

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA REGISTER.
The strict coincidence of events with the following Prophecy, made one hundred and eighty-nine years since, and which we copy, *literatim*, from one of a regular file of the *New-York Post Boy*, of March 11, 1744, published upwards of sixty-five years ago, will not only amuse the credulous, but afford the sceptical minds. An article written at the present moment, could not more clearly designate what has happened. *Editor Register.*

FROM THE NEW YORK POST BOY, OF MARCH 11, 1744
The following Prophecy of Jonathan Lichtenberg, a Catholic Monk, well versed in Astronomy, who lived about the year 1620, may perhaps divert some of your readers, and for that end have endeavored to put it into an English dress.

WHENEER the Eagle and the Lily join,
You then will see the Papal power decline;
The French King then, with wings extended wide,
Shall seem to every German Prince a guide.
The North and Western powers will submit,
To shape their conduct as that King thinks fit:
Then shall each one with wonder and surprise,
View what strange things in Germany arise.
The Church, which long in slavery remain'd,
Has now at last its liberty obtain'd;
While through God's wrath the Hierarchy of Rome
Is quite o'erturn'd, and met its fatal doom.
Then shall the Spanish Monarchy be seen,
To tremble at the fiercer Lion's mien,
A mighty House on ruin's brink shall stand;
Then happy peace shall soon possess the land.

A friendly Hint to the Ladies.
The propensity for a thinness of dress, among many of our fashionable Females, is an extreme folly which can claim no extenuation; while we are daily witnesses of the direful consequences which are the result of so great an evil.
It appears that the greatest number of cases that have come under our care, during this month, have been of *Pneumonia*. But, although it is the prevailing disease, it has not been so general as it frequently is, at this season of the year among the poorer class of Citizens; nor has the disease been so generally inflammatory.
The Consumption, however, has carried off a great many, and perhaps has been unusually fatal. Even in dispensary practice, where this disease is not so common as among the higher classes of Citizens, it will be seen the number is considerable. But a slight review of the bills of mortality, of this city, will show that nearly one-third of the whole number of deaths arise from Consumption. This can be accounted for only upon the supposition, that our habits are not adapted to the climate.
It is not the degree of cold that affects us, but the variations of the weather. Even through the Summer season the changes are frequent, and oftentimes very sudden. Our mornings are generally mild and pleasant; but in the evenings the southern breezes come in from the sea, loaded with vapor and giving a chill to the whole atmosphere. It is this change that prostrates the system and undermines the constitution.
But it is not to this alone that we must attribute the whole effect, or else we should find both Sexes equally victims of the disease; whereas, perhaps, four-fifths of those who suffer from it are Females. This then points directly to the cause; and is an evidence that nothing is wanting, but proper attention to clothing, in order to prevent the effect. Fashion is the bane of civilized life, and is more destructive to health, than the sword, pestilence, and famine.
In European Countries (France in particular) the climates are in general mild and uniform, and there is not

that necessity for warmth of clothing, that there is in this Country. But, forgetting that the Atlantic ocean separates us from Europe, and that Paris is not in America, several adopt their Fashions, and thus sacrifice, to preposterous folly, health and life. Their dress may be suitable to their climate; but is not to ours.
Our dress should be rather warm. It should be changed as the weather changes, although it be 2 or 3 times a day. Flannel should be worn next to the skin; thus confining the body, as it were, in an atmosphere of its own, which will be more uniform than that around us. And this practice should be adopted early in life.
We should avoid exposure to night air, without any additional covering. And particular attention should be paid to keep the feet dry and warm; for more than one-half of the diseases find admittance through this avenue.
In fine, we should avoid excesses of all kinds; and the consequence must be, health and happiness.
[Boston Democrat.]

From a late London Paper.
POLITICAL COURAGE.—This is the time for a bold intrepid ministry. Happily for England, the can at present boast a ministry that may be said, in a certain sense, to fear nothing. They had the courage to defend the Duke of York—to desert him, and defend Lord Castlereagh; to resist Mr. Madock's motion, and to defend themselves—to write the king's speech, and say nothing in it of the recent public abuses—to turn Mr. Curwen's bill from white to black, and then to pass it as the original one—to oppose every motion leading to parliamentary reform, and affirm in the House of Commons, that the great majority of the people were hostile to it—to put an expedition amounting to 30,000 men under the command of Lord Chatham—to send down the German Legion to Ely to coerce the Militia men—and above all, to refuse the gallant and patriotic Ferguson a command in the present expedition. The ministry composed of such fearless men may yet appear to honest Englishmen a very fearful sort of government.

Fulling and Dying.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken that new and elegant Fulling Mill, the property of Mr. Benjamin Beeler, three miles from Charlestown, where he intends to carry on the Fulling Business in all its various branches. The mill being erected on a new plan, and water always sufficient, he hopes to give full satisfaction to all those who will favor him with their custom.
SILAS GLASCOCK.
September 22, 1869.

Public Sale.
WILL be sold on Friday the tenth day of November next, at the mill from Charlestown, a number of work horses, several brood mares, and colts, milk cows and young cattle, a quantity of CORN and HAY, and a number of other articles. Nine months credit will be given for all the above property, except the corn and hay, which will be sold for cash. The purchasers on credit to give bond with approved security. The sale will commence at ten o'clock in the forenoon.
JOHN M. MACKIN, Jun.
October 6, 1869.

Public Auction.
ON Wednesday the 15th day of November next, will be sold for cash, at the plantation of the subscriber, in Jefferson county,
Nine Virginia born slaves, consisting of women, boys and children, together with a few horses, cattle, hogs, and farming utensils, the property of Philip Alexander, deceased.
GERARD ALEXANDER.
October 6, 1869.

CAUTION.
ALL persons are hereby forewarned from passing through my land, and throwing down the fences, or in any manner trespassing upon it, as I am determined to prosecute every offender.
Wm. CONWAY.
October 13, 1869.

Blank Deeds
For sale at this office.

- A List of Letters**
Remaining in the Post Office, Charlestown, on the first instant, and if not taken up before the first day of January next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.
- | | |
|--|--|
| A.
Townly Athey
Jacob Alstodt
B.
G. W. Bayler
Thomas Blackburn
Thomas Bennett
Joseph Bryan
Walter Baker
Richard Bayler
C.
Doct. T. P. Cambridge
Elijah Chamberlin
John Caywood
William Clark
William Cordell
Mrs. Mary Cromwell
Jacob Conklin
Doct. Cambridge
D.
John Dailey
Thomas Dennison
E.
Rebecca Fulton
Samuel Farra
Robert Fulton
Mary Ann Fouke
G.
Miss Elizabeth Guinn
Henry Gantt
Gabriel Goodwin
James Gaings
H.
Jacob Homhold
James Heath
John Haynie
James Hurst
William Henry
I.
George Johnson
K.
Thomas Keyser
Thomas Kester
L.
James Lauck | Margueret H. Lang
Lancelot Lee, 3
Richard B. Lee
Th. T. Lowry, esq.
John P. Little
M.
John Mason
William Moore and
Rachel
John Moler
Garland Moore
Jesse Moore
James Melton
Mary M. Kenny
N.
North & Smallwood
Francis O'Neal
Wm. C. Newton
P.
David Pulce
George Pulls
Eliza Patton
R.
Charles Ridgeley
Thomas Keyley
James Robardet
S.
Frederick Smith
Samuel Swaine
Henry Skoggs
Mary B. Saunders
Philip Strider
Harty Sullivan
T.
Peter Tiernan
Samuel Tillett
W.
Francis Whiting
Catherine Wimmer
Beverly Whiting
Samuel Washington
Capt. John Wormley
V.
Wm. Wartenbee
George Ware
Wm. Wallace. |
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JOHN HUMPHREYS, P. M.
October 1, 1869.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Jehu Lathells, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and those having claims against the said estate are desired to exhibit them properly authenticated.
JOHN CLARK, Adm'or.
October 6, 1869.

CAUTION.
WHEREAS my wife Jane has left my bed and board without any cause or provocation, I do hereby forewarn all persons from troubling her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof. All persons are also forewarned from harboring her at their peril.
JAMES BRUMHALL.
August 7, 1869.

Take Notice.
THE purchasers at the sale of the personal property of Matthias Anderson, deceased, are informed that their respective obligations will become due on the 31st instant—they are desired to be punctual in making payment, as no indulgence can be given.—All persons having claims against said estate are requested to exhibit them duly authenticated, for settlement.
A. DAVENPORT, Adm'or.
October 6, 1869.

House and Lot for Sale.
THE subscriber offers for sale his **House and Lot**, in Charlestown, on the main street leading to Alexandria. The dwelling house is two stories high, with a good cellar, kitchen, smoke house, and stable. Back land will be taken in part payment for this property, or will be sold very low for cash. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser.
JOHN WARE.
July 21, 1869.

Notice is hereby given,
THAT a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, to extend the powers of the Trustees of Charlestown.
August 10, 1869.

RAGS.
The highest price given for clean linen and cotton rags at this Office.
JOHN INGLISH.
September 3, 1869.

