

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VIII.]

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1815.

[No. 379.]

SABBATH—By GRAHAM.

How still the morning of the hallowed day!
Nute is the voice of rural labor—loud
The ploughboy's whistle and the milkmaid's song.
The scythe lies glittering in the dewy meadow,
Of tilled grass, mingled with fading flowers,
That yestern morn'gloom'd waving in the breeze,
The faintest sounds attract the ear—the hum
Of early bee, the trickling of the dew,
The distant bleating, midway up the hill,
Calaness seems thronged on yon moving cloud,
To him who wanders o'er the upland lea,
The blackbird's note comes mellow from the
dale.

And sweeter from the sky the pladsome lark
Writhes his heaven-vented wings; the lulling brook
Murmurs more gently down the deep sunk glen;
While from yon lofty roof, whose chimney smoke
O'er mounts the mast, is heard, at intervals,
The voice of praise, the simple song of praise,
With dove-like wings peace o'er yon village
broods

The dizzying mill-wheel rests; the anvil's din
Has ceased, all, all around is quietness.
Less fearful on this day, the lightning hare
Stops, and looks back, and stops and looks on
man.

Her deadliest foe; the toil-worn horse, set free,
Unheeded of the pasture, roams at large,
And, as his stiff unweildy bulk he rolls,
His iron arm'd hoofs gleam in the morning ray,
But chiefly man the day of rest enjoys,
Hail, Sabbath! thee I hail, the poor man's day.
On other days the man of toil is doom'd
To e'en his joyless bread; lonely, the ground
Both seat and board; screen'd from the winter's
cold.

And summer's heat; by neighboring hedge or tree,
But on this day, embosom'd in his home,
He shares the fugal meal with those he loves;
With those he loves he shares the heartfelt joy
Of giving thanks to God—not thanks of form,
A word and a grimace, but reverently,
With covered face, and upward earnest eye,
Hail, Sabbath! thee I hail, the poor man's day,
The pale mechanic now has leave to breathe
The morning air pure from the city's smoke,
As wandering slowly up the river's bank,
He meditates on Him whose power he marks
In each green tree that proudly spreads the
bough.

And in the joy dew-bent flowers that bloom
Around the roots; and while he thus surveys,
With elevated joy, each rural charm,
He hopes (yet e'en presumption in the hope)
That Heaven may see one Sabbath without end.

DESCRIPTION OF DARTMOOR PRISON

By a late Prisoner.

Dartmoor depot, is situated in the county of Devonshire, and lies about sixteen miles north east of Plymouth, and twenty-six miles west north west of Exeter, the capital town. Its appearance and situation is the most unpleasant and disagreeable imaginable. The country around, as far as the eye extends, is an uneven, barren and dreary waste; neither a tree, shrub, nor scarce a verdant spot is seen, for many miles around; here and there appears a miserable thatched cottage, whose outward appearance well bespeaks the misery and poverty that dwells within. Here no cheering prospects greet the unfortunate prisoner's eye; bountiful nature here denies all her sweets, and seems to sympathize with the unhappy prisoners in the loss of every joy that renders life worth the preserving.

The climate here is rather unhealthy. The prisoners are almost continually afflicted with colds. Almost continual rains prevail here during nine months in the year, owing most probably to its height; it being upwards of 1700 feet above the level of the sea.

This depot consists of seven prisons, each being calculated to contain from 11 to 1500 prisoners; who are under the care of an agent, appointed by, and under the control of the board of transport. Here are stationed, as guards, upwards of two thousand well disciplined militia, and two companies of royal artillery. The prisons are all strongly built of stone, and are surrounded by two circular walls, the outward wall measures one mile in circumference; on the inner walls are military walks for sentinels; within the wall, distant about twenty feet, are iron palisades about ten feet high. Adjoining the outer wall are three guard-houses, placed north, east and south. There are three separate yards, which communicate with each other through a passage, about one hundred and fifty feet long, and twenty broad, guarded on each side by iron bars; over which, fronting No. 4, is a military walk for sentinels—Opposite this passage is the market square.—In passing into either yard, you go through two iron gates, so that all communication between each may be stopped at pleasure, and which is often done to annoy and vex the prisoners.

The first yard contains three prisons; No. 2 and 3 only have been occupied by the American prisoners. The next yard, which contains No. 4 prison, is solely occupied by blacks, and separated from the other yards by two walls, about fifteen feet in height. No. 3 yard contains three prisons. No. 5 and 7 are only occupied by the Americans—the inside of the prisons present a melancholy and disagreeable aspect; one would imagine they were rather calculated for the reception of cattle, than for human beings.—North of No. 1, between the inner-wall

and iron railings, stands the condemned prison.—This is a place of punishment for various offences committed by individuals. Four persons have been condemned by the government to suffer imprisonment there during the war, for attempting to blow up a prize. This prison is calculated to contain sixty men, who are allowed a blanket and straw, instead of their ordinary bedding. Their daily allowance of provisions is considerably reduced. A small aperture near the roof admits the light.

Fronting No. 1 yard is a wall separating it from the hospital, and fronting No. 3 is another wall, separating it from the inner barracks. The market square (which fronts the passage leading from one yard to the other) is nearly square, and will contain five thousand persons. The market is opened every day (Sundays excepted) at 11 o'clock, and is closed at two. It is productive of no small profit to the country people. At the upper part of the market are two stone houses, one for prisoners and the other for kings stores, &c.

The other buildings attached to the depot are houses for the turnkeys, clerks, one for the agent, and another for the doctor.

To enter either of the prison yards from without, you must pass through five gates. Fronting the outer gate is a reservoir of water which is brought the distance of six miles, by means of a canal, which supplies the different yards. The hospital is under the superintendance of a physician, who has two assistants.—Doctor M'Grath, the present superintendent, is a gentleman of eminence and skill in his profession, and will ever be remembered by the American prisoners with esteem and respect. The sick have uniformly received from him every attention that delicacy and humanity could dictate.

At this time there are five thousand six hundred prisoners in this depot, nearly one half of whom are men who were impressed into his Britannic Majesty's service prior to the war.

Many hardships have been suffered by the prisoners, more especially in the year 1813, which was exceedingly severe. Although excessively cold, and many of the prisoners almost naked, no fire was allowed, or clothing served out to protect their shivering limbs and half-finished bodies from the inclemency of the weather.

