And sweeter from the sky the gladsome lark Warbles his heaven-tuned song; the lulling brook Murmurs more gently, down the deep sunk glen ; While from you lowly roof, whose curling smoke O'ermounts the mist, is heard, strintervals, The voice of psalms, the simple song of praise, With dove-like wings peace o'er you village

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

Her deadliest foe ; the toil worn horse, set free, Unheeded of the pasture, roams at large, And, as his stiff unwieldly 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 ear his joyless bread, lonely; the ground Both seat and board; screen'd from the winter's

And summer's heat, by neighboring hedge or tree, But on this day, embosom'd in his home, He shares the fingal meal with those he loves ; With those he loves he shares the heartfelt joy Of giving thanks to God-not thanks of torin, 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

And in the tray dew-bent flowers that bloom Around the roots; and while he thus surveys, With elevated joy, each rural charm, He hopes (yet lears presumption in the hope) That Hewven may be one Subbath without end.

DESCRIPTION OF DARTMOCK PRISON By a late Prisoner.,

Dartmoor depot, is situated in the county of Devonshire, and hes 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 uppleasant and disagreeable imaginable. The country around, as far as the eye extends, is an uneven, barren and dreary waste; peither 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 preserv-

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 a-

bove 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 .- assertment of GOODS, of the latest importation Here are stationed, as guards, upwards of two thousand well disciplined militia, this valley-he deems it unnecessary to particuand 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 | price. 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 commnication 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 recep. tion 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 atwho are allowed a blanket and straw, in- article in his line, as low as they can be purchased in Alexandria. He flatters himself that the good stead of their ordinary bedding. Their daily allowance of provisions is considerably reduced. A small aperture near the milies and Country Merchants to deal with himroof admits the light."

Fronting No. 1 yard is a wall separate ing 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 him ag 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

To enter either of the prison yards from without, you must pass through five hereby notified that an election for 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 superintendence 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 tention that delicacy and humanity could

At this time there are five thousand six hundred prisoners in this depot, nearly one half of whom are men who were IM-PRESSED into his Britannic Majesty's ser-

Many hardships have been suffered by the prisoners, more especially in the year 1813, which was exceedingly se-

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 famished bodies from the inclemency of the

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, it done in a workmanlike manner, according to though small, was a great relief. The short notice as possible. Those at a distance will prisoners on many occasions have receiv- | please to leave their raw cloth at Mr. Isaac ed very injurious and harsh treatment | Lauck's store in Winchester, from whence it will 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 just received from Baltimore, a very handsome and fashion, suitable for the present sesson, which he is determined to sell as low as any other in larise 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

CHARLES GIBBS. Charlestown, 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 cur, and a half crop in the right. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take it away. JOSEPH FARR.

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. Sheetz, joint stock, the butt pure newly stocked and checquered-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

Shepherd's Town, June 22.

EZEKIEL SHOWERS, TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY sequaints his friends and the iblic generally, that he has removed his shop to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Luke Pentoney, and next door to Mr. Nadenbousch's toney, and next door to Mr. Nadenbousch's near Smithfield, a quantity of excellent WHIS-Store, and will be thankful for any orders in his KEY, distilled from sound grain, free of cockle line of business—he engages that work will be seed, which he will dispose of on reasonable done with dispatch and in the nextest and best terms.

Martinsburgh, May 18, 1815.

WM. HARPER, Jun.

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, SURGE tempting to blow up a prize. This pri- ON'S INSTRUMENTS, PATENT MEDICINES, son is calculated to contain sixty men, PAINTS, & DYE STUFFS,-With every other quality & low prices of his goods, will be an inducement and advantage for Physicians, Private Fa-His stock will be increased in a few days.

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 comlexion, and stout made. Had on tow linen shirt and trowsers, old shoes, wood hat and homemade nambray 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

NOTICE.

BENJAMIN BOLEY.

TILE subscribers to the Farmer's, Mechanick's, Merchant's, Bank of Jefferson County, Va are

Thirteen Directors will be held at Fulton's Hotel, on the 2nd Tucs-

day in August next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. THE COMMISSIONERS.

Negro Man for Sale.

THE subsember has for sale a valuable Negro Ian, about 26 years of age, well acquainted with farming, and has been accustomed to driving a with esteem and respect. The sick have | carriage. For further particulars enquire of the uniformly received from him every at- printer, or to the subscriber, at the Rock's Fer-

MOSES ORAM.

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 loth will please to have it well washed on the Sheep, and cleared of burs 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 vard of fulled 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 grease for every nine pounds wool so manu-

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

Such as bring cloth to full and dye, shall have directions (an indigo blue excepted) and at as 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

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

> W" It is deemed necessary here to notice, that broad cloths must pay double the above prices, and will require double the quantity of materials of narrow cloths. Blankets and flangels will also be manufactured

> Such as have Merino wool to manufacture, may know the terms on application at the factory, but the flerces 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--6t.

GROUND PLAISTER.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand and intends eping a large and constant supply of GROUND LAISTER 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. Alexandria, May 22.

LEONARD SADDLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he

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 no-

Charlestown, May 18.

PRIME WHISKEY.

THE subscriber has on hand at his distillery

CONRAD KOWNSLAR.

JOHN CARLILE,

Has lately received at his Store, near the Market House, in Charlestown, Superfine and Common Cloth, that he will sell

at the most reduced prices, among which is very cheap Blue, Brown, Buttle Green and Mixed—Those who wish to have bar-Calicoes, Shirting Cambricks and Linens, Curtain Calicoes, and low priced Dimities,

Pins by the Package or Paper, Domestic Shirtings, Stripes, Plaids, Checks and Bedticking, by the piece or smaller quan-Ladies' Straw Bonnets, Hats and Flats, Cambrick Muslins, Russia Sheeting,

Coar e Linens, Pocket and other Handkerchiefs, Fur Hats and Pocket Books,

With a good assortment of GROCERIES

New Orleans and other Sugars, Molasses. Coffee by the bag or smaller-quantity, Chocolate, Fresh Teas, Spirits, Wines and Whiskey, Shad and Herring by the barrel or dozen, Cloves, Allspice, Ginger and Nutmegs, Starch, Fancy Rose and other Soap,

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 ac-

Robert Worthington,

commodating terms.

HAS RECEIVED A VERY LANGE SUPPLY OF CHOICE GOODS, .

Among which are the following, viz. ELEGANT LACED SHAWLS, VEILS AND UANDKERCHIEFS. BLACK AND WHITE CRAPES, FIGURED, DAMASK AND PLAIN SILE SHAWLS. ELEGANT RIBBONS, 4.4 and 6.4 CAMBRICK, JACONET, LENO, BOOK, MUL & FANCY MUSLINS, DARK AND LIGHT PLAIN AND PLAID GINGUAMS.

