half pound bottles, Cut and dried tobacco.

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From Moore's Irish Melodist. ISAW FROM THE BEACH. AIR—MISS MOLLY. I saw from the beach, when the morning was shining, A bark over the waters more gloriously on, I came when the sun o'er that beach was declining— The bark was still there but the waters were gone! Ah! such is the fate of our life's early promise, So passing the spring-time of joy's we have known; Each wave that we danced on at morning ebbs from us, And leaves us, at eve, on that bleak shore alone!

Never tell me the glories serenely adorning, The close of our day, the calm eve of our night— Give me back, give me back, the wild freshness of morning, Her clouds and her tears are worth Evening's best light.

Oh! who would not wear that moment's returning, When passion first wak'd a new life through his frame, And his soul, like the wood, that grows precious in burning, Gave out all its sweets to love's exquisite flame!

From the National Advocate. DOMESTIC ECONOMY. Seated on my couch a few days ago, in a meditative mood, my old servant Nicholas brought me two printed letters, having the character of circulars. The one was as brief as a posy on a ring, but not quite so affectionate, it merely stated that a gentleman of our Bar was a scoundrel, and another gentleman of the Bar signed his name to it; meaning thereby, to stamp it with features of authenticity, as if the assent of one man could prove the other to be a scoundrel. The other letter was likewise printed, and gave the origin and progress of the dispute, which in my mind, placed the gentleman who ventured upon the broad assertion in rather an awkward predicament; but as I esteem it impertinent for individuals to trouble the community with their petty disputes, I gave the gentleman, leaving it entirely to his conscience, I could not, however, resist serious doubts, and a moral consequence.

It is a singular circumstance, that a man who is so proud of his own superiority, and whose wealth cannot bestow honors, and disputes frequently, and presents himself to my mind, as a proud contumacious, or impertinent man can be fairly put down, and that is, by shunning him, having no intercourse with such a person, and if the pressing call of business brings you in contact with him, treat him with uncommon politeness, shunning him in all cases, every thing wearing the appearance of familiarity, and terminating, as soon as possible, all concerns between you; this is a wholesome and safe regimen for arrogance and dictation. Proscribe the man and solitude will cure him; for harsh measures and retaliation are dangerous experiments, you ruffle your own temper, produce unnecessary excitement, and throw yourself in the breach of danger by placing yourself on his level, to show what is very necessary that you possess equal spirit.

Of all the despicable shifts by which one man, to accomplish selfish objects, wishes to injure another, that one familiarly called *posting* is most contemptible. Your declaration that a man is a coward and a scoundrel, because he will not fight you, does not necessarily make him so; I have known many cowards to fight duels; plain, palpable, unconditional cowards, with hearts no bigger than a pigeon's; men actually afraid of the sneers of some dozen dandies, who tremble at the cold glances of Miss Nancy, and the pert toss of the head of a woman who can't abide the fellow because he wouldn't fight Master Jackey; and these heroes have gone to the field, very ridiculously called the field of honour, shut their eyes, fired their pistols at random, and, if a bullet grazed their skins, they have fainted at the sight of their own blood and been carried home, and ever after have passed for valiant men. "Ma conscience," as Baillie Nicol Jarvie says, the world is so blind as to attach consequence and character to such fictitious efforts of bravery. The man of true courage never insults or receives an insult with impunity; he is too proud, too honorable to say any thing hurtful to the feelings of another; and if he is treated with arrogance or insolence, he resents it on the spot—the feelings of nature are outraged and nature's kind mother furnishes the redress; he does not go home, meditate and ease his boiling fury with writing a note, sending it to the printer, and declaring that he who insulted him was a scoundrel. Such a mode of redress is, to say the least of it, very harmless and inefficient. But it may be asked, do not men of courage, sometimes

minster, the bust of Mr. Hunt was publicly broken to pieces, and he was pronounced unworthy of their future confidence. A gentleman from the country, it is reported, is invited by the committee of management to come forward at the intended meeting of the Radicals at Finsbury-market, on Monday next, to take the chair upon the occasion.

The King of England is now in the 60th year of his reign—a reign longer in its duration, by nearly four years, than that of any Sovereign of England, that of Henry the 3d being only 56 years.

The Gazette of the 26th, contains a free pardon for any but the principals who shall discover the person or persons who fired into the houses of the jurymen on the late inquest at North Shields; in addition to which pardon, there is a proffered reward of 300 guineas.

FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Camillus arrived here on Saturday evening last from Liverpool, but brings nothing later than the Magnet at New York.

The Courier declares, that the single purpose for which Parliament has been called together before Christmas, is to put down traitors.

Three men who had been engaged in the manufacture of pikes in the town of Preston, had been apprehended and lodged in the house of correction.

Those disposed to support the present order of things, were making public declaration of their principles, and signing loyal addresses to the throne.

It is rumored that the Diet at Frankfurt was to be adjourned for two years; to be replaced in the interval, by a permanent Congress to sit at Vienna.

FROM THE LONDON COURIER, OCT. 14.

We reiterate in refutation of some rumours which we have heard, that the single purpose for which parliament has been called together before Christmas, is, to put down traitors.—There is plenty of money; nor will any financial note be proposed till the usual period for bringing forward such business. It cannot be denied, that some strong legislative measures, completely adequate to the present exigencies of the country, ought to be adopted.

It is the duty of the Magistrates, it is the duty of our Legislators, to guard the peaceable, the industrious, and the well-disposed, from the perils that threaten, and the evils that actually beset them.

SHOCKING MURDER.

BOSTON, NOV. 27.

On Thursday evening last, about eight o'clock, the dwelling house of Mr. Jacob Gould, of Stoneham, nine miles from this town, was entered by four ruffians, and the family, consisting of the above person, Mr. David Gould, jr. his brother, a maiden sister, and a female domestic, were assailed, knocked down, and wounded; and Jacob Gould, attempting to defend himself with a chair, was stabbed in three places with a knife, and overpowered. The family were then compelled separately to point out the places where their money was kept; and the ruffians robbed the house of 1000 dollars in specie. They then tied the hands of the whole four, threw them into the cellar, and nailed the cellar door on them; threatening, if they gave any alarm, to put them to instant death, and set fire to the house. The family continued in the cellar two or three hours, fearing the ruffians had not left the house, and being unable to extricate their hands, and burst the door. Mr. D. Gould, jr. length untied his hands, broke the door, and gave the alarm; the robbers having made off.—Mr. Jacob Gould lived until about two o'clock yesterday morning, and then expired of the wounds he received. Mr. David Gould, jr. had offered a reward of \$500 for the detection of the murderers; and we learn that the posse comitatus of Middlesex, are in pursuit of them. All the ruffians were well armed with long knives; two of them were tall, and two short; and one of the latter wore a short jacket and trowsers. Mr. D. Gould and his sister, were both wounded with the knives. The faces of three of the robbers were blacked, but their hands were seen to be white. This murder and robbery is almost unprecedented in our country; and we doubt not, from the exertions made to detect the murderers, that they will be speedily apprehended.