It must be observed, that the prisoners at that time, received no assistance from their government, and many of them having been robbed or plundered of their clothes, were, by the time of winter, little short of nakedness. In April following, they received from the American agent, Mr. Beasley, a suit of clothes and two pence half-penny per day, which sum, though small, was a great relief. The prisoners on many occasions have received very injurious and harsh treatment from the governor of this depot, having uniformly endeavored to curtail them of the smallest liberties or indulgence.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his old customers, and the people generally, that he has just received from Baltimore, a very handsome assortment of GOODS, of the latest importation and fashion, suitable for the present season, which he is determined to sell as low as any other in this valley—he deems it unnecessary to particularize or comment on them, as every person wishing to purchase will necessarily view them before hand, and will be enabled to judge of their cheapness, from their respective qualities and price.

CHARLES GIBBS. Charlesstown, June 8.

Stray Hog.

CAME to the subscriber's farm, sometime in May last, a black and white spotted Barrow, with a crop and slit in the left ear, and a half crop in the right. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take it away.

JOSEPH FARR. June 29.

Three Dollars Reward.

A SHOT GUN was taken from the subscriber's shop, about three weeks ago, (supposed by mistake.) The barrel is about 4 feet long, marked on the squares J. E. & J. Sheets, John Buck, the butt part newly stocked and checked—the lock marked F. Smith on the inside. The above reward will be paid for returning said gun to the subscriber, and no questions asked.

JACOB SHEETZ. Shepherd's Town, June 22.

EZEKIEL SHOWERS,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his shop to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Luke Pennington, and next door to Mr. Nidenbousch's Store, and will be thankful for any orders in his line of business—he engages that work will be done with dispatch and in the neatest and best manner

Martinsburgh, May 18, 1815. [6w.]

Wm. Harper, Junr.

APOTHECARY AND DRUGGIST, SHEPHERD'S TOWN, VA.

Has just established a Drug Store in this place where he intends selling GENUINE DRUGS and MEDICINES, SHOP FURNITURE, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAIN IS, & DYE STUFFS,—With every other article in his line, as low as they can be purchased in Alexandria. He flatters himself that the good quality & low prices of his goods, will be an inducement and advantage for Physicians, Private Families and Country Merchants to deal with him—His stock will be increased in a few days.

May 11.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in Jefferson County, Va. on Saturday the 24th inst. a Negro man named

PRIMUS,

about 26 years old, about 6 feet high, dark complexion, and stout build. Had on low linen shirt and trousers, wool hat and homemade Chambray coat. He took with him sundry articles of clothing unknown. The above reward will be paid for securing said negro in jail, so that I get him again, and all reasonable expenses if brought home.

BENJAMIN BOLEY. June 29.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers to the Farmer's, Mechanic's, & Merchant's, Bank of Jefferson County, Va. are hereby notified that an election for

Thirteen Directors

will be held at Fulton's Hotel, on the 2nd Tuesday in August next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. THE COMMISSIONERS.

June 29.

Negro Man for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale a valuable Negro Man, about 26 years of age, well acquainted with farming, and has been accustomed to driving a carriage. For further particulars enquire of the printer, or to the subscriber, at the Rock's Ferry.

MOSES ORAM. June 29.

CLOTH MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers are now ready to receive wool at their CLOTH FACTORY, near Bruce's Mill, in Frederick County, Virginia, where the owners can have it manufactured into cloth, or carded into rolls at the customary prices. Those who wish to have their wool made into cloth will please to have it well washed on the Sheep, and cleared of burrs and tags.—The fleeces to be sent to the factory whole, in order that they may be so assorted by the manufacturers, as to make three qualities of cloth. For every pound of good clean wool, the owner shall receive one yard of full cloth—one third first quality, one third second quality, and one third third quality, at the following prices, viz.—one Dollar per yard for the first quality, seventy five cents per yard for the second quality, and fifty cents per yard for the third quality; and twelve and a half cents for grease for every nine pounds wool so manufactured.

Wool brought for carding must be well picked and washed clean; and for every ten pounds of wool one pound of good clean hogs fat must be brought.

Such as bring cloth to full and dye, shall have it done in a workmanlike manner, according to directions (an indigo blue excepted) and at as short notice as possible. Those at a distance will please to leave their raw cloth at Mr. Isaac Lauck's store in Winchester, from whence it will be taken to the factory and returned when finished; such as bring wool to be manufactured into cloth can have it also left at Mr. Lauck's store if required.

The subscribers having employed the first rate workmen to carry on every branch of the Cloth manufacturing, and being prepared to receive cloth of every breadth, they flatter themselves that they will be enabled to render complete satisfaction to all such as may please to favor them with their custom.

It is deemed necessary here to notice, that those who must pay double the above prices, and will require double the quantity of materials of narrow cloths.

Blankets and flannels will also be manufactured at fair prices.

Such as have Merino wool to manufacture, may keep the same on application at the factory, but the fleeces must not be broke or washed.

The subscribers will purchase wool as soon as they can ascertain what will be fair prices.

JOEL WARD, CHRISTIAN HOLMES. May 27—61.

GROUND PLAISTER.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand and intends to sell a large and constant supply of GROUND PLAISTER for sale, at a reduced price; at the MILL on King Street, a few doors below the Union Bank, and at his Store on the Wharf.

A. P. GOVER. 8w. Alexandria, May 22.

LEONARD SADDLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has commenced the

Wheel & Chair Making Business,

in the house now occupied by Mrs. Brown, where he intends keeping Chairs, ornamented in the neatest manner, and to the satisfaction of all who may please to favor him with their custom. House Painting will be done at the shortest notice.

Charleston, May 18. [5w.]

PRIME WHISKEY.

THE subscriber has on hand at his distillery near Smithfield, a quantity of excellent WHISKEY, distilled from sound grain, free of chockle seeds, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

CONRAD KOWNSLAR. June 8. [3v.]

JOHN CARLIE,

Has lately received at his Store, near the Market House, in Charleston,

Superfine and Common Cloth, that he will sell at the most reduced price, among which is very cheap Blue, Brown, Dutch Green and Mixed—Those who wish to have bargain of cloth will do well to call. Calicoes, Shirting Cambricks and Linens, Curtailed Gaiters, and few more Dainties, Pins by the Package or Paper, Domestic Shirtings, Stripes, Plaids, Checks and Bedticking, by the piece or smaller quantity.

