## From a London Paper.

THE CHRISTENING. hundred names were soon proposed, But every one the Wife opposed, No tongue could e'er run faster; "Well; PETER, then," the Husband cried: "What! Peter?" the good Dame replied; "No! he denied his Master?"

"Through all the list," said he, " I've run, And know not then, what's to be done To close this sad distress: Suppose, my dear, he's Joseph called?" "No, never, no!" she loudly bawled, "For he denied his Mistress!"

ANECDOTE OF CURRAN.

"When CURRAN was called to the bar, he was without friends, without connexions, without fortune, conscious of talents far above the mob by which he was elbowed, and cursed with sensibility, which rendered himself painfully alive to the mortifications he was fated to experience. Those who have risen to professional eminence and recollect the impediments of such a commencement-the neglect abroad-the poverty perhaps at home -the frowns of rivalry-the fears of friendchip-the sneer at the first essay-the prophesy that it will be the last-discourage. ment as to the present-forebodings as to the future-some who are established endeavoring to crush the chance of competition, and some who have failed anxious for the wretched consolation of companionship-those who recollect the comforts of such an apprenticeship may duly appreciate poor Curran's fishing parties,) turning their horses loose situation. After toiling for a very inade- on my grain fields and meadow, I hereby quate recompense at the sessions of Cork, forewarn all persons from fishing, fowling and wearing, as he said himself, his teeth . or ranging, or trespassing in any manner metropolis, taking for his wife and young farm in possession of Cavalier Martin. children a miserable lodging upon Hog hill. Those persons disregarding this notice may Term after Term without either profit or depend on being prosecuted to the utmost professional reputation, he paced the hall of extent of the law. the Four Courts. Yet even thus he was not altogether undistinguished. If his pocket was not heavy, his heart was light: he was young and ardent, buoyed up not less by the consciousness of what he felt within, than by the encouraging comparison with those who were successful around him, and he took his station among the crowd of idlers, whom he amused with his wit or amazed by his elo- a negro girl named quence: Many even who had emerged from that crowd did not disdain occasionally to glean the rich and varied treasures which he about 16 years old-had on a cross barred did not fail to squander with the most un- cotton dress; and took with her two Gingspairing prodigality; and some there were ham dresses Said negro girl is the properwho observed the brightness of the infant | ty of Mrs Harding, and is supposed to be luminary struggling through the obscurity lurking about in the neighborhood The that clouded its commencement. Amongst above reward and all reasonable expenses those who had the discrimination to appre-ciate, and the heart to feel for him, luckily home, or lodging her in jail. for CURRAN, was Mr. ARTHUR WOLFE, afterwards the unfortunate, but respected Lord KILWARDEN. The first fee of any consequence which he received, was through his recommendation; and his recital of the incident cannot be without its interest to the young professional aspirant, whom a temporary neglest may have sunk into dejection. 'I then lived,' said he, 'upon Hog hill; my wife and children were the chief furniture of my apartments; and as to my rent, it stood pretty much the same chance of its liquida- and says he is the property of Nancy Franktion with the national debt. Mrs. CURRAN, lin, living at Aquia, Stafford County, Va.- Jacob Fivaitzig, however was a barrister's lady, and what Said negro is a likely well made fellow, about \_ Jno. R. Flagg, was wanted in wealth she was well-deter- six feet high, about 21 years old; has a scar mined should be supplied with dignity. The or bare place on the left side of his head, landlady, on the other hand, had no idea of and some scars on his right arm, near the any gradation except that of pounds, shil- elbow. Had on when committed, a fine lings, and pence. I walked out one morning shirt, spotted vest, wool hat, and an old blue to avoid the perpetual altercations on the coat and blue pantaloons. The owner is resubject, with my mind, you may imagine, in quested to come, prove property, pay charno very enviable temperament. I fell into ges and take him away, or he will be disthe gloom to which, from my infancy, I had been occasionally subject. I had a family for whom I had no dinner; and a landlady for whom I had no rent. I had gone abroad in despondence-I returned home almost in desperation." When I opened the door of my study, where Lavater alone could have found a library, the first object presented it-self was an immense folio of a brief, twenty golden guineas wrapped up beside it, and the name of Old Bob Lyons marked on the back of it. I paid my landlady-bought a good dinner-gave BOB LYONS a share of it-and that dinner was the date of my prosperity." Such was his own exact account of his professional advancement."

The Miser's Prayer .- O Lord thou knowest I have nine houses and stores in State street, Cornhill, and Long wharf ; and likewise a small farm in Cambridge. Lord, I beseech thee to save State street, Cornhill, and Long-wharf from fire, and the county of Middlesex from earthquakes: and, as I have a mortgage in Essex, I beg of thee to have compassion on that county ; and, Lord, for the rest of the streets, wharves, and counart pleased. O Lord ! enable the banks to answer all their bills; lessen the number of bankrupts amongst those who owe me, and make all my debtors good men. Give prosperous voyages to the Industry, Mermaid, and, indeed, all the vessels which I have insured; and, Lord, thou hast said that the days of the wicked are but short. I trust in thee, O Lord, that thou will not forget thy promise, having lately purchased several es-tates in reversion of profligate young men. Lord preserve peace in Europe, that the A. merican stocks may keep rising; and if it be thy will, let there be no sinking funds. Keep my son Caleb out of evil company and gaming houses; and sanctify, O Lord, this night to me. by preserving me from thieves and fire, and make my servants honest and carefal, whilst I, thy faithful servant, lie Farmers' Repository. down in thee, O Lord. Amen!-Bost. Pap.

## Bank of the Valley in Va. July 1st, 1820.

THE President and Directors of this institution, have this day declared a Dividend of three per cent. Two and a half per cent. my superintendency .- The school will be will be paid on or after the 10th inst. to stocknolders or their representatives. One house at present occupied by my mother. suit the times, and elegance to suit the taste half per cent. being retained, for the semi an- Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English of this country. I would be glad if those nual instalment due to the Commonwealth, for the benefit of the fund for internal im-

provement. LEWIS HOFF, Cashier. July 12-Sw.

# DR. R. SMETHER, SURGEON DENTIST,

Offers his professional services in cleansing and whitening the teeth, and in preserving them from decay by separating and filling them, &c. Sets artificial teeth, either singly or by the whole set.

Dr. S may be seen at his room in the Joseph Andres, house occupied by Mr Flagg, in Charles Town. A line left at Mr. Fulton's Hotel, or at the Post Office, will be promptly attended to. Ladies waited on at their respective houses.

Charlestown, July 12.

# CAUTION.

HAVING suffered considerable damage from the unlawful practices of persons, (on

JOHN DOWNEY. July 12-3w.

# 4 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber. living near Charlestown, on Tuesday the 27th ult.

# SALLY,

home, or lodging her in jail

SAMUEL WRIGHT. July 5.

# Committed

TO the jail of Jefferson County, Va. on the 29th ult as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself

# SAM JOHNS;

posed of as the law directs.

J. SPANGLER, Jailor. July 5.

# WOOL CARDING.

THE public are informed that Mr. John Heller's Carding Muchines are in complete order for carding wool into rolls. Wool brought to be carded must be well picked and greased, or grease sent with the wool. If wool comes well prepared, strict attention will be paid to render general satisfaction, by THOMAS CRAWFORD.

# Trustees' Sale.

May 24.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Nathaniel Myers, dated the 29th of March 1819, for the purposes therein mentioned, we shall, on two certain Lots of Land in the said Deed Friday the 28th of July next, proceed to sell, at public auction, before the door of Lancelot Lee, Esq. died seized, and which named Fulton's Hotel, in Charlestown, to the high- was sold and conveyed by the said Chipley, est bidder, for cash,

A certain Lot or Parcel of Land, ties, thou mayest deal with them as thou | lying in the county of Jefferson, Virginia, · containing Thirty-nine Acres,

three fourths, and eleven poles, being the same land now in the occupancy of said Myers. On the premises are a good dwelling house, and a never failing spring of water. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. Such title as is vested in us by said deed will be given the purchaser.

SAMUEL CAMERON, & Trustees. HUMPHREY KEYES, & Trustees. June 28.

# Save your Rags!

linen and cotton rags, at the office of the April 19

# Female School.

At the request of several friends, I have been induced to undertake the instruction of such young females, as may be placed under opened on the first Monday in July, in the grammar and Geography-together with who are in need of CABINET WARE. Needle-work, (to those who may require it,) would call and examine my work. I am in will, be taught on such terms as will afford need of Cash, and will give good bargains \_\_\_\_ satisfaction. JANE FRAME.

June 28.

### LIST OF LETTERS In the Post Office, Charlestown, Va. on the

30th June, 1820. Robert Avis, John Heller, Wm. Hogan, Wm. II. Alexander, Jacob Allstadt, David Humphreys, Saml. Hogg, John Hisket, W. Alexander Francis Adelsberger, Wm. Hasket, Abyram Allison, John B. Allison. Mary Haines, Geo. Hemdon,

John-Haflybower, John Brady, Nancy Hammond, Abram Bogardus, Alexander Hammet, Benj Heler, Samuel Holl, 2; Charity Barnet, David Botinghamer, J. B. Blackburn, Susan B. Harding. Richard Baylor, Thomas H. Hoff. Uriah Bradshaw, Joseph Hair. Thomas Blackburn, Walter Baker, James Johns, 2; Christopher T. Baylor, John Barnet, Catherine Johnson John Boley, Daniel Kable, 2.

Edward Bell, Martha Lee, Catherine Blackburn, James Blaugherty, Wm. Little, Mary Blackburn. Wm. Lec, Sally Beeler, 2; Hannah Lott, Bearard, Scuils, & Co. Robert C. Lee, James M. Boyd, Wm. Lock. Jacobina Baker Elizabeth Blackburn, Vincent Miller,

Luranah Bennet, Benjamin Beeler Bear & Nathl. Myers,

John McDonald,

John McDaniel,

Charles McMullen,

John Cross, John Campbell, Nimrod McEndree, Agnus McKey, Daniel Cramer. W. P. Craighill, 2; Colvin Chaddock, 2; Battaile Muse, John Markwood, Thomas Cunningham, Wm. McGuire, Eli Chamberlin, Kitty Moore, David Corbey, Thomas Campbell, Robert McDowel John McCloud, Saml. Mendenhall. Fleming Cobb, Elias T. Crowell, 2; John Markle, David Castlem Wm. McCleary, Thomas Crawford, John Mires, Margaret Cameron, Lawrence McMullin, Wm. Caldwell, Jacob Mentle, John Carlisle, 4;

Wm. McClelland, Ary Carney, Benj. Crutchevill. James Moore, John Moore, D. Elenor Miller John Deven, Wm. Downey, Ann Nichols,

Hannah Diggs, Lewis Neill, 2. Joseph Daley. Danl. Dulany, John O'Bannon. Edward Downey, Wm. T. A. Pollock. Ben. Davenport,

Sinah Davis, James I. Levi Perry. R. James A. Porter, 3; Braxton Davenport, Joseph Daw. Geo. Reynolds, Adam Eichelberger, Edwin C. Robinson.

Geo. & A. Eichelberger. Elizabeth Rockingbaugh, Samuel Right. James Ferguson, Anthony Strother,

Joseph L. Fry, Edward Follin, Samuel Fransworth. Elizabeth Gibbons,

Danl. Griffith, James Tracy mas Gregg, Jr. Wm. Grove, 5. James Verdier: Elizabeth Grantham, Gilbert Gibbons, Eliza H. Welch,

Mr. Gray, Charles Gibbs, Nathan Wood, **Rachael** Games Jane Woods, Sr. Thomas Griggs, 2: Benj. Wilson, Mary Ann Gibbons Andrew Woods, 2;

Frances Gwinn. Frances Whiting, Jno. L. Gibbons, Aquilla Willet, James Gwinn. Nathaniel Wallace, 2;

Martha Withrow. HUMPHREY KEYES, P. M.

John Spangler,

Elias Shope.