Fulling and Dying.
THE subscriber informs the public that he has removed from A. H. Bierd's Fulling Mill, near Martinsburg, (where he carried on the Fulling and Dying Business, extensively for a considerable time,) to Carter's Fulling Mill, on Redbud, five miles from Winchester; where he intends to carry on said business, in connection with the proprietor, in all the various branches, which he is now ready to commence. He flatters himself that from experience and strict attention, he shall be able to render satisfaction to all who will favor him with their custom.
For the convenience of those living at a distance, the following places are appointed, where Cloth will be received with written directions, and dyed and returned with all possible dispatch, viz: at Mr. Anthony Kurtz's store, Winchester; Mr. Burwell's store, Millwood; and at Mr. William Shirley's, Charlestown.
THOMAS CRAWFORD.
October 6, 1869.

Charles G. Richter,
HAIR DRESSER AND PERUKE MAKER,
GRATEFULLY acknowledges the kind encouragement he has received since his settlement in this place, and takes this opportunity of informing the public, that he still continues to attend to his business, at his shop next door to Capt. Hite's Hotel.
Having received the newest fulling from Baltimore, &c. and being amply supplied with hair of every color, he is happy to inform the Ladies, that he has it now fulling in his power to furnish them with Wigs and Frizzets of the most elegant kind, and on the most liberal terms.
He also begs leave to make known for the consolation of all those gentlemen who are becoming bald and to whom it would be considered a disgrace to point out the great advantage, both with regard to health, as well as comfort to be derived from wearing a Wig, that he can accommodate them with Wigs of the neatest description, and so exactly similar to the colour of their hair, as to escape the notice of the nicest observer.
All orders from the country punctually attended to.
Charlestown, Sept. 22, 1869.

Valuable property for sale.
ON the first day of December next, will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, on a credit to the end of the next session of the Virginia legislature, agreeably to the provision of an act passed on the thirty-first day of January last, all the right, title and interest vested in the subscriber by deed of trust executed by Ferdinand Fairfax on the first day of December, 1867, and recorded in the county court of Jefferson, to the following property, or so much as may be necessary to raise a sum of money due to John D. Orr on the first day of January last past, and the colts of sale, viz: the tenement at present occupied by Samuel Spencer, (supposed to contain about four hundred acres) part of the Shannandoah tract—also the seats for water wheel adjacent to the upper end of said tract, upon the margin of the river Shenandoah, so laid off as to comprehend the said seats and water advantages, and containing by a late survey thereof, about twenty acres and one quarter of an acre. This tenement has a good proportion of rich river bottom, and is heavily timbered, and the mill seats are excelled by very few in the valley, if any. The sale will take place on the premises, and commence at 12 o'clock of the day above mentioned.
Wm. BYRD PAGE, Trustee.
August 25, 1869.

Five Dollars Reward.
STRAYED or stolen about the first of April last, from the subscriber living three miles from Charlestown, near the road that leads to Martinsburg, a dark brown mare, 5 years old, has a small blaze in her face, two or more of her feet white, and a large scar on her left thigh, which was not quite well when she went away. Any person who will deliver the said mare to me, shall receive the above reward with all reasonable expenses.
JOHN INGLISH.
September 3, 1869.

to all, or even the greater part of the federal prints. Many of them, at this very time, are guided by far different principles. Indeed the opposition is at present so languid, that in naming half a dozen prints we should perhaps enumerate all those, to whom belong the proud satisfaction of keeping, without cause, the fire of party alive.
LIVERPOOL MOB.
That the taking down of the American flags in Liverpool on the 4th of July, was a preconcerted business, will appear from the following facts, communicated by a gentleman lately arrived in this city, who was an eye witness to the proceedings.
About the middle of June, our informant seeing a mob collected in the street, drew near, and saw three or four men beating a Dutch sailor who belonged to an American vessel, while a number of bystanders were exclaiming "that's right boys—hit the d—d Yankee." They at length let him go, swearing that on the 4th of July, they would let the Yankees see something.
Some days previous to the 4th, three carpenters were at work on board an American vessel; one of them asked the others if they would work on the 4th; he was answered, that on the ringing of a bell, they must all repair to the queen's dock, and they would get work there.
On the 4th, about 11 o'clock, some bells near the docks began to ring, and continued till 1, three cheers were then given, on which a custom house officer on board an American ship observed, that the boys had begun their work, and there would be some fun. About this hour the mob had collected, and began to take down the American flags, tearing every thing to pieces where they met with opposition.
Capt. Story, of Bolton, lashed the haultards of the colors to his body, and drew his cutlass, declaring that he would sooner die than let his colors be taken down. The mob, intimidated by his determined manner, kept aloof, and began to throw brick bats, billets of wood, &c. at him, some of which striking him, he fell. They then entered a cruel manner; took off part of his clothes, and left him almost dead.
The President Adams, of Bolton, had a liberty tree painted on canvas and hoisted along with the flag; they tore into pieces, tied them round their hats and legs, and dragged some of them through the mud, exclaiming, "let the damn'd Yankees come now and support their independence!"
Proceeding from Queen's to King's dock, they were met by the mayor at the head of eight or ten soldiers, who seeing that the mob had begun to throw stones, quietly withdrew, leaving them to terminate the business as they thought proper. In this manner they kept it up, as they called it, till about six in the evening, when the American sailors began to collect in a body, determined to oppose them, and revenge the insult done to their country. It was now that the mayor, fearing that some of his majesty's subjects might get black eyes, again made his appearance; not with eight or ten men, as before, but at the head of 500 cavalry; he then caused the mob to disperse, and no further mischief ensued.
The above statement may be relied upon as correct. The account given of it in some of our papers, stating that the chief instruments of political clamor at present are a few editors, whose hopes of political honor or emolument are totally blasted, and whose only resource to gain any kind of distinction is by infaming the people. But because such men violate every dictate of decency and habitually sport with truth, or pompously dilate upon topics long since either settled or consigned to oblivion, does it follow that the republican prints are ought to descend to their level and expose themselves to all the disadvantages arising from unacquaintance with weapons in the use of which their adversaries are so expert.
It were unjust to extend this remark

THE voice of the people has never been more audibly expressed than at the recent elections. In every section of the union where they have been held they have evinced in the triumph of the republicans. To demonstrate this we shall cursorily enumerate the various results. With regard to Rhode Island the accounts are contradictory; each side claiming a majority in the legislature. But it is agreed, even by the federalists, that there is a considerable accession of republican members chosen. In Connecticut republican members are likewise elected than there were in the last Assembly. In Vermont the triumph is decisive in every department of the government. Both the branches of the legislature are decidedly republican; and a republican governor is chosen in lieu of a federalist. In New Jersey, both houses of the Assembly are decidedly republican, the republican majority of members being greater than in the last legislature. In Pennsylvania, not a fifth of the members of the legislature are federal. In Delaware the federal party is splitting to pieces, and though her assembly still remains federal, the votes given at the late election evince a great republican gain. In Maryland, in spite of the slightest efforts, the house of delegates has been rescued from federalism and is now republican by a considerable majority, the consequence of which is that the government in all its departments is republican. In Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia republicanism has triumphed, as is invariably the case, without opposition. We have thus established the fact, that in all the recent elections republicanism has gained a victory. This victory may well be viewed as brilliant, when it is remarked that these elections embrace ten states out of the seventeen that make up the confederacy, and all the states excepting two, in which federalism has the least chance of success, in both which states there are the strongest indications of a complete republican ascendancy at the ensuing elections. At present at least eleven, perhaps twelve, of the state governments are republican; and there is a probability that in a few months fourteen will be so.

Well then may the friends of liberty in the United States laugh at the empty boasts of their adversaries, and at their alarming predictions. The whole have vanished into air. The small universality of their defeat proves that the great body of the people are against them; and it proves more—it proves that the people of this country are too fixed in their principles to permit their enemies to profit by their misfortunes. It is this that has battered themselves that they would reap a rich harvest from the injustice of foreign governments. But they have been woefully disappointed, and their disappointment reflects the highest honor on the virtue of the people.
In this commanding attitude of victory we are gratified at the dignity and temperance of discussion that generally characterise the republican prints, which presents a happy contrast with the virulent indecency or contemptible crimination of a few of the federal papers. Some of these latter are too humble for notice; but with the exception of these it is gratifying to perceive that the chief instruments of political clamor at present are a few editors, whose hopes of political honor or emolument are totally blasted, and whose only resource to gain any kind of distinction is by infaming the people. But because such men violate every dictate of decency and habitually sport with truth, or pompously dilate upon topics long since either settled or consigned to oblivion, does it follow that the republican prints are ought to descend to their level and expose themselves to all the disadvantages arising from unacquaintance with weapons in the use of which their adversaries are so expert.
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your Lordship. I am concerned to say that the effect of the climate at this unhealthy period of the year is felt most seriously, and that the number of sick already is short of 3000 men. It is my intention to withdraw gradually from the advanced position in this island, and sending into Walcheren such an additional force as may be necessary to secure that important possession, to embark the remainder of the troops, and to hold them in readiness to await his majesty's further commands, which I shall most anxiously expect.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) CHATHAM.
[The copy of a dispatch from Rear Admiral Sir R. Strachan, dated on board the St. Domingo, off Bathz, the 27th ult. follows: The Rear-Admiral states, that having made the necessary naval arrangements for landing the army near Santflet, without hearing from Lord C. communicated with his Lordship on the 24th, and found him undecided. On the 26th, attended with Rear-Admiral Sir R. Keates, a meeting of the Lieutenant-generals of the army, when, for the reasons already stated in Lord Chatham's dispatch, the ulterior objects of the expedition were abandoned. Having offered every naval assistance in reducing the fortresses, and conceiving the subject of the deliberation to be purely military, he withdrew with Sir R. Keates. The Rear-Admiral then states, that the enemy's ships, which were five miles above Antwerp, have come down and are extended in a line fronting it, except two of the line, which are in the reach above Liekenshoek, and four frigates gone to Lillo. An immense number of small gun-boats are on the boom, behind them a crescent of 60 guns, and mortar brigs, and the battery of 10 guns, between forts Lillo and Hendrick is fortified, though that on the Doel side is abandoned.]