Ladies' Straw Bonnets, Hats and Plats, Cambric Mullins, Russia Sheetings, Coarse Linens, Pocket and other Handkerchiefs, Fur Hats and Pocket Books,

GROCERIES,

New Orleans and other Sugars, Molasses, Cocoa, Rice, and other groceries, in great quantities. Spirits, Wines and Whiskey, Suet and tallow by the barrel or dozen, Cloves, Allspice, Ginger and Nutmegs, Staroh, Fancy Rice and other Soap,

AND A few FAMILY BIBLES, School Books, Slates, and Slate Pensils,

With a variety of other goods in demand at present, all of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms. June 29.

Robert Worthington,

HAS RECEIVED A VERY LARGE SUPPLY OF CHOICE GOODS,

Among which are the following, viz. ELEGANT LACED SHAWLS, VEILS AND HANDKERCHES, BLACK AND WHITE CRAPES, FIGURED, DAMASK AND PLAIN SILK SHAWLS, ELEGANT RIBBONS, 4 and 6 1/2 CAMBRICK, JACONET, LENO, YAMMO, MUL and FANCY MULLINS, DARK AND LIGHT PLAIN AND PLAID GINGHAM, FINE DRESSED AND UNDRESSED FANCY AND MORNING CALL OES, SHIRTING, TABLE AND TOWEL DIAPERS, MARSEILLES & ROYAL RIBBON VESTING, COTTON CASSIMERE, NANKERENS, SHIRTING CAMBRICKS, DOMESTIC STRIPPED & PLAIN COTTONS, DOMESTIC STRIPPED, of almost every color, KENTING, MUSLIN SHAWLS & HANDKERCHES, SILK AND COTTON HOSIERY, KID AND SILK GLOVES, ELEGANT FANS, 8 YTTIN, SILK & STRAW BONNETS, COBBS AND VEILETS, SUPERFINE CLOTHS & CASIMERS, BLUE, BLACK, CLARET, DRAB & GREY STOCKING, SUSPENDERS—TWILLED CRAVATS, FANCY TRIMMINGS, FOR DRESSES, SILK BUTTONS, A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF GIRL'S & LADIES SHOES, FINE AND WOOL HATS,

Together with a general assortment of Hardware, Cutlery and Saddlery, and a good assortment of

GROCERIES,

ALSO, THE FOLLOWING LIQUORS, MADEIRA, PORT, LISBON AND MALAGA WINES—CLARET—COGNAC AND FRENCH BRANDY—SPIRITS—HOLLAND AND COUNTRY LIQUORS, and WINES—Like also COFFEE CLASS, QUEEN'S STONE, WOODEN AND POTTERY WARE—PAINTS AND MEDICINES, with almost every article that the inhabitant of Charleston and those in its vicinity may stand in need of—All of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms to purchasers.

B. Produce of almost every description taken in exchange for goods. Charleston, June 29.

To Farmers.

THE subscribers are happy to acquaint their friends and the public, that the restoration of Peace, and the opportunity of carrying on the Blacksmith Business on a much larger scale than ever in the country. Those that wish to purchase any thing in that way, will find it their interest to call on them, next door south of Mr. P. Magaule's Store, for such articles as they may wish, as the fleeces must not be broke or washed.

The subscribers will purchase wool as soon as they can ascertain what will be fair prices.

Waggons of every description, Carriage, ditto ditto, Ploughs with iron moulds, Ditto wooden, Bushings, Coulters, and Scrapers without stocks,

Corn Hoer, Garden Hoes and Rakes, Pitching Axes, Hand Axes, and Mattocks, Shingling Hatchets, Lathing Hatchets, Hammers, Files and Strops, Harness Traces, and Door Hinges, Shutter hinges, Springs and Hooks.

Any other thing in their way, will be dispatched at the shortest notice.

Horse shoeing done in the neatest manner. JOHN & GEO. UNSHOLD. N. B. Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to. J. & G. U. Shepherd's Town, April 20.

CARDING WOOL.

THE Subscriber has purchased new Cards this season and has had his Machines put in complete order, persons who wish to have their wool carded and pressed good rolls will not be disappointed, and persons coming from a distance can have their wool carded to take home with them; he will continue to manufacture wool into cloths.

JONA. WICKESHAM. Bucklestown, May 11.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

TERMS 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. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued until arrangements are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks to one month, for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent publication, and when not particularly directed to the contrary, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly. Subscribers will receive a return of one fourth on their advertisements. All Communications addressed to the Editor must be post paid.

From the National Intelligencer.

COLD WATER.

Few summers elapse here, in which there are not instances of persons being affected by drinking cold water. In some seasons, four or five persons have died suddenly from this cause—one instance occurred the last week; at which time the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer stood at 90 deg.—This mortality falls chiefly upon the laboring part of the community, who seek to allay their thirst by drinking the water from the pumps in the streets, and who are too impatient or too ignorant to use the necessary precautions for preventing its morbid or deadly effects upon them. These accidents seldom happen except when the mercury rises above 85. Three circumstances generally concur to produce disease or death, from drinking cold water. 1st. The patient is extremely warm. 2d. The water is extremely cold. And 3d. A large quantity of it is taken into the body. The danger from drinking the cold water is always in proportion to the degree of combination which occurs in the three circumstances that have been mentioned.

The following symptoms generally follow, where cold water has been taken, under the above circumstances, into the body. In a few minutes after the patient has swallowed the water, he is affected by a dimness of sight, he staggers in attempting to walk, and unless supported, falls to the ground; he breathes with difficulty; a rattling is heard in his throat; his nostrils and cheeks expand and contract in every act of respiration; his face appears suffused with blood, and of a livid color; his extremities become cold, and his pulse imperceptible; and unless relief is speedily obtained, the disorder terminates in death in a few minutes.

This description includes only the less common cases of the effects of drinking a large quantity of cold water, when the body is preternaturally heated. More frequently, patients are seized with acute spasms in the breast and stomach. I know of but one certain remedy for this disease, and that is liquid laudanum. The doses of it, as in other cases of spasm, should be proportioned to the violence of the disease. From a tea spoonful to near a table spoonful have been given in some instances, before relief has been obtained. Where the powers of life appear to be suddenly suspended, the same remedies should be used, which have been so successfully employed in recovering persons supposed to be dead from drowning.