FINE DRESSED AND UNDRESSED FANCY AND MOURNING CALICOES, DIMITIES, IRISH LINENS, SHEETINGS. TABLE AND TOWEL DIAPERS, MARSEILLES & ROYAL RIBB'D VESTING, COTTON CASSIMERE, NANKEENS, SHIRTING CAMBRICKS,

DOMESTIC STRIPED & PLAIN COTTONS, BOMBOZETTS, of almost every co KENTING, MUSLIN SAHWLS & HANDEFS. SILK AND COTTON HOSIERY, KID AND SILK GLOVES, SATTIN, SILK & STRAW BONNETS. CORDS AND VELVETS,

BLUE, BLACK, CLARET, DRAB & GRET SUSPENDERS-TWILL'D CRAVATS, FANCY TRIMMINGS, FOR DRESSES, SILK BUTTONS, A COMPLETE ASSORT. MENT OF GIRL'S & LADIES SHOES,

SUPERFINE CLOTHS & CASIMERES.

FINE AND WOOL HATS, Together with a general assortment of Hardware, Cuttlery and Saddlery, And a good asso tment of .

GROCERIES,

ALSO, THE FOLLOWING L QUORS, MADEIRA, PORT, LISUON AND MALAGA WINES-CLARET-COGNIAC AND FRENCH BRANDY-SPIRITS-HOLLAND AND COUN-TRY GIN, and WHISKEY -Likewise, CillNA, POTTER'S WARE-PAINTS and MEDICINES, with almost every other article that the inhabit ants of Charlestown and those in its vicinity ma stand in need of-All of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms to purchasers.

N. B. Produce of almost every description takes in exchange for goods Charlestown, June 29.

To Farmers.

THE subscribers are happy to acquaint their Peace, enables them to carry on the Blacksmith Business on a much larger scale than any other in the county. Those that wish to purchase any hing in that way, will find it their interest to call on them, next door south of Mr. P. Marmaduke's Store, for such articles as they may want, as they are determined to undersell any other establish ment in the county. They will constantly keep on hand

Waggons of every description, Carts, ditto ditto, Ploughs with iron moulds, Barshears, Coulters, and Scrapers without Corn Hoes, Garden Hoes and Rakes,

Pitching Axes, Hand Axes, and Mattocks, Shingling Hatchets, Lathing Hatchets, and Fire Shovels and Tongs, 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. UNSELD. N. B. Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to. Shepherd's Town, April 20.

CARDING WOOL.

THE Subscriber has purchased new Cards that season and has had his Machines put in complete order, persons that send their wool in good or and expect good rolls will not be disappoint persons coming from a distance can have wool carded to take home with them; he will sul continue to manufacture wool into clot JONA. WICKERSHAM.
Bucklestown, May 11.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

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

Vol. VIII.

THURSDAY, July 13, 1815.

[No. 379.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is 1 THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY IS
Two Dollars a year; one donar to be paid at the this season of the year; and should they respects of the ministers, and of the offiame of subscribing, and one at the expiration of be the means of preserving one life, I | cers of Napoleon. the year. Distant subscribers will be required to shall be amply rewarded for my trouble. pay the whole in advance. No paper will be disontinued until arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square. will be inserted three weeks to non-subscribers 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 reduction of one fourth on their advertisements. 17 .11 Communications addressed to the Editor must be post paid

From the National Intelligencer.

COLD WATER.

The patient is extremely warm. 2od. | fogs occasioned by them. cold water is always in proportion to the | ticlesdegree of combination which occurs in the three circumstances that have been men-

The following symptoms generally follow, where cold water has been taken, under the above circumstances, into the

In a few minutes after the patient has to the ground; he breathes with difficulevery act of respiration; his face appears | sll his soldiers were prohibited entering suffused with blood, and of a livid color; the French territory under penalty of his extremities become cold, and his death." pulse imperceptible; and unless relief is The voluntary contributions had the DECLARATION OF VIENNA. deedily obtained, the disorder terminates in death in a few minutes.

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 doves of it, as in other cases of spasm, should be proportioned to the violence of the dis use. From a tea spoon. ful to near a table spoonful have been giv- of the French Emperor. The fisheries en 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.

It neither the voice of reason, nor the fatal examples of those who have perished from this cause, are sufficient to produce as in times of the greatest tranquility, restraint in drinking a large quantity of cold water, when the body is preternatu. from Smyrna, Messina and Cadiz. rally heated, then let me advise to

abstract a portion of heat from the body, and impart it at the same time to the cold iquor, provided the vessel is made of metal, glass, or earth; for heat follows | Brussels papers." the same laws, in many instances, in passing through bodies, with regard to take place in electricity.

y to your drinking, with a little of the from Paris was very uncertain. dy, a portion of its heat is conveyed a- try are to be discharged without delay. He replunges it into the horrors of civil France has but to return to the principles fended from the action of the cold.

caution to the ignorant and imprudent, | lais royal) allotted for his residence. | of the laws? Is it possible that this same

MEDICUS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29. LATEST FROM FRANCE.

stood at 90 deg. This mortality falls | that Napoleon was in treaty with Austria. | ready to take the field. chiefly upon the laboring part of the com- The command of the Spanish troops desmunity, who seek to allay their thirst by tined to act against France, was confided 27th April it appears that after three drinking the water from the pumps in the to marshal Marmont, duke of Ragusa. meetings of the council of the nation, the streets, and who are too impatient or too To the eastward of the Grand Bank, lat. king of Spain and his ministers have proignorant to use the necessary precautions 44 N. capt. Steinbaner fell in with an is- claimed the kingdom of Spain neutral. for preventing its morbid or deadly land of ice, 90 feet above the water, sur- Don Antonio was the only one who voteffects upon them. These accidents sel- rounded with breakers. The base of the ed in favor of war against France. The dom happen except when the mercury island was about a mile in circumference. impossibility of the step was represented rises above 85. Three circumstances ge- | Several other large bodies of ice were in | by general Castaros, as also the great nerally concur to produce disease or sight and he was under the necessity of danger arising from it to Spain. death, from drinking cold water. 1st. shortening sail, until clear of the heavy

body. The danger from drinking the extracted the following as the leading ar-

Translated for the Freeman's Journal.