Elisha Toys, Mary C, Talbot,

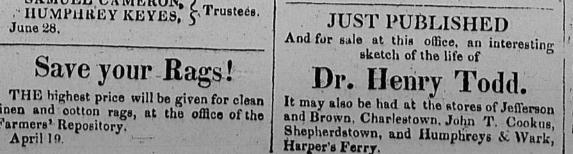
# Trustees' Sale.

PURSUANT to a Deed of Trust, executed by John Dorsey to the subscribers, on Jane Lindsay, the 24th day of December, 1816, for the pur- . Derrett Long. pose of securing the payment of certain sums of money therein mentioned, to James Chipley, we will offer for sale, before the door of Robert Fulton's Tavern, in Charlestown, on Monday the 24th day of July next, mentioned, being part of the estate of which and Elizabeth his wife, to the said Dorsey, to whose Deed reference is hereby made

Sale to take place between 11 and three o'clock. T. GRIGGS, Jr. R. C. LEE. June 28. Trustees.

A HACK

TO be had at Fulton's Hotel, Charles towr. June 28.



Plain and Fancy Bedsteads. and other furniture, with prices annexed to Those who know they owe me much longer than the time promised to pay, will please to come forward, and if they cannot pay mo. ney, perhaps they have something else that I will take in its stead.

87-I will take two apprentices to learn the CABINET BUSINESS, from 12 to 16 years of age, healthy and active, of honest parentage, good morals, and brought up from their infancy to business 1 carry on the business in a way that will not fail to give satisfaction to parents and be of lasting ad. vantage to my boys ANDREW WOODS.

July 5.

Drugs & Medicines. WHICH SHE IS SELLING VERY LOW. HAS FOR SALE,

Cider vinegar, excellent, Liquid blacking-Jar Tamarinds, Durable ink -pewter sand, Sand paper -- white wax, Sealing wax-wafers Copal varnish-spirits turpentine, Writing Ink-common quille, Letter paper-Havana sigars, Rotten stone for cleaning brass furniture.

CONFECTION, Ivory black - Paints.

She begs those who are in arrears to her of small sums (individually of but little importance, but momentous in the aggregate) to step in and save her the trouble of asking and them of being dunned, for debts so small that each debtor could pay at any moment, and which a little reflection would teach them should be paid. She is much obliged to punctual customers, and hopes to receive farther calls from them.

A List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office at Harper's Ferry, on the 30th June, 1820.

Robert Avis, 2; Susanna Allen. Jacob Aldstadt.

July 5.

William Adams. Armistead Beckham, Hezekiah Butt. Jonah Buffiington, Elizabeth Bond.

C. Jacob Cooper, Philip Coonse, Joseph Carlow, Josiah Crampton Peter Conelan, John Cox,

Enoch Chambers, or J. J. Saunders acob Crowl Mary B. Saunders, 4; John Cocier, John Donway,

Joseph Daily. Levin Erwin, Elizabeth Evans. G.

Jacob Green, John Gere, Nicholas Worthington, 2; Alexander Grim, 2. Michael Hines, Martin Hartman,

George Henry, John Hinkle, Rollin Jett, Henry Jarboe, Thomas Johnson

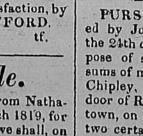
John Johnson. Thomas Keyes, William Kirby, Elizabeth Kercheval.

Charles Wager, C. W. Weaver, Peter Webb. Micheal Wean, Isaac Wood, 2. R. HUMPHREYS, P. M.

50 Dollars Reward. RAN away from the subscriber, on the 7th ultimo, living near Snicker's Gap, Loudoun county, Va. a likely mulatto woman,

five feet five or six inches high, well made, about 36 years old, and of quite a young look, and pleasing countenance when spoken She has a variety of clothing with her. to. of good quality, and dresses very neatly .---She formerly belonged to John Mitchell, of Fauquier county. She has a free husband, Henry Thomas by name, and by occupation a blacksmith, who I believe will try to convey her to some of his acquaintances in Jef-

ferson and Fauquier. \$3 Any person taking up said mulatto woman in Loudoun, Fauquier, Frederick, cr Jefferson, and giving me information so that I get her again, shall receive twenty dollars. and if taken within the states of Virginia or Maryland thirty dollars, excluding the four counties mentioned; and if in any other state fifty dollars, with all reasonable charges if brought home.



# Cabinet Ware. I HAVE ON HAND. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

# JANE WOODS, In addition to her supply of

M. Louisa Mance, Micheal Malhorn, 2; James Moore, George Malleory, 2; Charles Mills, Hugh McCoy, Nancy McDade, William Malleory,

M. S. McDonald, Joseph Miller, Samuel Mitchell. N. David Neer,

John Nycewanger. James Russell, 2; Stephen Rigden, Joshua Rodrick, Elizabeth Rodrick, Jessee Randall, George Richard, Susan Riley, Zachariah Riley.

John Strider, 2; Samuel Stidman, 2 Simon Shover, Frederick Sheelor, James S. Scott, John Sheatfer, Cornelius Seaman,

Orren Smith, Philip Strider, Leah Stevenson, Mary H. Seelig, Christian Stonebraker Christian Tomer,

Charles B. Tippett, Soloman Toneer.

# NANCY,

GEORGE MARKS.

# FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

Digitized by Harpers Ferry National Historical Park under grant from Harpers Ferry Historical Assoc.

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

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1820.

# VOL. XIII.]

, 'TERMS 'OF THIS PAPER. are paid

cents for every subsequent insertion. All adver- and now, by M Carey & Son, reprinting in the rule should be this: bring the water to tisements sent to the onice without having the num-ber of times for which they are to be inserted, de-Philadelphia. In reply, I feel no hesitation the temperature which feels neither hot nor signated, will be continued until forbid, and charg- in saying, that I know of no work that I can cold to the arm, or some part of the body ed accordingly.

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

# From the Alexandria Gazette.

MR SNOWDEN: I beg leave, on the wings of your "flying folios," to convey to the parents of youth aspiring to literary pleasures, the following letter, which, it is hoped, will amply repay the few minutes spent in pe rusing it. It is from a lady of Richmond, whose superior mind and accomplishments have placed her, very deservedly, at the head of the first academy in the metropolis, for the education of young ladies. The friends of man can never sufficiently honor the instructions of the fair sex When education begins with them it begins at the right end As long as the young ladies continue ignorant, the young gentlemen will be sure to continue ignorant too. And while the former can roll their fine eves, in ecstacy, only of ribbons and shawls and bonnets, the latter will be equally grovelling in their ideas of the accomplishments necessary to please But, let the girls but once be bro't, by education, to learn the value of mind, and to relish the divine pleasure of knowledge, and the young men will soon get ashamed of their Wellington boots and fine jackets, and take to reading and intellectual improvement, if it he only, at first, to render themselves acceptable to their angel acquaintance. But, besides this almost divine honor which a girl of finely cultivated mind may acquire by thus enlightening and exalting the character of the gentlemen, it should never be forgotten what a wonderful effect it may have on her own fortune and importance in life. What young woman has not heard of Miss Aun Smith? And yet who was Miss Ann Smith originally, but one of the poorest girls in Maryland—an humble dependent on the charity of an aged grand mother? Hardly had she attained her twentieth year when her grand mother died. And now, possessing neither beauty nor fortune, what would have become of this helpless young female,, had it, not been for a liberal education, which, to her immortal honor, she had acquired chiefly by her own great industry, and early passion for learning. She opened a school in the country. Numbers of rosy struction. Selecting their lessons with skill, and sweetening them with all the charms of a sister-like tenderness. she conducted her little pupils along the flowery paths of learntalk of the neighboring country. A larger school house was presently built for her --The fame of her usefulness taking the wings of the morning, she was invited to the distant county of Rockbridge, in Virginia, where a handsome academy was erected and called after her name And now, while numbers of uneducated fair ones, who began the world with great estates, have fallen into poverty and neglect, this orphan girl, after diffusing the treasures of science to polished hundreds, is. I am informed, worth not less than fifty thousand dollars!

But, if female education has done such wonders in the "green tree, then how much more in the dry"? When deprived of theirhusbands by death, and left with large fami lies and small fortunes, how often has the widowed mother, pressing her babes to her bosom, and strengthened by that holy em brace-how often, I say, has she called into requisition the literary acquirements of her juvenile days; and, from that unfailing bank, revived, abundantly, the means of bringing up her children to a useful and happy life? Among numbers, thank God, of this honorable class, it is felt, in some sort, a duty, to mention the excellent Mrs. Jane Taylor, sister of the Chief Justice. This lady, born with talents equal to those of her illustrious brother, and conducted by him, as is said, to a classical education, was early married to Geo K. Taylor, Esq. an eminent barristerof Petersburg. On the death of this gentle man, whom nothing but his own public spirited virtues kept from being wealthy. Mrs. Taylor found herself in circumstances that called for good management, especially left as she was with a number of little ones. Like the celebrated Cornelia, mother of the Gracchi, she determined, at once, to become the preceptress of her own children. And happily, I trust, for the land we live in, the thought also occurred that she would admit the daughters of her numerous acquaintance to participate in the same divine banquet with her own offspring. By this generous 4 We are to bathe when act, hundreds of accomplished young females empty, or nearly so. And will soon be added, to polish and ennoble the

this sentimental wealth imparted to others, tide, we may bathe several days in succes- 1 which it often occasions when used later in THE price of the FARMERS' REPOSITORY is Two she is now insking an elegant addition to the sion, and then omit it as many, DOLLARS a year, one dollar to be paid at the com- patrimony of her children, of, probably, The warm bath could not have been safely mencement, and one at the expiration of the year. 3000 dollars per annum. Having thus per- recommended, or advantageously used, as a warm bath before break fast-and sometimes

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be of Le Sages' Atlas, lately translated from bather, ought its temperature to be regulat. meal is digested, is the best part of the day inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five ( the original French, and printed in London, ed. Where a thermometer cannot be had, for bathing, whether cold or warm. half so cordially recommend as this. In usually covered, and after entering the bath every other atlas we see nothing but the na- at this degree of warmth, its heat may be ked maps, but in this, we see not only the raised to the temperature just mentioned. maps of all the countries on earth, but also Of commencing a course of warm bathing, but with renewed animation and success. an interesting history of the people inhabit- the first thing to be attended to is the heat of ing them - their origin-forms of govern. | the water. Any bath may be denominated ment-religion-laws-revolutions-wars - warm, whose heat is sufficient to produce great battles -- and most other important no. | and continue the sensation of warmth, while tices, exhibited in tables so ingeniously ar- | we are in it. ranged as to form a grand historical, geographical, and chronological panorama of the | will always produce this effect, because the whole earth and its inhabitants, from the animal heat of different persons is not alcreation to the present day, and far more | ways the same, nor the temperature of the amusing and instructive than any thing I | same person at all times alike, but varies have ever seen. Soon as I saw this extraor- | with the different states and conditions in . dinary publication advertised in one of the which he may be placed eastern papers, I sent, and, at a considerable expense, obtained a copy from New York: so that what I have said of it is from an intimate acquaintance with its contents, which I estimate so highly that I use it daily as a text book in my academy. It is but justice to M. Carey & Son, of Philadelphia, to add that, from what I can learn, their addition, ful or beneficial, must depend chiefly on its be compelled to build new prisons every though illustrated with several new maps, temperature and duration being properly ad year, and still have them crowded. and much valuable matter, especially of South America and the United States, will come considerably below the price which I | that degree of heat which will produce the | at Old Point Comfort, in the Chesapeake; had to pay for a copy of the English edition. Wishing you great success in circulating this most entertaining and useful publication, I romain, Rev. Sir,

> Yours, respectfully, A. H To the Rev. M. L. Weems.

COLD AND WARM BATHING. The following directions for the use of the warm and cold bath are extracted from an interesting treatise on the subject, by Dr. Coffin, of Boston :

There is considerable diversity of opinion respecting the best time for bathing, some preferring the morning, some the forenoon. and others the evening The best time, however, for bathing, is the hour before dinner, and next to this is undoubtedly be fore breakfast; when, if there is any deficiency of warmth, the temperature of the body must be raised by any sufficient exer-

It is always hurtful to bathe soon after cheeked little ones resorted to her for in- taking food; it is, indeed, never advisable to bathe, except when the slomach is empty, or nearly so After leaving the water, the body should be briskly wiped with a coaffee towel, or piece of crash, and immedia ety ing with a rapidity that rendered her the covered with clothes sufficient to excite, or preserve the temperature of health.