We learnt last evening that a fellow by the name of Warren, and who answered to the description of one of the above ruffians, was apprehended yesterday morning in W. Cambridge woods.

The following advertisement describes the villains as accurately as possible to do, considering the confusion into which the family were thrown:

Murder.—Five hundred dollars reward will be given for the apprehension of the Murderers, who, on the night of the 26th inst. entered the dwelling house of JACOB GOULD, in Stoneham, and murdered him; dangerously wounding his brother, David Gould, and slightly wounding his sister. They then tied the hands of the before named Jacob and David Gould, as well as those of their sister, and another woman who was in the house, and threw the whole four into the cellar, then tending them with instant death if they gave any alarm. They then robbed the house of 1000 dollars in specie. The faces of the three ruffians who entered the room were blacked, and they were armed with large knives. The one who remained at the door was not blacked. He came into the room for a moment or two, fearing his associates had failed in overpow-

ering the family. They entered the house about 8 o'clock in the evening, but Mr. G. survived his wounds until two next morning. Two of the ruffians were short, one of them had on a light short jacket and trowsers. The above reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given for the apprehension of them, by

DAVID GOULD, Jr.
Stoneham, Mass. Nov. 27, 1819.

It is stated in the Boston Evening Gazette, of Saturday, that a man was apprehended the preceding day, skulking in West Cambridge woods, of the name of Warren, who, it is believed is one of those villains that was concerned in the robbery and murder of Mr. Jacob Gould, a particular account of which we published yesterday.

RALIGH, N. C. NOV. 28.

Animal Sagacity.—The following remarkable instance of the sagacity of that noble quadruped, the Horse, occurred not many days ago. When the Mail Stage from Warrenton to Fox's was on the road to the latter place, the passengers got out five miles beyond Louisville, to warm themselves at a house on the road; the driver also imprudently left the box. After standing a few moments, the horses started and kept the road to Louisville, stopped as usual at the Post-Office, as if to leave the mail, proceeded over the high bridge across Tar River, drew up to the door at Mr. Fox's, the Stage-House, two miles farther, to let the passengers out, and (no one coming to them, it being early in the morning,) then swept round to the stables; from thence, having waited the usual time to be unharnessed, they went to the place where they were usually watered, and in safety, except breaking the tongue, returned to the stable. This was not instinct; nor could it be reason, it was a feeling perhaps stronger than either—it was habit. Did the occasion or limits of a weekly paper, permit moral reflection on such a subject, we might extend our remarks on the tendency of forming habits, when even the brute creation furnish daily proofs of the strength of them.

Register.

BURLINGTON, VT. NOV. 19.

MURDERED, in Highgate, on Sunday last, about sun-set, Mr. Rufus Jackson, a young man of an amiable disposition and unimpeachable character, and who had been intrusted as a clerk in the store of Samuel Keyes, Esq. for his five years past, by Luther Virginia, a colored man. The circumstances of this atrocious deed are, that this ruffian lay in ambush about half a mile from the store, and knocked the deceased from his horse, and killed him with a sled stake. The deceased was robbed of his watch and the key of the store. The horse, in the affray, broke his bits, and returned home, which gave the alarm, and raised a suspicion that the deceased was murdered by this monster in human shape, who had for sometime been lurking about the village. The deceased was soon found, and the ruffian pursued into the province of Canada, where he was arrested, in bed with his wife, (before he had washed the blood from his hands, or clothes), and committed to St. Alban's prison. The watch and key were found between his beds.

RICHMOND, NOV. 30.

PRINCIPAL BOARD OF ASSESSORS.
The Board of Assessors are examining and passing the books of assessment.

On the 24th of November, they passed the books of Accomack, Northampton, Princess Anne, and one district of Norfolk—the other district not having been assessed,—adding 12 1/2 per cent on the upper district of Accomack.

25th. They passed the books of Dinwiddie, Prince George, Greenville, and Brunswick, adding 33 1/2 per cent to the assessment of Brunswick, and deducting 10 per cent on that of Dinwiddie.—The same day, they passed the books of Nansemond, Southampton, Surry, Sussex and Isle of Wight, without alteration as to amount of valuation. (A motion to add 12 1/2 per cent to the county of Southampton was lost by an equal division of the Board.)

26th. They passed also the books for Chesterfield, Hanover, Charles City, York, Elizabeth City, Warwick and New Kent.

27th. They passed the books for James City, Matthews, Middlesex, Essex, King William, and the upper district of King and Queen.

A resolution was adopted, that this Board has power to take under its consideration the acts of the district boards.

The board is still proceeding with the books of the Eastern District; and yesterday directed 25 per cent. to be added to the assessment of Gloucester.

The Assistant Assessor for the town of Petersburg appeared yesterday before the Board, agreeably to his instructions, for the purpose of giving information respecting the assessment of that borough.—But the board postponed the consideration of the assessment of Petersburg, Richmond, and the other towns in the tide water district, yesterday.—As they however got through these counties yesterday, it is probable the said towns will be taken up to-day.

Cases before the General Court.

1. John Gaines, of Culpeper, charged with felony, in stealing a horse, the property of Daniel Allen of the county of Fauquier, on the 14th day of February last, at Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, was brought before the examining Court of Culpeper, on the 2d of March last. The Court was of opinion that he was guilty of the felony, and that he ought to be tried before the General Court. He was accordingly arraigned at the bar of the General Court in June last,

and indicted under the following section of an Act passed in October 1784:—
"All high treasons, misprisons, and concealments of high treasons and other offences against this Commonwealth, (except piracies and felonies on the high seas) committed by any citizen of this Commonwealth, in any place out of the jurisdiction of the courts of common law in this Commonwealth, and all felonies committed by citizen against citizen in any such place other than the high seas, shall be enquired into, heard, determined and judged in the General Court, in the same manner as offences committed within the body of a county are triable in a district court; and such as shall be convicted of any such offence, shall suffer such pains, penalties, judgment, and execution, as if they had been attained and convicted of such offence done within the body of a county."