The Expedition.—The delay of the British Expedition in the Scheldt, to proceed to the accomplishment of its final objects, has at length been unhappily accounted for by the arrival of dispatches from the Earl of Chatham, stating that from the information he had received of the increasing force of the enemy for the defence of Antwerp, and the extensive inundations which had been effected, his Lordship in concurrence with the opinion of the Lieut. Generals and other well informed professional men, had finally decided to abandon the meditated enterprise against the arsenal and French ships along the coast.
Such is the issue of an armament, the largest that ever left the British shores, and to whose operations so much importance has been attached, that it was considered nothing in comparison of the objects it was to accomplish—that the campaign in Spain was suffered to languish for want of troops, and the last opportunity afforded us of effectually aiding that country, was permitted to pass by unimproved.
Disappointing, as we from the first did, of the assignment of this formidable force to the Scheldt, we yet felt more anxious for its glory and success—and its failure has excited in us the bitterest regret.—Again our military character is held up to the ridicule of the powers of Europe, and the jeers and tauntings of the enemy again fill the continental journals. Nor are we to suppose that they will fail of producing their effect. No concurrence more unfavorable than the failure of this expedition could possibly have taken place at the present crisis.

NEW EXPEDITION!
Sept. 3.—We are enabled to state, that our army is immediately to be employed on a fresh, and we trust, a more successful expedition. Orders were last night dispatched from the Admiralty to Sir R. Strachan, and from Lord Castlereagh's office, addressed "to the commander in chief of the British troops in Zealand," containing instructions on the subject of this new enterprise. We likewise find, that orders were yesterday given for provi-

Spain has a population of about 12 millions. But all the 'patriotism' of the people, with the aid of their generous allies, has been unable to drive 70,000 Frenchmen out of the kingdom—this fact would inculcate a belief that all the people of Spain have not taken up arms to re-establish the inquiry.

The retreat of the British army in Spain, their friends tell us, is owing to a want of provisions, not of courage!

ding provisions, &c. for 25,000 men for one month; so that we may conclude that the service in question is not very remote.

OF PEACE BETWEEN FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

Vienna, August 6.—Among other points which are to serve as the basis of the treaties now negotiating, one is, that the Emperor Francis shall cede the kingdom of Bohemia to his eldest brother the duke of Wursburg. The intelligence that the Archduke Charles has resigned the command of the army, has made a great impression on the public; he possesses the love and confidence of the soldiers in a very high degree. It is understood that the armistice has been prolonged for 28 days.

August 9.—M. Champagny and marshal Duroc are named plenipotentiaries for France, and count Metternich and count St. Vincent for Austria.

August 19.—We witness at present some arrangements which seem to indicate, that the emperor of Austria means in future to reside at Buda, in Hungary. All the officers of the different public departments have received orders to proceed thither, and the public archives are also to be removed to that place. This circumstance, and the resignation of the Archduke Charles, have made here the most painful impression; the latter is generally considered as an event of the utmost importance for the Austrian empire.—[Royal Amsterdam Gazette.]

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

A letter of the first inst. states, that peace has been signed between Austria and France. The conditions as was to be supposed, are sufficiently hard.—The emperor Francis, it is said, is to keep Hungary, Bohemia, and Moravia, and to cede Austria, including its capital Vienna, Galicia, and all his other territories. He is also to relinquish the imperial title, and be styled king of Hungary and Bohemia. Bonaparte takes the title of Archduke of Austria. Bavaria gains a large accession of territory.

A part of the force in Zealand is destined on another expedition; which is not to be entrusted to the knowledge or direction of the somnolent earl of Chatham. The troops are to be provisioned for a month; consequently cannot have a very distant destination.

By the occupancy and retention of the island of Walcheren, it is true, we as effectually put the French squadron in the Scheldt hors du combat, as if lord Chatham had effectually executed his orders to "sink, burn and destroy them." But this does not apologise for his sleepiness. When the expedition arrived off the Dutch coast, the elements conspired to animate the commanders with a part of the spirit of the immortal Nelson.—The wind blew a fair and strong gale, directly upon the Scheldt;—and had the hero of the Nile been in the command, he would not have condescended to notice either Walcheren, nor Beveland, nor Schowen; but dashed immediately up the river; and at the very moment when lord Chatham was parading before Flushing, would have been thundering at the gates of Antwerp; and applying the torch of destruction to the fugitive fleet of the enemy. Alas! alas! how long are we to continue to entrust superannuated parade officers with commands, which ought only to be given to vigorous experience and hardihood. The perusal of the official dispatch of admiral Strachan, will show what our gallant tars think of their noble land commanders.

A great part of the army in Holland is to be employed upon another service immediately. Though all has not been done that was expected, yet let us not shut our eyes to what has been done. The Scheldt is shut up, and the enemy's fleet, by the occupation of Walcheren, are rendered of little use to the enemy.

PARIS, AUG. 16.

The minister of war states in his speech to the senate, that the command of the army of the Scheldt has been given to the prince of Ponte Corvo; and the command of the two corps of observation formed at Wesel and Lillo, to the duke of Valmy (marshal Kellerman) and the duke of Corneghiano (marshal Moncey).

AUGUST 19.

A decree has been issued by the prefect of the department of the Seine, dated the 18th inst. in which, in pursuance of orders received by him, and in consideration of the present diminution of the garrison of Paris, and the

consequent difficulty of the regular troops in performing their duty, it is ordered, that the national guard of Paris be put again into active service, within the city; for which purpose the necessary preparations have been made.

AUGUST 22.

Her majesty the empress continues in private since her return from the baths of Malmaison, and it is believed that she will not make her appearance before the arrival of the emperor, who, according to the last advices from Vienna, is not expected to be long delayed. In fact, we learn that the house of Austria, after many tergiversations and much repugnance, seems at length to acquiesce in all the conditions on which the emperor Napoleon consents to grant peace. The last obstacles to peace being thus removed, the plenipotentiaries, reciprocally appointed to conclude the treaty, have repaired to Altenburgh, and not to Raab, as was first said, where they will open their conferences. The official journal announces this event in the following terms:—"M. de Champagny, minister for foreign relations, has set out from Vienna for Altenburgh, in Hungary, where he will arrive on the 14th in the evening. On the 15th, the negotiations for peace will be opened. The emperor of Austria has appointed count Metternich and count Nugentor his plenipotentiaries."

SPAIN.

Government of Madrid.—News from the army.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Madrid, Aug. 10.—The 1st and 5th corps overtook beyond the bridge of Arzobispo, the rear guard of the English army, entirely destroyed it, and took 30 pieces of cannon, their caissons, a great part of their equipage, many horses, and a great number of prisoners. It is also in pursuit of the army of Venegas, and has made a great number of prisoners; it has retired into the mountains of Sierra Morena. (Signed) A. BELLARD, Gov. Gen.

ON THE 10TH, THE ARMY OF VENEGAS

flopped its retrograde movement, and formed at Almonacid. On the 10th, the King united the corps of the reserve at Danbroca; the 11th the King marched towards the enemy, surrounded him, attacked and drove him from all his strong positions and put him completely to rout. This was an affair of three hours. Thirty pieces of ordinance, 100 caissons, 500 waggons, 3000 killed, an infinite number of wounded, and several flocks of colors, are the result of this brilliant day. Our loss is very inconsiderable. (Signed) AUGUSTE BELLARD, Madrid, Aug. 14.—Moniteur Aug. 22.

PROCLAMATION OF THE KING.

"Soldiers!—It is scarcely 15 days since 120,000 enemies, consisting of English, Portuguese and Spaniards, who marched from different points, rendezvoused under the walls of my capital; but united on the 26th of July at the bridge of Gaudarama, the first and 4th corps, and the reserve, defeated on that day the enemy. On the 27th, he repassed in great haste the Alberche. On the 28th, attacked in a position judged inattaackable, 80,000 men have not been able to contend against 40,000 French. From that time, renouncing their chimerical project of conquest, they have thought but of safety, and have abandoned the field of battle. More than 6,000 English, wounded, are in our hospitals. "The last of our corps, the 1st, was judged sufficient to observe, and keep in check this army, still so numerous in spite of its losses. It remained upon the Alberche whilst our corps and the reserve set out on the 29th to seize on Toledo, besieged by the army of La Mancha, and that of Madrid, menaced by the same army, already within four leagues of the capital, to relinquish its prey. It has passed the Tagus in the greatest haste, and flies towards the Sierra Morena after having abandoned some thousands of killed, wounded, and prisoners. The 2d, 5th, and 6th corps are following the rear guard of the enemy's army. These corps formed a junction with the 1st corps of Orepason the 7th Aug.

