

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IV.]

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1811.

[No. 179.]

SINGULAR CUSTOM.

The Burning of Indian women.
To the Editor of the Enquirer—

SIR—I have lately visited Indostan in Asia, where I had an opportunity of witnessing the ceremony observed by the Gentoos, in burning the women with the dead bodies of their husbands; and although this custom has been mentioned by some most respectable historians, it is, nevertheless, disbelieved by a great many persons in this quarter of the globe. In narrating the fact to some of my friends, as it actually occurred, it seemed to excite a great deal of interest, and considerable astonishment; inasmuch, that I have thought if the crude observations I have thrown together in my journal were worthy a place in your paper, I would make an extract, and give it to you for publication. The annexed transcript is at your service, to use that way, if you choose.

Yours, very respectfully,
RICHD. POVALL.

On the 28th Dec. 1810, I went to view the heathen rights of sacrificing the living with the dead. A respectable native merchant, aged about seventy years, died last evening at ten o'clock. In the moment of expiring, he was taken from his bed, and placed with his legs in the river Hoogly, (a branch of the Ganges) which the natives worship. His relations, each that was near him, took up a small portion of water with the tip of their fingers, and put it to his mouth. In this situation he consigned his soul to eternity. After his death, he was taken back to the house; and this morning at 8 o'clock, carried without the precincts of the city, to be burned on the shores of the river.

The pile on which he was consumed was constructed in the following manner. A small excavation was made in the earth and a log of wood laid each side of it; across these, were laid others of light, dry, small wood, to the height of two feet; over this was spread a layer of dry reeds about six inches thick, and this smeared over with ghee (or butter); over this was spread a covering of muslin, and on that laid the dead body, lengthwise with the river, with his head to the wind, which was north east. By the side of the pile were driven in the earth two stakes, to which were tied long bamboos, so as to overreach the funeral pile. His wife aged about fifty years, was now brought in a close palanquin to the river's edge opposite the corpse of her husband; where she was set down. She went into the water, and prayed about fifteen minutes; she was then clothed in scarlet, and received some rice in the fold of her garment, which she scattered on the ground as she proceeded from the water to the corpse; she walked three times around the pile, prayed, took some mud from the soles of her husband's feet, and crossed herself in different ways; she then took two small lighted lamps, and placed them on the pile, which were afterwards extinguished, and then laid herself on the left side of the dead body of her husband. Wood was immediately placed along side of her, and on this was spread across her, mingled wood and dry reeds to the height of about 2 feet more. The bamboos were now put across this, and the ends held down by two men, to prevent any accident from the convulsive departure of her separating spirit. Dry reeds were placed under and around the pile, and rosin thrown on them.—The torch was now applied to windward directly at her head; and in an instant the whole was in a flame.

Not one sigh escaped, nor did one feature of her countenance indicate dismay. She met her voluntary fate with inflexible fortitude and resigned her soul to Heaven, with the lifeless body of her husband clasped in her arms.

None were suffered to approach her or assist in this superstitious barbarity, but the relations of the deceased, or some of the same religious cast. The pile was consumed to ashes; water was now carried from the river by the relations, and thrown on the ashes, till they were washed from the shore into the river. No emotions of sorrow were seen to trouble the bosoms of the relations, until the flame was communicated to the pile. They then wept, cried aloud, and fell across each other on the ground. They were helped up again and were soon composed; there was nothing any where to be seen like the silence of death: all was noise, disturbance and confusion. The interpid soul of the wretched victim alone

rose magnanimous above the turmoils of life. She was silent! and, with eyes cast down on the ground, modestly accomplished the preliminaries of her destruction.

NOTICE.

AS my son Thomas Bennett has forsaken myself and family, in a most disgraceful manner to himself and much to the dissatisfaction of his parents—This is to forewarn all and every person whatsoever from dealing with him in any manner or case whatever, as I am determined not to pay any of his contracts, nor abide by any bargain he may make after this notice, as he is much under age, & cannot be a judge of what he is doing. I have never given him any thing, nor do I intend to do it until he arrives at full age.
MASON BENNETT,
Jefferson county, Va. Aug. 9, 1811.

Land for Sale.

WILL be sold on the first day of August court, 1811, before Fulton's tavern, in Charles Town, at public sale, to the highest bidder, a Tract of Land, lying on the Shenandoah river, near to and below Keyes's Ferry, supposed to contain ninety-six acres. The terms of sale will be made known on said day. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser. The land will be shewn to any person desirous of viewing it, on application to George North.

GEO. NORTH,
Wm. TATE.

August 9.

50 Cents Reward

FOR apprehending and bringing home Joseph Munson, an apprentice boy who eloped from this place on or about the 5th of June last.
JAMES STUBLEFIELD,
United States' Armory,
Harper's Ferry, August 7, 1811.

Wood for Sale.

ON Thursday the 22d instant, the subscriber will attend at Mr. Fulton's tavern, in Charlestown, from 10 until 11 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of offering for sale a considerable quantity of wood, near Charlestown, in lots, to suit purchasers—when the terms will be more particularly made known by
BUSHROD C. WASHINGTON,
August 2, 1811.

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Jefferson county, on the 29th of July last, a Negro Man who calls himself TOM, about 5 feet 8 inches high, and from appearance 23 or 4 years old, says he is the slave of Mr. Wm. Weather, of Fauquier county, and that he was hired at Mr. Arthur's iron works, about 7 miles from Woodstock, from which place he ran away. The owner is desired to come, pay charges, and take him out.
GILBERT GIBBONS, Jailor.
August 2, 1811.

A Miller Wanted.

I WILL give immediate employment to a miller who understands his business, and comes well recommended for his sobriety, industry and attention to business—No other need apply. A man somewhat advanced in age, who can gain the confidence of his employer and his customers, by his uniformity of conduct, may rely on getting good accommodations, with very extraordinary wages, at Mose's Mill, on Long Marsh, Jefferson county, Virginia.
TH. W. BARTON,
May 10, 1811.

Houses & Lots for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, four or five houses and lots, in Charles Town. They are well situated for tradesmen, and will be sold on reasonable terms.

JOHN ANDERSON,
July 19, 1811.

Hoop Poles Wanted.

The subscriber will give ten dollars per thousand for good hoop poles.
JOHN ANDERSON,
July 19, 1811.

WRITING INK
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Coffee House and Inn.

THE subscriber acquaints his old customers and the public that he has opened a house of Public Entertainment in the house lately occupied by Dr. Cramer, back of the Court House, where he is provided with every thing necessary for the accommodation of those who may please to call on him.

He assures his friends and the public that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.
JOHN ANDERSON,
Charles-Town, July 5, 1811.

Genuine Merino Sheep.

THE subscriber has just received at his Farm, near Shepherd's-Town, and offers for sale,

6 Rams and 18 Ewes,

genuine and full blooded MERINOS of the Cabannas, called Paulais, Negrete and Montarin, as will more fully appear by Royal Authenticated Certificates, attested by the Hon. Don Juan Hookham Frere, Envoy Extraordinary of his Britannic Majesty to his Catholic Majesty, Ferdinand the 7th, and shipped by Alexander Brearly, Esq. Captain of the Royal Spanish Navy.

These valuable animals were selected from the interior of Spain, out of flocks the most celebrated and valuable in all that country; and transported by Richard S. Hackley, Esq. American Consul in Cadix. They are considered the finest ever imported into the United States, and are in most excellent health and condition. The extraordinary fineness of their wool, their gentle and prolific nature, and the very little trouble required in raising them, render them objects of the greatest importance to Farmers who wish to improve their breed of Sheep, and produce wool that will readily command from 3 to 4 dollars per lb. They may be viewed at any time at the Falling Spring Place, and will be sold upon accommodating terms and liberal credit.
JACOB MORGAN.

The above Sheep if not disposed of at private sale, will be sold at public auction, at the court house in Charles Town, on Monday the 26th August, being Jefferson court day.
July 12, 1811.

The Martinsburg Inn.

Michael M'Kewan, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a House of Entertainment in South Queen-street, at the sign of the MARTINSBURG INN,

which he has fitted up for the accommodation of travellers and others. Those who may please to patronize his establishment, may rest assured of being respectfully entertained with the best of liquors, relishes, &c. he has large and commodious rooms.

A single man that would superintend the business and had a few hundred dollars, would meet with a good offer and situation, where something handsome would be made by the establishment and certain other branches that would be attached to it.
Martinsburg, Berkeley County,
Virginia, July 4th, 1811.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY some time in April last, from the subscriber, living in Baltimore, an apprentice boy to the Blacksmith's business named
GEORGE SPANGLER,

about 17 years old, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, light sandy hair, his fore teeth very broad, and has a scar on the top of his head. As he has been absent a considerable time, it is thought unnecessary to describe his clothing. Twenty dollars reward will be given for apprehending and securing said apprentice in any jail in the United States; and giving me information thereof, and the above reward and all reasonable charges paid, if brought home. It is very probable that he is lurking about Harper's Ferry, as his parents reside near that place.

ISAAC SPANGLER.
N. B. All persons are forewarned from employing or harboring said apprentice at their peril.
May 24, 1811.

Four Cents per Pound

WILL BE GIVEN AT THIS OFFICE FOR CLEAN LINEN AND COTTON RAGS.

A Tan-Yard for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale a valuable TAN YARD with all necessary buildings for dwelling and carrying on the business of Tanning in the town of Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia. For terms apply to the subscriber, living in said town.
JOHN DIXON,
June 21, 1811.