The Jury found the prisoner guilty, and condemned him to the Penitentiary for five years, "if it shall be the opinion of the court that the case as stated in the indictment, is embraced by the laws and constitution of Virginia."—This question came before the Court at its late term, and was argued at some length. They finally decided that the case as stated was embraced by the laws, &c.—And they accordingly sentenced him to the Penitentiary. A motion was made to recommend him to the Executive for a general pardon, on which the court was equally divided.

We understand that this is the first case which has occurred under this law; and that this provision of the law has been repealed in the new revised code, which will go into effect in January next.

2. The case of the Commonwealth against The James River Company (adjourned from the Superior court of law for Henrico county) was also argued at this term, and decided as follows:

"As to the first question, the court is unanimously of opinion that the information in nature of *quo warranto* is the proper remedy by which to try and decide whether the charter of the James River Company ought to be nullified and vacated, or to prevent the Company from receiving tolls.

The court is unanimously of opinion that the interests which the commonwealth holds in the Stock of the James River Company presents no bar to this proceeding against it.

"The court is unanimously of opinion that the Superior court for the county of Henrico has jurisdiction in this case.

"The court is unanimously of opinion that the rule in this case ought to be made absolute, and leave given the Attorney General to file an information in the nature of *quo warranto*.

"The court is unanimously of opinion that the information in nature of *quo warranto* will lie against the corporation of James River Company *ex nomine* to try, whether the said company hath forfeited its franchise of being a corporation as well as its other franchises and liberties—Which is ordered to be certified to the said Superior Court.

From the Democratic Press.

By a letter from "St. Thomas, Nov. 6," we learn the following particulars from S. America.

Gen. Bolivar had dispatched Gen. Anaguati with 2,500 men to take Santa Martha. Bolivar is busily engaged in organizing the army lately raised in New Grenada. The number is said to be 8,000. A portion of the money which was taken at Santa Fe had reached St. Augustura, and some of it arrived at St. Thomas. The doubloons of 1819 are unusually heavy. This money has given new life to the patriot cause. Their army is in a plentiful country and well supplied with provisions and forage. It is the opinion of our correspondent, that if the Patriots do not quarrel, or if strong reinforcements to the Royalist army do not arrive from Spain, Morillo and every hostile Spaniard will be forced to leave Venezuela in less than six months.

General Morillo, at the latest dates, was at Tinaquillo, where he had entrenched himself. Since he left St. Fernandez de Apure and Calabozza, those places had been taken by the Independents.

Gen. Marino with about 2,000 men, are posted at Maturia, in the province of Cumana.—Bermudez is at Margaritta, organizing the 1,500 Irish troops, of Devereux corps, who have arrived there. These troops are to unite under Gen. Marino, and march upon Caracacas.

General Paez is said to be advancing from the army of Bolivar with about 6,000 men, to attack Morillo, who is supposed to be inclined to retreat upon the fortified town and harbor of Porto Cavallo.

We are assured by our correspondent, that he has ascertained those facts from authentic sources. He further adds, "It is certain that Bermudez, who was sent to St. Augustura, as a state prisoner, is now vice president of the Cortez, and has had Brion called before the house to give an account of his conduct."

Extract of a letter from Angostura, on the Oronoko, of 12th Oct. 1819.
"At the repeated request of Francisus Zea, the Vice President, his resignation was accepted by the Congress, and General Arismendi was appointed to succeed him. It is almost impossible for me to describe the change which has taken place in every department since the election of Arismendi, and the astonishing activity which prevails. General Marino has been appointed to the

command of the army of the East, and entered on the duties of his office on the 19th, and was received with great enthusiasm by the British and native troops. The first, second, and third divisions of General Devereux's troops have arrived, and are principally at Margaritta. The whole will consist of at least five thousand troops. You may assure the friends of South American liberty in the United States, that no doubt exists of the ultimate success of their enterprise. No doubt is here entertained of the success of Marino in the ensuing campaign against Morillo, without taking into view the army of Bolivar, which must necessarily be daily augmenting in strength.

The successes of Bolivar in New Grenada, which acquires every day new importance, the wealth those successes have put into his possession, together with the favorable prospects on every side, we are in hopes will not only induce the merchants of the United States to adventure with supplies of provisions, of which we stand much in need, on account of the great number of troops now on foot, but will also induce foreign governments to view us with more respect. Great numbers of English, Irish, and Scotch, are continually arriving, but I am sorry to say it, are much under the influence of ignorance and prejudice. This may be regarded in truth as the most glorious epocha of the South American Revolution."—*Balt. Amer.*

Fresh proof of the necessity of the occupation of Florida.

FROM THE BAHAMA ADVERTISER, OCT. 2.
NASSAU, OCT. 2.

The Indians who arrived here on Wednesday last, from Florida, are come to solicit some supplies. The Chief has with him a proclamation issued by Admiral Cochrane and General Keane, at the time of proceeding against New Orleans. We believe an application has been made to the commander in chief for assistance, but they have had no encouragement to expect a compliance with their demands, the amity subsisting between our government and the United States precluding any measure tending to increase or promote a hostile disposition between these people and the subjects of the states. They are desirous of getting to Jamaica, but their visit there can be to as little effect as it is here. They represent themselves as driven from their homes and hunted as wild deer; that there are about 2000 of them, and that their greatest enemies are the Cowass nation like themselves, who, having no terms with the Americans, are set on by them to harass and annihilate their tribe. The number arrived are 28, and, being destitute of the means of support, are furnished, on the score of humanity, with rations, and allowed to lodge in one of the barracks.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

Messrs. Editors.—If you judge the following worthy a place in your useful paper, you will oblige a subscriber by admitting it into your columns.—It is a most striking example of "divine agency." It satisfactorily demonstrates, that we are watched over by guardian providence; and verifies the old proverb (which is universally found to be correct) "that murder will out." I have no hesitation in saying that it can be implicitly relied on, as it came from a gentleman of the first respectability.

In the village of Manchester, Vermont, several years since, a man of respectable connections and character, suddenly and mysteriously disappeared—all search and enquiry proved futile and in vain; till within a few weeks, a person dreamt that he had appeared to him and informed him that he had been murdered by two persons whose names, and that he had been buried in such a place a few rods distant from a spring, bearing a particular mark, which he minutely described. The same dream occurred three times successively before he awoke. Each time the deceased seemed very solicitous for him to follow. Upon awaking, his feelings were wrought up to such a pitch, and he was so impressed with a belief of the fact, that he determined to collect some friends and follow the directions laid down in the dream. He did so, and discovered, to his surprise, a tree marked precisely as described; also the appearance of a grave, and upon digging, found a human skeleton.