After bathing, it is well to take a moderate degree of exercise. But the invalid should be careful not to prolong the ride or walk, especially if exposed to the rays of a hot sur, so far as to produce sweating or lassitude; as this would counteract all the refreshment and renovated strength which would otherwise attend the practice.

To bathe every second or third day, is ordinarily sufficient for all the good purposes of bathing. Daily bathing is not unfrequently found to produce a degree of langor and wasting of the body; but if no other bad effects arise, these sympoms will soon disappear after discontinuing the bath.

The shock of the shower bath is more formidable and unpleasant to-most people than that of sea bathing; it has, however, several conveniences over the latter. This may be taken on rising from bed, without going from home, or costing any time worth regretting; and the quantity of water and its emperature can be easily adapted to the state of him who receives it. And as its impression is more transient than the effects of sea bathing, it may be used more frequent than the latter.

From what has been said, I would deduce the following rules, by which the practice of cold bathing should be regulated:

1. We are never to enter the cold bath when the temperature of the body is below the standard of health; if it is in a few degrees above this, the bathing will be proportionably more grateful and invigorating.

2. We should never remain long in the water, no longer than to secure a vigorous reaction. The common mistake on this point is, not only to remain in the water till the glow of warmth arising from the shock is established, but until it is dissipated by continuing in the water too long, or by returning to it too often.

We are to bathe before breakfast, or better hefore dinner. 4 We are to bathe when the stomach is

5. We are to bathe every second or third

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 "Sin: You are pleased to ask my opinion | ble and not by the feelings of the patient or | occasions the forenoon, after the morning

But there is no one degree of heat that

This fact is very important, though rarely | and arson, it is nevertheless true that few noticed; it is important, because without | of the prisoners who enter these buildings attending to it we cannot so modify the tem- ever serve out the time for which they are perature of the bath as to suit it to particu- sentenced. The fact is, the penitentiary lar cases.

Whether the warm bath is, in any given | can be adopted, and has lost its terrors ; and instance, to be grateful or otherwise, hurt- if this system is persisted in, we shall in time justed to the state of him who bathes. The best temperature for persons in health, is now engaged in erecting large fortifications most pleasureable sensations.

. This degree of heat corresponds, most | where they employ some thousands of laborcommonly, to the 93d degree of Fahrenheit's | ers, at 7, 8, and 9s per day. Would it not thermometer.

We are, then, to bring the water to this saving and service to this state, if all the temperature, before we enter the bath, and - convicts in our prisons were delivered over after being in the water two or three mi- to the authority of the United States, and nutes, and attending to our sensations, we are imade to work on the fortifications and other to add hot or cold water. so as to bring the public works? Would it not be well for bath to that degree of warmth which is most ; our citizens to petition for a law to authograteful to our feelings.

It is better to enter the warm bath when it is too cool rather than too warm. If we enter it too warm, we loose the power of judging accurately, by our sensations, of hat degree of heat which would be most pleasant at the time, and ultimately most beneficial; whereas, if we enter the bath below the proper temperature, it is easy to correct the only inconvenience that follows from the mistake.

Cases are recorded where the mistake and he injury have arisen from taking the bath at too low a temperature.

The necessity of exercise before and after an arrangement of this kind took place some bathing is practised-and must be held as one of those general rules from which there are very few exceptions. Every irregular nervous action to which

the human constitution is liable, is known to be influenced by the medium in which we breathe.

The valetudinarian, whose health is tolerable under the mild atmosphere of Italy, or the south of France, passess a miserable season in regions less temperate and more variable

Hence we can reason on the effects resulting from the repeated and well regulated use of the warm bath on diseased nervous sensa-

A bath of the same degree of heat as theanimal temperature of the person using it, will, for a few minutes after immersion, increase that heat very considerably; even it it be 5 degrees lower than the usual standard which is 98 degrees, it will raise the animal heat to 100 degrees.

This proceeds from a cessation of the coolng process of evaporation from the skin, and the augmentation of heat occasioned by the medium in which the body is immersed, added to what is at the same time generated internally.

of applying the warm bath in a variety of process of cure.

Tiberius is said to have lost his life by an improper use of the bath.

Having spoken of the proper temperature of the warm bath, we may next consider the best time for taking it.

In general, the practice, as mentioned by Plutarch, and others of the Greeks, of using the bath previous to their principal meal, which corresponded in time nearly with our present dining hour, may be considered as preferable to any other.

time of the day-while the restlessness, ges and disadvantages likely to result to so-

the day, will be avoided. The apprehension of being chilled, and of

PENITENTIARY: The penitentiary on this island, which was finished only two years ago, is now so crowded, that the magistrates of this city were compelled to discharge 62 of the prisoners on Friday last. The same thing occurred, with respect to the state prison, a few months ago, and light as the punishment in our country is for all crimes, except murder and state prison system is the worst that

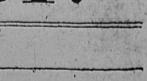
y an hundred of these boys for the navy. The experiment was crowned with success; many of these boys are now among the best and most respected seamen in our service. you may reform a bad man by compelling him to live among those that are good ; but, I do not comprehend how you can reform a rogue by placing him in the midst of thieves robbers, and blasphemers. I sincerely believe those who planned and advocated the state prison and penitentiary system were actuated by the most humane and praiseworthy motives-but these philanthopists wanted that experience which has since taught us that few, if any, convicts are reformed by being incarcerated with old offendera.

No. 1

That a government, founded on the prin-

ciples of the United States, should remain so long in the practice of punishing offenders against its laws in the cruel and sanguinary way, the offspring of barberous ages, is a matter of much surprise, with all considera-This fact instructs us to the proper mode | ate men. When we see the great efforts that have been made, and are making, by the cases, where success depends altogether on states, to establish a criminal code more conthe well regulated temperature of the bath, genial with the principles of their governmore particularly in nervous affections, in | ment, some of which have, to a certain dewhich the most minute attention should be | gree, succeeded, it is impossible not to regret paid to all the symptoms, and to the whole | that the general government has done nothing towards ameliorating and softening the condition of the deluded victims to vice, who have offended against the peace and dignity of the nation I am aware that there remains a riveted prejudice against the Penitentiary System in our country, and this, in some respects, is not to be wondered at, from the circumstance of a few of these institutions being wretchedly mismanaged But this, I am persuaded, is not so much the efect of the system itself. as of the laws upon which their government is founded It certainly is discouraging to engage in a subject Our healthy digestion has a very natural. when the individual states seem to meet with connexion with the salutary functions of the so little success as they have done in certain skin, and no stimulus can be so natural to it instances. But, to take a more perfect and as a well regulated bath, at this particulur impartial view, and to compare the advanta-

vising generation. And, in return for all day only-or if our bathing depends on the



[No. 642.

It may sometimes be allowable to take a

suffering from cold by exposure to the open air, after the warm bath, is not well founded; in numberless instances the usual occupations of life are pursued through the remainder of the day. not only without injury,

# From the New York Columbian.

It is well known that the government are also at New-Orleans, and other places be much better for the U.S and a great rise such an arrangement? There would then be some certainty that the convicts would be obliged to work out their time for which they are sentenced They would work out doors instead of being stowed up in clase rooms, and would at the termination of their confinement have rendered some service to the public in return for the injury sustained by the infringement of the laws. There are now, we are told, in the penitentiary nearly 90 boys, between 14 and 16 years of age. As this prison is so crowded at this time, would it" not be expedient to send these boys into the U S ships of war and make seamen of them? We remember years ago, when capt Ludlow selected near-

# FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER: Penitentiary system in the U. States.

dent should interpose in his behalf.

country, and on our coasts, and the different condemnation. ing prongunced on the culprit, accompanied place. by the hope of meeting the mercy of the Exly to check the course of vice, as a proportioned and certain punishment. National principles of the government and humanity, guinary, but to be apportioned to the magnisociety by a repetition of the act.

This can only be accomplished by estaband abandoning the present inhuman and they are so eager to pursue. oruel system of taking the life of a fellow power of pardoning to a demoralizing and suitable place on the western shores of Afribaneful effect. All the punishments should corresponding to the crime.

The advantages likely to result to the United States, independent of the equitable mode of correcting vice, are beyond any thing that can be alleged in favor of the in-dividual states It is my intention to notice them in the course of this discussion.

#### BECCARIA.

#### FROM AFRICA.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT, JULY 10: Extract of a letter from the Cape de Verd Islands, to a gentleman in this town, re ceived by the brig Rebecca, dated

# "Villa-da-Praya, St. Jago, "May, 26th, 1820.

ane, capt. Trenchard, on this station, who all seized, stript, and held as slaves. entirely cleared the coast of every slaver on the 17th ult .- Though he had the good fortune to capture a great number of slave vessels, yet, as they were so completely covered with Spanish papers, he, though reluctantly, after taking out the Americans, manned four prizes, which he ordered to New York.

doubled energy, to suppress the horrible trafic in slaves the last year ; and, although her equadron have rendered great service in the cause of humanity, yet nothing has had such an effect on the slavers, as the arrival of a

single American ship of War! / It is a fact too notorious, that scarce a vessel proceeds to the coast for siaves but what demned a few months since, engaged in the same traffic. The brig Rambler, Church-Robert F. Green, of Providence, late com-Cape Mount with 500 slaves, waiting an opportunity to ship them to Havanna, or to have a vessel sent out for them.

carry on the trade is this :- they sail from the United States to some port in Cuba, with a cargo of blue and white cottons, India checks, nankin, powder, tobacco, &c. where they make a sham sale of the vessel for the purpose of procuring a set of Spanish papers, and the officers make oath that the cargo, entitled to debenture, has been landed, and procure the requisite certificates, when every article remains untouched on board. They then take on board a Spaniard, who passes for the captain, but perhaps his first voyage to sea; hoist the Spanish flag, and

ciety, it will be found that justice calls aloud the purpose, and sends circulars to all the she meriled and Sd. That the plaintiff was The same elevation of spirit, which once nuously maintained in most other respects, their slaves, which they exchange for goods ry done to her servant. the same punishment is unjust; and yet there | night the vessel puts to sea, and if not cap- , the full extent of damages recoverable in the is no distinction drawn between the harden- | tured during the first night, generally suc- | court. ed and cruel pirate, and the unfortunate sea- | ceeds in getting off. Their next plan is to man, who, perhaps, was ignorant of offend- arrange the log book to be produced in Cuing the laws, of his country, until it is too ba, which must shew that the slaves were late. His doom, however, is sealed, by be- shipped south of the line, and the vessel with ing one of the crew at the time the act was her cargo is then admitted to entry. When committed, and he is involved in the same overhauled by the English or Patriot priva- arrived at Salem in 17 days from St Thopunishment, unless the mercy of the Presi- | teers, they exhibit American papers; and mas, informs that the Royal General Morilwhen by the Americans, Spanish papers; lo, had acknowledged the Spanish Constitu- siderable difficulty in their dispersion. The number of crimes committed in our by which means many escape capture and

make it unjust that all should suffer alike. the rains set in, and about half the Cyane's Bolivar had lately obtained 20,000 stand of to the degree of such guilt. The fact of be- having but one man dangerously ill in the arms without complete liberty of choosing ing convicted, the sentence of the court be- hospital-a proof of the healthiness of this and establishing a government of their own

A Patriot privateer, under the command ecutive, furnish no terror to him or to others of Capt Moon, entered the harbor of Bona- some time since. but have a strong tendency to encourage vista on the 10th of this month, and cut out | Piratical cruizers had been very active in them in the perpetration of like offences, un- ; a schooner belonging to a club of unfortunate the neighborhood of Porto Rico, and about der the deluding hopes of receiving the same Spanish slave dealers, who had lost, by cap- the Virgin Islands, but have recently receiv- rests, which the Duke has purchased for lenity. I believe there is no mode so like- ture and condemnation, their several vessels | ed some check by the capture of two of them, | five millions. in which they went to the coast, and who, a schooner by the British frigate -----, and had united themselves into a club, purchased the noted brig of war Euryale, which went Justice and safety to our commercial interest by disposing of their effects allowed them from St. Thomas on purpose to capture her, demands an exemplary punishment. The when captured, the schooner, at a prize sale up to Five Island Harbour, near St. Barts. at Sierra Leone, and came over to Bonavisforbid that punishment to be cruel and san- ta with a view of procuring credit for a car- The latter had no commission. The regular noise of a "certain description of females." go, and return to the coast, and to load the commissioned Patriot cruizers generally treat who made the most hideous uproar all night! tude of the crime, and the injury resulting to vessel with slaves; but their prospects were all vessels respectfully, except Spanish and To which his Lordship replied, "This is not again blasted, and they left pennyless, must Portuguese. It was thought that two or at all to be wondered at, or prevented, as return to their friends before they can make lishing a penitentiary mode of punishment, another attempt in the wicked traffic which

It is a circumstance a little extraordinary man for most offences, or of extending the to me, that the agents sent out to select a ca, for colonizing the free blacks of the Ube inflicted with justice, reason, and humani- nited States, should have selected the island ty-but at the same time with a certainty of Sherbro. Though it is fertile, yet, possessing no harbors for large vessels, and not situated to command much trade with the natives, besides its being the most unhealthy spot on the coast, it really astonishes me, fearing that three fourths of those already on the Island will not survive the present season. Bulam, situated at the mouth of the Rio Grande, is a fertile, healthy island, with good harbors, and its local situation for trade the best of any unoccupied on the coast and will destroy the slave trade carried on by the Portuguese up the river, and no one declares it unhealthy for this part of Africa, except the English-who would be jealous of a rival neighbor.