Neither the voice of reason, nor the fatal examples of those who have perished from this cause, are sufficient to produce restraint in drinking a large quantity of cold water, when the body is preternaturally heated, then let me advise to

1st. Grasp the vessel, out of which you are about to drink, for a minute, or longer with both your hands. This will abstract a portion of heat from the body, and impart it at the same time to the cold liquor, provided the vessel is made of metal, glass, or earth; for heat follows the same laws, in many instances, in passing through bodies, with regard to its relative velocity, which we observe to take place in electricity.

2d. If you are not furnished with a cup, and are obliged to drink by bringing your mouth in contact with the stream which issues from a pump or a spring, always wash your hands and face previously to your drinking, with a little of the cold water. By receiving the shock of the water first upon those parts of the body, a portion of its heat is conveyed away, and the vital parts are thereby defended from the action of the cold.

These observations are designed as a

FOREIGN NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29. LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Yesterday arrived at this port the ship Alexander Pawlowitch, Steinbaker, in 41 days from Rochelle. Capt. S. has politely favored the editor of the Freeman's Journal with files of the Paris Monitor and Gallions's Messenger, to the 12th May. No battle had taken place between the French and allied armies at the time of sailing, Napoleon was not expected to leave Paris till after the meeting at the Champ de Mai, which was to be held on the 20th May. France appeared to be tranquil. It was reported that Napoleon was in treaty with Austria. The command of the Spanish troops destined to act against France, was confined to marshal Marmont, duke of Ragusa. To the eastward of the Grand Bank, lat. 44 N. Capt. Steinbaker fell in with an island of ice, 90 feet above the water, surrounded with breakers. The base of the island was about a mile in circumference. Several other large bodies of ice were in sight and he was under the necessity of shrouding sail, until clear of the heavy fogs occasioned by them.

Our translator has given a hasty glance over the Monitor, from which he has extracted the following as the leading articles— Translated for the Freeman's Journal. As late as the 11th May the emperor was yet in Paris, and although the great preparations were making by the contending parties, hostilities had not commenced; all the soldiers had been ordered to repair to their camps, but not one single step had been taken by the belligerents; and from a despatch from the Prefect of the department of the North to the minister of general police, it appears from an article dated from Lille on the 10th May in the evening, that by proclamation from the duke of Wellington, all his soldiers were prohibited entering the French territory under penalty of death.

The voluntary contributions had the greatest effect. One department had raised the sum of 200,000 francs towards clothing its militia; every town had come forward with similar donations; and from every part of the country, addresses of respect, fidelity and submission were presented to the Emperor.

The communication with England was uninterrupted; the packets were regularly plying between the two countries, and on the 5th of May a number of passengers were landed at Calais, with the same security as before the resuscitation of the French Emperor. The fisheries are continued, and although the city of Calais had been declared in a state of siege as a temporary precaution, the navigation is not molested; no British cruisers are to be seen, and vessels are cleared as usual. On the 5th May two ships sailed for Martinique. From Marseilles to Dieppe, the Havre, Nantes and Bordeaux, the communication was free, and, as in times of the greatest tranquility, goods were daily unloading from vessels from Smyrna, Messina and Cadiz.

The papers are silent as to the situation of Italy, and for the fate of that country, we refer our readers to the following paragraph:—"The news from Italy communicated by the papers from Vienna, do not deserve more credit than those printed in Brussels papers."

As to the result of the contest; the French government seems very easy. Bonaparte reviews his troops, the allies exercise theirs. Bonaparte is generally thought strong enough to receive his oppressor, and although every month, every week, or every day is said to be fixed for the entry of the allied army upon the French territory, Bonaparte's departure from Paris was very uncertain.

By an order of the Emperor, all the expenses towards the defence of the country are to be discharged without delay. Lucien Bonaparte having escaped from Rome, had made his entry into France, and had the King's palace (pa-

caution to the ignorant and imprudent, against the fatal effects of cold water at this season of the year; and should they be the means of preserving one life, I shall be amply rewarded for my trouble. MEDICUS.

On the 10th May, he was to receive the respects of the minister, and of the officers of Napoleon.

From a series of decrees by the Emperor, it appears that disturbances had taken place in many places; but at our latest date, all the troubles had ceased, and by a very severe decree dated 9th May, the greatest penalties were enacted against the rebels.

The frontiers were lined with French troops; and although all the militia had been called out en masse, there had been meetings in every department, and resolutions taken and forwarded to Bonaparte, expressing their submission and their willingness to turn out to a man at the first call of the country, and for that purpose every department is raising, clothing and instructing the troops, so that the whole population will be ready to fly to the camp of honor; and for a number of days the newspapers were filled with the names of the towns which are ready to take the field.

By an article from Montpellier, dated 27th April it appears that after three meetings of the council of the nation, the king of Spain and his ministers have proclaimed the kingdom of Spain neutral. Don Antonio was the only one who voted in favor of war against France. The impossibility of the step was represented by general Castanos, as also the great danger arising from it to Spain.

In consequence of the above proclamation, the communication was almost free, and to complete it, nothing was wanting but the official knowledge of the fact by the officers of the remotest ports.

The Barriers of Ghent are no longer entrusted to the guard of the French emigrants, and two British regiments have taken their place. As to the realisation of Europe, we shall finish our outline with the following observations from the Monitor, extracted from foreign papers.

When are the hostilities to begin? Alexander says not before all our forces are ready? Wellington thinks that not one day ought to be allowed, since Bonaparte's greatest interest is to gain time—and between the two, the French Emperor has had sufficient time to levy an army said to amount to between 3 and 400,000.

DECLARATION OF VIENNA.

VIENNA, APRIL 26.

The Declaration of the 13th of March is known in France, as is proved by the article inserted in the Journal de Paris of the 5th of April. This Declaration is the unanimous expression of the wishes and suffrages of nations. The article which pretends to refute it presents us with the most scandalous abuse that ever has been made of the faculty of speech, and of human reason, among an enlightened people.

The development of the principles which dictated the act of the Congress of the 13th of March, will demonstrate to the French nation that it never will speak the sacrilegious language which its opposer attributes to it; will separate its cause from his—preserve to the nation its right dignity—and open to it a prompt and honorable way still to rally to the rest of Europe.

The Congress has not deliberated upon suppositions. It has proscribed Bonaparte. This man cannot and ought not, to find any farther asylum among civilized nations; still less can he govern them. Such is the principle of the act of proscription denounced against him. It is founded upon justice, as well as the legitimate interests of the nations; it is, therefore, irrevocable.