After this discovery, the two persons implicated in the dream were apprehended, and put into confinement, and, after a few days, confessed the deed. [They have since been tried and convicted, and are now under sentence of death, and to be executed on the 15th of January next. Their names are Stephen and Jesse Brown—and the name of the person murdered was Russell Colvin.]

NASHVILLE, (TEN.) NOV. 9.

The Seasons.—For two months there has not been rain enough in this neighborhood to wet the earth. Cumberland river is lower at this time than it has been since the fall of 1784; there is not water enough, in several places, to float an empty boat—the earth is generally uncommon dry. For about two weeks the woods have been on fire, and the whole atmosphere darkened with smoke; so much so that a man cannot be seen two hundred yards distant.

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8.

The Alabama Republican, printed at Huntsville, states that a report is current there, and we think it entitled to credit, that the Spanish commander at Pensacola, had issued a proclamation, ordering all Americans to depart the Province in eight hours, with their effects. A person was in town who fled with such precipitancy as to swim the Perdido River.

Seneca Oil.—Mr. John Gibson, formerly of Greensburg, Pa. has, in boring for Salt Water near Georgetown, on the Conemaugh river, struck upon a copious supply of Seneca Oil, which rises from the bottom of the well, now 207 feet deep, and floats on the water at the top. He supposes that a barrel per day might be procured!

From a gentleman who has arrived in this city from Pensacola, which place he left on the 10th October, we learn, that no reinforcements of troops have arrived there, as has been reported. The Spanish Governor Calhava is represented to be respectable as a man and as an officer, but it was supposed, if the United States should be obliged again to send a force to occupy that post, it would not be in his power, with the means at his disposal, to make any serious resistance. We yet hope there will be no necessity for that step on our part.—*Nat. Intell.*

The SECRETARY OF WAR reached the city on the 3d inst. with his family. Our readers will be pleased to learn that, although very much reduced when he commenced his journey from the place where he had lain ill, Mr. Calhoun's health has since gradually improved, and is in a great degree restored. *Ibid.*

In a late London paper, is given an extraordinary trial and conviction for murder, of an African by the name of *Quai Pei*. It appeared on the trial, that his object in committing the murder was, that he might eat the body of his victim, which he had actually done; and on being questioned by the court, as appeared by the interpreter, he observed, "he like him too much—if he catch him he eat him." [This trial took place at Sierra Leone, on the 15th of May last.]

Several hundreds of poor persons, at a fair held in the neighborhood of the county of Limerick, Ireland, hired themselves for four pence a day, without diet.

Rice has been tried before the Federal Court, now sitting in Richmond, on the charge of robbing the mail. It was proved that in August last certain checks of the Treasurer of the United States upon the U. States Bank in this city, which had been paid and cancelled, were put into the mail for the parent bank in Philadelphia—that the half of a 100 dollar note had been put into the mail here for Philadelphia—as well as other papers, which were found in Rice's possession. This fact he had no evidence to account for. He was found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for 7 years.

How or when he broke into the mail, is yet a mystery.—Rice formerly worked as a slater in this city—afterwards, moved to the North.—This is another warning to mail robbers. *Rich. Enq.*

TEXAS.

The Editors have information on which they can rely, that the consequences of the rash invasion of the Spanish territory, by a handful of men from the American lines, are proving to be such as might naturally have been expected. After the dispersion of these men, those settlers in Texas who had associated with them were left in a most pitiable condition. All the American settlers have been obliged to cross over to this side of the river, and leave behind them the fruits of their industry and the hopes of their families. The Spaniards from St. Antonio, 1700 strong, with six pieces of cannon, were, about the 1st of this month, near Labadie. Their intention was to establish a post at Nacogdoches, and settle the Province. Gen. Long had gone to Laflita, at Galvestown—and it was considered unsafe for him to return by the route by which he went out. With such materials as composed the expedition, it was impossible any other result could have attended it. The soldiers were generally of the most worthless order—men unfit for any service, and even such as were discharged on account of their worthlessness, from the service of daily laborers at Baton Rouge and other parts.—*Nat. Int.*

Falls of the Ohio.—The Kentucky Argus affords us the following information respecting the location of the canal around the Falls of the Ohio:
"We have the pleasure of informing the people of this State, that the Commissioners appointed by the States of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, and Kentucky, to examine the river Ohio, from Pittsburg to Louisville, have unanimously agreed on a report, that the Canal should be made on the Kentucky side of the Ohio, in preference to the Indiana side—that the expense of making the Canal at Louisville will be less than 400,000 dollars, and on the other side more than 1,000,000.

Gen. Adair, one of the Commissioners, brings this pleasing intelligence."—*Argus.*

New York Western Canal.—A gentleman from Salina informs us, that the middle section of the western Canal is now open, and navigable, in its full extent, from Utica to that place; and from Whitehall, we also learn, that the New York Northern Canal is also open, and navigable, in its full extent, from Lake Champlain to Hudson river; that the waters of the lake and river are now connected; and that the probability is, no inconsiderable quantity of lumber and other produce will, the present season, come to this market through the canal.

Albany Gaz.

EMIGRATION TO CUBA.

The schr. Three Sally's, captain Warner, sailed from Philadelphia on Sunday last, for Ferdinand de Yuaga, a new port and settlement on the south side of Cuba, with 101 passengers, principally respectable mechanics with their families, and late residents of that place.

A similar spirit of emigration seems to be in agitation in several other places in the U. States. Many families and individuals are likewise about leaving Baltimore for Cuba—Ferdinand, it will be remembered, has allotted a portion of land to such emigrants who settle in the Island—However loyal they may be as subjects, we think he will find them troublesome patriots ere long.

Telegraph.

From the National Intelligencer.

CAUTION.—[COMMUNICATED.]

A young man, a foreigner, calling himself Passo, is at present in this city, soliciting donations for the professed purpose of liberating his parents from Turkish slavery. His appeal seems unsupported by any testimonials of verity, and the circumstances alleged seem improbable. He has already received a considerable sum, and this note is inserted not to prevent relief, if his declarations be genuine, but to suggest to the public the propriety of scrutinizing the truth of such appeals before they generously bestow what would make many of our own suffering widows and orphans comfortable, and which ought not to be heedlessly diverted from real objects of charity.