A Moor, who has arrived at the Gambia. from Tombuetoo, reports that Dr. Dorket, who was attached to the expedition to explore "The Slave Trade, which has been car- the interior of Africa, but who was disgusted ried on to such an alarming extent the last at the tardy operations of Major Gray, and year, has received an important check by the left the expedition with about 20 followers; arrival of the United States' ship of war Cy- had arrived at 'Tombuctoo, where they were

#### LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The following case has been recently decided in the city court at Charleston, S. C. IMPORTANT DECISION.

England has been endeavoring, with re- Inferior City Court, March Session, 1820. Mary Lloyd, vs. Honore Hompoey, Declaration case. Tried before his honor Wm Drayton, Esq. the Recorder.

This was a special action on the case for beating a negro woman, the property of the plaintiff. It appeared in evidence on the trial, that some time in the month of June last, while the family of the plaintiff, who is wholly or in partowned in America. Capt. is a respectable widow lady, and no other H Leeke, commander of H. B. M. ship of children but daughters, were at dinner, and war Myrmidon, sold at this place the other | the negro woman in question was attending day a large elegant schr. which he had pre- upon them at the table, the defendant rushviously captured, and which had been con- ed violently into the room where they were demned at Sierra Leone, for illicit trade in dining, and, without assigning any reason, elaves, formerly the property of John Dooley, or entering into any explanation upon the of Bristol, who had another schooner con- subject, commenced an outrageous battery rican cities, and the subsequent diminution upon the servant, by beating and striking her several blows on the head with his fist, hill; Jacquemel Packet, Taylor. Late Law- knocking her down, and kicking her two or ton, and \_\_\_\_, Sawyer, all from Bristol, who three times in the back, swearing at the same | lars in order to make good a Sinking Fund were reported to have been captured, have time he would have her ears. The blows she of eight millions. We should not have exsucceeded in getting off with their cargoes. received were so severe as to cause the blood to gush from her ears, and to deprive her of mander of the schr. Lisbon, alias -----, cap- all sensation for nearly half an hour. Seve: keep up a Sinking Fund by loans, will not tured in the act of embarking slaves, is at , ral of the neighbors, who were either attract- diminish the debt, but enlarge it, by the coned or called particularly to the spot at the | tractors' profit on the loans, and by the extime, represented that she was to all appear- ) ance dead. It was some time before she ex-The manner in which most of the slavers hibited any indication of returning life, and as a consequence of this brutal violence, she | the nation, with Quiroga and Riego among was confined to her bed nearly a fortnight, others for his Adjutant Generals; and the during which period she was prematurely de- Spanish Clergy "find in the Bible excellent livered of a still born child. The child was texts for their sermons in favor of the Confully formed, and had evidently lost its life stitutional system." But this is by no from the kicks which the mother had receiv- means all. A Royal Decree has been issued, ed. It was nearly a month before she was commanding a cheap Stereotype Edition of able to return to the duties of her situation | the Constitution to be printed by the Minisin the house. It was for this injury done to the person of her servant that the plaintiff brought the present action.

The defence set up by the defendant was three fold-1st. That there was no evidence proceed to the coast of Africa, north of the that the slave in question was the property of line, keeping three log books, two in Spa-nish, one true and the other false, and one in English; on arrival, the supercargo lands the plaintiff, and therefore she was entitled damnum obsque injuria. 2d. That the newith the goods, under cover of the guns of gro had been insolent to him, and that the and set a high and stately example to na-

to the philanthropist of our country, and de- neighboring kings, acquaints them of his ar- entitled to no more damages than what she made them the most romantic people in mands of the government, professing the rival, and that he has a handsome assort had actually suffered in the loss of service of Europe in the midst of vassalage and superfairest principles of republicanism, to adopt ment of goods, which he wishes to dispose her wench, during the incapacity to perform stition, has now in consequence of the diffusome mode by which offenders may be dealt of for slaves in a given number of days. the usual duties of her place, and that she sion of knowledge, and the experience of with consistently with the principles stre- They immediately flock to his depot with could not recover any for the personal inju- what nations can do for themselves, rendered

#### BOSTON; JULY 16. FROM ST. THOMAS.

Capt. Williams, of the schr. Mary/Jane, tion at Caraceas : that the famous long looked for Gen. Deveraux, with his staff, had archaracter they assume in the perpetration, When Captain Trenchard left the coast, rived at Margaritta from Ireland; that Gen. Rio de la Hache, which place he captured

> in their boats, with a large sum in specie. be comfortable enough were it not for the three light cruizers of the American navy, | they are only waiting for the Mails." would give great security to our commerce in those seas, and are very much needed.

#### BOSTON, JULY 17. LATE NEWS Of Brion's Expedition to the Spanish

Maine By the Argus, arrived at Portsmouth from Bermuda, the editors of the Oracle have re-

ceived Jamacia papers to the 12th June. They state that an engagement took place on the 25th May between the royalists and the Independents at Rio de la Hache, the for- day evening last by Mr Samuel Williams, mer commanded by col. Sanches de Lima who has resided for a short time past in the and the latter by Col Montillo; after being state of Illinois. We have made some enwarmly engaged for two hours, with an army of 2700 men, against 700, the Royalists retreated to Morino, with the loss of 180. men, and the Independents lost 30 men in killed and wounded - At the termination of the contest, the officers of the Independent parties appeared on at least civil terms, unforces, applied to Brion for their pay, but he til the last eight or ten days, when a new did comply with their demand, and fearful subject of disquietude arose, also about mothat they would unite against him, he took ney matters. The unfortunate man cona way their arms and embarked on board se- ceived that capt. March had injured him, veral vessels, and then sailed from the above and obtained his property in an improper

The town of Rio de la Hache was set fire ation, he felt the supposed injury very deepto on the night of the 4th June, and the fort ly, and allowed his passions to be so much blown up, supposed to have been done by rsised as finally to commit the fatal deed. the orders of Brion, who it is conjectured On Thursday evening about sundown he has gone to St. Domingo.

The town of Alveira, near Rio de la versed with capt March at the back door, Hache, was set fire to and burnt on the 15th and in the garden of the boarding house; May by the independents. The troops some warmth was perceived in their converevinced a good deal of insubordination, and sation, but the subject of it was not underall communication was cut off with the inte-stood by any one In fact no one that was

Several hundred persons belonging to the were After they had been in conversation expedition had arrived in Kingston in the a couple of hours, the report of a pistol was greatest possible distress, wi hout the smal- heard, and the persons in the house rushing lest pecuniary means to alleviate their wants. | out, discovered the body of captain March,

## NEW YORK, JULY 21. FROM SCOTLAND.

We received Glasgow, and Greenock papers to the 18th of May, by the arrival yesterday of the Harmony, from Greenock -They are quite uninteresting. The Glas-gow paper thus notices the U. States loan of millions .- N. Y Com. Adv. three

which took place last year in the produce of the customs, have made it necessary for the government to borrow two millions of dolpected the American government to go into such idle policy; for it is obvious that to pense of managing the Sinking Fund.

Affairs in Spain go on swimmingly. The King has declared himself the first soldier of ter; and the sovereignty of the people to be taught to all the rising generation, the Bishops and Curates being enjoined at the same time to expound it publicly from their reading desks, and to answer all accusations that may be brought against it. It was always thought that if the Spaniards did any thing, they would do something very complete and noble. They have done so, the vessel, on the beach, in huts erected for chastisement she recieved was no more than tions misunderstood by their sovereigns .--

them the most chivalrous and high minded and agreeably to the nature and depravity of at the rate of 100 bars per head; in the mean The recorder charged the jury in favor of asserters of liberty, at once enthusiastic and the crime. It is impossible that every offence time the vessel is preparing rice, wood and the plaintiff, who, after a few minutes con- calm. The sense which they show of the committed against the laws of Congress can water, and when the slaves are collected they sultation returned with a verdict of five hun- utility of the Press is admirable; and the be of the same atrocity; that all should suffer are all embarked in one day, and the same dred dollars damages, and costs, that being account to which they turn it indestructable, The Due d'Angouleme, who left Paris on the 25th on a journey to the South, in passing through one of the principal cities, was exposed to insults from the populace, which even the presence of the military, who were drawn out to receive him, was insufficient to ' restrain. It is even added that a conflict took place between the populace and the soldiery, which did not terminate without con-

When King George IV. was Prince of Wales, the Duke of Orleans, father to the present Duke, in one of the visits he paid to London before the Revolution, had lent to In the case of piracy, it is presumable that crew were seized with the African fever, few good arms, and it was expected he would the heir apparent of the throne of Great the whole crew are more or less guilty, and of which died; but, since her arrival here, make a bold push shortly, the independents Britain considerable sums of money, amountshould be punished in some way agreeably they have recovered in a wonderful degree, being determined never to lay down their ing to several millions (france) The present Duke of Orleans knew nothing of these transactions, and was first apprised of them. -Admiral BRION, with his fleet, was at we understand, by the re-payment made to him by the King of England, who has made. haste to liquidate the debts of the Prince of Wales. A part of these funds has been employed in the payment of the woods and fo-

> Lord Norbury recently visited the new Post Office, Dublin, and complimented some of the inmates upon the style of their apart. ments. He was told that the situation would

who has been in this country for the last eigh or ten months, and was universally esteemed by those who knew him for the mildness of his demeanor and the correctness of his deportment. He was killed on Thursquiry into the circumstances which led to this unfortunate affair. Some differences existed between the parties during the winmanner, and being in an embarrassed situcrossed from Illinois to St. Louis, and conacquainted with them recognized who they and that the other person had fied. No doubt existed at the time who had perpetrated the deed, but the subsequent confession of the miserable man has explained the transaction. Williams fled from St. Louis, on Friday afternoon, at Belle Fontaine, terminated his own existence with a pistol. He left a written statement that he had suffered injuries from captain March, that he had demanded honorable satisfaction, and it had been refused, and that he took revenge. He also states that he intended to have taken his

wanting. Thus has terminated this dreadful affair, and hurried two fellow mortals into the presence of their God. It is but justice to the friends of capt. March, to state, that it evidently appears that his conduct throughout was correct and honorable, and that Williams was excited and led on to the dreadful deed by supposed grievances and misconduct which in fact had no existence. Captain M. had no arms about him, and from his general character and deportment, was the last who would knowingly and willingly injure

# another .- [Gazette.

# SUICIDE.

street. Old Town, a man by the name of Charles Pindell, formerly a Constable, committed suicide, by cutting his throat with a razor. We do not learn the causes which drove him to this act of desperation.