As late as the 11th May the emperorwas yet in Paris, and although the greatest 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 belligeswallowed the water, he is affected by a rents; and from a despatch from the dimness of sight, he staggers in attempt- Prefects of the department of the North ing to walk, and unless supported, falls to the minister of general police, it appears from an article dated from Lille on | parte's greatest interest is to gain timety; a rattling is heard in his throat; his the 10th May in the evening, that by pronostrils and cheeks expand and contract in clamation from the duke of Wellington, ror has had sufficient time to levy an ar-

greatest effect. One department had raised the sum of 200,000 francs towards This description includes only the less | clothing its militia; every town had come common cases of the effects of drinking a forward with similar donations; and from is known in France, as is proved by the every part of the country, addresses of article inserted in the Journal de Paris of

ly plying between the two countries, and most scandalous abuse that ever has been on the 5 h of May a number of passen- made of the faculty of speech, and of hugers were landed at Calais, with the same security as before the reascension are continued, and although the city of Calais had been declared in a state of the 13th of March, will demonstrate to France, as long as this man shall speak seige as a temporary precaution, the na- the French nation that it never will speak in her name, pretend to inspire that convigation is not molested : no British cruiz. | the sacrilegious language which its opers are to be seen, and vessels are cleared poser attributes to it; will separate its as usual. On the 5th May two ships sail- | cause from his-preserve to the nation its ed for Martinique. From Marseilles to real dignity-and open to it a prompt and Dieppe, the Havre, Nantz and Bor. honorable way still to rally to the rest of deaux, the communication was free, and, | Europe. goods were daily unloading from vessels suppositions. It has proscribed Bona-

1st. Grasp the vessel, out of which you are about to drink; for a minute, or country, we refer our readers to the following paragraph :

"The news from Italy communicated | is founded upon justice, as well as the leby the papers from Vienna, do not de- gitimate interests of the nations; it is, servesmore credit than those printed in | therefore, irrevocable.

Bonsperte reviews his troops, the allies assistance, by rejecting from its bosom on a supposition, it is solely from that exercise their's. Bonaparte is generally | the principal of the war. It cannot do | which is delivered from the esteem which 2nd. If you are not furnished with a thought strong enough to receive his op- without it, as long as it shall bear the Europe has so justly given to the French cup, and are obliged to drink by bringing pressors, and although every month, eve- yoke of a man who seeks to dishonor it, nation-it has judged her-it knows that your mouth in contact with the stream ry week, or every day is said to be fixed by making it guilty of a two-fold perjuwhich issues from a pump or a spring, al- for the entry of the allied army upon the ry. ways wash your hands and face previous- French territory, Bonaparte's departure A compact united it with its sovereign, of honor, to think her subjected to the

against the fatal effects of cold water at On the 10th May, he was to receive the man can have the effeontery to promise to

peror, it appears that disturbances had ta- | dence of the French nation respected? ken place in many places ; but at our lat- His leaving the Island of Elba ; his arriest date, all the troubles had ceased, and | val in France, the titles with which he by a very severe decree dated 9th May, dares to invest himself, the authorities he

gainst the rebels. Yesterday arrived at this port the ship troops; and although all the militia had crimes, if legitimated by the assent of Alexander Pawlowitch, Steinbaner, in been called out en masse, there had been 41 days from Rochelle. Capt. S. has meetings in every department, and resopolitely favored the editor of the Free- lutions taken and forwarded to Bonaman's Journal with files of the Paris Mo- parte, expressing their submission and niteur and Galionani's Messenger, to the their willingness to turn out to a man at Few summers elapse here, in which 12th May. No battle had taken place the first call of the country, and for that there are not instances of persons being between the French and allied armies at purpose every department is raising, affected by drinking cold water. In some the time of sailing. Napoleon was not clothing and instructing the troops, so seasons, four or five persons have died expected to leave Paris till after the meet- that the whole population will be ready suddenly from this cause—one instance ing at the Champ de Mai, which was to to fly to the camp of honor; and for a gle man has caused to weigh upon her, as occurred the last week : at which time be held on the 20th May. France ap- number of days the newspapers were fillthe mercury in Farenheit's thermometer peared to be tranquil. It was reported ed with the names of the towns which are

By an article from Montpelier, dated

In consequence of the above proclamation, the communication was almost free, The water is extremely cold. And 3d. Our translator has given a hasty glance, and to complete it, nothing was wanting A large quantity of it is taken into the over the Moniteur, from which he has 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 real situation of Europe, we shall finish our outlines with the following observations from the Moniteur, extracted from foreign pa-

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 Bonaand between the two, the French Empemy said to amount to between 3 and

VIENNA, APRIL 26.

respect, fidelity and submission were pre- the 5th of April. This Declaration is the sented to the Emperor. unanimous expression of the wishes and unanimous expression of the wishes and The communication with England was suffrages of nations. The article which uninterupted; the packets were regular- pretends to refute it presents us with the man reason, among an enlightened peo-

The development of the principles which dictated the act of the Congress of

The Congress has not deliberated upon parte. This man cannot and ought not, The papers are silent as to the situa- to find any farther assylum among civilproscription denounced against him. It

Assistance has been offered to the As to the result of the contest, the | French nation and to its government; it French government seems very easy. is still offered. It may nobly decline this

a treaty has reconciled us with Europe. | will of an individual, whose power is cold water. By receiving the shock of By an order of the Emperor, all the ex- Bonaparte, in arrogating to himself the composed of the elements which bring he water first upon those parts of the bo- penses towards the defence of the coun- supreme power, has made it violate both. on the ruin of states. We repeat it, way, and the vital parts are thereby de- Lucien Bonaparte having escaped war, anarchy and military despotism. Is on which social order is founded, in orfrom Rome, had made his entry into it possible that he dares to promise der to be at peace with Europe. These observations are designed as a France, and had the King's palace (pa- | France liberal institutions and the empire |

ties, and not interfere in their affairs? Is From a series of decrees by the Em- it he who pretends to make the indepenthe greatest penalties were enacted a- basseized upon, the delusions (prestages) with which he surrounds it, those which The frontiers were lined with French | he is preparing to support it-all these 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 lust for France. She knows the countless evils 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 sentimentsthose of religion, patriotism and national

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 re-construction 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 hations 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 (reason 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 addressesthis France governed by a man whom perjury and the infraction of all treaties fidence which is the first basis of political

It is with states as with individuals -heir credit results only from their

Europe has declared war against Bonaparte. France can and ought to prove to Europe that she sufficiently feels her own dignity, not to choose the sovereignty of this man, The French nation is powerful and free-her liberty and her greatness repose in herself and are necessary so the balance of Europe. The peace of Paris and the congress of Vienna have

It is in this intention, and in this hope that the Declaration of the 13th of March has been made. If this act is founded she is too enlightened, in respect to her true interests-too full of the principles

[fournal de Frankfort, May 8.