Assistance has been offered to the French nation and to its government; it is still offered. It may nobly decline this assistance, by rejecting from its bosom the principal of the war. It cannot do without it, as long as it shall bear the yoke of a man who seeks to dishonor it, by making it guilty of a two-fold perjury.

A compact united it with its sovereign, a treaty has reconciled us with Europe. Bonaparte, in arrogating to himself the supreme power, has made it violate both. He replunges it into the horrors of civil war, anarchy and military despotism. It is possible that he dares to promise France liberal institutions and the empire

of the laws? Is it possible that this same man can have the effrontery to promise to foreign nations, that he will respect treaties, and not interfere in their affairs? Is it he who pretends to make the independence of the French nation respected? His leaving the Island of Elba; his arrival in France, the titles with which he dares to invest himself, the authorities he has seized upon, the delusions (prestiges) with which he surrounds it, those which he is preparing to support it—all these crimes, if legitimated by the assent of the European Powers, would threaten social order with complete destruction and nations with the yoke from which they have just been delivered.

No—no experience has been lost for Europe—after so many years of suffering and calamity, none will be lost for France. She knows the countless evils which the monstrous despotism of a single man has caused to weigh upon her, as upon the rest of the universe, while other nations feel what they owe to their dignity, as members of the European family, and to their internal prosperity as individual states. This sentiment having become common to all people and all governments, created a new moral force in political combinations, which alone made the grand alliance prosper, and enabled it even to conquer the general peace at the gates of Paris. This force exists; it is indestructible, because it is composed of the most powerful motives, (springs of action) and of the dearest sentiments—those of religion, patriotism and national honor.

The treaty of the 30th of May, laid down the basis of the restoration of the public law of Europe, and it established, by its consequences, a happy concord between the progress of the spirit of the age, and the perfecting of the institutions calculated to guarantee to each people the enjoyment of its glory, and its liberty.—The Congress of Vienna was on the eve of completing the work of the reconstruction of the political system of Europe.—The same congress, in the line of conduct which it has followed, proves that all interests have been maturely weighed; and its labors afford the consolatory result, which insures to nations the inalienability of their independence. It is no longer the will of the strongest which stifles the voice of truth, and crushes the most legitimate resistance—it is the right of each—it is the general interest—it is justice and political reason (raison d'etat) no longer armies which decide.

Europe desires peace—she has doubtless need of it. But she will not think she has obtained it, till it shall be founded on the immutable principles inherent in each state, and on the common interest of all to maintain it. She is resolved not to be reduced to place it under the perpetual safeguard of armies. She cannot do this, being demoralized. But can this France, represented by addresses—this France governed by a man whom perjury and the infraction of all treaties have conducted to the throne—can this France, as long as this man shall speak in her name, pretend to inspire that confidence which is the first basis of political transaction?

New York, July 4.

Another Splendid Naval Victory

ACHIEVED BY THE U. S. SLOOP OF WAR HORNET, CAPTAIN BIDDLE.

IN THE CAPTURE AND DESTRUCTION OF H. B. M. SLOOP OF WAR PENGUIN, CAPT. DICKENSON.

(MOUNTING 21 GUNS AND 2 SWIVELS) After an action of 22 minutes, on the 23d of March last, off the island of Tristan de Cunha.

For the following particulars of this brilliant action we are indebted to the arrival at this port yesterday morning of the U. S. brig Tom Bowline, capt. Carlton, from a cruise in the Pacific Ocean.

The Tom Bowline sailed from this port on the 13th of January, in company with the late U. S. frigate President and sloop of war Hornet and Peacock, and private armed Merchant brig Macedonian, and parted company with the Hornet on the third day out, and did not fall off the island of Tristan de Cunha.

When they first made her she had in company the British sloop of war Penguin, her prize, and apprehending the Peacock and Tom Bowline were British cruisers she scuttled her.

The following are the particulars of the action, furnished by Lieut. Brownlow, of the marines, belonging to the Hornet, who has in charge the colors of the Penguin and despatches for government.

On the 23d of March, off the Island of Tristan de Cunha, the Hornet, captain Biddle, rated 18 and mounting 20 guns (eighteen 32 pound carronades and two long 12's) fell in with his majesty's sloop of war Penguin, rated 18 and mounting 21 guns (eighteen thirty two pound carronades, two long 12's, one 12 pound carronade on the fore-castle, and two brass swivels in her tops) with a crew of 158 men, and after an action of 22 minutes, succeeded in capturing her, with the loss on board the Hornet of only one man killed and 11 wounded. The loss on board the Penguin was 17 killed, including the captain and boatswain, and 23 wounded.

Lieutenant Brownlow informs us, that about a minute after the Penguin struck to the Hornet, and the action had ceased, a shot was fired from the Penguin, which wounded captain Biddle severely in the neck, but from which wound he was fast recovering. The Penguin was much shattered, having 33 round shot in her hull, her foremast shot away 4 feet above deck, and bow-split close to the night heads. The Hornet came off with the loss of her spanker boom, carried away by a round shot, and several grape in her hull. During the engagement Lieut. Conner of the Hornet, was wounded in the hand and through the thigh, and in that situation remained on deck till the battle was over, pre-emptively refusing to be carried below. The day after the action the Tom Bowline in co. with the Peacock fell in with the Hornet, and then put into the island of Tristan de Cunha, in the Brazil, where they remained 20 days, and then made a cartel of the Tom Bowline and sent her with the prisoners to Saint Salvador, where they were landed.

Before the Tom Bowline left Tristan de Cunha, captain Biddle had nearly recovered from his wounds, so as to be considered out of danger. The Hornet spoke a neutral vessel two or three days before the action who informed of the peace, but capt. Biddle did not believe it. The Tom Bowline did not hear of the peace until she arrived at St. Salvador. The brig Macedonian which sailed from this port in co. with the Tom Bowline, touched at Tristan de Cunha, and then proceeded on her voyage to the East Indies. Left at St. Salvador, the private armed brig True Blooded Yankee, bound to the Isle of France, and the Blakely, Williams, of Boston, bound to Havana. Spoke on the 26th, in lat. 36, long. 69, brig Trumbull, Hardy, from Bath for Mantanzas.

The Tom Bowline brought home upwards of 100 of the crews of the True Blooded Yankee and the Blakely.

BOSTON, JULY 3.

Mediterranean Squadron.

The squadron for the Mediterranean sailed yesterday, consisting of the following vessels, viz;

Independence, 74, Com. Bainbridge, Capt. Crane.