"The English fly in every way in disorder, and by roads hitherto judged impracticable to artillery. The 2d and 5th corps are pursuing them.

"Soldiers you have saved my capital, the king of Spain thanks you; you have done more, the brother of

your Emperor sees fly before your eagles the eternal enemy of the French name.

"The Emperor will know all that you have done, he will acknowledge the brave who have made themselves conspicuous among the brave, those who have received honorable wounds; and if he says to us, I am content with you, we shall be sufficiently recompensed.

JOSEPH. H. Q. Toledo, Aug. 9, 1809."

DOMESTIC NEWS.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.

Yesterday the brig Joseph, captain Foster, arrived at this port, in 33 days from Malaga, bringing the Malaga Directory to the 19th September. Captain F. states that the best informed in Malaga were extremely anxious for the fate of their country and themselves; considering their case as hopeless if Austria made peace, which was expected.

The paper of the 19th September states that the divisions of Marshal Ney and Soult had separated. The former had proceeded towards Salamanca, Soult's army occupied the high lands of Estramadura; his headquarters were at Placentia.

The paper of the 19th contains the following notice.—

Badajoz, Sept. 4.—Yesterday arrived in this city his Excellency Sir Arthur Wellesley, commander in chief of the British army, who immediately sent his respects to the two members of the Junta, now in this city, and to the Bishop of this diocese. His compliments were reciprocated with every demonstration of respect and gratitude.

[Badajoz, where Sir Arthur Wellesley was on the 4th of September, is on the river Gaudiana, near the border of Portugal, about a hundred miles S. W. from the Puente del Arco, from which dispatches were dated.—Nothing is said of the situation of the army.]

The poor Spaniards were amused, the day capt. F. sailed, with another story of a violation of the armistice by the French, and a victory gained by the Austrians. The chances of such an event have ceased. There had been no battle in Spain since that of Talavera.

RICHMOND, Oct. 20.

Mr. Jefferson, late president of the U. States, last evening arrived in this city.

October 24.

On Saturday, a public dinner was given at the Eagle, in honor of Mr. Jefferson. A large and brilliant company attended. The guests invited, were Mr. Jefferson, the three judges of the Court of Appeals, Col. Monroe, Judge Cabell, Messrs. Jermain Baker, & A. Thwait, and col. Skipwith.

Governor Tyler presided.—Dr. William Foulche acted as Vice President.

After an excellent dinner, the cloth was cleared, and the following toasts were drunk, accompanied with music from the Band of the Rifle Company, and discharges from the Artillery company:

1. The People of the U. States.
2. The union of the American States.
3. James Madison, President of the United States.—May his firmness perpetuate the government which his wisdom contributed to establish. 9 cheers.
4. George Clinton, Vice-President of the U. States, the venerable Patriot of the Revolution. 6 cheers.
5. Neutrality.—Let our dignified forbearance be the pledge of energetic defence.
6. Our Army and Navy.—May they ever be as ready for defence as they are averse to aggression!
7. The memory of George Washington.—The soldier of liberty, the hero of the revolution, and the friend of man. 3 cheers.
8. Dr. Benjamin Franklin.—The first star in the east, as benignant in influence as glorious in splendor.
9. The Patriots of the Revolution.—While the independence they achieved is valued, their services and sufferings will endure them to their countrymen.
10. Freedom of the Press and of Religion.—Truth will ever triumph, where investigation is free.
11. Our altars and fire sides.—May it be the determination of every American to measure the continuance of his life, by the continuance of their unviolated sanctity!
12. Foreign Intrigue.—Whilst its efforts reflect indelible disgrace on its

authors, may they serve to strengthen the attachment of the people to their own government.—3 cheers.

13. The State of Vermont.—We hail her return to the fold of Republicanism.—May our other sister States of New England imitate her example!

14. The State of Maryland.—She flopped only to rise with renovated vigor.

15. The republicans throughout the United States.—"A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull together." 6 cheers.

16. The next Congress of the United States.—firm yet pacific.—neither to be seduced by insidious intrigues nor awed by open violence, from asserting the rights of their country.

17. The Social Affections.—They form the earthly paradise of man:—long may they bloom in their only appropriate climate; the climate of equal liberty! 3 cheers.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Mr. Jefferson. The Freedom of the Seas.—Jefferson's march. 19 cheers.

By Judge Roane. The diffusion of knowledge, a free press, and frequent elections. In the science of fre government, these are "the law and the prophets."

By Col. Monroe. National honor is National property.—Its protection is among the first duties of Freeman.

By Judge Cabell. National Gratitude.—Who does not feel that it is a Republican virtue?

By Judge Fleming. All true Patriots, and oblivion to party distinctions. Mr. Jefferson having retired.

By the Governor. Thomas Jefferson.—First in the hearts of his country.

By Mr. Wirt. Unity, Friendship and Love.

On the Governor's retiring. By Dr. Foulche. The Governor of Virginia.—The warm and undeviating Republican.

By Archibald Thwait. Domestic Manufactures.—Their prosperity, an additional pillar to the Temple of Liberty.

By William Mumford. The true republican, whose practice illustrates his principles.

CHARLES-TOWN, November 3.

The remains of gen. Anthony Wayne, have been removed from the neighborhood of Lake Erie, by the pious care of his worthy son, Isaac Wayne, esq. of Cheller county, Penn. State. The honorable reliques have been interred in Radnor church, in the same county, where a permanent monument of marble is to be erected over the remains of the brave general, agreeable to a resolve of the society of Cincinnati; the committee who have charge of this laudable design, are colonel Johnson, major Jackson, and Mr. Horace Bissel. Phil. pap.

We have some reason to believe that the negotiations between general Armstrong and M. Hauterive, at Paris, have gone so far as the signature of a convention, subject to the consideration of the emperor of France, and the executive of the U. States. The convention it is said has been dispatched in the last week of August, and was expected early in September. We can only say what we have heard of its tenor, without vouching for its authenticity, and believe the fact to be strictly as stated; that is to say—the ports of France are to be open to the ships of the United States, laden with the produce of the countries subject to the laws and authority of the United States; and an American vessel to import into France the productions of the colony of any other nation; nor the manufactures of any other country than the United States; vessels contravening such arrangements to be subject to the same penalties that French ships are subject to contravening the laws of France; to be decided in the courts of America; in particular, they are bitterly angry with Mr. Jefferson, and IV. title 11. Tho' the same medium as we are told that subjects of claims are to become matters of negotiation, the term of a regulation defined, the term of which was not then fixed; but of which we shall probably learn particulars by the Wasp.

Our readers will take this information as we have received it, and also give it full credit after reasoning upon it, we should not advise any speculations to be made upon it, as this article has no connexion whatever with official communication thro' any channel.

Increase of the religious society called METHODISTS.

The minutes taken at the several conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the U. States of America for the year 1809, exhibit their number and increase in the following order:

	Whites.	Colored.
Western Conference,	17931	1117
Southern do.	16344	6284
Virginia do.	18502	5739
Baltimore do.	19273	7200
Philadelphia do.	26366	10534
New-York do.	22717	937
New-England do.	10033	73

Whites	131154	31884
Colored		31884
Total	124038	
Total last year	151995	

Increase this year 11043

Nearly eighty years have rolled by since the Rev. John Wesley, his brother, and a few others, who were then students in the university of Oxford, incurred the appellation of methodists, in consequence of their abstemious, orderly, methodical, and devotional habits. But neither the scorns, nor scoffs, nor ridicule, nor persecution of the proud, vain and licentious, could divert this noble, illustrious, and resolute phalanx, from that line of duty which they had resolved to pursue.

Their habits and principles have in so short a space of time spread over all christiandom, and notwithstanding they have been opposed step by step by persecutors, and their downfall has been predicted at all times and in all places, they have grown with great strength both in Europe and America.

From the Anti-Monarchist.

The great complaint of Mr. Pickering and Mr. Gore, during the embargo, was, that the people had too much of every necessary of life, and the grain was rotting on hand because there was no market for it. This clamor of the factious spirits caused a great sensation in this part of the country. In looking back upon this disgraceful period, I cannot but think of the murmurings of the children of Israel when in the wilderness. They were punished for their groundless complaints, and we have been punished for ours. We have been visited with righteous judgments for our murmuring against good rulers who were the servants of the Lord. Last year we complained because we had more than enough of the good things of this life, and this year the Lord has cut short our crops, so that we have not wherewithal to subsist upon. This heavy judgment upon the land calls loudly upon us to respect the doings of the Lord, and cease from murmuring. The Lord will in due time punish the guilty men who have stirred up the people to strife. We ought to call them away far from us and hearken unto them no more.