The London Courier of the 20th, gives the following Revolutionary Coincidences:

1. Harrison, a fanatical Preacher, executed at Tyburn, for High Treason, in the reign of Charles the First.
 2. Burdett (Sir Thomas), executed for High Treason in the reign of Edward the Fourth.
 3. Cochrane (Sir John), arrested for High Treason in the reign of William the Third.
 4. Cobbett, a regicide and cobbler, turned soldier, and became a Colonel, executed for High Treason in the reign of Charles the Second.
 5. Walsley (Sir Charles), a reforming Puritan and revolutionist, who headed a deputation to offer Cromwell the Crown.
 6. Cartwright, a puritanical reformer, punished by the Star Chamber, for a Libel, called "New Discipline."
- And Revolutionary Indications.**
1. Women were organized by Weisskopf, the German Revolutionist, into clubs similar to those of Blackburn, Stockport, &c. &c. See Sarroed and Robinson.
 2. Women took part in the Revolutionary mobs, in the reign of Charles the First as at the commencement of the French Revolution and Manchester. See Lord Clarendon's Rebellion.

A Shirt without seams.—Thomas Hall, an ingenious linen weaver, in Ireland, has lately finished a shirt entirely in his loom. It is woven throughout without seams, is very neatly and accurately gathered at the neck, shoulders and wrists. The neck and wrist-bands are doubled and stitched, there is a regular selvage to each side of the breast; the shoulder straps and gussets are neatly attached, as well as the wrists; in short, it is as perfectly finished as if made by an expert sempstress. This shirt has been exhibited to several gentlemen in the linen trade, who have completely satisfied themselves, that it is actually the production of the loom, without any assistance from the needle.

An affecting anecdote is related in the French papers.—A young man took a dog into a boat, rowed to the centre of the Seine, and threw the animal over, with intent to drown him. The poor dog often tried to climb up the side of the boat, but his master as often pushed him back, till overbalancing himself, he fell overboard. As soon as the faithful dog saw his master in the stream, he left the boat and held him above water, till help arrived from the shore, and his life was saved!

DROWNING.

Dr. Currie, the biographer of Burns, relates the following incident in a letter to Walter Scott. It cannot fail to interest every reader. He had previously been speaking of the ballad of Annan Water, which is founded on a similar story:
"I once in my early days heard (for it was dark and I could not see) a traveller drownd in the froth of Solway, close by the mouth of the Annan river. The influx of the tide had unhorsed him in the night, as he was passing the sands from Cumberland. The

west wind blew a tempest, and, according to the common expression, brought in the water three feet abreast. The traveller got upon a standing net, a little way from the shore; there he lashed himself to the post, shouting half an hour for assistance, until the tide rose over his head. In the darkness of night, and amid the pauses of the hurricane, his voice, heard at intervals, was exquisitely mournful. No one could go to his assistance, for no one knew where he was, the sound seemed to proceed from the spirit of the waters. But morning rose, the tide had ebbed, and the poor traveller was found lashed to the pole of the net, bleaching in the wind."

Attempt at Suicide.—Thursday morning a woman named Margaret Martin, residing in Front street, New York, was brought by the watch before the magistrates at the Police Office, charged with having attempted to cut her own throat. Her throat was scarred in two places; for when under high impulse of passion, she made the attempt on her own life, a person who was near her, seized her arm in time to prevent the mad act. She assigned as provocation the conduct of a drunken and idle husband. Drunkenness, that horrible hydra, produces more crime and misery amongst us, than all the natural passions together. Hard is the destiny of those females that connected by marriage with vulgar drunkards (who in their best moments are utterly destitute of tenderness and affection for the sex) are constantly subject to their brutal abuse—degraded below the rank of human nature, their hours are spent in solitary misery; and their situation cannot be esteemed other than legalised slavery—victims to the policy of the law and the regulations of society.

A new way of fishing for Pick Pockets.—On Thursday the—alt a young merchant of this city was robbed at Boggs and Thompson's auction of his pocket book, containing cash and notes to a considerable amount.—Several others were robbed at the same time. The ensuing morning, an elderly gentleman from Albany, boarding in the same house with the merchant, advised him to fasten a string to his pocket book and newspapers, &c. and repair to the same place. In a few moments he felt a nibble, and directly after a strong bite—the string broke, he coolly cast his eyes back upon his man, pale and trembling, and with much presence of mind appeared not to notice it. In a moment he observed his man writhing from the crowd, going up Wall street, with a quick step—he soon whistled, and two others followed him, all three set off together in great glee down Cedar-street to the North River, the merchant and two faithful friends, following at a proper distance unobserved.—At the end of a wharf, at the moment they were opening the pocket book to divide the supposed spoil, the merchant and his two associates seized upon the three, and the gentlemen are all safely lodged in Bridewell. These and other expedients we hope will soon rid our city of such vermin. *N. York Columbian.*

Princely Sport.—A Madrid paper of the 7th of October, mentions that the young and beautiful Queen of Spain, had arrived at Vittoria, and had attended a bull fight, which was exhibited in honor of her arrival. She appeared displeas'd with the spectacle, and declined attending a second exhibition.

ADVICE TO LAWYERS,
NOT TO BUY TOO MANY BOOKS.

Lord Mansfield has said, that "the great increase of the number of law books did not increase the quantity of the necessary reading, as the new publications frequently made the reading of the older books unnecessary." This he illustrates by showing that "since Blackstone's Commentaries, no one thought of reading Wood's instructions, or Finch's Law, which, till then, were the first books put into the hands of students." "Few persons, too," he observed, "when he was young would confess they had not read at least a considerable part of the Year Books; but now, few would pretend to more than an occasional recourse to them in very particular cases." Let us also recur to the interesting facts given us by Judge Story and others. He says, that "the progress of moral, political and judicial science, during the two last centuries, though less perceptible to the common eye, is not less wonderful than that of the mathematical and physical sciences."

This remark he proceeds to illustrate by showing that since the reign of Queen Elizabeth, nearly the whole system of equity has been created; and that commercial contracts and maritime law, which have now arrived at such a high perfection, were at that time wholly unknown, or but very imperfectly understood. The doctrine of Bailments was, as he happily expressed it, "struck out, at almost a single heat, by Lord Holt." The most useful principles of the law of bills of exchange and promissory notes are younger than the days of Swift's "Good Queen Anne;" and the treatises of Fearn, Todd, Chitty, Newland and Roberts, have laid upon the shelves of the antiquary the five hundred volumes of the Year Books, Rolle, Brooke, Fitzherbert, &c.