NEW YORK, July 4. ACHIVED BY THE

BIDDLE, (MOUNTING BUT 20 GUNS) 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 Tristian de Cun-

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 sloops 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 in with her again until the 24th of March, off the island of Tristian 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 cruizers she scuttled her.

of the marines, belonging to the Hornet, | war lately in their possession. who has in charge the colors of the Penguin and despatches for government .-On the 23d of March, off the Island of Tristain de Cunba, 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 forecastle, 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 28 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-sprit 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, peremptorily 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 Tristian de Cunha, in the Brazils, 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 land-

Before the Tom Bowline left Tristian 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, St. Charles, on the road to Cuivre. In- -The Allies of France; reason and justouched at Tristian de Cunha, and then dians were seen almost daily in the vicini- tice to the one, courage and confidence in proceeded on her voyage to the East In- ty of Portage and the other villages be- God to the other. dies. Left at St. Salvador, the private | yond the Missouri. The cantonment at | On the 26th, Mr. Crawford quit Paris, armed brig True Blooded Yankee, bound to the Isle of France, and the Blakeley, Williams, of Boston, bound to Havanna. Spoke on the 26th, in lat. 36, long, 69, brig Trumbull, Hardy, from Bath for of inundation. Mantanzies.

Blooded Yankee and the Blakeley.

BOSTON, JULY 3.

Mediterranean Squadron .- The squadron for the Mediteranean sailed yesterday, consisting of the following vessels, So says the veteran oppressed with laurels whom had retired to rest. The scene of der, an aristoracy and a nobility—the lust of the scene of der, an aristoracy and a nobility—the scene of der, and aristoracy are derested as a nobility—the scene of der, and aristoracy are derested as a nobility—the scene of derested as a nobility der VIZ;

Com. Bainbridge, Independence, 74, Capt. Crane, sloop, Capt. Ridgely, brig. Lt. Com'at Reid, schr. Lieut. Storer.

The squadron has been detained some days past in consequence of the Independence having been, on trial, found ra- ders might have been prevented. They the entrance of the river St. Charles, ther crank with the heavy metal she had even think, that if there had not been a where she burnt to the water's edge. __ by the Horner, captain Biddle, is one of the most on board, which consisted of all 32 pound- sufficient number of regulars or rangers The loss of lives has been variously re- decided and brilliant of our naval victories. ders—90 guns; long guns on the middle to spare, to man the boats, militia could ported. One woman was killed by leapand lower deck, and carronades on the be easily obtained. Unfortunately St. ing into a boat and a child was drawn drawn of that gallant and meritorious officer, to have met and beat

considerably heavier than those on the it affords more amusement than the dull middle deck, and have been taken out, employment of protecting our border peo-Another Splendid Naval Victory and their place supplied by those on the ple from the tomahawk and scalping middle deck; and the middle deck has | knife, U. S. SLOOP OF WAR HORNET, CAPTAIN | been supplied with 24 pounders in lieu | Fears are entertained for the safety of of the former, which change has lighten. St. Charles and Portage des Sioux. The ed her about 50 tons. The pilots left the Indians are in great numbers in the squadron at half past 2 P. M. about 5 | neighborhood of these villages. leagues from the light house, under a . On Tuesday last arrived here from uppress of sail standing to the eastward, per Missouri, Mr. Manuel Lisa, with with a good breeze at W. N. W. The | 43 chiefs and headmen of the several Independence out sailed the remainder | bands of Sioux, also the chiefs of the Maof the squadron, and spared them her has and Pancaras, residing between the light sails .- Success attend them.

> count, published in the Columbian, in States, and are anxious to make war Baron Frimont ordered Lieut, Field which the names of the persons are given, against the Sacks and other hostile Indi- Marshal Mohr, to push forward from the that two hundred and ten American sea- ans, and have actually killed several Inmen prisoners of war in England, have ways a few weeks ago. Among this de- and Cassaglia, in order to attack and been induced by hard treatment, fair pro- putation, we recognize Big Elk the Mamises, &c. to leave their prisons, and ha chief, Partizan the Teton chief, and

actually died in Dartmoor prison and attempted to stop Captains Lewis and perg, threatened the flank of the enemy. on board the prison ship; a mortality far | Clark, on their journey to the Pacific | The latter, though Ambrosio's division exceeding that of the English prisoners ocean. Some time about the middle of had hastened to reinforce him, was comin this country; and though it does not April 250 or 300 Pancaras had gone to pletely routed, all his works destroyed. match the deaths on board the famous war against the Sacks, which will no and by his total retreat, which took place Fersey prison ship in the revolutionary | doubt bring those wretches to a sense of war, yet, it is evident enough the mag- | danger. nanimous government of Britain has not The following are the particulars of | done all that she could do to alleviate the the action, furnished by lieut. Brownlow, sufferings of our unfortunate prisoners of

Mobile, fune 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 dissentions 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 none 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 goverpment for the Mississippi state must be established at St. Stephens, or some

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 mur-

other scite on the Tombigby.

The Spaniards are no less alarmed than the Americans, and it is said that the intercourse betweeh 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.

Cap aux Gre was burnt to the ground on having left Mr. Jackson, the secretary of Thursday last, and every thing in it de- | legation, as charge d'affaires. stroyed by the Indians. This place had been evacuated some time in consequence

The Tom Bowline brought home up. ing some horrid deed; a family cut off, wards of 100 of the crews of the True travellers shot and cut to pieces on the Monday night last, about 11 o'clock. moteness of the time for important elections.

Monday night last, about 11 o'clock. moteness of the time for important elections.

Monday night last, about 11 o'clock. frontiers or in the neighborhood of our | The smell of something burning being | rently, but actually united, if it were not the villages; these things are passed off as a perceived, the scuttle in the cabin was terest of factious and ambitious men, that the matter of course, until the news of an- raised, and the flame immediately issued there are, and there always will be, two parties in other massacre arrives. " Mr. - wife out. There were on board, besides the the United States, separated on principle-those and children has been butchered, d-m ship's crew, about 200 persons belonging who are content and happy under the existing the Indians, something must be done." to the 57th regiment, the greater part of and tired with war's alarms. Another confusion and despair, may be readily pinch of snuff is taken, and the affair is | imagined. forgotten, some people are not afraid to It was only the exertions of the officers think that if the armed boats, which ride and men of the ships of war and trans guarded Although there is a calm, it ought not quietly on the stream at St. Louis guarded Although there is a calm, it ought not quietly on the stream at St. Louis, were ports that prevented the greatest part of to be supposed the centinels may sleep. placed at proper positions from the mouth | them from perishing. of the Illinois to Salt river, all these mur- The ship was finally towed on shore at

upper. The lower deck guns were cast | Louis is too contiguous to the frontiers; | No other bodies have been found; up.