HILLSBOROUGH, (N. C.) JUNE 28. On Friday afternoon last, Benj. Rhodes, a respectable inhabitant of this county, put a period to his existence by shooting himself. He had lost his wife; on Thursday she was buried. In the evening of the same day he

#### HORRID DEPRAVITY.

ST. LOUIS, JUNE 21. It is with feelings of sincere regret that we announce the death of capt. Joseph March, of New Hampshire, a gentleman ter, about pecuniary affairs, which however, were all adjusted and settled, and the own life on the spot, but the means were

# BALTIMORE, JULY 20.

This morning, about 3 o'clock, in Liberty

sent a sum of money, about \$1300, to his | rity. The Executive are making arrange | fine, then manure it well with ashes or well | ground, from which he obtained, through his he deliberately pulled off his shoes and stockings, took his gun, and went to the barn, where he committed the dreadful deed. By this rash act he has deprived six small chil dren of their natural protector, and an aged mother of the prop of her declining years.

# NORFOLK, JULY 20.

Capt Le Forte, of the schr. Jane, states, that during his stay in St. Thomas, there war brig, a French frigate, and a French man of war brig, all reported to be cruizing for pirates and slave vessels. The French forgate Dutchess D'Angouleme off St Bar tholomews, captured two piratical schrs belonging to a man of the name of Dubois. living in St. Bartholomews. In the act of capturing said schooners, the crews together with the captains and officers, made their es-

VEVAY, (INDIANA,) JUNE 22. The Vine Vards - The present crop of grapes promises a more abundant yield than that of the last season. There are about 24 acres under culture, which, at the for his apprehension. last vintage, yielded upwards of 5.000 gallons of wine, besides a vast quantity of river; it is the admiration of strangers, and a grateful retreat to those who live in its vicinity. The intelligent traveller, while he rests from the fatigues of his journey, finds a source of true gratification, mingled with delight, in contemplating the beauties of nature and art. which are here so happily blended-the abode of rural felicity. MITTER TANK

### THE REPOSITORY.

# WEDNESDAY, JULY 26.

HARPER'S-FFRRY SUNDAY-SCHOOL. Whatever has a tendency to improve the rising generation in mind and heart deserves attention. The young are the hope of society, and it is important that their minds be well instructed, and their affections well directed. What has a tendency to accomplish both these more effectually than Sabbath Schools? They exercise the memory, fill the mind with the most valuable knowledge, and lead onward the heart to the attainment of love to God and man, that only sure preparation for comfort here or happiness hereafter. Since these things are so, at Harper's Ferry continues to flourish in a most encouraging manner. An examina-Redeemer. The mind was involuntarily led are desired to give this publicity in behalf forward to the time when they would be of the come heads of families, and when their children after them would, through their instrumentality, be instructed in the principles of the Gospel of Jesus. We hope the teachers will persevere in well doing, and the parents will continue to foster this nursery for Heaven; and we hope also that all the Sabbath treme, wearing the air of sickly sensibility schools in our land will advance, as kindred and pious cant. The course pursued in this ings of impressions of tropical and other bands, in the holy war against ignorance country not only exacts the tenderest sympa- plants, found at Zanesville, in digging the and misery, and vice, until Heaven shall ring with alleluias o'er a regenerated people. immediate ascent to heaven. To commit a inches in length; the roots, trunk, limbs,

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and proceeded to sea. She is bound to South esq. U. S. agent at Buenos Ayres.

braltar, information has been received that Hampton Roads April 28.

the United States has made known to the late war and since, on the James River, in crime by the example of punishment," Prince George county. The U. S. officer has repaired thither to select the articles be-

ments to receive them .- Rich. Eng.

Virginia has issued a writ of Election to the Sheriffs of Culpeper and Fauquier counties, to hold an election in their respective counties on the 3d in the former, and on the 4th Monday in August in the latter, for the choice of a member of Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. came in a British ship of the line, command Strother. Messrs. Love, Moore, Chilton ed by a rear admiral, a frigate, and a man of and Turner, are candidates already announced.

sumed merely his middle name, lately palm-a week or ten days later will make them so. have recourse to! There are others, indeed, ed himself off upon the citizens of Ogdenscape by jumping overboard and swimming burgh, Sacket's Harbor, &c. as a clergyman ashore-the frigate proceeded to Martinique in distress, and obtained considerable sums ! The Divining Red.-We have been surof money for his relief. It has been disco- prized to find some of our most, respectable vered, that he lately broke jail at Cam- gazettes giving currency to a story, the obbridge, Mass. and escaped with the wife of strumentality of a forked hazle twig, held in capt. Clark, absent in the South American a certain position', in discovering springs or trade, A reward of fifty dollars is offered collections of water under ground. This is

Lightning -Fifty four sheep were killed grapes used for other purposes The situa- by lightning near Easton, Pa. they having so absurd, would be a misuse of time, and an taken refuge under a tree. Several others abuse of the reader's patience; though, perunder a fence escaped injury.

> stant, at Georgetown, in Kentucky, the head of the table was occupied by NATHAN YOUNG, sged one hundred and eight years, who had been a soldier in Braddock's defeat, and fought in the battles of his country throughout the Revolutionary War.

C. Cooper, at the mouth of Mad river, Mont. to the life the character of the professed gomery county. Ohio, were consumed by adept in astrological mysticism the vulfire on the 20th ult. together with 4000 gar belief in omens and like superstitions bushels of wheat, and 2000 pounds of wool.

The population of Baltimore is estimated at 60.000-of this number about 59.930 had 'no part or lot in the matter," in the funeral procession and burial of the culprits mentioned in the subsequent communication, and set their faces against the proceedings on the orcasion We have been repeatedly requested to notice this affair, that the honors of the day may not fall upon those to whom they do not belong Balt. Pat.

### COMMUNICATION.

Funeral of Hutton and Burial of Hull. MR. MUNROE.

As remarks continue to be made in the public prints, in all directions, relative to we are glad to be able to state, that, among the Funeral Procession of Hutton, as it is other Sabbath schools in our country, that | called, and the burial of Hull in the yard of-Christ Church, it is thought proper to have | F Rommel, toll-gatherer on the Hackensack it distinctly understood, that the proceedings tion of this school took place on Sunday 16th by the great body of the citizens of Baltion this occasion are entirely disapproved of inst when the pupils were found entitled to more; and that the funeral was attended ! between 30 and 40 Bibles, beside Testa- only by a small train of people, principally One of them stepped into the toll house, but ments, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, and were unknown to many of our oldest inha-were unknown to many of our oldest inha-from his coat pocket, and attempted to women, of a class of the community that instead of his money drew out a large knife friends and the public in general, that he has pleasing to witness a procession of 140 chil. Hull, it was an oversight-it is, however, to Most fortunately he passed off the stroke dren moving in regular order to the place of be removed. In Baltimore, this notice is examination. It was pleasing to behold perhaps unnecessary, but abroad it may be examination. It was pleasing to behold supposed that the thing is countenanced them assembled, and to hear them with here; therefore, to prevent such a great united voices sounding the praise of their error, all editors throughout the country,

### PEOPLE OF BALTIMORE.

Speaking of the late executions at Baltimore, the National Gazette says:

"As to public executions in general, it may be remarked, that, while the British are returning to a kind of ferocity in managing them, we are running into an opposite ex- Atwater, Esq. to the Editors, dated Circlethies for the wretch at the gallows, but inculcates the idea of his certain salvation and of the cocoa nut; bearing-palm leaf, twenty May the Spirit of God descend upon them | murder, and to compass eternal beatitude, and leaves of the bamboo; the trunks, limbs, , within a few months, are matters thus asso- leaves, and even blossoms of the cassia -ciated in the public mind, and this associa- The leaves even of the blossoms are fresh, tion turns the example of the execution into uninjured, and entire, shewing very conclu-The U. S. frigate Constellation, captain Ridgeley, got under way from the Quaranexit no longer ignominious, to the bosom of the cassia flourished here! Has the earth America, and takes out John M. Forbes, fairs Clergymen, if they must ascend the cumulation of ice within the polar circles scaffold with the condemned felon, may ex- produced a change in our once mild climate? cerned " "If murderers at the gallows are been growing colder during three centuries to excite in the public the feelings and expec- in the same ratio that it has within the last the U.S. ship Columbus arrived at the latter tations due to victims and martyrs-if scaf- thirty years, we need not look further for a port on the 4th of June. She sailed from folds are to serve as the theatres of fanatical cause, than the greater prevalence of that exhibition, and to be viewed as step ladders current of air rushing across our inland seas, to celestial happiness and glory, the sooner Erie, Michigan, Huron, Superior, &c. from We understand, that the government of our legislatures bethink themselves of some the regions of perennial frost. My drawings new mode of dealing with the violators of were done by Mr Wm A Adams, a young human and divine law, the better; at least, man of much promise, of Zanesville, and Executive of Virginia its intention to evacu- if it should be still thought useful to adhere they were accompanied by a detailed acate Fort Powhatan, a post held during the to the idea of aiming at the prevention of count of them, by Ebenezer Granger, Esq."

The Great Desideratum.- To prevent fly Agricultural Anecdote - Furius Cresinus,

rotted stable manure; sow your turnip seed unwearied industry, much finer crops than with Indian meol, that you may see whether many of the neighbors, who had larger Fauguier Election - The Governor of you sow it too thick or too thinly; then har- farms. This excited general envy, which his row in the seed with an iron tooth harrw; be enemies carried to such a length as to accuse not afraid of putting them in too deep-if him of employing magic charms to render you bush them in, they are scarcely covered; his own grounds fertile and to impoverish they are up before the root has taken any theirs. Their Edile caused him to be sumhold, and lying on the surface of the ground, moned to appear and answer the charge bethey nearly all perish the first dry spell that fore the people of Rome. Cresinus obeyed ollows after their coming up, and you find the mandate, accompanied by his daughter, it very convenient, without further inquiry, a fresh and healthy colored girl-charms to cry out-Oh! the cursed fly has cat up all which appeared to greater advantage from my turnips; but choose poor land, make it the simplicity of her dress. The accused fine and rich, and cover your seed deep, and also brought with him the tools and instruthe fly will fly away to your neighbors .- I ments of his profession. They were in ex-The advice here given rests on the authority cellent condition. His mattocks were reand practice of an experienced cultivator on markably heavy, his plough was of an enor-VILLANY .- The St. Lawrence Gazette the Reistertown road, who has not missed a mous size, and his cattle were all sound and states that an imposter by the name of GER. | crop of turnips for thirty years. For the fat. "Behold !" said this truly dignified and RET VAN HOOSEN FORBES, but who as. common turnip sow between the 20th and indignant farmer, "behold my whole magi-

ject of which is to induce a belief in the in. ; of a numerous and applauding assembly. one of those superstitions which belong to the olden time, and ought to have been, if the summer, complaint in children, or any they were not, long ago exploded. Seriously complaint in the stomach or bowels, viz:haps, we ought not to say this, when, within a few months, a series of labored essays have At the dinner in honor of the Fourth in- appeared in a popular and ably edited paper, in vindication and illustration of the theory of Animal Magnetism, which, in its general acceptation, is as unphilosophical as that of the Divining Rod If, however, the reader is disposed to amuse himself at the expense of the believers in witcheries of this descrip. medica. tion, he will find much to interest him in the The mills belonging to the estate of D, Novel of The Antiquary, in which is drawn have b en nearly dissipated in the progress of letters and the consequent enlargement of the sphere of reason.' To this effect the discoveries in Chemistry, during the last and present century, have not a little contributed. People do not now a days expect to become suddenly rich by finding occult treasures indicated by dreams; a murderer is no longer expected to be discovered by the congealed blood of his victim flowing afresh at his approach; and it is pretty generally believed, that the only way to ascertain the presence of water at any distance below the surface of the earth, is by digging or boring for it, where superficial evidence is wanting.