We read in scripture that the people were punished for the sins of the seditions. This was the case with those who hearkened unto Korah, Dathan and Abiram. Those men were swallowed up.—Let their fate prove a solemn warning to Timothy Pickering and Mr. Gore, who by exciting discontent among the people, have, as I believe, brought judgments upon this land.

A CHRISTIAN.

Goshen, Oct. 1809.

The following extracts are from letters written by a gentleman (now in Ireland) lately resident in the United States, to his friend in Washington city:—

Extract of a letter from Strabane, dated 29th Sept. 1809.

"From what I have been able to observe in the course of my travelling, and since my arrival, it appears to me, that not only the government of these countries, but also a great majority of the people, are decidedly hostile to America; in particular, they are bitterly angry with Mr. Jefferson, and IV. title 11. Tho' the same medium as we are told that subjects of claims are to become matters of negotiation, the term of a regulation defined, the term of which was not then fixed; but of which we shall probably learn particulars by the Wasp.

Our readers will take this information as we have received it, and also give it full credit after reasoning upon it, we should not advise any speculations to be made upon it, as this article has no connexion whatever with official communication thro' any channel.

war with America in order, as they say, "to punish her for endeavoring to injure the commerce of England and for being partial to France." The people of these countries are confirmed in these erroneous opinions by what are called the Federal news papers, for they see or hear of no other publications. I refer you to Lord Erskine's observation, and to the animadversions on Sir F. Baring's stool, as confirmations strong of what I now say."

"Strabane, 1st Aug. 1809.

"The events that have taken place on the great stage of Europe even since my arrival here, would take a volume even briefly to recapitulate.—Being nearer the scene of action, we can better account for causes and effects. With you, almost all transactions are perverted by ignorant and partial writers and printers; with you—the chain is broken and disconnected. Suffice it to say, that Bonaparte, that truly wonderful man, continues to maintain his ascendancy, and is the grand figure and matter machinill in the grand drama. For some time, we had flattered ourselves with hoping, by the breaking down of her bridges on the Danube, that the Dragon's wings were clipped, and that his career was at length stopped—but we have just learnt, to our amazement, and I may say our consternation, that after a most horrible conflict that lasted two days in sight of Vienna, he has totally overthrown the Austrian power, and that he remains the absolute lord and master of the continent of Europe. In this arduous and bloody affair, Bonaparte out-did all his former out-doings. The history of the world cannot parallel so vast, so matterly, and so complete an enterprise. See his 24th, 25th, and 26th Bulletins. We thank God here, that there is a broad and deep ditch between him and us, and that he cannot conquer the British fleet.

"We were surprised to hear of the removal of your embargo, but we did not wonder that our ministers had totally denied the agreement made by Messrs. Smith and Erskine at Washington. If you had continued your embargo but one month longer, you had ruined Ireland, and most materially injured England—a crowd of American vessels were seen in all our ports laden with flax seed, tobacco, &c. In the eyes of all discerning and impartial men, for there are some such even among us, the Americans of late have lost much national character. It is evident, that the conduct of your factious and rebellious citizens forced you into temporizing and inconsistent measures. If you are thus feeble and rickety in your youth, you cannot expect ever to arrive at the full strength and vigor of manhood. In the fond opinion of many here, it is already visible, they say, that your boasted union is but a rope of sand; that you must soon disunite, and fall into pieces, and speedily become the prey of some future Caesar, or Cromwell, or Bonaparte.

"Within these few months, a visible change has taken place in the public mind both here and in Britain. No circumstance has happened in the present reign that has excited so much of the public attention, as the affair of the Duke of York and Mrs. Clark. That scene of excessive folly, venality and profligacy has been the means of discovering numerous frauds in almost every department of government, and a spirit of enquiry and a freedom of opinion, had arisen, which I did not think to have existed in these countries. The liberty of the press is now exercised to a degree not known for many years, and the good old whig principles of 1688, seem to be yet alive among us. See Cobbett's Register, and many other publications."

The English prints in Boston tell their readers, that England is now fighting for her existence. The fact is so, but who has forced her into the fight? A highway robber and murderer, was arrested on his way to prison, he knocked down one of the officers who had the care of the police, other officers came up, the robber cried out to the people as he was carried to prison, that they were going to murder him, and said he had only knocked the officer down in defence of his existence—he was like Great Britain—"fighting for his existence."

The Spanish colonies of South America are that by the junta government against all foreign governments, at a very moment that all Spain has fallen under a foreign dynasty—perhaps the

doven foot of England may be discovered, in this flouting of the Spanish colonies; we knew that when Charles IV. and Ferdinand VII. were allies of France, and all the Spanish colonies were closed in the same way—that British ships found their way thither, under a license; this new colonial measure is only a revival of the old system, and it is intended under the cover of a general exclusion, to afford a monopoly to Great Britain, through the medium of licences; it is as direct a blow as could be aimed at the commerce of America, and all of a piece with the rest of her detestable system.

More than 150 of the most respectable inhabitants of Pittsburgh, have memorialized Government on the conduct of Lieut. Small, commandant of Fort Fayette, accusing him of worse than savage cruelty to the men under his command, and abusive behaviour to the citizens of the place. It is stated that his barbarity had been such as to drive to desertion every private in the fort except one, and that he had with-out provocation beaten this one to such a degree as to excite the utmost horror in those who had examined his body; and to oblige the magistrates to bind the Lieutenant over to the Court of Quarter Sessions.—Discipline is the life and strength of an army; but while legitimate authority is supported, tyranny and brutality must be repressed. True Amc.

In a Chillicothe paper the "Salt-Lick Races" are advertised to commence on the 19th October—1st day 3 mile heats, for 40 bushels of Salt,—2d day 2 mile heats, for 20 bushels of Salt, &c.—Those who have a relish for high-seasoned sport, will doubtless be gratified on this occasion! ib.

By the last statement we received of the amount of the national debt of England, it appeared to be the enormous sum of 660,000,000 pounds sterling. In order to form some idea of this mass of money, let us suppose it laid down in a direct line of guineas close to each other, it would extend upwards of 12,000 miles!! Change it into fillings and arrange them in a similar manner, and it would be sufficiently long to reach eleven times round the earth, and would require two hundred and ten thousand horses to draw it, allowing each horse a thousand weight Mer. Ado.

Fort Wayne October 3.

A treaty was concluded at this place, on the 30th ult. by His Excellency William Henry Harrison, governor of the Indiana Territory, and Commissioner on the part of the United States, with the Miamies, Potawatimies, and Eel River tribes of Indians; by which they have ceded to the United States a tract of land on both sides of the Wabash river, extending from the land heretofore owned by the United States around Vincennes, up to within twelve miles of the mouth of Vermillion river. They also ceded by the same treaty a tract of twelve miles wide, extending along the former boundary line, established by the treaty of Greenville, as high up as Fort Recovery.

The foregoing cessions are computed at 2,600,000 acres, and contain some of the finest land in the United States.

You will be pleased to publish in your paper this letter, for the information of our citizens. Your obedient servant.

JOHN JOHNSTON, Indian agent.

Elizabeth-Town, October 24.

SOLAR ECLIPSE.

I am induced to publish the following account at this time, because an erroneous account in a New England publication, which has been re-printed in New York.

If the course of nature should continue uninterrupted, a grand Solar Eclipse may be expected in the United States on Tuesday the 17th of September, A. D. 1811. From New York it will be seen as follows:

Beginning	0 38 P.M.
Ecliptical Conjunction	2 1
Greatest Obscuration	2 17
End	3 43
Duration	3 5

10 Digits on the South Limb.

The centre of the penumbra will fall below the latitude of New York, nearly 700 miles to the Westward, and will cross the meridian of New York about 500 miles to the Southward; so that the eclipse will be central in some parts of Virginia and North Carolina, and a

luminous ring 1 minute and 5 or 6 seconds of a degree in breadth may be seen. It will enter upon the Atlantic near Cape Hatteras, and pass so far South of Bermuda that it may not be annular there. PHILOM.

New-York, October 21.

In the Gazette of yesterday we stated on official authority, that the ports of Cuba were shut against all foreign vessels. We yesterday received a letter from the first authority at Havana, stating, that "All foreigners were to quit the island immediately on their concerns being closed."

A valuable bed of paint has lately been discovered by Mr. Wm. Woodworth, upon the land of Elitha Stearns, esq. in Tolland, Conn. From a trial of it by the most eminent painters in Hartford, it appears that it excels any thing of the kind ever before discovered in this country. It has a striking resemblance to the imported Terra-de-Sienna—is inferior to it in no respect, and superior in body and richness of color.

COLD VAT FOR THE BLUE DYE.

12lbs. best Indigo. 18lbs. Green Copperas. 24lbs. Quick Lime.

The quick lime must be very small, well sifted, and the quicker it is the better—mix the whole ingredients well together, and fit the mass every quarter or half an hour, for two days—allow it to settle, and 'tis fit to dye cotton yarn the fastest blue that is.

These proportions are for a vat of about 150 gallons.

Curiosity.