Missouri and Mississippi rivers. These chiefs, &c. represent the nations who It appears by a long and detailed ac- bave offered their services to the United enter on board British vessels. And, the little Dish, a Yankton chief. Parti-That three hundred and sixty seven had | zan the Teton chief, is the person who | while Lieut. Field Marshal Count Nien-

RICHMOND July 1. SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

Mc'Clurg's Carriage was descending Governor's Hill, the horses suddenly took fright. - In attempting to check hem, the reins gave way, which preci- ter is Gen. Ambrosia. pitated the driver from his seat into the moved with the rapidity of lightning; post at the corner of E. & 13th streets __ | shal Mohr, and Gen. Baron Lauer. which dashed it against the store of Crawford & Dunn, with such violence as soon as possible, they were cut loose, prisoners. and the shattered remains of the car-Mc'Clurg, Mrs. Robert Gamble, & Mrs. | been brought in. Wickham, with one of her young children. Those who witnessed this dreaddreadful crush of the carriage (which was shivered to pieces) dared not to of the Po. His army is demoralized; breathe a hope that either of the ladies | the peace of Italy which he menaced, is us to state, expired in a few minutes .-- attack him in a few days with a superior jured, yet lives, and is likely to recover on the frontiers of Piedmont, for the pur--- Mrs. Gamble sustained less injury, pose of observing the south of France." and the child escaped apparently unhurt.

NEW. YORK, June 20. On the 24th April, the Americans at | brings news that 12,000 of his country-Paris gave a dinner to Mr. Crawford, in men were there yesterday, and 12 000 testimony of their respect, at Grignon's more expected. They will proceed tohotel. John Quincy Adams, Esq. our | wards the enemy's territories. Gen. Minister at London, and General La Count Steremberg commands the right Fayette, were present. The proceed- and Gen. Bianchi the left of the Imperial ings were published in the Paris papers.

The following were the toasts .-May the prosperity of the U. States of America in-peace, be equal to the Military renown acquired during the War-The President of the U. States, under whose administration the U. S. has acquired immortal glory by her arms, and an honorable peace--The treaty of Ghent; the Plenipotentiaries of the U. States will find their reward in the gratitude of the American people-The army and navy of the United States. France; More murder - Last Sunday, Mr. A. may she enjoy the blessings of peace and lexander Spencer was shot, stabbed and a good government-The liberty of the scalped within three miles of the town of seas; no more burnings, or impressments

QUEBEC, JUNE 15. Very few days elapse without unfold- The Saragossa transport, Wm. Grice,

wards of twenty persons are still missing. but the people on board landed in every direction, some even at Point Levi, and it is hoped that they have still nearly all escaped.

BOSTON, JUNE, 28. By arrivals in Halifax, N York, &c. &c. AFFAIRS OF, ITALY.

Austrian Italian Bulletin -- No. III. " H. Q of the Army of I aly, April 14. It was indispensably necessary to that from the enemy the bridge of Ferrara, which was not yet put into a proper state of defence and provisioned. At this end drive off the enemy.

"This attack was made on the 12th. with great effect by Mobr's division, on the night of the 14th, Ferrara was fortunately delivered.

" Marshal Mohr pursued him in all die rections towards Bologna. The Regimeut of Weid Runkle took one piece of On Thursday evening last, as Dr. cannon, with some ammunition waggons: many prisoners fell into our hands, and the loss of the enemy in killed and would. ed was very considerable; among thelat.

"On our part we have lost 150 killed street-leaving the unhappy victims and wounded, among whom are several whom it contained entirely to the power officers. In particular we lament the of the ungovernable horses .- They now | misfortune of the brave Major Ivanovich of St. Juliens, who has lost a leg by a until their course was stopped by the cannon ball. The General of cavalry wheels of the carriage running against a highly commends the conduct of Mar-

"Gen. Count Nugent has repulsed several attacks on the 10th and 11th at o bring the horses to the ground .- As | Pistola, and took from the enemy forty

" In the different actions up to this riage being uplifted, discovered Mrs. time, 2000 Neapolitan prisoners have

"The results of all the operations in Italy prove that Murat has been obliged ful fury of the horses, and the still more to relinquish the offensive - Beaten at all points, he has retreated from the banks could survive .-- Mrs. Mc'Clurg, it pains | secured; and our army will be ready to Mrs. Wickham, though considerably in. force, whilst another corps is assembling

Florence, April 17. An Austrian officer from Belgium

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

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLES TOWN, JULY 13.

Commodore CHAUNCEY, is appointed to the command of the Washington, at Portsmouth-and Capt. SMITH, to the command of the Franklin. nearly ready for launching at Pailadelpha; both American line of battle ships.

It is curious to remark the political calm,

which now prevails throughout the United States. It is attributable to various causes-the ratification of peace with England snatched from the grasp of faction many a pretext for clamor; the occurrence of that event disappointed the hopes of thousands who flattered themselve, that they would get into power by exciting discontents at war and taxes; there is now scarcely a pretert for clamor. The scope for speculati n is and ther cause of the calm : those who list the opportunity of trading upon any terms, naturally e-nough complained; they are new too much co-cupied to be noisy. Another cause is the remoteness of the time for important electionspolitical and resignous Freedom and equality, and those whose happiness consists in a superior of power, splendor, titles, and places, the ambition of ruting, the distilke of being on a level, as to rights, with the multitude, will prefer, an aristo

HORNET AND PENGUIN. and lower deck, and carronades on the be easily obtained. Unfortunately St. ing into a boat, and a child was drowned. the enemies of his country, under circumstances which set at defiance every attempt at falsehood | gives him great advantage. I have de- | those who ship flour from the town of | Map, even he shameless effrontery of English presentation was compelled, flowever refue ishit, to acknowledge a defeat by an inferior tops, where he has guns. If you do not party. Fortune has again designed the same gal- | see nor hear any thing of him in the run at arm that struck the proud flag of the Frone, receive the sword of another enemy, whose aperiority is even more apparent and in ques- return before your provisions are short.

equany fortunate and equally distinguished has the career of the vessel which he commands. 14 1813, under the immortal Lawrence, she, af | land ter a short actions unk the Peacock, a fine sloop of war, with a grew equal in number to that of the mornet, but with guos of inferior calibre, (24 pounders) In 1815 she has sent to the bottom minier veseti, with a much larger crew-digit her own, and her decided superiority in weight

A few hours before Genaparte entered Paris, the shep-keepers, who, had painted over their dools, 'tradesmen to Louis XVIII,' altered the latter in a few minutes by the re appearance of the words "to the Emperor Napoleon." This was done by the application of a wet sponge. of Parma, of which the following is a terials, and bright colored, or they will not pass our inspection. Nothing would ed in distemper, whilst the others remained inof underneath. This diremmstance alone is a convincing proof, that it was generally expected throughout Paris, that Napoleon would soon rethroughout Paris, that Napoleon would soon reto the entreaties of a beloved father, and

You must be very attentive to the weight which though pledging his signature and honor, they aid not expect he would abide by any longer I arrived in France, amidst the dazzling the extent of the law, in the most rigorthan he could he.p.