Homemade Twill'd Bags, ditto Linen, Cotton and Shoe Thread,

Prime Seal, Copper and Harness Leather, Morocco, Call, H. g. and Sheep, Saddle, Boot Legs, Bar Iron, Steel and Cast-iron Nails, Brads, Springs and Tacks, Cotton, Poplin and Oak Plisk, Paints, Minerals, Lump and Flux Scent Oil, First quality dingo for dyeing a beautiful blue color, quality Madder, Alum and Copperas, and Red Wood, Cotton yarn (from 4 to 12 filling) Fine Fleece Wool, Hops, Hops, and Mackerel, a new Way of completely short by Capt. Jacob Latree, Sec. with a full assortment of

DRY GOODS,

of every description, which they are now selling very cheap.
JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co. by the Market House in Shepherd's-Town.
P. S. Eight Dollars cash per cent more for clean Tanners' Bark, and the highest price paid for all kinds of Hides and Skins.
Shepherd's Town, August 3, 1811.

Jefferson County, to wit,
June Court, 1811.

David Harry, Plaintiff,
vs.
John Stip, and John Stip, junr. Defts.

IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendant John Stip not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly in this behalf, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is an inhabitant of this Commonwealth: On motion of the Plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county: And if after that order the said Defendant do not appear, he be restrained from paying, conveying away, or secreting the debts by him owing to, or the effects in his hands of the Defendant, John Stip, until the further order of this court.

A copy. Teste,
GEO. HITE, Clk.

Jefferson County, to wit,
June Court, 1811.

Abigail Fry, Plaintiff,
vs.
John Fry, acting executor of the last will and testament of L. d. Wick Fry, deceased, David Fry, Daniel Fry, George Fry, Martin Housman and Elizabeth his wife, David Poltz, and Sarah his wife, William Grantham and Susannah his wife, Robert Vance and Catharine his wife, and Adam Long, and Rachael his wife. Defts.

IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendants George Fry and Adam Long, and Rachael his wife, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly in this behalf, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth: On motion of the Plaintiff by her Counsel, it is ordered that the said Defendants do appear here on the fourth Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county: And if after that order the said Defendants do not appear, they be restrained from paying, conveying away, or secreting the debts by them owing to, or the effects in their hands of the Plaintiff, until the further order of this court.

A copy. Teste,
GEO. HITE, Clk.

Jefferson County, to wit,
June Court, 1811.

Abigail Fry, Plaintiff,
vs.
John Fry, acting executor of the last will and testament of L. d. Wick Fry, deceased, David Fry, Daniel Fry, George Fry, Martin Housman and Elizabeth his wife, David Poltz, and Sarah his wife, William Grantham and Susannah his wife, Robert Vance and Catharine his wife, and Adam Long, and Rachael his wife. Defts.

IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendants George Fry and Adam Long, and Rachael his wife, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly in this behalf, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth: On motion of the Plaintiff by her Counsel, it is ordered that the said Defendants do appear here on the fourth Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county: And if after that order the said Defendants do not appear, they be restrained from paying, conveying away, or secreting the debts by them owing to, or the effects in their hands of the Plaintiff, until the further order of this court.

A copy. Teste,
GEO. HITE, Clk.

Jefferson County, to wit,
June Court, 1811.

Abigail Fry, Plaintiff,
vs.
John Fry, acting executor of the last will and testament of L. d. Wick Fry, deceased, David Fry, Daniel Fry, George Fry, Martin Housman and Elizabeth his wife, David Poltz, and Sarah his wife, William Grantham and Susannah his wife, Robert Vance and Catharine his wife, and Adam Long, and Rachael his wife. Defts.

IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendants George Fry and Adam Long, and Rachael his wife, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly in this behalf, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth: On motion of the Plaintiff by her Counsel, it is ordered that the said Defendants do appear here on the fourth Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county: And if after that order the said Defendants do not appear, they be restrained from paying, conveying away, or secreting the debts by them owing to, or the effects in their hands of the Plaintiff, until the further order of this court.

A copy. Teste,
GEO. HITE, Clk.

CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid.
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a page, will be inserted four weeks for one dollar, for one dollar, and 25 cts for every subsequent insertion. Subscribers receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

Trustee's Sale.

WILL be sold, for ready money, on Saturday the 28th of September next, at the Avon Mills, now owned by John Evans, Three Negroes, conveyed to the subscriber, in trust, by John Haynie, to secure the payment of a sum of money due to Elijah Chamberlain.
PETER CLIMA, Trustee.
August 23, 1811.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to the subscriber by John Young, secure the payment of a debt due Jacob Statton, will be sold, on Saturday the 7th day of September next, before the door of Fulton's tavern, a tract of land situated on Isaac's creek, in Frederick county, containing 155 1-2 acres, rich tract of land was conveyed to the said John Young by Ardel Howard of Ann his wife, and Thomas Pye—the terms will be made known on the day of sale.
JOSEPH BROWN, Trustee.
Charlestown, August 23, 1811.

Jefferson County, to wit,
June Court, 1811.

Elizabth W. Lane, Plaintiff,
vs.
John Sheely, & George North, Defts.

IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendant John Sheely not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly in this behalf, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth: On motion of the Plaintiff by her Counsel, it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county: And if after that order the said Defendant do not appear, he be restrained from paying, conveying away, or secreting the debts by him owing to, or the effects in his hands of the Plaintiff, until the further order of this court.

A copy. Teste,
GEO. HITE, Clk.

Jefferson County, to wit,
June Court, 1811.

Abigail Fry, Plaintiff,
vs.
John Fry, acting executor of the last will and testament of L. d. Wick Fry, deceased, David Fry, Daniel Fry, George Fry, Martin Housman and Elizabeth his wife, David Poltz, and Sarah his wife, William Grantham and Susannah his wife, Robert Vance and Catharine his wife, and Adam Long, and Rachael his wife. Defts.

IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendants George Fry and Adam Long, and Rachael his wife, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly in this behalf, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth: On motion of the Plaintiff by her Counsel, it is ordered that the said Defendants do appear here on the fourth Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county: And if after that order the said Defendants do not appear, they be restrained from paying, conveying away, or secreting the debts by them owing to, or the effects in their hands of the Plaintiff, until the further order of this court.

A copy. Teste,
GEO. HITE, Clk.

Jefferson County, to wit,
June Court, 1811.

Abigail Fry, Plaintiff,
vs.
John Fry, acting executor of the last will and testament of L. d. Wick Fry, deceased, David Fry, Daniel Fry, George Fry, Martin Housman and Elizabeth his wife, David Poltz, and Sarah his wife, William Grantham and Susannah his wife, Robert Vance and Catharine his wife, and Adam Long, and Rachael his wife. Defts.

IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendants George Fry and Adam Long, and Rachael his wife, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly in this behalf, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth: On motion of the Plaintiff by her Counsel, it is ordered that the said Defendants do appear here on the fourth Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county: And if after that order the said Defendants do not appear, they be restrained from paying, conveying away, or secreting the debts by them owing to, or the effects in their hands of the Plaintiff, until the further order of this court.

A copy. Teste,
GEO. HITE, Clk.

Jefferson County, to wit,
June Court, 1811.

Abigail Fry, Plaintiff,
vs.
John Fry, acting executor of the last will and testament of L. d. Wick Fry, deceased, David Fry, Daniel Fry, George Fry, Martin Housman and Elizabeth his wife, David Poltz, and Sarah his wife, William Grantham and Susannah his wife, Robert Vance and Catharine his wife, and Adam Long, and Rachael his wife. Defts.

IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendants George Fry and Adam Long, and Rachael his wife, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly in this behalf, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth: On motion of the Plaintiff by her Counsel, it is ordered that the said Defendants do appear here on the fourth Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county: And if after that order the said Defendants do not appear, they be restrained from paying, conveying away, or secreting the debts by them owing to, or the effects in their hands of the Plaintiff, until the further order of this court.

From the Maryland Republican, Extra.

ANNAPOLIS, AUG. 14.

The two following letters are submitted to the candid consideration of every real American. They cannot fail to blast forever the ridiculous charge of "French influence," so often reiterated by the deadly enemies of republican government. The "unexampled wrongs inflicted upon us by the belligerent powers" have drawn our country to an awful crisis. She appeals for support in this hour of trial to the patriotic feelings of all genuine Americans. Shall we then encourage the monstrous pretensions of foreign powers by holding out the appearance of disaffection and division at home, or shall we not rally, firm and united, around the standard of our own country, evincing a determination to transmit, unimpaired, to posterity, those dear and valuable rights which have been handed down to us, consecrated by the blood of our fathers?

Shall idle tales of French influence induce us at a period like this to array the government of the State of Maryland in opposition to that of the union? It cannot be so. The first Monday in September will afford an additional proof to the world, that the Sovereign people are not in reality what a federal member of Congress proclaimed them to be "their own worst enemies incapable of self government."

ANNAPOLIS, AUG. 10, 1811.

Dear Sir,

At this important crisis in our foreign and domestic concerns, nothing can be more desirable than procuring correct information for the people; with this view, therefore, I have taken the liberty to address you, respecting the conduct of our government in the late negotiation with England. It must be known to you, that every exertion is making by the federal party in this state, to impress a belief, on the minds of the people, that the general government has never shown an honest disposition to settle our differences with England on honorable and fair terms; and that French influence, in our cabinet, is the cause of our present embarrassments. To you, then, sir, who have been the acting and active minister in this negotiation, I look with the fullest confidence for an honest and candid development of facts, and knowing the high estimation in which you are held by the unprejudiced citizens of your native state, I am certain that your statement of facts will be confided in, and your opinion duly appreciated—will you therefore have the goodness to answer as soon as your convenience will permit the following queries?

Have you ever discovered on the part of our government a disposition to delay an accommodation with England, on terms honorable to the nation? On the contrary has it not manifested an ardent desire to settle our differences on any terms that were not incompatible with our rights as an independent nation? Have you, in any situation, or under any circumstances, had reason to believe that an accommodation with England did not take place in consequence of French influence or French partiality?

With sincere respect,
I remain your friend,
and fellow citizen,
EDWARD LLOYD.

To W. Pinkney, esq.

ANNAPOLIS, AUG. 13th, 1811.