Mr. Seth Hall, Fairfield, (Conn.) says, he has now in his possession a single stalk of Indian Corn, which grew in his field this season, with fifty one ears upon it, which will be shewn to any one who may doubt it.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber being desirous to move to the Kenhawa to live, offers for sale, the tract of land, on which Mr. John Packett has lived for some years past. It contains 214 acres, 55 of which are in timber, which has been ascertained by actual survey, made a few weeks since by Mr. Wm. M'Pheron. This land is of very superior quality, and lies within two miles of Charlestown. A great part of it is remarkably well adapted to the growth of timothy. There are now on it 12 or 15 acres of good meadow, and more could be conveniently made.

He will also sell a tract of 119 acres, which lies between the tracts he sold to Capt. Baylor, and the one he sold to Mr. Andrew Parks, in the rich woods.

The payments for both, or either of these tracts of land will be made easy to the purchaser. The terms will be made known by application to Mr. John Packett, or to the subscriber living near Winchester, who also offers for sale the land he now lives on near said town.

LAW A. WASHINGTON.

November 3, 1809. 6w.

Jefferson, sct. October Court, 1809.

George Newkirk, Complainant, against

John Maxwell Swann, William Glassell Swann, David Carothers Swann, and Robert Joseph Swann, children and heirs of Joseph Swann, deceased. Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance agreeably to an act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this state: On the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the second Tuesday in December next, to answer the bill of the said complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and published at the court house door of Jefferson county.

A copy. Telfe, GEO. HITE, Clk.

FOR SALE,

A likely Negro Man,

Between 22 and 23 years of age. He is a good distiller and an excellent hostler. Inquire of the Printer. October 20, 1809.

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. II. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS. No. 85. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1869. PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

THE SHANNON,
Is the prince of Irish rivers, and is said to be a nobler river, than any other island can boast. It divides the provinces of Leitrim and Connaught. In the latter province the spirit of the ancient Irish is much of it preserved. The nobleness of the river and its congenity to this province of pure Irish, are thought to render it a proper place near which to place the imaginary residence of the "Genius of Erin." Mr. Robert Emmet, alluded to in the following lines, was a most noble youth! He was tried for "high treason," because he was a patriot of great talents. He and others, however, had obtained leave of going into voluntary exile, and were actually embarked for America, when it was suggested from London, that Mr. Rufus King, our minister there, said it would be displeasing to his government, consequently they were stopped and executed. How can Mr. King reconcile this cruelty to his conscience, and atone for it to his God!

"THE GENIUS OF ERIN."
As I pass'd o'er the Shannon, whose tide flows in numbers;
So oft has it lift to the harp's wily note;
O'er whose bosom the trefoiled shamrock
eye slumbers
And down whose bright current the breezy winds float;
The day far arose yond the sky tow'ring
mountain,
And its faint glory fled on the face
of the dell;
The nymph's choral band struck a lay
from their fountains,
And "hail Erin's genius!" soft roll'd
from each dell;
A stream of effulgence, like lightning,
descended,
Quick bright'ning the cave hollowed
mountain's dark side;
And with it a groan, like far thunder,
was blended:
"Lo the genius of Erin" each wood
nymph replied.

In an instant I saw, on the mountain's
far summit,
A form like a God, in dread majesty
stand,
On his right flood a youth, 'twas the
spirit of Emmet,
Wide waving a banner of fire in his
hand.

Its inscription "emancipate man"
gleam'd afar,
While a voice like the roar of the
ocean thus spake:
"Sons of Erin! unite; follow victory
to war."
"Then shall Erin be free: and the
harp shall awake!"

* A kind of a three leaved plant;
peculiar to Ireland, and consecrated to
St. Patrick.

Tailoring Business.
THE subscriber informs the public that he still continues to carry on the above business in Charlestown. He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for their past support, and hopes by assiduity and attention to merit a continuance of their patronage. He has just received the latest fashions, which will enable him to serve ladies and gentlemen in the first style. Those who may please to favor him with their custom, may rely on having their work executed with punctuality and neatness.

HENRY SKAGGS,
October 26, 1869.

John R. Cooke,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TENDERS his professional services to his fellow citizens of Jefferson County. He will attend both the inferior and superior Courts.
Martinsburg, Oct. 20, 1869.

Take Notice.
THE purchasers at the sale of the personal property of Matthias Anderson, deceased, are informed that their respective obligations will become due on the 31st instant—they are desired to be punctual in making payment, as no indulgence can be given.—All persons having claims against said estate are requested to exhibit them duly authenticated, for settlement.
A. DAVENPORT, Adm'or.
October 6, 1869.

Notice is hereby given,
THAT a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, to extend the powers of the Trustees of Charlestown.
August 10, 1869.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Lathels, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and those having claims against the said estate are desired to exhibit them properly authenticated.
JOHN CLARK, Adm'or.
October 6, 1869.
Best Writing Paper
For sale at this Office.

CAUTION.
WHEREAS my wife Jane has left my bed and board without any cause or provocation, I do hereby forewarn all persons from trifling her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof. All persons are also forewarned from harboring her at their peril.
JAMES BRUMHALL.
August 7, 1869.

House and Lot for Sale.
THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot, in Charlestown, on the main street leading to Alexandria. The dwelling house is two stories high, with a good cellar, kitchen, smoke house, and stable. Back land will be taken in part payment for this property, or will be sold very low for cash. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser.
JOHN WARE.
July 21, 1869.

Five Dollars Reward.
STRAYED or stolen about the first of April last, from the subscriber living three miles from Charlestown, near the road that leads to Martinsburg, a dark brown mare, 5 years old, has a small blaze in her face, two or more of her feet white, and a large scar on her left thigh, which was not quite well when she went away. Any person who will deliver the said mare to me, shall receive the above reward with all reasonable expenses.
JOHN INGLISH.
September 8, 1869.

CAUTION.
ALL persons are hereby forewarned from passing through my land, and throwing down the fences, or in any manner trespassing upon it, as I am determined to prosecute every offender.
WM. CONWAY.
October 13, 1869.

Public Auction.
ON Wednesday the 15th day of November next, will be sold for cash, at the plantation of the subscriber, in Jefferson county,
Nine Virginia born slaves, consisting of women, boys and children, together with a few horses, cattle, hogs, and farming utensils, the property of Philip Alexander, deceased.
GERARD ALEXANDER.
October 6, 1869.

Public Sale.
WILL be sold on Friday the tenth day of November next, at the dwelling of the subscriber, one mile from Charlestown, a number of work horses, several brood mares, and colts, milch cows and young cattle, a quantity of CORN and HAY, and a number of other articles. Nine months credit will be given for all the above property, except the corn and hay, which will be sold for cash. The purchasers on credit to give bond with approved security. The sale will commence at ten o'clock in the forenoon.
JOHN M. MACKIN, jun.
October 6, 1869.

Fulling and Dying.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken that new and elegant Fulling Mill, the property of Mr. Benjamin Beeler, three miles from Charlestown, where he intends to carry on the Fulling Business in all its various branches. The mill being erected on a new plan, and water always sufficient, he hopes to give full satisfaction to all those who will favor him with their custom.
SILAS GLASCOCK.
September 22, 1869.

Notice is hereby given,
THAT a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, to extend the powers of the Trustees of Charlestown.
August 10, 1869.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Lathels, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and those having claims against the said estate are desired to exhibit them properly authenticated.
JOHN CLARK, Adm'or.
October 6, 1869.
Best Writing Paper
For sale at this Office.

Darkesville Fulling Mill.
THE subscriber's Fulling Mill near Bucklestown is now in complete order, with water sufficient, and every necessary article for carrying on the business on an extensive scale. He still continues his stage at Messrs. John and Geo. Humphrey's store, in Charles town, every two weeks during the winter, to receive and return cloth. Persons leaving cloth will please to be particular in giving directions how they want it dressed. He will also continue to card wool till the first of November.
JONA. WICKERSHAM.
October 13, 1869.

A List of Letters
In the Post Office at Shepherdstown, on the first day of October, 1869.
A. Mr. Keham (wagon maker)
Wm. Armstrong
John Abell
B. Thomas B. Lucas
John Laimbright
C. Joseph Manner
Elijah M. Bride
D. William Pearce
R. Robert Russell
S. Mathias Selser
Dennis Stephens
Peter Steely
E. Jacob Ellis
G. Mr. Grove, (clock and watchmaker)
H. Samuel Hebb
Adam Hauberger
John Hauberger
K. Elizabeth Kidwell
Joseph Withrow
JAMES BROWN, P. M.
October 1, 1869.

Charles G. Richter,
HAIR DRESSER AND PERUKE MAKER.

GRATEFULLY acknowledges the kind encouragement he has received since his settlement in this place, and takes this opportunity of informing the public, that he still continues to attend to his business, at his shop next door to Capt. Hite's Hotel. Having received the newest fashions from Baltimore, &c. and being amply supplied with hair of every colour, he is happy to inform the Ladies, that he has it now fully in his power to furnish them with Wigs and Frizzets of the most elegant kind, and on the most liberal terms. He also begs leave to make it known for the consolation of all those gentlemen who are becoming bald, and to whom it would be considered superfluous to point out the great advantages both with regard to health, as well as comfort to be derived from wearing a Wig, that he can accommodate them with Wigs of the neatest description, and so exactly similar to the colour of their hair, as to escape the notice of the nicest observer.
Charlestown, Sept. 22, 1869.