ONE PLUE HIGHT BLOWN OUT! We rose like a rocket and fell like the stick.

The committee of the New Hampshire legislature, appointed to take into consideration the papers transmitted by his excellency the governor elative to the Hartford Convent take any order concerning them."

and senate-both federal.

An accident happened in Dublin on cause, as it is melancholy in its effects - | vent for the rest of my days. A Master-Sweep having been convicted of cruelty to his apprentice, was tried and sentenced to be whipped from the Jail to Monmouth, (Towarda Township,) Penn. the Royal Exchange - A vast concourse assembled to witness this unpleasant execution of the Law; the doors, the win- of an enormous size, has been lately dug dows, and even the roofs of the houses up on the farm of Mr. Bartlett, in the were filled and covered with spectators, upper end of New Shese qum flats, weighparticularly on the steps of the Exchange ing about eleven pounds. The surface which were supported by a massy iron of that part usually denominated the balustrade-As the culprit approached grinder, is about seven inches in extent, this place, the violent press of the crowd and three in thickness -- the depth, inforced the balustrade from its fastenings, cluding the insertion, 8 1.2 inches .the crowd below-Ten were killed on cies of animal that once existed in this the spot, and about fifty were shockingly country, is certain; but at what time, wounded, some with fractured skulls, his shape, size, and peculiarities, it is some with broken legs, and others with impossible to form any plausible conjecbroken arms-In short, there is not a ture. The aborigines who formerly inhaquarter of that populous city, but has bited this country, have given no account cause to remember and mourn the flage- of the existence of such a race of animals, lation of the sweep.

Mrs. Jerome Bonaharte.

Among the passengers in the ship belong to that of a graminivorous animal. Milo, for Liverpool, which was to sail In the first settlement of the lands on reign of the Bourbons.

Dreadful accident at New Castle, (E.) sist by destroying the deer and other wild place, was suddenly filled with water, near the precipice of a mountain, in his choaked, while the workmen were em- and dashed to pieces. This fabulous acployed in the pit. Notwithstanding every count only shows their destitution of any drowned 33 men, 42 bovs, and 37 the Tusk belonged. horses, that were employed in the colliery. Only 20 men and boys were enabled to make their escape.

Fast 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 .- I his is said to be without a parallel.

The following letter from admiral Tyer, to capt. Dickenson, found on board he 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 Penguin was captured by the Hornet, afer an action of 22 minutes, in which the disparity of loss is almost incredible.

Cape Town, 31st Jan. 1815. DEAR SIR-You will see by your orders and the intelligence I send you, the surport of your cruise. In the event of our meeting this said Wasp, measure is force well before you close with him. To the Millers, Farmers, Merchants and If he has long 18 pounders, which I cubt, you can have no chance, but very close, and never let him board you, as he is so much higher than you, which is your interest as well as the interest of

sired 12 m crines to be lent you from the Alexandria that it should be of a good Medway, to keep a constant fire at his quality, pointed out in your orders, take care and Discharge young Leach into the Harpy, and Mr. Olof Burgh into the Cumber-

Wishing you a fortunate cruise, I am, faithfully yours. CHA. TYLER.

H. M. sloop Penguin.

EMPRESS MARIA LOUISA. MARIA Louisa, has published a letter written to Counte CERATTE, Governor | manner, of good sound well seasoned ma-

sacrificed myself for my country. When of your flour, as we shall exact a fine to prospects, the amiable manners of the ous manner, on all that may be found French, rendered me perhaps too indul- light. gent to the inconsistency and unsteadiness of their character. I thought I had and justly tared, before you pack them. studied the nation. It abandoned NAPO- I shall expect the tare to be put on the LEON in his adversity, and recalled to the branded head, so as to be plainly seen .throne the Prince whom it had pro- The greatest exactness and nicety will be "That it is unnecessary for this legislature to scribed. Ah! Napoleon returns to required of you in the execution of every France, and the people forsake their part of the business. Many of you will Which report was concurred in by the house King. What a base and faithless nation! want new brands, as your old ones are Never will I return to it, and if I had not | worn out and no longer fit for use. a son to whom I have consigned my exthe 22d of April last, as singular in its istence, I would shut myself up in a con-

Hamb. Cor.

July 27. We understand the Tooth of an animal, obedient servant,

and the whole fell with a terrible crash on That it is a tooth belonging to some spe- herd's Town, on Thursday the 20th at 11. ninistered, will have an opportunity of receiving it at the above places. July 6. nor is there any correct tradition con-Remaining in the Post Office, at Harper's cerning it. From the description which has been given of the tooth, it appears to

from Boston on Sunday last, will be the Tioga or Shemung river, a Horn, as accomplished Mrs. Jerome Bonsparte, it was then called, or rather the Tusk of who visits Europe for the benefit of her an animal (not unlike the tusk of a Mam-Maryland .- It ought to be mentioned to rence of the Tioga or Shemung, and Susthe credit of Louis the 18th, that the sala- quehanna rivers, which measured nearly ry of 14,000 crowns per annum, settled 11 feet in length. The Indians, when by J. rome on his son, has been punctual- asked concerning it, stated that it was the ly paid by M. Serrurier, during the horn of a huge serpent, placed in the middle of his forghead—that he used to sport on the neighboring mountains, and sub-On the 6th of May, a coal mine at this animals, until at length approaching too owing to the mouths of the shafts getting pursuit, he was thrown down the steep possible effort to save them, there were true knowledge to what kind of animal

> Extract from New Orleans, June 4. "From the immense slaughter of the enemy below our town, and the number of putrid carcases 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 | Shoebridge, Stuffle Sriver, Philip Strider, 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 partigreater force than the Hornet, and the ed to them, as there are a number of cular in examining the Bank Notes offer-Counterfeits in circulation. Some in imitation of the notes of the bank of Baltimore are easily detected on examination, being very clumsily executed. Balt. Fed. Gaz.