DEAR SIR—I had this morning the honor to receive your letter of the 10th inst. and have no hesitation in giving an explicit answer to it.

The suggestion that the government of the United States is under "French influence" is so extravagant in itself and does so much violence to probability that it can have no title to credit unless established by the clearest evidence: But I am not acquainted with any, even the slightest evidence in support of that suggestion, and of course do not believe that it has the smallest foundation in truth. My opportunities of knowledge have not been inconsiderable; and I can say with perfect sincerity that so far as the conduct of our government towards France and England has fallen

under my observation, it has appeared to me to be the fair result of purely American views, and the fruit of an unmixed American spirit, I have never had any cause to suspect, and I never have suspected, that severely as your patience has been tried by the unexampled wrongs inflicted upon us by the belligerent parties, it has entertained an undue prejudice against either, in disposing it to just and reasonable accommodation; and I feel entirely confident that its single object in its transactions with both has been to maintain, as they ought to be maintained, the undoubted rights, the honour, and the prosperity of our country.

In my character of American Minister at London, I have seen nothing from our government which did not attest the purity and integrity of its motives, and an honest, and anxious regard for the public good.—Whether the system upon which it has acted in the midst of those unprecedented difficulties, with which the injustice of others has surrounded it, was the best and wisest that could have been adopted, I ought not to undertake to say, that as its servant, I second that system with pleasure because I approved it.

Your excellency will not expect me in this letter to enter into details, forbidden by considerations of delicacy and duly connected with my late mission.

I have the honour to be, with sincere respect and esteem, your excellency's most obedient humble servant,

WM. PINKNEY.
His Excellency Edward Lloyd, Governor of Maryland.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, August 17.

By the arrival this day of the Eric, Robinson, in 38 days from Lisbon, we learn, that the French had succeeded in relieving Badojoz, by a reinforcement of troops, and that such as had not entered, had fallen back to Larena, near Seville. No action had taken place, on the advance of Marshals Soult and Marmont, as the English had taken the precaution to raise the siege and fall back to Elvas; but on the French retiring to Larena, the English had again advanced and invested Badojoz. The Prince of Orange and suite had arrived at Lisbon, from England; and Lord Paget was daily expected. Gen. Beresford was about returning to England. It was reported at Lisbon on the 4th of July, that the advanced army under Gen. Blake had entered Seville on the 28th of June, but it was believed that he would make but a short stay, and return to raise the siege of Cadix. Marshal Soult had detached 20,000 troops to cut off Blake, but his success was considered doubtful. Five transports with troops, under the convoy of a frigate, was entering Lisbon when the Eric came out. It was said to be very sickly at Badojoz and no battles had lately been fought.

By the above arrival we have received London papers to the 27th June inclusive, two days the latest, and Lisbon Gazettes to the 7th of July. Extracts from the London papers follow.
LONDON, June 26.
A gentleman who arrived from Copenhagen yesterday informs us, that according to the accounts received at that city from St. Petersburg, matters were still in suspense between France and Russia; but that a favorable termination of the differences was expected, owing to the state of the latter power's finances. This gentleman had received at Copenhagen a paper purporting to be an official document from France, relative to the complaints of that government against Russia. This instrument demanded of Russia, that she should shut her ports against all trade whatever, until her flag, and that of every other nation, should be respected by Great Britain.

FALMOUTH, JUNE 25.
Sailed the Duke of Kent packet for Halifax and New York; and the Duke of Clarence packet for Lisbon.
COTTENBURGH, JUNE 17.
Our letters from Stockholm speak in

positive terms of war between France and Russia. The Russians are fortifying Aland, where there are 10,000 men. The storm is certainly gathering, and will most assuredly be very severely felt.

The following letter is from a gentleman in an official situation:

COTTENBURGH, June 17.
"Our accounts to-day corroborate what appears in the newspapers, viz. a rupture between Russia and France." Add to these letters the fact of the Danish army having been ordered to hold itself in readiness to march—and the circumstance of so large a portion of the French and Rhenish troops moving towards the frontiers of Poland, and also the circumstance of so many of the French generals having been ordered to Paris. Massena, Mortier, Junot, Ney, and others: Generals who would have been kept in Spain if their services had not been wanted elsewhere. To all these facts we must unite the important omissions in Bonaparte's speech—the omission of all mention of Russia—the rage he vents against us for endeavoring to stimulate other powers against France, and the doubtful indecisive manner in which he speaks of the continuance of peace upon the continent."

The Anholt mail has brought us another proof of the benefits which Sweden is to derive from her new Sovereign, and of the sense she has of those benefits.

WELLSBURGH, JUNE 25.

"A serious insurrection took place among the peasantry in the neighbourhood of Malmo, on the 17th and 18th inst. on account of the conscription; from 12 to 1500 men assembled, armed with scythes, bills, forks, &c.—The military were called in to disperse them: and a dreadful scene ensued, 40 of these peasants were killed, and 130 wounded, besides 200 taken prisoners, the others retired to their homes. Similar acts of insubordination have occurred in other parts of the kingdom, and others visited with death and the severest punishment the law can inflict. It would seem as if these deluded men viewed the conscription not as a measure dictated by motives of national policy and benefit, but as the copy of a similar measure originated by a great continental power, and adopted only from a congeniality of designs and sentiments with that power."

There is a rumor in circulation that sir Joseph York will immediately be dispatched to the coast of America, with a squadron, of which the Vengur, Edinburgh and America, will form a part.

Some letters by the Malta mail announce the important intelligence of peace having been signed between Turkey and Russia.—They add, that an official communication of that event

those ships are not allowed to import articles of French produce in return.

WINDSOR, JUNE 26, 2 P. M.
No alteration has taken place in the king's health for the last three or four days; but from the general composure of his majesty's mind, very favorable expectations are indulged. No bulletin has been sent to town for the last two or three days; but this morning the following was transmitted:

"The king remains much in the same state as he was yesterday, at least there is no alteration for the worse."

Selections from London Papers.
France.—The introduction of the machinery into the woollen manufactures at Vervins, Hodimont, Aix la Chapelle, and Carcassonne, has given new life to the trade of France; and of seven millions of livres to which their exportation to Turkey amounted, before the revolution, they have recovered six millions. These machines were introduced by two Englishmen named Cockerill and Douglas, and the government has bought the property, and given them large premiums for various inventions.

Germany.—A shepherd of the village of Kappel, near Klagenfurt, Carinthia, found accidentally, during the last autumn, a vein of quicksilver: this discovery will in part compensate the Austrian monarchy for the cession of Taria; there has likewise been discovered in Transylvania, a mine of quicksilver which produces annually 700 quintals of that mineral.

Switzerland.—The river Linth, which descends from the Alps to the canton of Glaris, had in 50 years raised its bed 16 feet. This elevation of the soil stopped the course of the river Maag, which was the outlet to the lake of Wallerstein. Hence arose an increase of the waters of the lake, and frequent inundations of the towns of Wallerstein and Wesen; and the whole country covered with stagnated water, became extremely unwholesome. M. Escher, a celebrated mineralogist, of Zurich, at the head of a company, undertook to remedy this mischief, and has succeeded. He constructed a mole of rock stones, 15,000 feet in length—and formed a new channel for the Linth, of 50,000 feet and with roads on the sides.

Italy.—The Academy Della Crusca, at Florence, has been re-established by a decree of the French government. It is to be composed of 12 members and 20 associates. The former are particularly charged with the revision of the Dictionary of the Italian Language, the preservation of the purity of that tongue and the examination of works presented for the prizes offered by former decrees.

Denmark.—Two societies of rural and domestic economy have been formed in Norway, one at Christianna, the other at Asker. Each of them proposes premiums, and publishes essays on subjects analogous to the purpose of their institution. The topographical society of Christianna, has lately been re-organized, and has resumed its labors. The former number of 93 members is increased by 24 in Norway, and 55 in Denmark.

Andrew Olsen Dun, an inhabitant of Overhalden, has attempted to make cloth with the hair of cattle. He has been completely successful, by mixing the hair with wool before it is wrought.

Greece.—The Ionian academy, established at Corfu, has offered a prize of 600 francs, for the best dissertation on the means of rendering the potatoe abundant in that Island, in the shortest possible time, and also of producing an increase of grain. The memoirs may be written in Italian, Latin, Greek or French.

Russia.—The first volume of capt. Krusenstern's Voyage round the World, though printed, is not yet on sale. The author has sent copies to several sovereigns, and learned men of his acquaintance. The atlas contains 66 plates, which will be augmented to 112. A translation of the work into French is preparing. Two editors are publishing, at the same time, at Petersburg, one in the Russian language, and the other in German. Each will form three quarto volumes.

A woman of Bada, in Hungary, passionately attached to dress, lately adorned a travelling Jew, laden with boxes of apparel and trinkets, into her house, and murdered him; when having cut the body in pieces, she conveyed it to the bank of the Danube and left it, notwithstanding to throw it into the river. Some of the stolen property, however, having been offered for sale by her, she was apprehended and

found guilty; but the person assassinated being a Jew, the laws of Hungary only condemned her to perpetual imprisonment, and to receive 25 lashes every three months.

Forty-four gold medals, struck in the reigns of the Emperors Monorius, Valentinian, and Severus, were found last month in a field near Alencon, in France.

NEW YORK, August 23.
Last evening arrived at this port, the ship Henry, capt. Moore, from Plymouth, which port she left on the 2d of July.

Capt. Moore, and his passengers, furnished the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser, with London papers of the 30th June, and a Plymouth paper of the 2d July, from which we make the following extracts.

Capt. M. informs us, that captain Bingham's official account of the affair with the President, was received by the British government, but had not been published.

The king remained much the same, as per last advices.

Captain M. further states, that an embargo was momentarily expected to be laid on all American vessels in British ports.