Fulling and Dying.
THE subscriber informs the public that he has removed from A. Hibberd's Fulling Mill, near Martinsburg, (where he carried on the Fulling and Dying Business, extensively, for a considerable time,) to Arthur Carter's Fulling Mill, on Redbud, five miles from Winchester; where he intends to carry on said business, in connection with the proprietor, in all its various branches, which he is now ready to commence. He flatters himself that from experience and strict attention, he shall be able to render satisfaction to all who will favor him with their custom.
For the convenience of those living at a distance, the following places are appointed, where Cloth will be received with written directions, and dyed and returned with all possible dispatch, viz: at Mr. Anthony Kurtz's store, Winchester; at Mr. Burwell's store, Millwood; and at Mr. William Shirley's, Charlestown.
THOMAS CRAWFORD.
October 6, 1869.

The Finder
OF a small bundle, tied up in a white handkerchief, carelessly left on the road between Shepherdstown and Charlestown, shall be rewarded by delivering it at this office, or at Mr. Ranson's, Flowing Spring.
October 19, 1869.

RAGS.
The highest price given for clean lins and cotton rags at this Office.
Blank Deeds
For sale at this office.

GROCERIES.
Finley and Vanlear,
Howard Street, BALTIMORE,
Have on hand an excellent assortment of Groceries and Liquors, which they are disposed to sell at reduced prices for CASH or PRODUCE. It is their intention to make it the interest of punctual men to give them a call. Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.
Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors.
Baltimore, October 10, 1869.

Valuable property for sale.
ON the first day of December next, will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, on a credit to the end of the next session of the Virginia legislature, agreeably to the provisions of an act passed on the thirty-first of January last, all the right, title and interest vested in the subscriber by a deed of trust executed by Ferdinand Fairfax on the first day of December, 1807, and recorded in the county court of Jefferson, to the following property, or so much as may be necessary to raise a sum of money due to John D. Orr, on the first day of January last past, and the colts of sale, viz. the tenement at present occupied by Samuel Spencer, (supposed to contain about four hundred acres) part of the Shanondah tract—also the seats for water works adjacent to the upper end of said tenement, upon the margin of the river Shenandoah, so laid off as to comprehend the said seats and water advantages, and containing by a late survey thereof, about twenty acres and one quarter of an acre. This tenement has a good prospect of rich river bottom, and is heavily timbered, and the mill seats are excelled by very few in the valley, if any. The sale will take place on the premises, and commence at 12 o'clock of the day above mentioned.
Wm. BYRD PAGE, Trustee.
August 25, 1869.

A List of Letters
Remaining in the Post Office, Charles town, on the first instant, and if not taken up before the first day of the next month, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.
A. Margueret H. Lang
Lancelot Lee, 3
Richard B. Lee
Th. T. Lowry, esq.
John P. Little
M. John Mason
William Moore and Rachel
John Moler
Garland Moore
Jesse Moore
James Melton
Mary M. Kenny
N. North & Smallwood
Francis O'Neal
Wm. C. Newton
P. David Puke
George Pulte
Eliza Patton
R. Charles Ridgely
Thomas Rejley
James Rebardest
S. Frederick Smith
Samuel Swaine
Henry Skoggs
Mary B. Saunders
Philip Strider
Harly Sullivan
T. Peter Tiernan
Samuel Tillot
W. Francis Whiting
Catherine Winner
Beverly Whiting
Samuel Washington
I. Capt. John Wormley
K. Wm. Wartenbee
George Ware
Wm. Wallace.
L. James Lauck
JOHN HUMPHREYS, P. M.
October 1, 1869.

Important News.
BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.
Extracts from London, Liverpool, and other English papers to the 30th of September, (22 days later than any previous news) received at the office of the Whig, by the schooner Experiment, captain Hill, from Plymouth, into which the had been carried on her voyage to St. Sebastian, and discharged without trial.
We have hastily made the following SUMMARY & EXTRACTS.
Mr. Canning has retired from the ministry—as has the duke of Portland, lord Callereagh, earls Camden and Westmoreland, and lord Gower.
Canning and Callereagh had quarrelled and fought a duel, in which the accusation of Callereagh by Canning to the King, concerning the expedition to the Scheldt. Callereagh was the challenger.
Lords Howick and Grenville were supposed to be the efficient actors in the new ministry—Sheridan was also spoken of, but the list had not been finished at the latest accounts.
The proclamation of the president, reviving the non-intercourse with England, together with the circular letter of Mr. Gallatin, had been copied into the London Courier (received) September 12.
A body of French troops had possessed themselves of the island of S. Beveland.
The British appear to have abandoned their purposes against Spain—while some blame the Junta, others censure lord Wellington for the failure.
The corps of sir Robert Wilson (memorable for his fabrications about Bonaparte's cruelty in Egypt) appear to have been cut off early in August, between Candelario and Villa Nueva, in Spain.
OLD LEAVEN.—Those of the old ministry who retain their posts, are the earl of Harrowby, lord Eldon, Mr.

Truth and Eloquence.
We are proud that our paper should be chosen as the vehicle by which the voice of the patriots of our revolution should sound in the ears of republicans. For the following correspondence we are indebted to the same person who forwarded us a similar correspondence with the republicans of Bennington. The repetitions of applause are due to the venerable STARK, from the friends of our union, not only for his revolutionary services, but for his present timely admonitions and warnings.
Salem, Washington County, N. Y. 17th September, 1869.

In behalf of the republican citizens of the county of Washington, convened on the 14th inst. for the purpose of taking into consideration the present critical situation of their country, and as foreman to their committee, I am instructed to transmit you their unfeigned gratitude for those military services, which in a pre-eminent manner freed this county, it being adjacent to Bennington, from the hirings of tyrants; and thereby in a manner restored tranquility to its inhabitants. At the meeting a letter from you to the Bennington committee was read. Its genuine sentiments drew forth applause, and many soldiers in the revolution, and with you at Bennington, could not repress the tear of sensibility. At this crisis it kindled the fire of patriotism, and filled the bosoms of our young men with noble sentiments. Such ideas, coming from a man who fought the battles of freedom, whose age and experience have enabled him to form correct opinions with respect to our governmental concerns, are worth volumes of abstract and metaphysical reasoning, to show that this or that form of government is best. That meeting induced me to say, "that they sincerely love and venerate general Stark; that they thank the God of battles for having prolonged his life to a good old age—that his sentiments, as expressed in his letter, are their sentiments, and they fervently pray his life may yet be spared—his mind continue unimpaired for years to come—and that he will not be wanting in warning his countrymen of the dangers arising from that faction, in former times called 'tories,' but now assuming the name of federalists."—Thank God, we are not under their influence; and in this part of the union there is a manly display of true democratic, constitutional principles.
May that Being, in whose hands are all the issues of life—who gave us a Stark in the hour of peril and danger, and who has been watchful for us hitherto, pour the balm of sweet repose into your declining bosom, and fill the blessings for which you fought and conquered.—Accept from me, and through me, the respect and esteem of the true sons of Liberty in this county.
JESSE L. BILLINGS,
Foreman of the Committee.
General JOHN STARK.

ANSWER.
My Quarters, Derryfield, 10th Oct. 1869.
SIR,
I have lately received a letter from you, as chairman of a committee of the republican citizens of Washington county, convened on the 14th September last—in which you say much of my services in freeing your neighborhood of British hirings. It is true, we all did what we could, and our doings were crowned with success. But there is much to be done. The most dangerous part of those hirings are still in the country. We must know how to distinguish those wolves from the sheep of the flock, although they appear covered with wool. From their mouths we may know them. For the wolf cannot imitate the voice of the sheep; nor can the hiring think or express the thoughts of freedom. While one, like the parrot, is mimicking the

high sounding words of his royal employers, and crying aloud that our only dependence is on commerce; the other, in republican simplicity, declares his own unborrowed sentiments, and says we can never be independent till we can supply all our necessary wants within ourselves. We must learn like-wise to distinguish the men who fought for the equal rights and liberties of the great whole, from those who fought only for the exclusive privileges of a federal aristocracy. These, like the others, cry for commerce, a great navy, great titles, great parade—in short, all the idle trappings and in-combrances of royalty. Merchants and lawyers are commonly of this description. The first merchants (or money-changers) that I recollect hearing of, Christ found in the temple, and called them a den of thieves, and overthrew their tables. And in the same book it is said the lawyers were hypocrites and despoilers of widows' houses, and for a show made long prayers. It is however a little remarkable that these two professions have preserved this character so long: it is now above 1800 years.

I thank you, Mr. Billings, and the republicans of Washington county, for your prayers for the continuance of my life, because I consider them as the expression of your good will. But I have lived full long enough. Nevertheless, as long as the Lord sees cause to keep me here, I will employ the remnant of my faculties in exposing the enemies of the rights of man. And I exhort you all, that in your praying, not to forget to watch too.
I hope you will all enjoy the peace and liberty that belong to freemen. My strongest friendship for you, as long as you maintain the spirit I found among you in '77.
JOHN STARK.