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last, on Friday last, on his way home from the Upper Missouri and Mississippi, after an absence of upwards of seven months.—We have looked with great anxiety to the operations of the government in these important military establishments at the mouth of the St. Peter's on the Mississippi, and at the mouth of the Yellow Stone river on the Missouri—and we are happy to learn, that the objects of the administration have been accomplished, as far as was expected this season.—The military detachment for St. Peters had reached that important position, and that designed for the Yellow Stone, has taken up its quarters at the Council Bluffs about eight hundred miles up the rapids of Missouri.—Great praise is due to the enterprising and meritorious officers and agents who have conducted these operations.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received from Philadelphia, a large assortment of
BEST superfine London Cloth and Cassimere, including double milled drab—pelao cloth, flannels, blankets, moleskins and coatings—

With a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery, &c.

which he offers at the most reduced prices for cash, wheat, corn or rye, but money in preference to any. Believing that these terms will enable those who wish to purchase, to supply themselves with the necessary articles for the present season, in a way that cannot fail to meet with general approbation.

JOHN CARLILE.

PUBLIC SALE.

I WILL SELL, at public sale, on Thursday the 30th inst. at the late residence of Mrs D. Rutherford, two miles from Charlottesville, a variety of articles of household and kitchen furniture, Horses, Cows, and Farming Utensils, among which is a good plantation Wagon. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums above five dollars, the purchaser giving bond and security. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock

VAN RUTHERFORD.

Dec. 8. 1819.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, on the 8th day of January next, will be sold at Fulton's Hotel, in Charlottesville, at public auction, for cash, one wagon and five horses, property which was conveyed by John Ager to me in trust, by deed bearing date the 25th of May, 1819, for certain purposes in the said deed mentioned.

HENRY BERRY, Trustee.

Dec.

FROM THE NEW-ENGLAND GALAXY.

THE REVELLERS.

A Parody on Campbell's Hohenlinden.

On couches, when the sun was low,
Murmuring by many a dizzy brow,
For, caused by last night's drunken row,
Their heads were aching horribly.

But Bacchus saw another sight,
When the clock struck at dead of night,
Commanding tapers fast to light
The darkness of the scenery.

With cups and good cigars array'd,
By which each rascal drunk was made,
Thrown on the chairs around they laid,
To join the midnight revelry.

Then shook the walls, by bawling riven,
Then flew the cups, in anger driven,
And, sparkling like the lamps of heaven,
Flowed the red wine in majesty.

More bustle yet those walls shall know,
And louder still the tumult grow,
And heavier yet shall be the flow
Of Lisbon, rolling rapidly.

'Tis morn! but scarce you lurid sun
Can pierce cigar flames rolling dun,
Where revel rasters, full of fun,
Shout in their smoky canopy.

The band reel out with aching head,
They scarce have strength to reach their bed!
Wave, Bacchus! all thy banners red,
And shout aloud thy victory!

Oh! few shall part as when they meet!
The wine shall be their winding sheet;
And broken goblets 'neath their feet
Attest their drunken revelry. ALONZO

THE HYPOCRITE.

A Picture taken from Life.

He who appears a saint, that he may with greater safety act as a devil, is, in my opinion, the worst of sinners. There can be no excuse for him; he cannot even say with the generality of offenders, I erred through ignorance, for I knew not what I did.

I once knew a man who would frequently disburse considerable sums of money in building churches, and other public acts of charity, where fame might be acquired; and yet, if merit in distress privately sued to him for relief, he was always so necessitated, he had not wherewithal to help them.

I knew another who starved his family, denied them common necessaries of life, and preached up mortification for the good of their souls; yet would he himself partake of every thing voluptuous at other men's cost.

His never ending harangue was that of abusing mankind openly; lashing their vices, or follies, in the most ill-natured, gross, foul-mouthed, and ungenerous manner; yet would he fawn, cringe, flatter, and meanly sue for favors from those above him.

Here was ostentation, pride, self-esteem, luxury, avarice, impudence, deceit, and the highest degree of ill-nature all cloaked under the sanctified pretence of true piety.

HATS.

THE undersigned have just received a supply of LAMSON'S and other first rate hats.

JEFFERSON & BROWN.

Dec. 1.

Bank of the Valley in Virg. }
Nov. 27, 1819. }

THE annual meeting of the stockholders for the Election of Directors, will be held at the Bank on Monday the 3d of January next. LEWIS HOFF, Cash'r.

Nov. 27.—tdm.

Post-Office, Charlestown.

I have been in the habit for years past of keeping a book, at my private expense, and charging postage with no other consideration than to oblige the people, but alas! how have I been rewarded: some few have been punctual, but many are at this time delinquent, some for years. I am compelled to resolve, that after the first day of January next, no letter or newspaper will be delivered at this office, to any person at that time in arrears, unless the postage be paid. This resolve is unalterable, and most assuredly will be carried fully into effect, without respect to persons. Observe what the Post-Master General says—

"Experience has proved how little attentive many people are to the payment of such small debts as arise from trusting postage; you are therefore not to give credit. To save in future any trouble or inconvenience on that account, it will be proper for you to require the subscribers who receive newspapers through your office, at the commencement of every quarter, to pay the amount of one quarter's postage in advance, and without such payment in advance, not to deliver them any newspapers even though they tender you the money singly."

H. KEYES, P. M.

Charlestown, Dec. 1.

Estray Hog.

CAME to the farm of the subscribers some time last August, a Hog, about 15 months old, has a hole in the right ear, and a slit in the left. The owner is requested to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take it away.

GEO. & A. EICHELBERGER.

Dec. 1.

Blank Attachments

For sale at this Office.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscribers are now receiving

A SUPPLY OF

MERCHANDISE,

which renders their assortment very general, all of which they offer for sale on the lowest possible terms, for ready money, or to punctual customers, on a short credit; (except Groceries, which cannot in justice to ourselves be charged with other Goods.)

We offer our thanks to those of our customers, who have been punctual, and those who have not been so, we hope will lose no time in attending to the payment of their accounts, as by their prompt payment, we are the better enabled to supply them with cheap Goods.

We respectfully invite those who wish to buy goods to call and examine ours, as we are confident that we can give satisfaction.

JOHN MARSHALL & Co.

Charlestown, Nov. 24th 1819.

John K. Mines,

WILL practice Law in the Superior and Inferior Courts of Loudoun and Jefferson.

His office is at Leesburg.

Nov. 24.

Wm. F. Lock & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE, A

Few thousand good Oak Shingles.

—ALSO—

A set of Blacksmith's Tools.

Nov. 24th 1819.

E. C. Breedin,

WILL practice Law in the Superior and Inferior Courts of Jefferson and Loudoun Counties.