Erie, sloop, Capt. Ringgold, Lt. Condit Reid, 1st Lieut. Storey.

Chippewa, 16, Lieut. Storey.

The squadron has been detained some days past in consequence of the Independence having been, on trial, found rather crank with the heavy metal she had on board, which consisted of all 32 pounders—90 guns; long guns on the middle and lower deck, and carronades on the

upper. The lower deck guns were cast considerably heavier than those on the middle deck, and have been taken out, and their place supplied by those on the middle deck; and the middle deck has been supplied with 24 pounders in lieu of the former, which change has lightened her about 50 tons. The pilots left the squadron at half past 2 P. M. about 5 leagues from the light house, under a press of sail standing to the eastward, with a good breeze at W. N. W. The Independence out-sailed the remainder of the squadron, and spared them her light sails.—Success attend them.

It appears by a long and detailed account, published in the Columbian, in which the names of the persons are given, that two hundred and ten American seamen prisoners of war in England, have been induced by hard treatment, fair promises, &c. to leave their prisons, and enter on board British vessels. And, That three hundred and sixty seven had actually died in Dartmoor prison and on board the prison ship; a mortality far exceeding that of the English prisoners in this country; and though it does not match the deaths on board the famous Jersey prison ship in the revolutionary war, yet, it is evident enough the magnanimous government of Britain has not done all that she could do to alleviate the sufferings of our unfortunate prisoners of war lately in their possession.

Mobile, June 5.

The new tract of country, added to the Mississippi territory, by the treaty entered into between General Jackson and the Creek Indians, is settling very fast. About two hundred miles are added to the eastern frontiers of the territory; and, the additional district is probably from 100 to 150 miles wide.—Difficulties and dissensions of course must exist where a number of strangers, all anxious to acquire property, are fortuitously thrown together—and no little ill-blood is generated by contests concerning the boundaries of lands, to which one of them can have any legal claim.—None of these new settlers are nearer probably to the seat of the territorial government than three hundred miles, and some of them cannot be less than five hundred. The law, therefore, has hardly begun to operate. Indeed, no county is yet established to embrace the newly acquired territory. The evil of their distance from the seat of government will, however, soon be remedied; for as the population east of Pearl river, including that of Madison county on the Tennessee, will very shortly out-number that on the west of Pearl river, the seat of government for the Mississippi state must be established at St. Stephens, or some other site on the Tombigby.

A good deal of irritation yet exists in the Creek nation. The peace and war parties are still at variance, and some American settlers have been killed. General Gaines is in the Creek country, and has sent a force accompanied by some friendly Indians to arrest the murderers.

The Spaniards are no less alarmed than the Americans, and it is said that the intercourse between Pensacola and Appalachicola is in a great measure cut off. There is at the latter place a large body of Indians and Negroes, well supplied with every thing necessary for war.

ST. LOUIS, JUNE 10.

More murder.—Last Sunday, Mr. Alexander Spencer was shot, stabbed and scalped within three miles of the town of St. Charles, on the road to Cuivre. Indians were seen almost daily in the vicinity of Portage and the other villages beyond the Missouri. The cantonment at Cap aux Gre was burnt to the ground on Thursday last, and every thing in it destroyed by the Indians.—This place had been evacuated some time in consequence of inundation.

Very few days elapse without unfolding some horrid deed; a family cut off, travellers shot and cut to pieces on the frontiers or in the neighborhood of our villages; these things are passed off as a matter of course, until the news of another massacre arrives.—"Mr.—wife and children has been butchered, d—m the Indians, something must be done." So says the veteran oppressed with laurels and tired with war's alarms. Another pinch of snuff is taken, and the affair is forgotten, some people are not afraid to think that if the armed boats, which ride quietly on the stream at St. Louis, were placed at proper positions from the mouth of the Illinois to Salt river, all these murders might have been prevented. They even think, that if there had not been a sufficient number of regulars or rangers to spare, to man the boats, militia could be easily obtained. Unfortunately St.

Louis is too contiguous to the frontiers; it affords more amusement than the dull employment of protecting our border people from the tomahawk and scalping knife.

Fears are entertained for the safety of St. Charles and Portage des Sioux. The Indians are in great numbers in the neighborhood of these villages.

On Tuesday last arrived here from upper Missouri, Mr. Manuel Lisa, with 43 chiefs and headmen of the several bands of Sioux, also the chiefs of the Mahas and Pancaras, residing between the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. These chiefs, &c. represent the nations who have offered their services to the United States, and are anxious to make war against the Sacks and other hostile Indians, and have actually killed several Indians a few weeks ago. Among this deputation, we recognize Big Elk the Maha chief, Partizan the Teton chief, and the little Dish, a Yankton chief. Partizan the Teton chief, is the person who attempted to stop Captains Lewis and Clark, on their journey to the Pacific ocean. Some time about the middle of April 250 or 300 Pancaras had gone to war against the Sacks, which will no doubt bring those wretches to a sense of danger.

RICHMOND JULY 1.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

On Thursday evening last, as Dr. McClurg's Carriage was descending Governor's Hill, the horses suddenly took fright.—In attempting to check them, the reins gave way, which precipitated the driver from his seat into the street—leaving the unhappy victims whom it contained entirely to the power of the ungovernable horses.—They now moved with the rapidity of lightning; until their course was stopped by the wheels of the carriage running against a post at the corner of E. & 13th streets—which dashed it against the store of Crawford & Dunn, with such violence as to bring the horses to the ground.—As soon as possible, they were cut loose, and the shattered remains of the carriage being uplifted, discovered Mrs. McClurg, Mrs. Robert Gamble, & Mrs. Wickham, with one of her young children.—Those who witnessed this dreadful scene, and the still more dreadful crash of the carriage (which was shivered to pieces) dared not to breathe a hope that either of the ladies could survive.—Mrs. McClurg, it pains us to state, expired in a few minutes.—Mrs. Wickham, though considerably injured, yet lives, and is likely to recover.—Mrs. Gamble sustained less injury, and the child escaped apparently unhurt.

Florence, April 17.

An Austrian officer from Belgium brings news that 12,000 of his countrymen were there yesterday, and 12,000 more expected. They will proceed towards the enemy's territories. Gen. Count Sternberg commands the right and Gen. Bianchi the left of the Imperial Army.

The Neapolitans with Murat at their head, are retreating towards Ancona in the utmost confusion.