(CIRCULAR.)

others, who intend sending Flour to the Town of Alexandria for Inspection. GENTLEMEN-Being convinced that it

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 four 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 loose our good name. You will be particularly careful to procure The Empress, or rather Archduchess good casks; they must be of the size required by law, made in a workman like not pass our inspection. Nothing would "My wishes rejected the hand of Bo- give me more pleasure than to be able to

Your casks must be carefully weighed, 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

AMOS ALEXANDER. Flour Inspector.

Alexandria, 1st July, 1815. The Rev. Mr Made, will preach and adminiser 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 Shep-Those persons who wish the rite of baptism ad-

B. ALLEN, jr.

A List of Letters

Ferry, Va. on the 30th June, 1815. Jonathan Anderson, Martin Agner.

Maj Lloyd Beall, 4; Nehemiah Beall, Jonah

Thomas Cooper, 3; Samuel Crisfield, Marga-ret Crisfield, William Crisfield, Susan B. Comp-ty, Virginia, on the 16th ultimo, a dark mulatto man, who, calls himself ROBERT CLARKE, health. Her son remains at Shool in moth) was found not far above the conflu-

William Davison, Barbara Ann Donaldson, ewis R. Dewold.

Isaac Eversole, John Ervin, Charlotte Everhart, homas Essom. Henry Fetzer.

David Grove, Catharine Gourney, Alexander

Benjamin Howard, John L. Henkle, Cyrus

Felty Jacobs. Jacob Koons, Thomas Keyes.

William Malone, John H. Mason, Rezin Mc.

Elizabeth Ogden. Charles M. Perry.

James Russell, Norris Read, Geo. Richman

James Stedman, John Spalding, Thomas Sinclair, William Stedman, John Strider, Charles

John Talbott. William Unglesbee.

David Vestal.

Lieut. Philip Wager, John Wissinger, Barba-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 a one dollar note, the banks not recollected-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 Latti-

Butler John, Burnes John.

Cookus Henry, Crown Thomas, Cooke Wm. B. Cooke Elizabeth, Crisswill Magnus, Cone William, Cromley John.

Engle William, jr.

Fouke Christian.

Glaze Vandif. Honte Mary, Heaugh Ann, Haynes Jacob, 2 1 Harris William.

Jones Mary, Irvin John.

Long Jacob.

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

Oden Elie, Gaburn Jonathan, Orndorff Wilam, Oneal Thomas.

Showman David, Sappington John, Strider John, Strider Henry. Thornton Violet, Turner Ehud.

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, if 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 geers 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, the purchasers 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.

Journeymen Wanted. THE subscriber wishes to employ four or five ourneymen 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, Mechanick'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 first Tues-

day in August next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoons THE COMMISSIONERS.

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, fur 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, Jailer.

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.

Negroes for Sale. THE subscriper will sell at private sale, six neroes, consisting of Women, Boys and Girls. or term, apply to the subscriber, near Smithfield,

Jefferson County, Va.

July 6, 1815.

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 foward (at July court) with their accounts properly attested for settlement. A. DAVENPORT, Adm'or.

STRAY HORSE.

Jefferson County, July 13.

CAME to the subscriber's residence, near Charles Town, on the 3d inst. a DARK SORREL HORSE, with a baid tace, supposed to be five years old, shod all round, and appraised to Thirty Dollars. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges and take him away. THOMAS BENNETT.

mythology; to the neglect of "that wis-

read with delight the history of the deso-

makes us acquainted with human nature,

ly moralny of pagan philosophers; and

and holy precepts of Christianity .-

They form their taste after models of po-

ets who burned with the fires of unhallow-

ed passion; or of orators, who knew no

motives but the love of fame, while they

are permitted to remain unacquainted

with the pathetic, the eloquent & sublime

strains of men whose hearts are warmed

and elevated by the inspiring influence

of the spirit of God. They take, for ex-

ample in the various relations of life, the

conduct of heathen statesmen and philo-

sophers, and disregard the pattern of liv-

ing virtue exhibited by the Patriarchs,

Prophets and Apostles, and, above all,

We indulge, however, the pleasing

persuasion that a system of education,

which, at first was introduced by luke-

warmpess in religion, and afterwards

made general by the ever to be lamented

(though short-lived) prevalence of infi-

delity amongst us, continues at present to

exist merely through the force of habit,

and want of due consideration, in parents

and preceptors, but will soon give way to

the happily increasing influence of correct

We are, indeed, aware, that many en-

tertain an opinion, that children, if com-

pelled to read the Bible when at school,

are apt to be disgusted with that excel-

lent book, and rendered unwilling to look

into it in their riper years. This may

be the case in some instances of remarka-

ble perverseness; or where a defect of

udgment in the Tutor prevents him

from using the proper methods to inspire.

his Pupils with a fondness for the Scrip-

tures, by directing them, principally, to

such portions as are best calculated to

mind. For, although every part of the

sacred volume is "given by inspiration of

good works ;"-yet we readily admit that

and less adapted to the understandings of

the passages most interesting in their sub-

hearts of his pupils a love of the Scrip-

tures, which (though it might be enfee-

bled by the cares and follies of the world)

would be retained in a great measure, and

be productive of good effects to the end of

We take the liberty, then, to request

requisite number of Bibles, or Testa-

JOHN D. BLAIR,

ROBERT GREENHOW,

WILLIAM MUNFORD,

HENRY ROBINSON,

ARCHIBALD BLAIR,

CARTER BERKELEY,

WILLIAM FENWICK.

NATHANIEL SHEPPARD,

JOHN PARKHILL,

WILLIAM MAYO,

GEORGE WATT,

JOHN BRYCE,

JOHN H. RICE,

principles and vital piety.

ther was guile found in his mouth !"