Jesse L. Billings, Foreman of the Committee of Washington Republicans.

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The false colourings on both sides, however, are now pretty well worn off. The Prince has long been rising and brightening to the eye of the discerning. Those who have had the honor to approach him, have not been more charmed by the suavity of his manners and the benevolence of his heart, than surprised by the strength of his understanding and the extent of his acquisitions. The Prince was trained in the school of rational and legitimate liberty, long before that sacred name was polluted by the impious and bloody rites of Jacobinism. To the excellence and stability of his principles and the wisdom of his councils, England now looks as to her fleet anchor; and if these are fairly brought into action, she will yet weather the storms of political profligacy and military despotism, whose concussion have shipwrecked the Continental States. We devoutly hope that the Prince will now have influence enough to form a ministry into which he may infuse the spirit of his excellent qualities, while he stands as a shield between it and that secret influence to which the State owes all its misfortunes. Such a ministry would banish discontent and restore harmony and concord at home, and beget respect abroad; without sacrificing one point of national honor, would rescue America from the embrace of France—perhaps win over Russia and even restore peace.
The London papers tell us, that at the close of the conference between the King and the Prince, expresses were sent off for Lords Grenville and Howick; and we know that a King's messenger arrived at Boccaccio last Sunday night, and that Lord Grenville sat off at five o'clock on Monday morning for

Perceval, earl of Liverpool, earl of Chatham, and earl Bathurst.
We understand, says the Taunton Courier, some points are to be insisted on by lord Wellesley (the English minister in Spain) with the supreme junta, which if refused, ministers have determined on withdrawing the whole of our forces from the peninsula. [Query. What "points" were those? Excluding the Americans from all participation in the Spanish trade? Permitting England to garrison certain ports in the new world?]
Mrs. Clarke and the two Wrights have been indicted for a conspiracy against col. Wardle, on the testimony of major Dodd and Mr. Glennie.
The American consul (Mr. Stimpson) at Tanglo has given notice, that the emperor of Morocco, had ordered all vessels approaching his ports, to hoist colours through the day, and a light at night—else they should be fired on.
The English despair of being able to hold the island of Walcheren.
The Russians are reported to have lost 3,400 killed, and 17 pieces of cannon, in an attack on Ismael. The Servian insurgents were also overcome by the Turks.
Many officers from Lord Wellington's army have arrived in England.
Joseph Bonaparte, has by a decree, abolished all the orders of monks, &c. in Spain.
Marquis Wellesley was expected to return to England from Spain at the latest accounts, and Mr. Frere was about embarking at Cadiz.
Parliament was prorogued the 2d of November (this day)—its dissolution was talked of.
The following account of lord Wellington's head quarters in Spain, might be termed "High life below stairs."—
"The head quarters of lord Wellington, between the 16th and 19th of August, consisted of one room, without a door or windows (all having been burnt for firewood) and very few planks on the floor, through which you could see into a dirty stable."
The Agamemnon, a British ship of the line, was lost in the river Plate on the 24th of June.
LONDON, September 26.
Dispatches were last night received from Lord Wellington, who is at Badajoz. They are dated on the 13th, at which time the army was rapidly receding from sickness. One division is at Montys, another at Real, the third at Campo Mayor, and the fourth at Badajoz. The heavy cavalry and horse artillery are at Merida—the light cavalry at Elvas. The enemy had not even ventured to make any attack upon the army, nor even to attempt annoying it in its retreat.
The French divisions were thus distributed:—Soult's at Placentia—Victor's at Talavera—Mortier's at Oropesa, and Ney's at Salamanca.
Duel between Lord Callereagh and Mr. Canning.
There was a meeting at Putney heath, on Tuesday morning, between Lord Callereagh and Mr. Canning. Lord Yarmouth accompanied the former to the field; Mr. Ellis the latter. After taking their ground, they fired by signal, and missed; and no explanation taking place, they fired at each other a second time, when the ball from Lord Callereagh's pistol went through Mr. Canning's thigh, on the outer side of the bone, without doing any further injury than passing through the flesh. Thus the affair terminated. Mr. Canning's wound is not considered to be dangerous. The cause of this extraordinary affair is said to have originated in some official misunderstanding. The challenge was given by Lord Callereagh. Mr. Canning, we are happy to learn, is considered out of all danger.
TRURO, Sept. 29.
The duel between lord Callereagh and Mr. Canning seems to have formed the last act of the Portland administration. The London papers differ as

to the precise cause of this honorable folly; but it is pretty evident that it arose out of the difficulty of apportioning the shares of "infamy attached" to the Scheldt expedition; the expedition of a peaceable general and a fighting cabinet! This admiration, our readers will remember, was formed through the mediation of his royal highness the duke of York, and owed the share of popularity which it enjoyed, more perhaps to the generous feelings, than to the sober judgment, of the nation. Nor was this the only national error to which it was indebted. The people mistook a disposition to war, for capacity in the conduct of it; with unmerited confidence, the nation urged the government to assist the Spaniards in their glorious struggle; but experience has fatally convinced us, that a Junta of drivellers may exist in England as well as in Spain. But these are not times when such associations can exist long in any country. Fallen through imbecility and personal jealousies, a radical change has now become necessary, and it is with infinite satisfaction we find that, in this crisis of the state, his majesty has wisely had recourse to the counsels of the Prince of Wales. Our readers will recollect that till very lately, the Prince had been wholly estranged from the councils of his royal father. This reconciliation, then, is a most auspicious event. It affords a gleam of hope that the tory system, which has prevailed with little intermission throughout the whole of the present long reign, is about to fall with the last remnant of its ministerial supporters. It affords a hope, that that canker worm of the constitution, which the great Chatham declared to exist behind the throne—"a power greater than the throne itself," and which lately with a royal duke avowedly at the head of it, assumed the name of the Family Council—it affords a hope we repeat, that this canker worm has been "scotch'd, if not killed." It has been one of the greatest misfortunes of the Prince of Wales and of the kingdom, that the personal follies of his youth, obscuring the purity and excellence of his political principles, have been exaggerated by his enemies, to serve as foils to set off the decency and decorum which accompanied a system that, but for the personal virtues of the sovereign whose sanction it assumed, would long since been seen in its native deformity.
The false colourings on both sides, however, are now pretty well worn off. The Prince has long been rising and brightening to the eye of the discerning. Those who have had the honor to approach him, have not been more charmed by the suavity of his manners and the benevolence of his heart, than surprised by the strength of his understanding and the extent of his acquisitions. The Prince was trained in the school of rational and legitimate liberty, long before that sacred name was polluted by the impious and bloody rites of Jacobinism. To the excellence and stability of his principles and the wisdom of his councils, England now looks as to her fleet anchor; and if these are fairly brought into action, she will yet weather the storms of political profligacy and military despotism, whose concussion have shipwrecked the Continental States. We devoutly hope that the Prince will now have influence enough to form a ministry into which he may infuse the spirit of his excellent qualities, while he stands as a shield between it and that secret influence to which the State owes all its misfortunes. Such a ministry would banish discontent and restore harmony and concord at home, and beget respect abroad; without sacrificing one point of national honor, would rescue America from the embrace of France—perhaps win over Russia and even restore peace.
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to the precise cause of this honorable folly; but it is pretty evident that it arose out of the difficulty of apportioning the shares of "infamy attached" to the Scheldt expedition; the expedition of a peaceable general and a fighting cabinet! This admiration, our readers will remember, was formed through the mediation of his royal highness the duke of York, and owed the share of popularity which it enjoyed, more perhaps to the generous feelings, than to the sober judgment, of the nation. Nor was this the only national error to which it was indebted. The people mistook a disposition to war, for capacity in the conduct of it; with unmerited confidence, the nation urged the government to assist the Spaniards in their glorious struggle; but experience has fatally convinced us, that a Junta of drivellers may exist in England as well as in Spain. But these are not times when such associations can exist long in any country. Fallen through imbecility and personal jealousies, a radical change has now become necessary, and it is with infinite satisfaction we find that, in this crisis of the state, his majesty has wisely had recourse to the counsels of the Prince of Wales. Our readers will recollect that till very lately, the Prince had been wholly estranged from the councils of his royal father. This reconciliation, then, is a most auspicious event. It affords a gleam of hope that the tory system, which has prevailed with little intermission throughout the whole of the present long reign, is about to fall with the last remnant of its ministerial supporters. It affords a hope, that that canker worm of the constitution, which the great Chatham declared to exist behind the throne—"a power greater than the throne itself," and which lately with a royal duke avowedly at the head of it, assumed the name of the Family Council—it affords a hope we repeat, that this canker worm has been "scotch'd, if not killed." It has been one of the greatest misfortunes of the Prince of Wales and of the kingdom, that the personal follies of his youth, obscuring the purity and excellence of his political principles, have been exaggerated by his enemies, to serve as foils to set off the decency and decorum which accompanied a system that, but for the personal virtues of the sovereign whose sanction it assumed, would long since been seen in its native deformity.
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