The results of all the operations in Italy prove that Murat has been obliged to relinquish the offensive.—Beaten at all points, he has retreated from the banks of the Po. His army is demoralized; the peace of Italy which he menaced is secured; and our army will be ready to attack him in a few days with a superior force, whilst another corps is assembling on the frontiers of Piedmont, for the purpose of observing the south of France.

Florence, April 17.

Among the passengers in the ship Milo, for Liverpool, which was to sail from Boston on Sunday last, will be the accomplished Mrs. Jerome Bonaparte, who visits Europe for the benefit of her health. Her son remains at School in Maryland.—It ought to be mentioned to the credit of Louis the 18th, that the salary of 14,000 crowns per annum, settled by J. more on his son, has been punctually paid by M. Serrurier, during the reign of the Bourbons.

Dreadful accident at New Castle, (E.) On the 6th of May, a coal mine at this place, was suddenly filled with water, owing to the mouths of the shafts getting choked, while the workmen were employed in the pit. Notwithstanding every possible effort to save them, there were drowned 33 men, 42 boys, and 37 horses, that were employed in the colliery. Only 20 men and boys were enabled to make their escape.

Last Trotting.—Wednesday afternoon at Flatbush, N. Y. the celebrated grey mare SWEET LIPS (formerly belonging to Mr. Thomas Sergeant, of Philadelphia) trotted one mile in two minutes thirty-one seconds.—The bet was against time, and she was allowed two minutes fifty-five seconds.—This is said to be without a parallel.

The following letter from admiral Tyler, to capt. Dickenson, found on board the Penguin, furnishes irrefutable proof of the superior skill and courage of our gallant tars. By this letter, it appears, that the Penguin was expressly fitted to capture the Wasp, a vessel of one-third greater force than the Hornet, and the Penguin was captured by the Hornet, after an action of 22 minutes, in which the disparity of force is almost incredible.

Cape Town, 31st Jan. 1815.

DEAR SIR—You will see by your orders and the intelligence I send you, the purport of your cruise. In the event of your meeting this said Wasp, measure his force well before you close with him. If he has long 18 pounders, which I doubt, you can have no chance, but very close, and never let him board you, as he is so much higher than you, which

gives him great advantage. I have desired 12 muzzles to be sent you from the Medway, to keep a constant fire at his tops, where he has guns. If you do not see nor hear any thing of him in the run pointed out in your orders, take care and return before your provisions are short. Discharge young Leach into the Harpy, and Mr. Olof Burgh into the Cumberland.

Wishing you a fortunate cruise, I am, faithfully yours,

CHA. TYLER.

COUNTRESS MARIANNE.

The Empress, or rather Archduchess MARIANNE, has published a letter written to Counte CERATTE, Governor of Parma, of which the following is a faithful extract:—

"My wishes rejected the hand of Bonaparte. As a dutiful daughter I yielded to the entreaties of a beloved father, and sacrificed myself for my country. When I arrived in France, amidst the dazzling prospects, the amiable manners of the French, rendered me perhaps too indulgent to the inconsistency and unsteadiness of their character. I thought I had studied the nation. It abandoned NAPOLEON in his adversity, and recalled to the throne the Prince whom it had proscribed. Ah! Napoleon returns to France, and the people forsake their King. What a base and faithless nation! Never will I return to it, and if I had not a son to whom I have consigned my existence, I would shut myself up in a convent for the rest of my days."

Monmouth, (Towarda Township), Penn. July 27.

We understand the Tooth of an animal, of an enormous size, has been lately dug up on the farm of Mr. Bartlett, in the upper end of New Shesqueung flats, weighing about eleven pounds. The surface of that part usually denominated the grinder, is about seven inches in extent, and three in thickness—the depth, including the insertion, 8 1/2 inches.—That it is a tooth belonging to some species of animal that once existed in this country, is certain; but at what time, his shape, size, and peculiarities, it is impossible to form any plausible conjecture. The aborigines who formerly inhabited this country, have given no account of the existence of such a race of animals, nor is there any correct tradition concerning it. From the description which has been given of the tooth, it appears to belong to that of a gaminivorous animal.

In the first settlement of the lands on the Tioga or Shesung river, a Horn, as it was then called, or rather the Tusk of an animal (not unlike the tusk of a Mammoth) was found out far above the confluence of the Tioga or Shesung, and Susquehanna rivers, which measured nearly 11 feet in length. The Indians, when asked concerning it, stated that it was the horn of a huge serpent, placed in the middle of his forehead—that he used to sport on the neighboring mountains, and subsist by destroying the deer and other wild animals, until at length approaching too near the precipice of a mountain, in his pursuit, he was thrown down the steep and dashed to pieces. This fabulous account only shows their destitution of any true knowledge to what kind of animal the Tusk belonged.

Extract from New Orleans, June 4.

"From the immense slaughter of the enemy below our town, and the number of putrid carcasses visible to the eye, being covered only with a light mould, we apprehend an early epidemic and a fatal season, though we still continue healthy. The great height of the river is also an additional cause of alarm; every light puff of wind from the eastward which passes over the field of action, brings with it an evidence that their bodies are still there. It is a horrid sight.—Their bodies ought to have been taken up and buried before they became putrid."

COUNTERFEITS.

The citizens are cautioned to be particular in examining the Bank Notes offered to them, as there are a number of Counterfeits in circulation. Some imitation of the notes of the bank of Baltimore are easily detected on examination, being very clumsily executed.

Balt. Fed. Gaz.

(CIRCULAR.)

To the Millers, Farmers, Merchants and others, who intend sending Flour to the Town of Alexandria for Inspection.

GENTLEMEN—Being convinced that it is your interest as well as the interest of

those who ship flour from the town of Alexandria that it should be of a good quality,

And as inspector of that article for said town, I have taken the liberty of calling your attention to that subject, and have to request that you will aid in forwarding my views by commencing with the new crop of wheat and making your flour of a superior quality, as it will be very disagreeable for me to be obliged to reduce it.

The grade of flour having been lately raised in our neighboring towns, makes it absolutely necessary that we should do so too, or lose our good name. You will be particularly careful to procure good casks; they must be of the size required by law, made in a workman like manner, of good sound well seasoned materials, and bright colored, or they will not pass our inspection. Nothing would give me more pleasure than to be able to pass your flour and casks with credit.—You must be very attentive to the weight of your flour, as we shall exact a fine to the extent of the law, in the most rigorous manner, on all that may be found light.