> A bold and atrocious attempt !- We understand an attempt was made on Saturday Bridge. About 11 o'clock three men, supposed to be Irishmen, applied to pass the Bridge, stating that they had nothing smaller than a two dollar bill to pay their toll. with one hand, and with the other seized the villain by the throat. A dog lying under a bed flew to the assistance of his master-and after a short struggle the desperadoes retreated, without seriously injuring the person of Mr. Rommel, and effectuated their escape. The dog however was very badly wounded. As the villains left the house, Mr. Rommel seized a pistol, and one at least would have paid for his temerity had not the pistol flashed.

# Newark Centinel, July 18.

Geology -- Extract of a letter from Caleb ville, Ohio, June 10 .- " I have sixteen drawcanal. Among these may be seen the leaf Weekly Recorder.

longing to the U. S. and to deliver the pos-piece of poor land for your turnip patch, was originally a slave. Having been made seasion of the houses, &c. to the state autho- plough and harrow it until you get it very a freed-man, he purchased a small spot of

which I am not capable of producing before you; I mean the sweat of my brow, and incessant toils both by day and night." This native eloquence decided the matter; he was honorably acquitted by the unanimous voice

# From the Albany Argus.

Recipe for indigestion, cholera morbus, 1-1 lb. rhubarb, 1-2 oz. carraway seed, 1-2 oz, orange peel. Infuse them in one quart best French brandy, and let them stand for twelve hours before using. For a grown person, two thirds of a wine glass full once a day, or every six hours (if the case requires t)-and for a child a tea spoon full taken at discretion. This mixture checks the most obstinate dysentary; keeps the bowels gently open; promotes digestion, and is one of the most effectual tonics in all the materia

Fresh Goods. **JEFFERSON & BROWN**. Have just received a new supply of GOODS. which they are selling off very cheap for cash, or to punctual customers on short

credits. July 26.

The subscribers having been authorised by

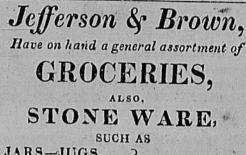
Nat. Intl.

July 26.

Wheat Fans. THE subscriber respectfully informs his FANS, with large Cast Iron Cog Wheels, superior to any ever made in the place,

Shepherdstown, July 26.

country produce.



JARS-JUGS, PITCHERS, &c. } Assorted. July 26.

Bath Coffee House. THE subscriber returns thanks to the La.

dies and Gentlemen, and public in general, who have honored him with their company, for the two years past; he wishes to inform them that his House, at the bridge adjoining tine Ground, New York, on the 20th instant, sities which may thus speedily lead, by an must have taken place in our climate, since the Both Square, and well known by the Abraham. There is a medium for all af- changed its axis and its poles ? or has an ac- He pledges himself that no eaertion shall be Yellow House, is in order for their re eption, wanting on his part to make his guests comercise their ministry on the sad occasion, With Newton I agree it is unphilosophical this place. In addition to the natural beaufortable and agree the during their visit to U. S. ship Columbus.-By the Beaver, ar- without forgetting that his interests or their to account for any phenomenon in nature, ties of the valley, the Commissioners have rived on the 17th inst. at Boston, from Gi- reputation for pious zeal are not alone con- and produce the effect. If this climate has erected a large and commodious brick bath-

ing house with an

Assembly Room on the upper story, situated at the foot of the grove and within a few yards of the subscriber's door. Boarding has been reduced from ten to seven Dollars per week for weekly Boarders.

I am the public's humble servant; IGNATIUS O'FERRALL. Bath, Morgan County, Va July 26.

A HACK TO be had at Fulton's Hotel, Charles June 28.

JOHN D M CONNELL.

# To Well Diggers.

the Trustees of Charlestown to contract for the digging of a new well in said town, will receive proposals from persons wishing to undertake the same until the 5th of Aug. at which time the contract will be closed DAVID HUMPHREYS, SAMUEL HOWELL, RICH'D WILLIAMS.

, and continues to make WHEAT which he will sell very cheap for cash or D. MARKLE.

Morgan County, late Berkely,

# SMALL TALK.

Small talk is indispensible at routs, But more so at a little coterie, Where friends, in number eight-or thereabouts, Meet to enjoy loquacity and tea; If small talk were abolished, I've my doubts If ladies would survive to fifty-three; Nor shall the stigma, ladies, fall on yon, Men love a little bit of small talk too ...

What changes would there be, if no tongue ran, Except in sober sense and conversation; There's many a communicative man Would take to silence and to cogitation;

"Twould stop old maids (if aught that's earthly can) And cut the thread of many an oration: Old bachelors would dandle through the day, And go on in a very hum drum way. What would become of these, who, when at prayers,

Those at the play, who give themselves such airs, Careful each celebrated speech to lose? How would the poor man suffer, who prepares

For small snug parties, which he can't refuse? What would become of all the gay pursuits, If all gay people suddenly turn'd mutes? Partners at balls would look extremely blue, Whilst waiting for their turn to point the toc

Youths, tete-a-tete, would scarce know what to do, Over their juice of grape, or juice of sloe; Two people in a chaise, might travel through England and Wales--and they in fact might go Over the continent, and all the way Be confidential once or twice a day.

Lovers would think it very heard, I fear, If soher sense we were condemned to speak, Husbands and wives a voice would seldom hear, Unless it happened to be washing week; The language of the eyes, I think, 'tis clear Old married people very seldom seek: (Couples oft disagree, I'm told)-but this

is just by way of a parenthesis. How very peaceable we should be then, None would have words, e'en bullies would be

How chang'd would be the busy hum of men, The fame of certain wits would prove a hum Tatlers deprived of speech, would seize a pen,

They are a nuisance not to be o'ercome; Schemers the credulous no more would balk, For schemes would very rarely end in talk.

One thing, assuredly, would pass away, One ever useful, ever sweet resourse;

Which, when good folks are puzzled what to say, Gives the discussion piquancy and force; It keeps both male and female tongues in play, Till male and female voices become hoarse; Scandal, I mean-when sense is in repute, . The many tongues of scandal must be mute. [Blackwood's Mag.

----A CURE FOR HARD TIMES. Extract from the Charge of Judge Ross, to the Grand Jury of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury-I shall take the liberty of saying a few words on a subject which may not seem to come properly under my notice at this time. But, it is so general a topic of conversation, and has been so frequently handled in the newspapers and in pamphlets, that I think it will not be amiss to indroduce it in this place. The subject to which I allude, is the hard times - You are here, gentlemen, from the remote parts of your county, and you have doubtlsss heard a variety of causes assigned for these hard times. Our legislature have had the subject under consideration-they stitution, have this day declared a Dividend a law for great internal improvements; and will be paid on or after the 10th inst. to a great variety of projects have been agitated stockholders or their representatives One the community. Congress too have been engaged on this subject; they have thought that some great change in the tariff, or some important measures for the encouragement of domestic manufactures, would help us out of the difficulty. But all this is perfect-ly idle. The projects dont strike at the root of the matter. I may be singular in my views, gentlemen, but really. I have thought so much on the subject, that I can't avoid ex pressing my sentiments, whatever you may think of them. I have no objections to great improvements-lam, by no means, unfriendly to our own manufactures; but then, I think that, in order to cure the evil, we must all act individually. Let the work of reformation begin at home, and I confidently helieve we shall soon get rid of the hard times. that are so much complained of. To be call ing out for legislative aid, while we ourselves are idle, is acting like the man in the fable, who, when his wagon wheel was fast in the ditch, cried for Hercules to help him, instead of putting his own shoulder to the wheel. We must help ourselves, gentlemen, and if that will not answer, why then we may call for Hercules to assist us

We are too fond of showing out in our i families; and in this way our expences for exceed our incomes. Our daughters must be dressed off in their silks and crapes, instend of their linsey worlsey Our young folks are too proud to be seen in a course dress, and their extravagance is bringing ruin on our families. When you can induce your sons to prefer young women for their real worth rather than for their show; when you can get them to chose a wife who can make a good loaf of bread, and a good pound of butter, in preference to a girl who does nothing but dance about in her silks and la- went to the woods, and I have not been able ces, then, gentlemen, you may expect to see to find her since She is a dark brindled a change for the better. We must get back | cow with some white on her belly. If not to the good old simplicity of former times, if | lost off she has a bell on, with a yellow leawe expect to see more prosperous days The ther strap and buckle She is a fresh milch time was, even since memory, when a simple | cow, and I will be very thankful to any pernote was good for any amount of money; but now, bonds and mortgages are thought almost no security; and this is owing to the A. WOODS. want of confidence.

And what has caused this want of confidence? Why, it is occasioned by the extravagant manner of living; by your families

will find this to be the real cause. Teach your sons to be too proud to ride in a hack-ney coach which their father cannot psy for. Let them be above being seen sporting in a gig or carriage which their father is in debt for. Let them have this sort of independent pride, and I venture to say, that you will soon percieve a reformation. But, until the change commences, this way in our families until we begin the work ourselves, it is vain to expect better times.

Now, gentlemen, if you think as I do on this subject, there is a way of showing that you do think so, and but one way; when you feturn to your homes, have indepen-What would become of these, who, when at prayers, Lean down their heads, and whisper in their tice; and I am sure you will not be disappointed.

# GOODS

Selling Cheap for CASH.

WILLIAM F. LOCK, & Co. Have received, and are now opening, an additional supply of

# GOODS,

Suitable for the season, which added to their former supply, make their assortment complete-all of which will be sold on such terms as cannot fail to please purchasers. The following is a list in part :---

London superfine cloths, and cassimeres, 2nd quality do. various colors & prices, Angolo cloth-do, cassinett, Cambric and common dimities, do. Furniture

Prints, good cloths & fashionable patterns, Nankeen and Canton crapes, plain and figured,

Canton crape shawls, Silk and cotton do.

Irish linens and lawns,

Plain and striped drilling, Silk, worsted, and cotton hosiery,

Cambric, Jaconet, mull mull, Leno

and book muslins," 8.4, 6.4 and 4.4 Diapers,

Russia Ladies' silk, kid and beaver gloves, Men's beaver and dog skin do. Silk, thread and cotton laces, Bandanna and other handkerchiefs, Carlile and other Ginghams. Sateens, grandurills, and cotton cassimers, Steam loom shirting, Silks and Satins, Blue and vellow Nankeens, Marseilles vesting, Florentine do. Domestic cottons, plain, striped and plaid, Irish sheetings, Russia and Scotch do. German linens, &c. &c.

Charlestown, July 19.

Bank of the Valley in Va.

July 1st, 1820. THE President and Directors of this inhave talked of a loan office, of stop laws, of of three per cent. Two and a half per cent. them; all to obviate these hard times | half per cent, being retained, for the senil an But their projects are all visionary; none of | nual instalment due to the Commonwealth, them calculated to do the smallest good to | for the benefit of the fund for internal im-

> provement. LEWIS HOFF, Cashier. July 12-3w.

# CAUTION.

HAVING suffered considerable damage from the unlawful practices of persons, (on fishing parties.) turning their horses loose on my grain fields and meadow, I hereby forewarn all persons from fishing, fowling or ranging, or trespassing in any manner whatsoever, upon that part of the Bloomery farm in possession of Cavalier Martin .--Those persons disregarding this notice may depend on being prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law.

JOHN DOWNEY. July 12-3w.

# DR. R. SMETHER, SURGEON DENTIST,

Offers his professional services in cleansing and whitening the teeth, and in preservng them from decay by separating and filling them, &c Sets artificial teeth, either singly

or by the whole set. Dr S may be seen at his room in the house occupied by Mr Flagg, in Charles Town A line left at Mr. Fulton's Hotel, or at the Post Office, will be promptly attended to Ladies waited on at their respec-.tive houses.

Charlestown, July 12.

# A COW LOST.

About the middle of last week my cow

Charlestown, July 19. BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

JANE WOODS, In addition to her supply of Drugs & Medicines,

WHICH SHE IS SELLING VERY LOW, HAS FOR SALE,

Cider vinegar, excellent, Liquid blacking -- Jar Tamarinds, Durable ink-pewter sand, Sand paper-white wax, Sealing wax-wafers, Copal varnish-spirits turpentine, Writing Ink common quills, Letter paper-Havana sigars, Rotten stone for cleaning brass furniture,

CONFECTION, Ivory black-Paints.