LONDON, June 29.
Admiral Sir J. Sidney Yorke, one of the lords of the admiralty, is immediately to hoist his flag on board the Fenigear, 74 guns, at Spithead; the Edinburgh and Danemack, of 74 each, and the Pyramus frigate, are also under his command. The utmost exertions are making for the equipment of these ships, and the admiral will leave town directly. America is rumoured to be the destination of this squadron.

They write from St. Petersburg, that the emperor Alexander had sustained a serious injury by a fall from his horse. The blow which he received was on his head, but his life was not considered in danger.

Letters from Memel of the 9th inst. inform us that the French are busily employed in fortifying themselves in all the towns of Prussia of which they are masters; while the Russians, on their side, are not less active in completing the defence of the Polish frontiers.

The affair of the Little Belt and the American frigate, still continues to make a great impression upon the minds of the people in the capital, and as far as we can learn, upon the country at large. It is said the government has received an official dispatch relative to the transaction, from the admiral on the Halifax station, but it did not appear in the Gazette of last night, as was expected. It will probably be kept back until the result of an enquiry upon the subject, by our minister at Washington. Enough, however, may be collected to satisfy any reasonable mind—any man who has the honor and interest of his country at heart, that the conduct of the American was "lawless, unprincipled, and cowardly in the extreme, and cannot be viewed in any other light than a wanton and wicked act of aggression, unless explicitly disavowed, and amply atoned for by the American government."

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 26.
The Porte has hitherto published nothing respecting the catastrophe by which the Pacha of Egypt exterminated, by a single blow, all the Mamelucs; all that we know upon this comes through private letters, according to which the Pacha was forced to adopt this terrible measure in consequence of the mutinies of the Mamelucs. The carnage lasted six hours. Those who escaped the first massacre were sought after with great care, drawn from their hiding places, dragged into the streets and massacred: their wives and children were sold as slaves. The number of Mamelucs who perished in this bloody execution exceeded 1200. This formidable militia reigned a long time in Egypt, where it formed an aristocratic government.

After the conquest of Egypt by Selim I. they ceased to reign but not to trouble the tranquillity of it. The Beys, who were drawn from their body, have frequently reduced the Pacha, who is the governor sent by the Porte, to be the instrument of their will, or the passive witness of their exactions and mutinies.

It was right and proper that this state of things should cease; but we must agree that the means adopted to effect these were violent in the extreme, and make all those who read the detail shudder.

PHILADELPHIA, August 21.

Yesterday arrived the brig Republican, capt. Hill, from Lisbon, by whose attention we are furnished with Lisbon papers to the 9th of July, from which we have only time to translate the following letter of Lord Wellington, dated St. John, July 4.

"Since my last of the 27th ult. the enemy have withdrawn the greater part of his force that he had near Badajoz. On the 21st inst. lieutenant Gen. Cotton, with a part of his cavalry, reconnoitred along the rivers Xevora and Guadiana, to Montijo, and did not meet with any of the enemy, except a small body of infantry and cavalry, with the cavalry of Badajoz, until he arrived at Montijo."

"According to my official information the army of Portugal (late Massena's) is posted on the right of the Guadiana, between Montauche and Merida, maintaining a small post at Montijo. The army under Soult is on the left of the river, (Guadiana) extending his left to Zafra. It is said that a division of his infantry has been detached from the army and marched for Seville. The enemy have withdrawn the train of heavy artillery from Badajoz, with which they took that place, and have sent it to the south.

"The account of the evacuation of Asturias by part of the troops under Bonet, is confirmed; and they have directed their march for the kingdom of Leon. I have accounts from General Selviera, of the 25th ult. announcing the evacuation of Astorga by the enemy, and by accounts from Valladolid, it appears that Marshal Bessiers has left that city, carrying with him all the troops he could collect, and moved towards Rio Seco, from whence he went to Benevento on the 15th ult. and it is said, the next day (the 16th) attacked that city. Their numbers appear to be greater than at first stated.

"I have nothing official of the movements of Gen. Blake, since the 27th, on which day his head quarters were at Alosna, and his advanced guard, under the command of Gen. Balesteros at Cerro."

NEW-YORK, August 19.

By the schooner Susan, capt. M. Goutry, which arrived here yesterday, from Campeche, we have been favored with the following particulars:

About two o'clock on Saturday, (August 16) one mile from Long Branch, with wind S. S. E. the schooner Susan was steering North for Sandy Hook, when a British frigate appeared in sight, 6 miles to the Southward of Highlands standing in. When she came up with the Susan she fired a gun—the Susan then hoisted American colors—the frigate then fired three more guns, and steered to the westward to cut the schooner off. When she got within a cable's length of the Susan, she put her helm hard a port, with the apparent intention to run her down. Seeing this, the pilot of the Susan ordered the helm a starboard, to prevent the two vessels running foul, which was accordingly done. An officer in the frigate then desired the schooner to put her helm hard a port—she had then 6 guns pointed at her on the main deck, and the marines had their muskets ready. The man at the helm, intimidated by these hostile appearances, done as he was ordered, and the frigate came stem on the starboard bow of the Susan, carried away her bowsprit, split the night heads and parted the stem from the butts of the plank to the water's edge. The frigate then sent her boat on board, and the officer said that they took her to be a French privateer, and that they meant to run the Susan down, as he understood there were many on the coast, and a number fitting out in New-York. After a little conversation, the particulars of which will be detailed in the Captain's protest, he left the vessel, and said he would send a boat to her assistance, but when he reached the frigate they made sail and stood to the Southward. In a short time afterwards they fired at & boarded a ship standing to the Southward.

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.—Extract of a letter from a very respectable merchant, to another equally so in this city—dated

"St. Croix, Aug. 1.
"We have certain accounts here of a dreadful insurrection among the Negroes, having broke out in the island of Jamaica—it seems they were aided by the people of St. Domingo, headed by Christophe. This day we hear the town of Kingston is burnt to ashes.—This is a melancholy event, and its effect through the Islands, will be serious and alarming."

Captain Tew, from St. Bartholomew, who arrived here on Sunday last, informs, that since the late destructive hurricane at that place, he had to be falling into the sea, and the crack across had been several days previous to his departure, gradually opening. At the time of his sailing the cavity thus made was about eleven feet wide, which appeared but a small hole. The inhabitants were much alarmed by this singular phenomenon.

ALEXANDRIA, August 22.

Capt. Dyer, of the ship William, arrived at Lisbon on the 15th of July. On the day he sailed, he saw an officer belonging to the allied army, who informed him that there had been a secret engagement between the two armies, in which there had been great slaughter, and that the action had terminated in favor to the allied army. They were still besieging Badajoz.—The Portuguese were in high spirits. It was said Marmont had gone after General Blake in the neighborhood of Seville, and that Beresford was pursuing him. A fleet of transports had arrived from England with a reinforcement of Cavalry for the British army.

A Portuguese gentleman read an account of the above mentioned engagement to capt. Dyer, from a Lisbon paper, with which he seemed greatly pleased; but capt. D. does not recollect any of the particulars.

ACCOUNT OF A GREAT FRESH.

From a Vermont Paper.
On Monday morning the 22d inst. and through the day, (says a communication from Middletown,) we were visited with the most uncommon rain that we ever experienced. The rain was from the S. W. attended with heavy thunder, and the rain fell from twelve to fifteen inches deep, on a level, as decided by vessels standing in situations remote from buildings.—The effects were solemn; small brooks and meandering water courses in a short time increased to rapid rivers; little rivulets changed their courses, carrying large rocks, green trees, &c. before them; high ground was considerably marred, and low lands deluged, and in many places ruined; the soil to a great depth being carried away, and its place supplied by gravel, stones, trees, &c. The fields, which in the morning flushed the hopes of the husbandman, before night were in many instances enveloped in the general devastation. Although it was after six o'clock A. M. the streams became formidable, and soon after, our mills, ten yards and houses, with many dwellings, &c. were carried away with terrifying crashes, and in swift succession, and the fences so much destroyed as to leave our meadows and fields very much in common.—On the stream that comes from Linmouth, Capt. Miner's mills, Capt. O. Brewster's tan works, Esq. Barham's grist-mill and forge, Mr. Hart's house, and the principal part of his and Mr. Hubbard's effects were carried away.—But although this scene was terrific, yet on the centre brook, near the meeting house, which comes from the north part of the town, the calamity was the greatest.—Mr. P. Southworth's house and yard, was totally destroyed. Mr. Semple's house, barn and sheds, the house in which Mr. Corbin lived, with out houses, &c. appertaining to his distillery, Mr. Ford's house, two blacksmith's shops which stood just above the bridge, and a potash that was standing a little below it, were all carried away, and their very foundations totally razed.—Capt. J. Caswell's tavern, occupied by Lieut. Blinn, was so far undermined as to be considered in danger, and consequently to be cleared. Centre Brook has feet years past run under a bridge 8 feet wide and 4 feet high, but the rain cut a channel two hundred & thirty feet wide, and seven feet and ten inches deep on the west, and four feet on the east side, and the current was so rapid that neither man nor beast could stem it. Mr. Corbin's family and thirteen school children were in a house in the midst of this new river; the roaring waters surrounding them, and the foundation of the house swiftly washing away: they raised their supplicating cries for help, but for some time no means were found to aid them. Mr. Corbin beheld his beloved wife, his offspring, and aged honored mother, apparently out of the reach of human assistance, and several parents beheld their children on the apparent verge of

general watery grave, Mrs. Corbin gave up hopes of relief, closed her eyes, and was solemnly commending her trembling charge to God; when the object of her adoration was pleased to direct to means for their preservation. The liberty pole was thought of, obtained, and found to be long enough to reach the island, and men passed over and relieved the women and children, only a few minutes before the house was completely undermined and carried away by the torrent. In this so-mournful scene we have to lament the death of Mr. Orrin Cleveland, who lost his life in attempting the relief of these distressed people. His corpse was taken up the same day entirely divested of its raiment by the impetuous current, and interred the day following.