His office is at Harper's-Ferry.

Nov. 24.

Triplett & Neale

Have received by different arrivals from Liverpool, their Fall Supply of

China, Glass & Earthen Ware,

—ALSO, AN ASSORTMENT OF

Fine Cutlery and Hard Ware,

which they offer for sale at very reduced prices, to punctual customers, on the usual credit.

Alexandria, Nov. 12.

TO CUSTOMERS.

Harvest and seed time is over, and a kind providence has rewarded your labor, this year with bountiful CROPS, which ought to admonish you to apply those means in paying others, also, for their LABOUR and GOODS. We do not wish to be put to the disagreeable TROUBLE and expense of calling on, or sending to you, much less to coerce PAYMENT by LAW. Therefore only bestow your attention to this subject one moment, and you will readily see and understand that our interest is mutual in this matter. Restore our FUNDS to us in due season, and we then can and will supply you with goods much CHEAPER than we otherwise can do, if you continually keep us out of our money.

JAS. S. LANE & TOWNER.

Shepherdstown, Nov. 24, 1819.

CONWAY SLOAN,

RETURNS his thanks to the public for the encouragement he has received, since his commencement in business, and hopes by unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of the same—he would inform them he has just opened a complete supply of

MEDICINES,

of the best quality, and latest importations, he deems it unnecessary to enumerate each article, as it would occupy too much space to appear in a newspaper, he therefore solicits a call from Physicians, and others, who can then have an opportunity of examining the quality of each; as they have been purchased at a good time and on good terms, the prices will be reasonable.

Charlestown, Oct. 20.

Jefferson and Brown,

Have on hand a general assortment of Fuller's Dye Stuffs,

—ALSO,

Rock Powder, Brown and Leaf Sugar, TEAS—COFFEE, Molasses—SALT, Twill'd Bags, &c. &c.

Charlestown, Nov. 3.

John Kreps,

INFORMS the public that he has returned to this county, and again offers his services as an

AUCTIONEER.

He assures them that every exertion in his power will be made to give satisfaction to all who may employ him.

Jefferson county, Oct. 20.

James S. Lane and Towner,

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public generally, that they have commenced opening

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

suitable to the season, selected within a few days past, by one of the concern, who is still in market purchasing and sending on goods, that will be sold on the lowest possible terms. Common report says money is scarce—believing this we are determined to give a great many goods for a little money, so as to correspond with the times.

Shepherdstown, Nov. 24.

Fulling and Dying.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public that he has employed a young man as a fuller, who comes well recommended; and commenced the

Fulling and Dying Business,

at Mill's Grove, on the 11th inst. where cloth will be fulled, dyed and dressed in the neatest manner, and on the shortest notice. Those who may favor him with their custom, may rest assured that every exertion in his power will be made to give them satisfaction. He will constantly keep on hand, a superior quality of DYE STUFFS, and will dye any color that may be required. The current price will be taken for soft and hard soap, which will be given in payment for fulling, or cash.

BENJAMIN BEELER.

Oct. 13.

30 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Halifax, Dauphin County, on Sunday night the 10th of October last, an apprentice by indenture to the gunsmith trade, who calls himself

Benjamin F. Landes,

about nineteen years of age, talks good German and English—he is about five feet eight inches high, well proportioned, dark complexion, black hair and eyes—his clothing consist of a brown cloth roundabout and pantaloons, a half worn frock, a black cloth jacket, a new coarse pair of shoes, and one pair of white tow linen pantaloons, and one blue cotton check pair of pantaloons. Whosoever apprehends the above named apprentice and secures him in the jail of Dauphin County, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges.

JACOB ROOP.

Halifax, Nov. 10, 1819.

GOOD TIMES!!!

FOR

GOODS ARE CHEAP.

THE subscribers have just received, and are now opening, a supply of GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching season, carefully selected from the latest arrivals, in Baltimore, which we pledge ourselves to sell as low for Cash, or to our punctual customers on a short credit, as they can be bought in this or the adjoining counties. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and view our assortment, if they do, we feel confident we shall be able to please them. We know that money is scarce, but why complain of Hard Times, when a little money will buy a great many necessary articles which you cannot well do without?

WM. F. LOCK, & Co.

Charlestown, Nov. 10.

10 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, at Leesburg, on Friday the 4th inst.

A BAY HORSE,

rising four years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, supposed to be branded on the near shoulder with the letter J. and on the near buttock with the letter B. The above reward will be paid for returning said horse to Benjamin B. Strider, at Smithfield, or to Charles Strider, at Harper's Ferry, and all reasonable expenses.

NORVEL CHAMLEN.

Nov. 24.

Humphreys, Keyes & Hooff,

HAVE FOR SALE, Sugars—Teas—Coffee—Molasses, Jamaica Spirits—Cogniac Brandy, OLD RYE WHISKEY, Indigo—Madder—Fustic, Logwood—Alum, Ellicott's wrought and cut NAILS, Cotton Yarn of the first quality, Wool Cards.

Oct. 20.

Boarding.

TEN or twelve genteel young men or boys, will be taken as boarders, on reasonable terms.

ESTHER G. BROWN.

Charlestown, Oct. 27.

SHOE THREAD.

FOR sale, a quantity of Shoe Thread, of different sizes, by HUMPHREYS, KEYES & HOOFF.

Oct. 27.

Fulling and Carding.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has engaged Mr. Thos. Crawford, a known workman throughout this and the several adjoining counties, to conduct the above business for a term of years: From the confidence placed in his abilities as a workman, the subscriber flatters himself, that there will be general satisfaction rendered to all who may please to favor him with their custom.

JOHN HELLER.

August 18.

FOR SALE,

An elegant new Stove, with doors and pipe complete. The terms will be reasonable. Apply to the Printer, Nov. 17.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

In addition to a general assortment of good Medicines,

HAS FOR SALE,

The best Putty for window glass, Copal Varnish, Paints, Liquid blacking, Pomice Stone, Pewter Sand, Rotten Stone, Sand paper, BEES WAX, Tapers for the sick, &c.

All of which she will sell low for cash, and begs those who owe her to come forward and settle with her, as she is in want of money to pay her debts.

JANE WOODS.

Sept. 29.

Boiling Cloths.

BEST warranted Boiling Cloths of all widths and numbers, for sale at the subscribers store in Shepherdstown.

J. S. LANE & TOWNER.

Sept. 8.