She begs those who are in arrears to her of small sums (individually of but little importance, but momentous in the aggregate) to step in and save her the trouble of asking and them of being dunned, for debts so smallthat each debtor could pay at any moment, and which a little reflection would teach them Messrs. Mich. Lee & Co. should be paid. She is much obliged to "

punctual customers, and hopes to receive far- bilious Pills, and I am quite relieved from ther calls from them. July 5.

WM. F. LOCK, & Co. Have on hand, and are selling low for CASH.

Loaf and brown sugars, Imperial and young hyson teas, Chocolate, pepper, spice, Raze ginger, eloves, mace, Long pepper, turmerick, Almonds. figs, limes,

Rice, Madder, Indigo, Fig blue, copperas, alum, Molasses-Madeira wine, Teneriffe do .- Anchovies,

Cogniac brandy-Jamaica spirits, New England Rum, Gin and Good old whisky-

And a general assortment of

Queen's ware and China, Hard Ware and Cutlery, &c. Charlestown, July 19.

# Committed

TO the jail of Jefferson County, Va. on the 29th ult as a runaway, a negro man . who calls himself

# SAM JOHNS,

and says he is the property of Nancy Frank-lin, living at Aquia, Stafford County, Va.-Said negro is a likely well made fellow, about six feet high, about 21 years old; has a scar or bare place on the left side of his head, and some scars on his right arm, near the coat and blue pantaloons. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay char-ges and take him away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

J. SPANGLER, Juilor. July 5.

Trustees' Sale. BY virtue of a deed of trust from Nathaniel Myers, dated the 29th of March 1819, for he purposes therein mentioned, we shall, on Friday the 28th of July next, proceed to sell, at public auction, before the door of

Fulton's Hotel, in Charlestown, to the highest bidder, for cash, A certain Lot or Parcel of Land, lying in the county of Jefferson, Virginia, containing

Thirty-nine Acres, three fourths, and eleven poles, being the same land now in the occupancy of said Myers. On the premises are a good dwelling house, and a never-failing spring of water.

The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. Such title as is vested in us by said deed will be given the purchaser. SAMUEL CAMERON, 7 Trustees. HUMPHREY KEYES, 5

# Cabinet Ware. I HAVE ON HAND,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Plain and Fancy Bedsteads, and other furniture, with prices annexed to suit the times, and elegance to suit the taste of this country. I would be glad if those

who are in need of CABINET WARE,

Those who know they owe me much longer

than the time promised to pay, will please to

would call and examine my work I am in need of *Cash*, and will give good bargains.—

cities and towns in the union.

March 1.

nature of Proprietor

country. I am, sir. &c.

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

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

Lee's genuine Persian Lotion. The Persian Lotion operates mildly, rendering the skin delicately soft and smoothimproving the complexion. Lee's Ague and Fever Drops,

directions.

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

appetite, Sc Sc. Lee's Essence and Extracts of Mustard,

An infalible remedy for sprains, bruises rheumatism, numbness, chilblains, &c. Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, A certain and effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhwa. Lee's Tooth Ach Drops which give immediate relief. Lee's Tooth Powder, which

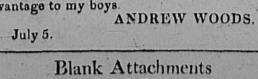
cleanses and beautifies the tecth. Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.

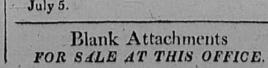
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches.

come forward, and if they cannot pay money, perhaps they have something else that 83- I will take two apprentices to learn the

CABINET BUSINESS, from 12 to 16 years of age, healthy and active, of honest parentage, good morals, and brought up from

their infancy to business I carry on the business in a way that will not fail to give satisfaction to parents and be of lasting ad-





will take in its stead.

# We have on hand Ladies' fashionable straw bonnets,

Gentlemen's fur hats, made by Jacob Rogers & Son, Do. Chip do. Baltimore manufactured stone Pickling

Potter's ware of all kinds. Cut and wrought nails,

Pots,

give us a call.

physic.

Country steel. drc. Persons wishing to purchase will please to WM. F. LOCK, & Co.

# Charlestown, July 19.

# Family Medicines.

FOR SALE, Wholesale and retail, by W. & J. LANE. Charlestown, . LEE'S famous Antibilious Pills

I have taken but two doses of your Antithat sickness of the stomach, giddiness, &c. which has troubled me for some time I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases. Your humble servant.

G. C COLLINS. Front street, Balt. THESE mush esteemed Pills have been for many years prepared in Baltimere bu

the present proprietor, as many of our mest respectable citizens can test fy, and a number of them have readily and gladly given certificates of their great value as a family

# LEE'S ELIXIR,

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

Cheraw Court House, S. Carolina. Mr. Noah Ridgelv.

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

CHAS. A. SPARKS.

warranted to cure if taken according to the

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns. Sold on most pleasing terms wholesale, by the Proprietor, at his Family Medicina Ware House, No. 68, Hanover street, Baltimore, and retail in almost all the principal 83-Please to abserve that none can be Lee's Genuine Family Medicines without the sig-

NOAH RIDGELY, Late Michael Lee, & C

# FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

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

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1820.

# VOL. XIII.]

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 adver-tisements sent to the office without having the num-tisements are to be inserted deber of times for which they are to be inserted, designated, will be continued until forbid, and charg-

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

# AGRICULTURAL.

From papers submitted to the Agricultural Society of Va. at their last Meeting, and published by their order. The Retreat, near Charlestown, ) Jefferson co. Nov. 16, 1819. .

TO THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA. Gentlemen: The best mode of farming, and the best rotation of crops upon most of the lands of the quality, and in the state of cultivation of the common run of Virginia lands, I take to be the fol-

Flush up your ground in the spring, by plough-ing it deeply, say by the 20th of March, or, at all events, by the 1st of April; and plant it in Indian corn from the 15th to the 20th of May, which is early enough under a proper management of the ground. To prevent the ground from becoming oul before your corn is large enough to harrow, from its being broken up so early in the season, it should be harrowed several times in the interim, between ploughing it up, and planting the corn. I have, by experiment, more than once, ascertained that a very stiff sward of blue grass of long standing, can be destroyed in one season, by thus early breaking up the ground and harrowing it four times at intervals of ten days to a fortnight. The two first times the way the ground was ploughed, about a fortnight apart; the third time crosswise, and the fourth time with the ploughing again. The two last harrowings, as the grass and rubbish was then growing apace, at intervals of about ten days. I would recommend a fifth harrowing, if the ground was yet rough, and the sward not considerably pulverized: Nor is this additional trouble, as it appears to me, at all impracticable to the farmer; for by being thus forward with his ploughing, he finds time sufficient on his hands, which is whiled away almost imperceptibly by farmers, between the opening of the spring, and their usual time of com-mencing ploughing. In the way I recommend, their corn ground would be broken up by the time they usually begin to plough; I speak here of a majority of farmers.

Roll the corn well in plaster or gypsum, before dropping it into the hills; (I say the hills, for I would saved; this is the experience and admission of no-never drill it,) which should be from three and a table farmers, both in Virginia and Pennsylvania. half to four and a half feet apart, according to the | If the farmer has cattle to graze for the butcher, strength of the ground; four to four and a half feet (and he should have this if the market of his secis the best distance for ordinary ground. The sun and air, and the plough should have free passage through it; and when the corn gets up to from four to six inches, harrow it, over the tops of the rows, the way the ground was broken up; then plaster it | hands by the beginning of the next fall; which will by sowing on the ground broad-cast, in preference | enable him to purchase a new set for the ensuing to putting a small pinch on each hill; about three | season. These last cattle will be much benefitted pecks to the acre. Never leave more than two by coming upon the farm thus early, and getting staiks in a hill, except the ground be very strong; the run of the fall pasture. Thus the farmer would pecks to the acre. Never leave more than two staiks in a hill, except the ground be very strong; when you may here and there leave three staiks in have, each year, a succession of beeves in good the hill. Some farmers go twice over the tops of | the core rows with the harrow; but this is too severe | Where the lands are quite strong, I would sow | manage this part of his business, he must take care a process for the young shoot, though it may not be | nothing but wheat upon the oat stubble, and after | to do all he can at getting rails in the fore part of too much to destroy the grass, rabbish, &c. which is | corn; and then stubble down the wheat stubble in | winter, December and January. Timber made innow putting up in abundance; if they have prepar-ed the ground in the ordinary way, this double harrowing is rendered entirely unnecessary, by pur-suing the plan that I recommended, and have adopt-the more advisable, inasmuch as it is the expeed. The late planting (which may be put off until rience of many farmers that clover takes and the 20th to the 25th of May with safety, if the stands more certainly after rye than after any other ground be tolerably good!) and the frequent har- sort of grain. I would sow on such lands, by sowrowings allow no time for the grass, rubbish, &c. mg it crosswise, or transversely, six quarts of cloto establish itself; and the consequence is, that the farmer escapes this overwhelming pest; he escapes sowings: This is by no means too much for mowtoo, for the most part, the trouble of replanding; his ing, supposing it all to come; many persons being corn grows uninterruptedly, from meeting with but | of a contrary opinion, 1 think, notwithstanding.little check in this mode of cultivation; he works | But clover seed, under any mode of sowing, perishamongst it with pleasure; and by harvest home, he es in part from some one of the casualities that it is finds that it much exceeds in colour and promise, and subject to in our climate. One of the great defects almost equals in size, that of his nei hoors, which of clover prowers is, I would say, that they are too was earlier planted by a month. The common har- | saving of the seed. They see that much less than row and the shovel plough are my instruments for | the quantity I have mentioned appears to cover the working corn: Nothing like what are called cu ti- | ground: but how does it cover it? I appeal to their vators; they are good for nothing with me.

down the corn with winter grain in the fall; but if | flat upon the ground, in consequence of which, at this must be done in order to produce a particular | moving time, scarcely the one half can be cutcourse of cultivating your fields, and a proposed ro- and when cut and made into hay, it looks like the tation of crops, let the corn be cut off about the 20th | small twigs of branchwood. When the clover of September, and plough up the ground complete- | stands thick upon the ground its stalks and fibres ly with the bar-share. Twice or three times are much finer and tougher, and contain a greater ploughing your corn is enough, under my mode of number of heads and blossoms; it will stand loncultivation. Here again time, as well as labour, is saved; for many farmers find it necessary, so ob- falling into the ground: these, I take to be imporstinate and Tast is the growth of rubbish, &c. under the ordinary mode, to plough four, and fice times!! tant considerations: and when cut and made into hay, it will be found to be much more agreeable and nutritive to stock than the other. Besides, the moncement of harvest, by some of the weaker i ground is left by it in a more favorable situation to

same time that he is improving his lands, let him | clover." sow his corn stubble the next season, with spring In my rotation of crops I would not omit the culgrain; oats in preference to barley. I prefer oats | fure of potatoes and pumpkins. I have no objecto barley, because very ordinary ground will bring | tion that those who fancy it and find it to answer a tolerable crop, and because for oats there is gene- their farms, should also raise turnips. These rally a good market; whereas barley requires very | should be planted in a section of the cornfield; that strong ground, or ground highly manured, or it will the ground upon which they are raised may underscarcely bear the cutting; and if there should be ! go the same rotation of small grain crops, clover--even a good crop, the market, so far as I know, is ing and mowing, with other grounds. Plant the very limited and precarious. I have known, to be polatoes in hills, and work them as corn, except sure, \$1 50 per bushel to he given for barley, in that they should not be harrowed; and, at planting the eastern part of Pennsylvania, where I lived for sprinkle dry plaster upon them before covering some years; but this price was had but once, or them up; then plaster the ground broad-cast. Pumpperhaps twice, to the best of my observation and kins may be planted in the same way; or, where recollection, in the course of ten to fourteen years. the ground is very good (and the best of your With the farmer who had good, say very good ground should be selected) they may be planted in ground, who sowed his corn, stubble in barley, the same hill with the pototoes, at the distance of which brought this price, the profit was great; but every third hill. Pumpkin seed does not come as most of the cultivators, even under this tempting certainly as corn or potatoes; but this is thick prospect, chose to sow large quantities of oats, for enough to plant them; and they will do well plantthe foregoing reasons. So soon as your hogs and ed (just before harrowing) in the corn hills. I other stock have had time to eat up the shattering oats after harvest, fallow up your oat stubble, that tatoes in, and find that the old of the moon in May any seed that may yet remain may-vegetate, and has done the best for me. I would not advise later