On the whole to hear the roaring of thunder and the crash of buildings; to behold the falling of trees and the caving in of the banks; to hear the bells from quarter to quarter for help, while human power appeared entirely ineffectual; to behold people fleeing from their houses into the dreadful tempest, with consternation in every countenance and dismay apparent in every view; taken together, it formed a scene that words can never describe.

The writer mentions that the damage cannot at present be estimated. Accounts from Poulitney mention, at the mills on Poulitney river, as far had been heard at the time of writing, were all swept away. Newton's, Marshall's, Howe's, Scott's and John Pope's mills, Rumsey and Drury's works, Fodd's mills and factory, Morgan's mills, a number of dwelling houses and at least twenty barns were carried away. Yet through the mercy of God, only one man, Mr. George Morgan, had been drowned, in that town, that had been heard of. Three were caught in the rivers, which were from forty to sixty rods on each side of them, but by the exertions of the inhabitants, under the favor of a merciful Providence, they were relieved about sunset. The meadows and fields on the banks of the river are greatly devastated; & orchards standing near the former stream entirely swept away. The damage in Poulitney is estimated at 200,000 dollars.

In Wells, the rain began about nine o'clock A. M. Heavy black clouds appeared in the N. E. seeming to threaten a dreadful hurricane, but eventually in a deluge of rain, which overflowed the whole face of the intervale from Linmouth, Vermont, to Whitehall, New-York, sweeping before it all that stood in its way. No estimate has yet been made of the damage sustained at Wells. Among other damage, one house, three mills, one shop, and one potash works, were swept from their foundations in Wells. We have not particularly heard from Castleton, Fairhaven, Whitehall, &c. but report represents the power of the storm to have been very terrible in those quarters. Probably we shall receive communications seasonably for our next.

CHARLES-TOWN, August 30.
Died, on Saturday morning last, Mr. Samuel Davis, of this County.

COMMUNICATION.
CAMP MEETING.
A camp meeting under the direction of the Methodist clergy commenced on Thursday the 22nd inst. on the land of Capt. Moses Smith, contiguous to Smithfield, Jefferson County, Virginia. One hundred and fifty six tents were erected on the ground which displayed much neatness and picturesque appearance, forming a circle on a declivity of a charming piece of wood and gently sloping westward. A view of this novel and beautiful scenery was it is presumed highly gratifying to the merciful and it is hoped had a happy effect on those pious pilgrims, who visited it for the benefit of their souls.

The assembly was vast, perhaps not less than five thousand on sabbath day, yet as much order and decorum were exhibited as could reasonably be expected. Notwithstanding this mode of worshipping a great and benevolent God is censured by many, it is devoutly hoped and believed that many attending this great meeting with the purest motives and that it inspired them with a fresh impulse, to press forward with redoubled ardour & zeal in the straight path of true piety, devotion and catholic faith. Would not the sight of this grand exhibition excited a modern B***** to exclaim—How goodly are thy tabernacles O Jacob and thy tents O Israel.

[Repub. Constellation.

FOR THE REPOSITORY.

Mr. Williams,
When an appeal is made to the judgment of the people of the U. States, it is doubtless the right of every individual to make up his mind, and to express his ideas on the subject matter of such an appeal. And the more frequently this is done, the better, because by an interchange of opinion amongst individuals, public sentiment will be the more easily ascertained. For this reason, and with the hope that others of your readers will also express their opinions in this public manner, I beg leave to occupy a short space in your paper.

In closing his address to the people of the U. States, Robert Smith declares that "to ensure the duration of the Republican Party, as well as to preserve the honor and best interests of the United States, it has become indispensably necessary that our President be a man of energetic mind," &c.—Here sundry questions naturally present themselves, viz. How long has R. Smith been a republican? To what political sect he was attached in the years '98, '99 & 1800? Was he known at all by any respectable portion of the people of the U. States before Mr. Jefferson brought him from obscurity into public notice? What was his political conduct, in relation to parties, after he was thus brought forward? Has he not been publicly accused of patronizing those who were known to be uniformly hostile "to every thing like republican government, & who had been amongst the most strenuous opposers of Mr. Jefferson in the year 1800?" And did he ever dare to reply to such accusations?

But we the people, are nevertheless to believe that this man is now very solicitous "to insure the duration of the republican party!" We are, it is true, very credulous, and have indeed too often been the dupes of fraud and of dissimulation; but this man certainly believes us to be greater fools than we really are. His inflated brain cannot form a correct opinion of our understanding and habits, and therefore, in various parts of his address, he has with so little "decorum" blazon'd forth his own patriotism and meritorious services. Witness the following chaste and modest specimens. "In this undertaking I have an eye to the storm that I will have to buffet." "In my discussions with their respective functionaries [British and French] have invariably had my eye steadfastly on the rights, the interest and the honor of the U. States—Never have I felt a disposition to identify my country with either of the belligerent nations. Never did I abstain from asserting the rights or from vindicating the honor of the U. States!" "But irresistibly impelled as I was by principles and feelings altogether American, I prepared," &c.

That he believes us to be incapable of judging for ourselves is further demonstrated by the fulsome language in which he speaks to us "with great composure" of our good sense, honorable principles and patriotic feelings. "Of the 'manly generous feelings of a brave, honorable, enterprising people, as are the people of the U. States.'" But notwithstanding all this bombast, we can easily discern the cobweb snares that are spread for us; and whilst we despise the paltry contrivance, there is some consolation in believing that on this occasion the public confidence cannot be abused, nor the republican party divided by the puny efforts of this pragmatic egotist.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.
The sterility of his mind, as he had aim to borrow this thought from T. Pickering.

FOR THE REPOSITORY.
The character and late lamentations of T. Pickering have been finely typified by Mr. Gay, in his fable of

THE FOX AT THE POINT OF DEATH.
A Fox in life's extreme decay,
Weak, sick and faint, expiring lay:
All appetite had left his maw,
And age disarm'd his muzzling jaw.
His numerous race around him stand:
To learn their dying sire's command:
He rais'd his head with whining moan,
And thus was heard the feeble tone:
Ah! sons! from evil ways depart:
My crimes lie heavy at my heart:
See, see, the murder'd geese appear!
Why are those bleeding turkeys here?
Why all around this cackling train?
Who haunt my ears for chickens slain?
The hungry foxes round them star'd,
And for the promis'd feast prepar'd:
Where sir is all this dainty cheer?
Nor turkey, goose, nor hen is here;
These are the phantoms of your brain,
And your sons lick their lips in vain.
O! gluttons! say the drooping sire,
Restrain inordinate desire;

Your liq'rish-taste you shall deplore,
When peace of conscience is no more:
Does not the hound betray our pace,
And guns and guns destroy our race?
Thieves dread the searching eye of power,
And never feel the quiet hour.
Old age (which few of us shall know)
Now puts a period to my woe.
Would you true happiness attain?
Let honesty your passions rein;
So live in credit and esteem,
And the good name you lost, redeem.
The counsel's good, a Fox replies,
Could we perform what you advise;
Think what our ancestors have done:
A line of thieves from son to son:
To us descends the long disgrace,
And infamy hath mark'd our race.
Tho' we, like harmless sheep should feed,
Honest in thought, in word and deed:
Whatever hen roost is decreas'd,
We shall be thought to share the feast.
The change shall never be believ'd,
A lost good name is ne'er retriev'd.
Nay then, replies the feeble fox—
(But hark! I hear a hen that clucks,)
Go, but be moderate in your food;
A chicken too, might do me good.

The Grand Western Canal.
To save the expense in the execution of this great National work; a work of the highest interest to the people of N. York, Albany, and particularly to the Landholders, Farmers and Merchants of the western parts of the state, Mr. Fulton has invented a machine for digging or removing earth by means of horses, or a Steam Engine of 8 horses power, and rendered portable, will do the work of one hundred and fifty men. The wages of 150 men may be estimated 120 dollars a day—four men can attend the Steam Engine twelve hours, whose wages will be \$6
Two cords of wood, 2
Total expense \$8

This gives an economy of 112 dollars a day—or for 300 days which the machine would work in a year, the saving in expense would be 33,000 dollars—and five of these machines, which would cost about 30,000 dollars would economise 168,000 dollars a year.

Engines of this kind which expedite work, and save great expense, are of the utmost importance in this young country where laborers are scarce and the wages high. If by any kind of machinery the great expense of cutting canals can be diminished, canals will be multiplied in proportion to the facility of making them, and the nation will be benefited to the amount of millions a year.

We ought to congratulate ourselves, that another star is added to the constellation of independence. The Caracas was declared an independent state, on or about the 4th July—We presume the whole of Venezuela is included.

The following is the effusion of the federal editor of the Balance, printed in Albany, who, stripping off every vestige of an American character, openly avows hostility to our happy emancipation from Britain. It would be happy for this country if all of the same class of British advocates, would come out as plain and shew their real character.

"False patriotism produced the American revolution. The mad-caps, who were more instrumental in fomenting it, came off shabby enough at last. Some lost their lives, others their property, others their health and limbs, and are cripples and invalids to this day. Had they wisely remained in their chimney corner like myself and a few others that I could mention, they would have saved life, property, and limbs; and would at this moment have found themselves in comfortable circumstances instead of poverty, misery and rags!"

Wm. Post.
Extract of a letter from a friend lately returned from a journey to the state of Ohio.
"My route from Cincinnati was out north, crossed the Great Miami to the west, thence up to Dayton and up Mad River to the Yellow Springs, by Davis's Mill, crossed three branches of Paint Creek, thence across Deer Creek to the town of Jefferson, on the Pickawa Plain, which is seven miles long and three miles wide, on high level ground with a luxuriant soil, covered with natural grass, where there never was a tree since the memory of man. On this plain I saw two hundred acres of wheat in one field, the most beautiful sight I ever saw. The last year there were 47 1-2 bushels to an acre, taken off the same land."