Your casks must be carefully weighed, and justly tared, before you pack them. I shall expect the tare to be put on the branded head, so as to be plainly seen.—The greatest exactness and nicety will be required of you in the execution of every part of the business. Many of you will want new brands, as your old ones are worn out and no longer fit for use.

I am satisfied you will do every thing in your power, to make my duty as inspector both easy and agreeable. And on my part, I can assure you, that nothing shall be wanting to do you ample justice and give your flour that credit it may deserve. I am with respect your obedient servant,

AMOS ALEXANDER, Flour Inspector. Alexandria, 1st July, 1815.

The Rev. Mr. Matee, will preach and administer the sacrament in Charlestown, on Tuesday the 18th inst. at 11 o'clock.—Also at Harper's Ferry, on Wednesday the 19th, at 12 o'clock. He will preach and administer the sacrament in Shepherd's Town, on Thursday the 20th at 11.

Those persons who wish the rite of baptism administered, will have an opportunity of receiving it at the above places.

B. ALLEN, jr.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, at Harper's Ferry, Va. on the 30th June, 1815.

Jonathan Anderson, Martin Agner.

Maj Lloyd Beal, 4; Nehemiah Beal, Jonah Bufflington.

Thomas Cooper, 3; Samuel Crisfield, Margaret Crisfield, William Crisfield, Susan B. Compton, Richard Cherry, William Cox, Mary Cox, William Chambers, Thomas Garter.

William Davison, Barbara Ann Donaldson, Lewis R. Devold.

Isaac Eversole, John Ervin, Charlotte Everhart, Thomas Essom.

Henry Pitzer.

David Grove, Catharine Gourney, Alexander Grim.

Benjamin Howard, John L. Henkle, Cyrus Hibbin.

Felly Jacobs.

Jacob Knoes, Thomas Keyes.

William Malone, John H. Mason, Rezin Mc Williams.

Elizabeth Oglen.

Charles M. Perry.

James Russell, Norris Read, Geo. Richman.

James Stedman, John Spalding, Thomas Sinclair, William Stedman, John Strider, Charles Shoenbridge, Stuffle-Server, Philip Strider.

John Talbott.

William Ungleabee.

David Vestal.

Lient. Philip Wager, John Wisinger, Barbery Wolf.

ROGER HUMPHREYS, P. M.

LOST

On the road leading from Charlestown to the White-house, a red morocco Pocket Book, containing 8 dollars in bank notes, viz. one five dollar note, one of two dollars, and one dollar note, the Bank not recollecte'd.—There was also in the Pocket Book several papers, one of which is a memorandum from John Van Kirk, for some articles below. Five Dollars will be given for the Pocket Book and articles before mentioned, if left at Mr. John Buckmaster's in Charlestown, or at this office.

RICHARD GOSLIN.

July 13, 1815.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

LIST OF LETTERS

In the Post Office, Shepherd's-Town, on 30th June, 1815.

Askin George, Anderson James, Alder Lattimore James.

Butler John, Burnes John.

Cookin Henry, Crown Thomas, Cooke Wm. B. Cooke Elizabeth, Crisswell Magnus, Cone William, Gromley John.

Engle William, jr.

Flouze Christian.

Glaze Vanclif.

Monte Mary, Heughan Ann, Haynes Jacob, 2 Harris William.

James Mary, Irvin John.

Long Jacob.

Marley John, Myers Jacob, Mayhugh James, Mannamaker George, Manter Joseph.

Oden Elle, Osburn Jonathan, Orndorff William, Oneal Thomas.

Showman David, Sappington John, Strider John, Strider Henry.

Thornton Violet, Turner Ehdud.

Waifield Nicholas, Watson Robert, Welshans David, Wise George.

Young T. Samuel.

JAMES BROWN, P. M.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed at public auction on Saturday the 29th inst. (if fair, not the next fair day) at the subscriber's residence adjoining Shepherd's-Town, the remainder of his personal property, consisting of Horses, Cows, Waggon with its gears complete, Ploughs, Harrows and other farming utensils, and a few articles of Household Furniture; also a crop of Corn in the ground.—Six months credit will be given on all sums above five dollars, and the purchaser giving bond with approved security. The Sale to commence at 9 o'clock in the morning when due attendance will be given by the subscriber.

LYLES R. ROBINSON. July 13th, 1815.

Journeyemen Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to employ four or five journeyemen HOUSE JOINERS, to whom constant employment and the highest wages will be given. Apply to the subscriber or to Mr. John Wilson, in Charlestown.

JOHN HAINS. Charlestown, July 13.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers to the Farmer's, Mechanic's, & Merchant's Bank of Jefferson County, Va. are hereby notified that an election for

Thirteenth Directors

will be held at Fulton's Hotel, on the first Tuesday in August next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

THE COMMISSIONERS. June 29.

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed in the Jail of Jefferson County, Virginia, on the 16th ultimo, a dark mulatto man, who calls himself ROBERT CLARKE, about 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches high, very handsome, and well made—had on when committed a drab cloth great coat, white waistcoat, blue cloth pantaloons half worn, for hat, had in his bundle some old brown cloth clothes.

Said negro says he is a free man, and was raised near Fredericksburg. The owner, if any, is requested to come and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

J. M. CARTNEY, Jailor. June 1.

Stray Hog.

CAME to the subscriber's farm, sometime in May last, a black and white spotted Barrow, with a crop and slit in the left ear, and a half crop in the right. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take it away.

JOSEPH FARR. June 29.

Negros for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at private sale, six negroes, consisting of Women, Boys and Girls. For terms apply to the subscriber, near Smithfield, Jefferson County, Va.

BENJAMIN BELL. July 6, 1815. [37.]

NOTICE.

THE Members of the Jefferson Rifle Company, are requested to meet in Charlestown, on Saturday the 22d inst. Also gentlemen, who may wish to become members.

ISAAC KEYES. April 6.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Clemons, dec'd, (late of Smithfield) are desired to come forward and discharge the same. Those having claims against said estate, are also requested to come forward (at July court) with their accounts properly attested for settlement.

A. DAVENPORT, Admor. July 6.

STRAY HORSE.

CAME to the subscriber's residence, near Charles Town, on the 3d inst. a DARK SORREL HORSE, with a bald face, supposed to be five years old, and all round, and appeared to thirty dollars. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges and take him away.

THOMAS BENNETT. Jefferson County, July 13. [28.]