cause I think that thin ground, and a slight hurry-ing mode of culture (of which most farmers have potatoes; for milch cows both are particularly good; in the spring; but after harvest the droughts attack the voung clover at the root and if it be small and more or less,) which will not produce wheat. scarcely worth reaping, will produce pretty good ryc; and because too, that ryc is almost essential in feeding your horses and other stock; at least as a change of feed. The rye-is mostly ready sale too, at a good price; and the farmer, lest the market should fail him for wheat (as is likely this year) had better have some of every kind of grain that he can spare from subsisting his family and stock. Rolling small grain in plaster at sowing, is neither so good for the grain nor for the land; my plan is, therefore, to sow the plaster separately on the grain, before ploughing or harrowing it in; and I would always prefer harrowing in grain on oats, or barley, or any other sort of stubble, the way the ground was ploughed; that every thing turned under by the plough might lie to nourish the grain and fertilize the ground. Before failowing up oat stubble, draw out, and spread carefully, any stable, or other manure, and sow wheat about the last of September or the beginning of October. Rye, if ntended for pasturage, as well as a crop, should be sown from the last of August to September; if intended only to be reaped, it should be sown after the wheat-and one of the advantages of raising rye is, that it will bear sowing very late with a prospect of a pretty good crop. Some experienced farmers choose to sow their plaster on small grain just after it comes up in the fall, instead of rolling n plaster before sowing;-this I think much preferable to rolling in every way: but I choose to put the plaster in the ground with the grain by sowing it at the same time. Plaster the grain in the spring, about the middle of April, with three pecks to a bushel to the acre. Sow clover seed, if the seed be well cleaned from the chaff, the beginning of March. If the clover be sown in chaff (which will do very well) it may be sown any time from January to middle of February, not later. Let the ground lie in clover for three years, mowing the two first, and grazing it the third year; sowing plaster on it in April, varying in quantity from three pecks to a bushel, until the farm is gone over in this way. If any farmer should object that the number of his inclosures will not admit of letting the fields lie so long in clover, I would reply, for his consideration, , that he had better set all hands to making rails. He may heretofore have made some mistake. His

fields may be too large for the size of his plantation ! Perhaps it may happen that many parts of ordinary fields will, at first, scarcely produce hay enough to carry the expence of cutting; but this I think, not conclusive evidence of impropriety in letting them lie and moving. The scythe, as an auxiliary, is the best practical destroyer of rubbish that has ever been found in this, or I believe I might say, any other country. The practice of mowing his lands frequently will enable the farmer to keep a large stock over winter, and to keep it well; whereby he may have large quantities of manure. His horses and milch cows may be kept fat, (I speak from experience) without any great expense of grain to either-for clover hay is superior to any long food that I have ever tried or seen tried, if it be well saved: this is the experience and admission of notion of country will admit it) they will be in fine plight, if he can give them clover hay from the beginning of April until his pastures are flush enough to keep them thriving, they will be fat and off hi

verseed to the acre; one half at a time at different own experience-by spreading into large bunches By no means, if it could be avoided, would I sow or stolls, with enormously large stalks, lying almost vegetate the next crop; and other grasses the lon-If the farmer wants to enrich himself, at the | ger kept from overrunning and rooting out the

thereby be destroyed at putting in your winter crop. This winter crop I would compose of wheat and rye: I would choose to sow part of my crop rye, be-

but I would recommend the carly feeding away of pumpkins on account of the difficulty of preserving them. Keep the potatoes for early in the spring. After the farmer has gone over his farm in the beginning the same course over again; only that he need not sow so much clover seed in fields that he seed shattered on the ground may go a great way in producing another crop. He should make seed of his second, or fall crop of grass if his lands be clear of filth. This I propose as the best rotation of crops "embracing corn, wheat, and clover." - In addition to the foregoing, as the best mode of

managing a Virginia farm, I would propose that the farmer keep at least one yoke of oxen to do a part of the work on the farm; that he keep no idle, or spare horses, except brood mares and colts that will be improving; that after he has found out the number of horses necessary to do his business, that he be careful to keep them well; particularly through the winter; giving them a change of feed in the grain he finds it necessary to give them; from corn in the car, to chopt rye; then to dry oats once in a while; and corn and oats ground together. Smail feeds of grain with clover hay, as I before suggested, will make them in complete plight for the spring work. Wheat offal, with potatoes clean washed and cut fine, is a very healthy, fattening food to horses that will cat it. For milch cows clover hay; and in the spring plenty of potatoes and wheat bran; in the fall and fore part of the winter, pumpkins.

The greatest difficulty seems to be the manage-ment of servants. The best general rule I believe however is to depart from the old Virginia way of keeping them. Here I mean not to be very positive, as I have been but about a dozen years in the possession of servants in Virginia. In this time I have endeavored to observe upon the effect of the variety of management around me, as well as I could, and have contrasted it with, my own way of getting along with them. My way has been to make slaves of them; to keep them closely to business; taking care to keep them well clad; and as much as possible from night rambling and exposure. Frequently giving them, by way of treat, a part, and sometimes a little feast amongst themselves of the best I have to eat and drink;--giving them also meat, almost daily, with a dram of whiskey in the morning, and sometimes at noon, if the weather is very hot, or very cold, and their work hard: Often working with them myself, and pushing them as hard as I think they can bear in busy times; constantly holding out the idea that nothing but want of health and abilities is to excuse from hard constant work, when the state of our business requires it. My establishment is small; but i the above way I have sometimes done a good deal of work; and some of it in inclement weather; yet have had but little sickness amongst my family. would advise to great attention to housing servants particularly to whitewashing and cleaning their cabins once a year. Every farmer should have strong clothing made either at home (which wi be preferable if the state of his family admit of it or at the public factories. For this purpose, and for others also, he should be very attentive to raising sheep. I like best to have both the merino, and the Barbary, cross upon the common kind .-The uses and benefits of sheep are various; and if I kept but one of the crosses, I should take the merino. Every farmer, who adopts the clovering and plastering system, will, I think, find his account to ever be very attentive to the state of his fences. To : besides if the rails are now made, and, whenever practicable drawn and put up; early ploughing time does not find the farmer so much embarrassed with his work that he cannot start his ploughs. He will be more likely too, to have his fences in such a state of repair, as to keep his own stock up on his farm, and that of his neighbours' off of it also, to keep his stock, on that part of his farm which he chooses to put it. I know these are all important considerations, for I have felt, both the advantages and disadvantages that belong to them. Turning stock to the open woods, or to the common, is a disadvantage, in almost every way that it presents itself, to my mind; therefore I never do it;

not even hogs for the mast !- nevertheless, if my woods were enclosed I should believe the mast to be an acquisition; but hegs should have daily, a litle grain, or they will be injured by feeding upon an abundant mast. In addition to feeding horses and housing them well, they ought to be kept, well shod all round, in his upper country, during their winter's work:-They will do very well without shoes behind during summer and ploughing time; indeed, at this season if they are shod before, it should be with dull, ligh shoes Horses often loose as much of their fiest

and spirits for want of proper attention to their shoeing, as from hard work, and careless feeding. They should not be suffered to be ridden out at night, and to stand starving until late bed time, for they have great need, where their work is hard, of the whole night, for feeding and rest. In this particular I have found that servants must be closely watched; especially those who work with the hor-

In my transverse or crosswise method of sowing clover seed, I find it safest to let considerable time intervene between the two sowings, say from the beginning to the 20th of March. Mostly a part, at least, of both sowings will come; and lest a late frost might be severe on that sown first, it is the better way awhile to delay the latter sowing .--Whatever danger there may be to clover suffering by the late frost in the spring, according to my experience, however, it is the safest not to put of the first sowing later than the beginning of March; for if it escape, and your ground be good, and in good tilth, you may mow a crop of grass therefrom the next fall: But if one sowing be depended upon, and that of three quarts to the acre only, which I believe to be the more usual quantity, sown late in March too, and often still later; it will not much increase even the pusture of your stubble: And beyond all this, is the loss often sustained in the entire destruction of the whole crop, by the midsummer and fall droughts. I believe it will be founde by all who take the trouble to observe it, that these droughts kill more than three fourths of the clover

the young clover at the root and if it be small and thinly set, and it will be both small and thinly set, if it be late and thinly sown, then it can rarely, and does rarely escape. The early and thick sown pro-cures for itself the means of its own growth and preservation. It shelters the ground by extending a shield between it and the sun (if I may be allowed the expression) and thereby prevents exhalahas once got into pretty good tilth and well set in tion from, the surface of the ground, and at the clover that he has discovered well to seed. The same time (if a very well received theory upon the same tinds (if a very cell recent theory upon the influence of clovering and plastering be correct)— collects and pours upon it, from the atmosphere, a superior degree of moisture and vivifying qualities. I will not say that there may not be a considerable degree of exhalation and exhaustion through the plant, as a medium. This is all the better, if the plant, as I conceive, can be thus made to furnish a supply. Is it not some such operation that produces the growth and maturity of the plant? I do not pretend to understand it philosophically or theore-tically: If practical men can find out facts, perhaps they must be contented to leave the exploration and development of the causes, and the ope-ration which produce them, to the more ingenius and inquisitive. I have written a pretty long desertation, the fruit of much labour, thought, and observation. These thoughts and observations have been of some benefit, I think, by producing some additional stalks of wheat and clover, and ears of corn, &c. to myself-Perhaps they may be worth the attention of others.

l am, Gentlemen, yours, &c. WELDON BRINTON.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, July 22. By the fast sailing ship Marths, capt. Sketchley, which arrived last night in 33 days from Liverpool, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received Liverpoolpapers to the 15th June and London papers and Lloyd's and Commercial Shipping Lists to the 13th, inclusive. Our previous advices, with the exception of a few paragraphs, received via Halifax, were only to the 20th of May. These papers contain considerable information of interest from the continentparticularly from France. We have examned our files with close attention, and have taken much pains to compress into one paper all the matter of special interest.

ENGLAND Has been thrown into great ferment and agitation by the sudden arrival of the Queen. It will be seen by the subsequent columns, that soon after her Majesty reached London she communicated an important message to the House of Commons, drawn up in bold and confident terms, and protesting against the project in contemplation of appointing a secret committee to investigate her conduct since she has been abroad. She says she wants the fullest inquiry into her conduct, and claims an open investigation, The King is determined that an investigation shall take place.

Mr. Brougham presented the Message from the Queen to the House of Commons; and the papers are filled with the interesting discussions which followed. No decisive measures had been adopted, and the subject had been postponed for a few days to give the Ministry time for deliberation. Some of the papers speak of hopes being entertained that the differences between the Royal parties will be amicably adjusted. In reply to a note from Lord Liverpool, in which his Lordship stated that notwithstanding all that had passed, any suggestions which her Majesty may have to offer upon the propositions submitted in April last would be received ; Her Majesty said,

" That she demanded all the rights belong-

his Majesty's Ministers." The majority in the House of Lords, in

ried unanimously

revolution Ever since the Queen's arrival in London. that metropolis has been the theatre of perpetual riot All who would not huzza and pull off their hats in honor of Her Majesty, were pelted with mud, brick-bats, &c. &c and often, after having complied with the requisition, were pelted with mud for the diversion of the mob Carlton House was assailed and the windows of Lord Sidmouth's and Lord Castlereagh's houses, and others broken to pieces The military were on duty, but the King had given orders not to take hostile measures for defence, unless in the extreme case of absolute necessity.

LONDON, JUNE 13. ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN IN LONDON.

[No. 643.

Late and important from England and the Continent.

ng to the Queen of England That before she was in possession of all her dignities, she could not listen to any other proposals from

favor of Lord Liverpool's motion for the appointment of a secret committee to investigate the conduct of the Queen, was 79. The question for a postponement of proceedings in the house of Commons, was car-

Her Majesty has been received with great attention by the people, and from the spirit they have manifested-we should infer, that whether Her Majesty is guilty or not, an attempt of the government to proceed to extremities with her, would nigh produce a