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the tract of land whereon I now live, lying on Bullskin branch, in the county of Jefferson, Virginia, about five miles from Charles town, containing 526 1-4 acres—There is no land in the county in which this tract possesses greater natural advantages than this tract—The bullskin, one of the finest streams in the county, passing nearly through the middle of the land the whole length of it, affording a mill seat inferior to few in the state, with a fall of 22 feet, and watering nearly 20 acres of meadow, now in a good state of improvement; and 20 acres more can be made at a small expense. There are on the premises a comfortable dwelling house, a large and convenient barn, with stables under the whole, a large collection of well chosen fruit trees, and all necessary out buildings. Any person disposed to purchase may know the terms by application to me, or in my absence to Henry Gantt.

JOHN GANTT, jun.
August 30.

BEATTY'S NEW IMPROVED
Threshing Machine and Fan.
THIS machine is now complete, and answers the utmost expectations of the Inventor and those persons whom he has furnished with it. The saving of labour by this machine is immense in threshing every kind of grain. It threshes and cleans with perfect cleanliness, with very little injury to the straw, and it works with ease. Two men with one horse has threshed and cleaned from 80 to 120 bushels of wheat in one day. This machine is in no wise complicated, and is made of such firm and durable materials that it is not liable to get out of repair. The total expense of both threshing and cleaning will not exceed 220 dollars. Several of these machines have been built and in full operation in the following states and counties, and have been fully inspected by a number of gentlemen of mechanical judgement, who have borne testimony to the same, and is allowed by them to be one of the most valuable machines ever yet offered to the public, viz.

Thomas Wilkins & James Sloan, esqs. of Gloster county, New Jersey; Mr. Allen, of the state of Delaware; William Alexander and Richard Thomas, esqs. of the state of Maryland—Mr. John Johnson, and Mr. Isaac Ains, of Pennsylvania; and Mr. Oliver Evans, of Philadelphia.

Full satisfaction and a description of the machine will be given to every Farmer, on applying to Mr. JACOB FISHER, Mill-Wright, Charles town, Jefferson county, Virginia.

August 30.

Middle-Town Races.
ON Wednesday the 25th of September next, will be run for over a handsome course in view of said town, a purse of Sixty Dollars, free for any horse, mare or gelding in the United States, four mile heats and repeat, carrying weight for age, agreeably to the rules of the Jockey Club.

On Thursday the 26th, will be run for over the same ground, a purse of Forty Dollars, free as above, three mile heats and repeat, the winning horse the preceding day excepted.

On Friday the 27th, will be run for over the same ground, a handsome Sweepstake, free as above, the winning horse the preceding days excepted.

No person or persons will be permitted to erect a Booth on or near the ground, except they pay Ten Dollars to the purse. Regular judges to be chosen for each day's running, to end any disputes that may arise—four horses to start each day, or no race.—Three dollars entrance each day, or double at the post for each horse.

WILLIAM MASLIN,
ABRAHAM BELL,
Managers.

August 23, 1811.
Homemade Twill'd Bags,
Ditto Linen, Cotton and Shoe Thread,
Prime Sash, Upper and Harness Leather,
Morocco, Call, H g, and Sheep Skins,
Boot Legs, Bar Iron, Steel and Castings,
Nails, Brads, Springs and Tacks, 3 4 inch
Poplar and Oak Plank, Paints, Medicines,
Lamp and Flex Seed Oil, First quality Indigo
for dyeing a beautiful blue colour, First
quality Madder, Alum and Coppers, L g
and R-d Wood, Cotton yarn (twist and
filling) Fine Fleece Wool, Bacon, Hams,
Shad, and Mackerel, a new Wagon, com-
pletely shod by capt. Jacob Haynes, &c. &c.
with a full assortment of

DRY GOODS,
of every description, which they are now
selling very cheap.
JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co.
by the Market House in Shepherd's Town,
Shepherd's Town, August 2, 1811.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IV.]

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1811.

[No. 180.]

The following is a moral lesson elegantly expressed:

Brightrose the morn: a spicy gale
Breath'd o'er the shelter'd Indian vale,
When Isabel, pure Nature's child,
Explor'd the hill and forest wild,
Loose flow'd her locks and silken vest,
As soft the breezes fann'd her breast.

On a near hillock's sun-gilt side,
A snake display'd his scaly pride,
Evolv'd from his graceful fold,
His sides were gay with green & gold:
The maid admir'd the stranger guest,
And fondly plac'd him in her breast.

A while secure, and warmly laid,
He lightly round her bosom play'd;
And rais'd his head in sportive guise,
And darted lightnings from his eyes;
Transported she the snake caress'd,
And strain'd him closer to her breast.

But soon the luckless maiden found
The horrors of the poisoned wound,
She felt the chilling dews of death,
The creeping pulse, the struggling
breath,
And, dying, mourn'd the hour she
prest
The glittering stranger to her breast.

Extract from Miss Owen's "patriotic Sketches."

"While the English peasant employs the hour succeeding his attendance at church, in the perusal of some religious tract, the Irish peasant devotes himself to an exercise which may render him a less pious, but certainly forms him to be a more serviceable member of the community.

"Although the fare of Sunday seldom rises beyond the accustomed potatoes and milk of the rest of the week, some few half-pence are always spared from the house-hold purse, to purchase the pleasures which the Sunday cake bestows. The young and old of both sexes, for miles round the neighborhood, hasten to enjoy the pleasures of it. Sometimes it is carried off by the best dancer, and sometimes by the archest wag of the company. At a little distance from this standard of revelry, is placed its chief agent the piper. I have been a spectator on some of these occasions, and have invariably observed their inordinary passion for dancing. Thus passes away the Sabbath of an Irish peasant—the first hours of the day are devoted to religion—the rest to the enjoyment of such pleasures as lie within the limited scope of his acquisition. Sometimes led by the light of nature, sometimes restrained by the shades of prejudice; alternately governed by truth and error, man's conduct is only to be judged by the circumstances under which he is reared. The rigid principles of Calvinistical faith; the strict observance of Lutheran piety; may condemn this festive mode of passing that day, particularly devoted to the being who made it the sacred season of his own repose: but whether the happy overflowings of a cheerful, humble heart, blest and blessing in the short sweet season of its transient felicity; or the sombre meditation of systematic piety, periodically indulged, according to the letter of the law, is the incense that smells sweetest to heaven, is for him alone to judge to whom all hearts are known."

Story of a remarkable Beggar.

A Beggar to all appearance maimed and miserable, though in reality a hale fellow, but rather inclined to laziness, took his stand in Aldersgate street, London, where he asked charity from all passers for many years.—There was something so winning in the fellow's address, that he was rarely unsuccessful in procuring something from the passers by.—Among others, one gentleman, a humane merchant, who passed every day thro' that street, constantly and without failure every morning, after hearing the charity-whine, gave some small matter.—At last the merchant disappeared, and was not seen in the street for several months. After a while the beggar happened to fall in with his old benefactor, dressed rather shabby.—He immediately inquired the cause of his not having walked his wonted routs for so long a time.—Ah, Mr. Lazarus, (said the merchant) I met with some losses at sea—my vessels were taken—my credit was gone, and I no longer would come your way.—Sir, (said the beggar) how much money would set you afloat again?—Why Lazarus, I believe about one thousand pounds might put me forward again in a small way—the beg-

gar instantly stepped into an adjacent house, and brought out a parcel of bank notes to that amount.—There, sir, (said he) take the reward of your former charity towards me—if you can ever repay me, it is well—if not, you must not trouble your head about the matter—your trade may turn out unsuccessful, but I can always beg.

STATE PAPER.

A SET OFF.
The following despatch (as old-fashioned Tories have it) is among other documents of the same cast in the *Rutland Herald*, and without doubt is equally authentic with the various French state papers lately promulgated by the federal editors.—The discovery of the important disclosure was scarcely more wonderful than the finding of the diplomatic correspondence between France and America, said to have been taken up by the [English] Torpoint pilot-boat in the Sound. We reserve the accompanying confidential letter to match the next fabricated document the federalists give us. Our Vermont diplomatist deserves much credit for his ingenuity, though we don't pretend we have any writers so well qualified by assiduity and experience in fabrications as the authors of some of the pretended French papers.

From the Herald.

It has frequently been reported that his majesty has, for a long time, persisted in signing his name "GEORGE NAPOLEON!" The following paper, which is under his own sign manual abundantly proves the fact. It seems to have been drawn up in one of the intervals of returning reason, with occasional directions of discernment and reflection.
To the Hon. Timothy Pickering esq. &c. GEORGE NAPOLEON, Dei Gratia.
No. 117, Madison Palace Jan. 2, 1811.
FRIEND TIMOTHY,
Our royal self, being about to depart, for a few days, to the northern part of Hindoostan, for the purpose of walking on the terrace of the Great Mogul, has condescended to address you, our dearly beloved, in our own royal hand.

Dear Timothy, be faithful, as you ever have been; you shall not lose your reward. My affairs are here on the decline, and I must depend on foreign aid. To the people of the United States, I have been long looking, as to children, but a majority have for a long time deceived me. I have hopes in future. Had the government of the United States continued their restrictions on my commerce under your good offices, there must have been a complete revolution in my favor. They have laid new restrictions; now is the time. No money shall be wanting for presses and types. Be continual in your clamor against the democrats. Make great show of resistance. Devise ways to smuggle my goods.—Defend the violations of the laws. The people will soon become weary with them. Bully the government. Tell them that they dare not carry the laws into execution. This, you see, will excite their pride, and cause the democrats to be more furious, and by and by, Timothy, it will be too late for them to recant. They will flat down. He! he! I want to have you prove that Jefferson, Madison, and the whole of the great democrats are now in the pay of Bonaparte. This has a grand effect. Prove that they will give up the country to him, whenever he comes.—Should you fail in proof you write authentic documents, cause my vessels to go out of your harbors and return to other ports immediately, with "intercepted dispatches," direct from France, this will be a noble way. I have also engaged my officers in Spain to send you DISPATCHES, which they will swear they seized in the pockets of French messengers, travelling through Spain to America! This will give you a timely aid. That's the way, Tim! Hit 'em, hit 'em, I say—Tim, hit 'em. Curse the democrats, curse 'em, curse 'em; huzza, huzza, George Napoleon.