GOODS

TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE RECEIVED THEIR SUPPLY OF

Fall & Winter Goods,

which are now offered for sale, at the Post Office, near to the Market House, for cash, or to punctual customers, as usual, on a short credit, except sugar and coffee, which are cash articles, and must be paid for in ready money.—The fact cannot be denied that the times are hard, notwithstanding, purchasers will have no reason to complain, if we sell them most of the necessary articles for family consumption for something near half the usual price in better times. We invite purchasers who want good bargains, to call and supply themselves soon, whilst our assortment is good.

Humphreys, Keyes & Hooff,

Charlestown, Oct. 20.

CONWAY SLOAN,

In addition to a general supply of Medicines, has just received the following sundries, viz.

English red lead—white ditto, Spanish brown—black lead, Venetian red—Fresh madder, Cromic yellow, No. 1—red saunders, Prussian blue, No. 1, Scraped gum copal—rough ditto do, Pomice stone—black varnish, Rotten stone—red chalk—white ditto, Black and red ink powder—black ink, Black lead pencils—writing sand, Wafers—sealing wax—tapers, Transparent fancy soap, Windsor do. do.—rose ditto, Lorillard's Macabau snuff, Pyke's do. do.—Ditto Rappee ditto, Scotch snuff in half pound bottles, Cut and dried tobacco.

—ALSO, Muscatel Raisins—Almonds—Filberts, Martinique Cordials, Black pepper—white do.—long do, Cloves—Nutmegs—Mace—Allspice, Race Ginger—Ground do, Cayenne pepper—English Mustard,

—And a supply of

FRESH CONFECTION,

Spanish cigars—country do.

Oct. 20.

NOTICE.

THE partnership between Daniel Allstadt and John Troxell, was dissolved on the 22d instant, by mutual consent.

DANIEL ALLSTADT, JOHN TROXELL.

Nov. 24.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, THE COMPLETE Virginia and Maryland

FARRIER,

Being a copious selection from the best treatises on Farriery now extant in the United States.

BLANK DEEDS

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. When 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 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.

PUBLIC SALE.

I WILL SELL at public sale, on Thursday the 30th inst. at the late residence of Mrs. D. Rutherford, two miles from Charlestown, a variety of articles of household and kitchen furniture, Horses, Cows, and Farming Utensils, among which is a good plantation Wagon. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums above five dollars, the purchaser giving bond and security. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock

VAN RUTHERFORD.

Dec. 8. 1819.

Negroes for Hire.

WILL be exposed for hire on the 27th instant, at Mr. Joseph Engle's Tavern, between

Forty and Fifty Negroes,

consisting of men, women boys and girls. The hiring will commence at 9 o'clock, when due attendance will be given by

RICHARD G. BAYLOR.

Dec. 8.

Negroes to Hire.

THE subscribers will have for hire on Wednesday the 29th inst. at the late residence of John Briscoe, dec'd, about thirty or forty Negroes, consisting of men, women, girls and boys.

JOHN BRISCOE, THOS. BRISCOE, JAS. HITE.

Dec. 8.

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale, his house and lot, near the Presbyterian meeting house, in Charlestown. This property would be very suitable for a mechanic. Also for sale, an acre lot of ground, near the brick yard. A great bargain may be had, if immediate application be made. For terms apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or to the Editor of the Farmer's Repository.

JACOB FISHER.

Dec. 8.

THE-SUBSCRIBER

Has just received from Philadelphia, a large assortment of

BEST superfine London Cloth and Cassimere, including double milled drab—pelise cloth, flannels, blankets, moljeskins and coatings—

With a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery, &c.

which he offers at the most reduced prices for cash, wheat, corn or rye, but money in preference to any: Believing that these terms will enable those who wish to purchase, to supply themselves with the necessary articles for the present season, in a way that cannot fail to meet with general approbation.

JOHN CARLLE.

Dec. 8.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust, on the 8th day of January next, will be sold at Fulton's Hotel, in Charlestown, at public auction, for cash, one wagon and five horses, property which was conveyed by John Ager to me in trust, by deed bearing date the 25th of May, 1819, for certain purposes in the said deed mentioned.

HENRY BERRY, Trustee.

Dec. 8.

NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD, at Fleetwood, on the 25th of the present month (December) on a credit of nine months, Horses, Cows, young Cattle, Hogs, Corn, and Farming Utensils, &c. &c. Bonds and approved security will be required. The sale will commence at eleven o'clock.

CRAIGHILL & LITTLE.

Dec. 8. 1819.

Blank Attachments

For sale at this Office.

FROM SPAIN.

By the Hornet we have received late advices from Spain, through the politeness and attention of a friend in that quarter, extracts of which we give below. A few days ago we announced with confidence the existence of a secret Treaty between Spain and Great Britain, which stipulated for the transfer of the Floridas to the latter. It will be seen, from what follows, that such a Treaty was negotiated, but, like our own, not ratified.

Norfolk Herald.

OCTOBER THE 18TH.

The post from Madrid is just arrived. My letters are to the 12th from there, informing me that on the 8th, the day limited by Mr. Forsyth for the final determination of the king as to signing the treaty, the Spanish Secretary of State made his answer to the demand of our Minister, in the following pithy and genteel terms:—"That if I M. adhered to his former resolution of appointing an Ambassador to the United States, where his objections to the treaty would be made known. And as his powers would embrace every object, he would of course hear what the president had to say—but here I M. would not ratify the treaty." This is plain English, and for Spanish diplomacy pretty short and terse.

"Capt. READ left Madrid on the 13th Mr. Forsyth is to remain there until he receives further orders.

The Marquis de Campo, Don Francisco Dionisio Vives is named as Envoy Extraordinary to the United States on this occasion, and it is believed he will accept the office and set out on his mission—some of these days.

"I have the treaty of 1814 between England and Spain, which I mentioned to you but discover that it was never ratified—by which party I know not. Here, now, we are set on a curious enquiry to find out under what Treaty the foreign enlistment bill, of the last parliament was made necessary. To this treaty of 1814 there were secret articles, the only important one of which was that England should not allow supplies or assistance to be afforded to the revolted colonies in South America. But this treaty was not ratified, of course created no obligation for England to adopt such a measure. Then what treaty has been made since? And what recompense does England get from Spain for the foreign enlistment bill, so manifestly against her interest, as regards her relations with Spain and her colonies?—This mystery will be developed soon * * * * *

"It is said the Government of Spain had the modesty to request of Read in Madrid, to give a passage to a minister to the United States! And the still greater modesty to require that the United States shall not now or at any time hereafter, acknowledge any of the revolted colonies of South America