There are certain clergy, about Boston, of eminent service in the royal cause. Tell them they are not forgotten. I have a number of bishoprics, which afford some noble stations for the faithful. They merit more than royal bounty. You must praise 'em; flatter 'em; tell 'em our royal self stands a witness to their exertions.—Ah! I love 'em dearly, dear souls, How they stick to us!
Dear Tim, I have hit upon another expedient. Look to it, look to it. I want to have the Americans think I am

going to war with them. They are not prepared for war, perhaps I may give them a fright. But, above all things, I want to have them think they are the aggressors. If there should be a war, by all means get an important military command. You know how you fixed that matter at Lexington. A word to the wise. I hardly know how to make a beginning; but, I believe, I shall follow your advice, contained in dispatch No. 135, dated Dec. 24th 1810; in which you give me the assurance, that most of the federal leaders are ready to follow wherever you lead. Good! I have long been endeavoring to bring matters to this situation. I refused to fulfill the engagements, of Erskine, because the democrats thought they gained immense advantages, depending upon my friends to prove I was right, which they have done to my highest approbation. I impressed their senses, seized their vessels, and provoked them every way I was able; but the dastardly cowards dare not resent my conduct. I shall now order my ships of war to attack every vessel of the United States! I mean they first shall give chase. If the ships of the U. States seem preparing for action, they are to fly in their turn. This will excite jealousy in the American Officers; they will be anxious to learn the causes of the first hostile appearance. This will draw them into a chase, which you can easily prove they have no right to do.—Belligerents have a right to chase and hail neutrals; but they have no right to chase and hail belligerents. If this does not answer the purpose, my vessels are ordered to go into the very harbors of the United States, where their ships of war may happen to be, and seize some vessels under some pretext, or impress some of their people; this will enrage the American officers; they, perhaps, will immediately attempt to rescue the vessels and men; my vessels will endeavor to avoid them, this will bring on a chase. You can easily prove that to be a good cause of war in them. You can prove, if I send a ship of the line into the harbor of New York, and bombard the city, burn the shipping, and then attempt to sail out, the ships of war of the United States have no right to interfere, because they will then have to chase a belligerent. Ten to one the rascals would do it. Be then on your post. Prove then, the democrats want and will go to war with me. Prove that I will send, in my rage, one hundred ships of the line, and burn every city from Georgia to Maine. Then draw down go the democrats. I'll do great things for America. Then I'll have you go to war with France under my directions.—I've long wanted this, but democrats want the management themselves. Their war will do no good. I want 50,000 to go to Spain, to relieve my dear subjects.—They, poor souls, have had hard times. Then, dear Tim, all things will go on swimmingly. Look to it, look to it, Tim.—George Napoleon will astonish the world yet. Just got his old carcass upset by Doct. Willis; only thirty-two years old; a good deal younger than Bonaparte. Mean to get me a younger wife than he has; lived with my old crab-stick long enough; poky fools for children, can't go alone till they are ten years old. Bony's boys fight like devils fore they are six months old. Oh dear! oh dear! Whew! there I go, go—slam bang, how we fix 'em; Walcheren, Corunna, Talavera. How the French dogs run, run—at us. They'll have us neck and heels. Parliament have run mad—Ireland, Scotland, and the Bank of England have run away; and the damned old national debt will squeeze my g—s out. Here I be,
GEORGE NAPOLEON.
(Confidential.)

NOTICE.

AS my son Thomas Bennett has forsaken myself and family, in a most disgraceful manner to himself and much to the dissatisfaction of his parents—This is to forewarn all and every person whatsoever from dealing with him in any manner or case whatever, as I am determined not to pay any of his contracts, nor abide by any bargain he may make after this notice, as he is much under age, & cannot be a judge of what he is doing. I have never given him any thing, nor do I intend to do it until he arrives at full age.
MASON BENNETT.
Jefferson county, Va. Aug. 9, 1811.

BLANK DEEDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

To the Afflicted.

The Original Family Medicine,
Continued to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the Proprietors, No. 93, Pat. street, Baltimore.
MICHAEL LEE, & CO.
ANN FRAME, Charlestown, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, &c.
Lee's Elixir, for violent colds, coughs, &c.
Lee's Infallible Aque and Fever Drops.
Lee's worn destructive Lozenges.
Lee's Tenth Obintment, warranted to cure by one application.
Lee's Grand Restorative, for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Symplice, further improved.
Lee's Persia Lotion, for letters and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mocha, for the Rheumatism, &c.
Lee's Eye-Water.
Lee's Damask Lip Salve.
Lee's Corn-Plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of tooth-aches.
Lee's Tooth Powder.
To country merchants and others who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given, by the proprietors.
37 To detect counterfeiters, observe each article has on the outside wrapper the signature of MICHAEL LEE & Co.
At the places of sale, my best genuine Pamphlets containing a full description of these length prevents their being otherwise inserted.
June 14, 1811.

50 Cents Reward

FOR apprehending and bringing home Joseph Mason, an apprentice boy who eloped from this office on or about the 5th of June last.
JAMES STUBBLEFIELD,
United States Army,
Harper's Ferry, August 7, 1811.

The Martinsburg Inn.

Michael McKewan,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a House of Entertainment in South Queen-street, at the sign of the MARTINSBURG INN,
which he has fitted up for the accommodation of travellers and others. Those who may please to patronize his establishment, may rest assured of being respectfully entertained with the best of liquors, relishes, &c. he has large and commodious rooms.
A single man that would superintend the business and had a few hundred dollars, would meet with a good offer and situation, where something handsome would be made by the establishment and certain other branches that would be attached to it.
Martinsburg, Berkeley County, Virginia, July 4th, 1811.

Coffee House and Inn.

THE subscriber acquaints his old customers and the public that he has opened a house of Public Entertainment in the house lately occupied by Dr. Cramer, back of the Court House, where he is provided with every thing necessary for the accommodation of those who may please to call on him.
He assures his friends and the public that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.
JOHN ANDERSON.
Charles-Town, July 5, 1811.

A Tan-Yard for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale a valuable TAN YARD with all necessary buildings for dwelling and carrying on the business of Tanning in the town of Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia. For terms apply to the subscriber, living in said Town.
JOHN DIXON.
June 21, 1811.

Jefferson County, to wit: In Court, Jan. Court, 1811.
David Harry, vs. John Stip, and John Stip, junr. Debts.
IN CHANCERY.
The Defendant John Stip not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, the rules of this court, and it appears to the satisfaction of the court that the Plaintiff of this Court was on the 10th day of the month of August, 1811, in pursuance of the said act of assembly, do hereby order that the said Defendant John Stip be restrained from paying any money away, or secreting the debts by him owing, or the effects in his hands, or in the hands of John Stip, until the further order of this court.
A copy. Teste GEO. HYDE, Clk.

CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one the expiration of the year. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid.
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a page, will be inserted four weeks to subscribers for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. Subscribers receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

Some weeks ago we gave a speech Bonaparte to the French merchants; and which period, other versions of it, have been circulated. The following is said to be one of the most accurate reports of it, as furnished by a merchant who was present: our readers will perceive that it differs a little, but essentially, from our present report.
[The Emperor at the meeting of the council of commerce.

I have deliberately weighed my reasons with those of England, my situation with hers, and the balance was decidedly in my favor. I have offered peace upon honorable conditions, I have gone so far as even to offer to give Holland. She was not at all disposed to listen, and I have proved to her that though I menaced her with ruin, I should advance nothing which I could not put in execution. I have the means of equipping many vessels, & of repairing the losses, checks & checks) they might experience. It is not with ambitious views that I have united all the coasts of the North with France, I owed it to the system blockade which I have established by decrees of Berlin, and which I desire to have observed with the most strict severity. See me then master of the coasts of the Baltic, (it appeared that there was a little murmur, which I immediately proceeded.) Yes, dearest, I am, and always will be master of the Baltic. The emperor of Russia is not indeed as yet caused my desires to be observed in his ports, but I will ere six months, or I declare against him. Since Tilsit, what prevented my march to Petersburg? that which I did not do. I can do yet. The struggle with England is distressing. I know it—but the issue cannot be doubtful. My resources are real, they are from territorial revenues, and those of my enemy rest only on credit, and of course as illusory as the feeble basis of commercial operations on which they are founded. I have now in my coffers 200 millions, (he repeated, stamping with his feet) 200 millions, which shall be better employed in purchasing sugar and coffee and cocoa—they shall serve to say the power of those who have these only for the representatives of power. I am not ignorant in pursuing my system with vigor, many fortunes will be ruined; but they be those only who have been so imprudent as to make speculations beyond their means, or have chosen to become the bankers and agents of England. Sons of Martin, sons of Andre, here present! you furnish an example—all those who follow the same course will have the same loss. I was king of Bordeaux or of Marseilles, or indeed of Holland, I should probably act as others have done, but I am at the head of a great empire, and of a numerous population, and it is not for me to sacrifice the general good to serve a few towns.

"All Europe has been too long tributary to England—her monopoly should be destroyed, and it shall be so. If I was only Louis XIV. she might yet a long time contain the force of France, but I have many more means than the greatest of her (see) kings, and all shall be employed to effect her fall."
Speech of Bernadotte, prince regent of Sweden, on the occasion of a revolt of the inhabitants of Wermoden, in consequence of the order for enforcing the conscriptions.

The king received with the deepest affliction, the intelligence of the criminal outrages which have taken place in Wermoden. If his majesty had not yielded to those emotions of clemency, which influence his conduct on all occasions, he would have declared your exile out of the constitution, and affixed to the inhabitants the seal of general reprobation.
The king has not commanded any thing to be done contrary to the laws. He has only caused to be enforced a resolution of the states of the kingdom, sanctioned and approved by himself.—His majesty has therefore a right to exact the strictest obedience. The season of disorder is passed; the reign of the laws must begin.
The king being empowered to levy 50,000 men, in conformity to the resolution of the states, for the recruiting of his army, has required only 15,000, because he thought the latter number amply sufficient for the defence of the country.
And do you presume to put a false construction upon the paternal motives of his majesty? Had your ancestors been no better patriots than you, Sweden would now have been under a foreign yoke. I would put this question to you: have you a mind to remain, as you are—free and independent Swedes?
I am a true Swede in my heart. I was summoned to this country by the united voice of the nation and of the king. I came with confidence to protect and defend you; but if any one dare resist the execution of orders, the guilty shall be struck by the arm of the law, as promptly as if he was struck by fire from Heaven. I will for a moment put myself in your situation.—You still cherish a remembrance, tho' a melancholy one, of the venerable Landtvarn, who beheld the death of one of his sons; he, indeed, might have been excused for giving reluctantly his consent to abandon another to the same fate. You have no such excuse—and I repeat what I have already said if the interest of the state required your sons to march, which it is not likely to be the case immediately, I am ready to march at their head, and they shall be treated with parental tenderness.

Banish then your groundless apprehensions and always bear in mind that the most effectual mode of preserving the independence of your country, is to be prepared to repel foreign aggression. I know it—but the issue cannot be doubtful. My resources are real, they are from territorial revenues, and those of my enemy rest only on credit, and of course as illusory as the feeble basis of commercial operations on which they are founded. I have now in my coffers 200 millions, (he repeated, stamping with his feet) 200 millions, which shall be better employed in purchasing sugar and coffee and cocoa—they shall serve to say the power of those who have these only for the representatives of power. I am not ignorant in pursuing my system with vigor, many fortunes will be ruined; but they be those only who have been so imprudent as to make speculations beyond their means, or have chosen to become the bankers and agents of England. Sons of Martin, sons of Andre, here present! you furnish an example—all those who follow the same course will have the same loss. I was king of Bordeaux or of Marseilles, or indeed of Holland, I should probably act as others have done, but I am at the head of a great empire, and of a numerous population, and it is not for me to sacrifice the general good to serve a few towns.

I have beheld with satisfaction the contrition you have manifested in your countenances, which experience has taught me to decypher; your consciences, I perceive, accuse you, and I am satisfied that your minds are not corrupted. You have been under a momentary delusion, and suffered yourselves to be the victims of misconception and misrepresentation.

I will beseech the king to extend his clemency to you, and to bury what has just happened, in oblivion, in consideration of your prompt submission; but I admonish you to prove, by your subsequent demeanour, that you were worthy of such a signal mark of the royal bounty.

I do not desire to know the names of those who took a part in the late disturbances, but I shall always hold in grateful remembrance such of the inhabitants of Wermoden as have proved themselves to be good Swedes; and happily their number greatly exceeds those of an opposite description.
To convince you of a wish to draw a veil over recent occurrences, I propose ere long to pay you a visit, accompanied only by my son; no guard shall attend me, being confident that my best security is in your affections.

A fatal Practice.—Dr. Waterhouse, of Boston, in one of the late college lectures, stated an alarming fact, viz. that instances of depraved health had increased and were increasing among the scholars, and that there were more hectic and consumptive complaints within three or four years past, than for upwards of 20 years previous. The cause of this declining health being sought for, it was found to originate principally from an indolent or sedentary habit, brought on and continued by the custom of smoking cigars.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

New-York Aug. 27.

From France.—The schooner Purse, Turner, arrived at this port yesterday in 32 days passage from Bordeaux; sailed the 22d ult.

By this vessel we learn, that news of the Little Belt affair, and the sailing of sir Joseph York's squadron for America, had reached Paris. Upon the receipt of this pleasing information, the emperor immediately gave permission to several American vessels to return home. No material change had taken place; and it was expected that every matter in dispute would be amicably adjusted on the arrival of Mr. Barlow; and that the enormous duties on imports would probably be lessened, as war between England and America was expected.

The supercargo of the Purse has despatches for Constantinople. The Osman, with gen. Turreau, had arrived in France. King Joseph had gone again to Spain, to be followed by 80,000 French troops. They had no idea in France of a war with Russia.

We have received French papers to the 16th of July, which contain the particulars of the rencontre between the President and Little Belt.

Under the Paris head of the 9th, it is mentioned that Soul was before Badajoz the 21st of June; that the siege of that place was raised; and of the junction of the army of the South, late Massena's.

Count Suchet announces, under date of the 29th June, the capture of Tarragona, after a siege of 2 months and five successive assaults; and of the destruction of its garrison of 18,000 men of the best troops of Spain, 4000 were killed in the city; 10 or 12,000 attempted to save themselves by passing over the walls into the country; 1000 were sabred or drowned; nearly 10,000 (of whom about 5000 were officers) are prisoners; and nearly 1500 wounded in the hospitals; 20 standards taken; 40,000 bullets and bombs; and 500,000 lbs. of powder and balls. Among the prisoners are the governor, and 3 field marshals.

From England.—The ship Herald, Price, sailed from Liverpool the 9th of July. The London papers received by this ship are to the evening of the 6th. Liverpool of the 7th, and Lloyd's lists of the 5th July.

The captain and passengers inform us, that the opinion was prevalent in England that there would be war with this country. Captain Price has despatches for the British minister, Mr. Foster. Along with the American despatches, he received the following curious letter from Mr. Murray:

American Consulate, Liverpool, July 8.
Sir—You have two despatches for the department of state, No. 1. and 2. In case of war, and you be brought by a British cruiser, you will sink No. 1. Rear admiral sir Joseph York, with three 74's, a frigate and a sloop, sailed from Portsmouth the 5th of July, for the coast of America. He probably succeeds admiral Sawyer on the Halifax station.

LONDON, JULY 1.

We received this morning Philadelphia and New York papers of the 27th and 28th May. They contain accounts of the engagement between the Little Belt and the President, asserting still that the former fired first (an assertion which captain Bingham positively contradicted) and adding that the Little Belt struck her colors, an equally false assertion. These papers boast highly of the gallantry of captain Rodgers, and misrepresent the force of the Little Belt, stating her to carry 28 thirty-two pounders. She is but an 18 gun ship, and the President a large 44.

A report is mentioned of an action between the Guerrier and the United States frigate, commodore Decatur, but it was not believed. We subjoin some extracts from these papers. The insolent tone of the Americans must be lowered. The Philadelphia paper says, the action is decisive of the wishes of the nation. Be it so. As America will have war, war she shall have.

The Monitor of the 27th has extracted from our paper the account of the action between the Little Belt and the President but it makes no observations upon it.

The Beaufort packet, capt. Norris, is arrived with the Anholt mail and several passengers. Private letters report, that in consequence of the conference between sir James Saumarez and the Swedish general Trevast, the detained property at Carlsham will be principally restored to the claimants, but that it will have to pass into condemnation, pro forma. It is also understood that in the neighborhood of Schoen, in the southern part of Sweden, the inhabitants are in a state of revolt, owing to the recent conscription law that has been passed; and in consequence numbers of the young men are emigrating. The object of this measure is not positively accounted for. Some think that it is preparatory to hostilities with the Danes; others that it is to enable the Swedes to make common cause against the French.—There is but little doubt that there is an increasing good understanding between us and the northern powers.

German papers to the 18th ult. received on Saturday, are wholly silent on the subject of war between France and Russia; but they contain an article of some interest from Leipzig. The merchants of that place, it appears, were suspected of having great quantities of English manufactures and colonial goods in their possession, smuggled from the Russian territory. On the representation of the French minister at the Saxon court, they were ordered to make an unreserved declaration of the merchandise in store. The delivery of the return as an especial favor was postponed from the 29th May to the 1st inst. The result is stated to be, that contraband property to the value of four millions of florins was declared, all of which has been seized for the service of the state.

His majesty's sloop Spy, of 16 guns, was to sail yesterday from Portsmouth for the coast of America, with charts of the different harbours, soundings, &c. on the shores of the United States. The Spy also brings out pilots acquainted with the American harbours. We stated last week, that rear admiral sir Joseph York, is to proceed with a squadron for that quarter. This gallant officer is expected at Portsmouth on Wednesday, to hoist his flag on board the Vengeur of 74 guns, captain Brown. The ships which we understand, have received orders to put themselves under his command, are the Vengeur, 74, (flag ship) Danmark, 74, captain Bisset; America, 74, captain Josias Rowley; Edinburg, 74, captain Rolles; Pyramus frigate, captain Dashwood; and Rover, captain Finley. This small squadron is large enough to blow the whole American navy out of the water. Its departure, however, will depend upon the conduct of the government of the United States respecting the late affair between the Little Belt and the American frigate President. We have already stated our opinion upon this subject. Government are supposed to be in possession of capt. Bingham's report of the action. It would be idle to discuss the merits of the case until the account is laid before the public.

Captain Bingham, who lately acted with so much propriety, as well as spirit, in vindicating as far as he was able, the honor of the British flag, in his engagement with the United States frigate President, is captain Arthur Butt Bingham, son of the rev. Dr. Bingham, and deacon of London, brother to major Bingham, 1st foot guards, and lately appointed to the Little Belt sloop of war, by the right hon. Charles Philip York, first lord of the admiralty.

JULY 3.

Sir Joseph York hoisted his flag yesterday on board the Vengeur at Portsmouth, (a name appropriate to the object of his mission) and the squadron under his command will sail for the coast of America to-morrow or Friday.

Lord Stanhope's bill for preventing guineas from being received for more than 21 shillings, and for preventing bank-notes from being received for less