FELLOW CITIZENS,

dom which cometh from above."-They In the following Circular Letter, (a copy of which is intended to be sent to every Teacher of Youth within this Commonwealth,) the Managers of the Bible kept in ignorance of that true and authen-Society of Virginia, suggest the propriety of introducing into Seminaries of In. I tic history, which, while it unfolds the providence of God, at the same time struction, the BIBLE, as a book to be generally read by the Scholars as part of and gives to every action of man its real their school exercise. They offer also, character. They study the frequently to furnish the requisite number of books, erroneous maxims, the frigidand worldat very low prices; or even gratuitously to any poor children, whose parents, guardians or masters may be unable to pur- uninstructed, in the heavenly doctrines In making this recommendation, the

Managers are influenced with a sincere desire to promote the good of their Country, which so essentially depends upon the improvement of the rising generation. They hope that you, as citizens of a free and happy country, professing so goodly a heritage, are not insensible of the necessity of a wisely directed education of the young, the helpless and the ignorant, as the means of transmitting to posterity the blessings you enjoy; that you are suitably impressed with the unspeakable mportance of acquiring habits of morality and piety in the perilous season of youth, for the purpose of attaining respectability in manhood, comfort in age, and eternal happiness in a future state; that you are anxious to advance the welfare of the tender objects of your affecsion and care, of those precious and immortal souls, who look up to you as instruments of good to them, in the bands of their Creator. We flatter ourselves, therefore, that you will give to this proposition, and the arguments submitted with it, a serious perusal and candid consideration; that if, on mature reflection, your judgements shall be convinced of its utility, you will not hesitate to sanction it with your approbation, but immediately exert your influence with preceptors to carry it into effect. The chains of HABIT are not easily broken; but, in this land of freedom and liberal sentiments, it may be expected that a had instom will not long be able to oppose the united forces of reason and religion; that any reform, completely supported by both; will approve itself to the understandings of all, and soon be generally, if not universally, please, as well as inform the youthful

Devoutly imploring "the Father of Lights, from whom cometh every good God, and is profitable for doctrine, for and perfect gitt," to prosper his holy | reproot, for correction, for instruction in word "in the thing whereto he hath sent | righteousness; that the man of God may it," to "cleanse the way of the young be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all man," " to make wise the simple," and " rejoice the hearts" of believers, the some parts are more obscure than others, Managers of the Bible Society "trust in the name of the Lord, and stay upon | children :- but we venture confidently to their God," the assistance of whose effi- pronounce that by making judicious secatious spirit, can alone ensure success to lections, by directing their attention to

Wishing to you, Fellow Citizens, ject and obvious in their meaning, a prehealth and prosperity in time, and perfect | ceptor would generally excite in the bliss in eternity, they respectfully conclude this Address.

RICHMOND, June 5th, 1815.

SIR, THE Subscribers, Managers of the life. Bible Society of Virginia, solicit your attention to a subject, in their estimation, you, sir, to engage in this good work of of high importance to the improvement | reformation in the mode of instruction, of the rising generation, part of which, and with pleasure assure you, that we they are informed, is entrusted to your | will, on very moderate terms, supply the

Taking it for granted that, being a ments for the use of your Seminary. guide of the young" in the way in which | The books distributed by this Society are they should go," you are yourself, a be- elegantly printed, in a Stereotype Press, liever in the divine authority of the Holy | and may be had from any one of us in the Scriptures, we hope that you are sensible | City of Richmond, at the low price of of the expediency of instilling into the | 62 1-2 cents for each Bible, and 25 cents minds of children, at an early age, a for each Testament. Should you apknowledge of the great truths revealed in prove of the measure here proposed, it that book which contains the Oracles of will be advisable for you to communicate God: -and, therefore, as Managers of a as early as possible with the Rev. John cially of our own Countrymen, we res- supply any orders that may be made for pectfully suggest the propriety of intro- Bibles or Testaments. ducing into your Seminary the BIBLE, Wishing success to your important laas a book to be generally read by your bours, on which the wisdom and virtue scholars as part of their school exercise. of the present and future generations so We trust that (without being considered much depend, we remain, respectfully, officious or presumptious) we may be per- your friends and fellow citizens, mitted to make this recommendation; and it will be received in the spirit and temper in which it is offered.

We know and deeply regret that the failure to use the Scriptures in the manner we propose is very general in our Land; to such a degree, indeed, that a stranger, on coming into most of our Schools, and observing the books in common use, might be induced to suppose that he was in a heathen rather than a christian country! In the Seminaries of MAHOMETANS, the Koran, with all its

P. S .- If you have in your School any absurdities and delusion, is universally, & and almost exclusively taught; while the | poor children, whose parents, guardians or masters are not able to purchase Bibles. children of Christians are carefully instructed in the languages of ancient Italy | or Testaments for their use, at the foreand Greece, and their minds familiariz. going prices, they may be furnished GRAed to all the impurities of the heathen TUITOUSLY.

The several Printers of News Papers in Virginia, are requested to give the foregoing LETTER and ADDRESS, at lating ambitton of Alexander and Casar, least one insertion in their respective Paand other votaries of false glory ; but are pers.

Robert Worthington,

MAS RECEIVED A VERY LARGE SUPPLY OF CHOICE GOODS,

Among which are the following, viz. ELEGANT LACED SHAWLS, YEILS AND

BLACK AND WHITE CRAPES. FIGURED, DAMASK AND PLAIN SILK-ELEGANT RIBBONS,

4 4 and 5 4 CAMBRICK, JACONET, LENO,

BOOK, MUL & PANCY MUSLINS, DARK AND LIGHT PLAIN AND PLAID FINE DRESSED AND UNDRESSED FANCY AND MO RNING CALL OES, DIMITIES, IRISH LINENS,

TABLE AND TOWEL DIAPERS. MARSEILLES & ROYAL RIBB'D VESTING, COTTON CASSIMURE, NANKEENS, BUMBOZETTS, of almost every colour, KENTING, MUSITA SAHWLS & HANDKES, SILK AND COTTON HOSIERY. by that Saviour " who knew no sin, nei-KID AND SILK GLOVES,

ELEGANT FANS SATTIN, SILK & STRAW BONNETS, CORDS AND VELVETS, SUPERFINE CLOTHS & CASIMERES,

BLUE, BLACK, CLARET, DRAB & GREY SUSPENDERS-TWILL'D CRAVATS, FANCY TRIMMINGS, FOR DRESSES, SILK BUTTONS, A COMPLETE ASSORT. MENT OF CIRL'S & LADIES SHOES, FINE AND WOOL HATS,

Together with a general assortment of Hardware, Cuttlery and Saddlery, And a good assortment of

GROCERIES,

ALSO, THE FOLLOWING L QUORS, MADEIRA, PORT, LISBON AND MALAGA BRANDY-SPIRITS-HOLLAND AND COUN TRY GIN, and WHISKEY - Likewise, CHINA GLASS, QUEEN'S, STONE, WOODEN AND POTTER'S WARE-PAINTS and MEDICINES, with almost every other article that the inhabit an's of Charlestown and those in its vicinity may stand in need of-All of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms to purchasers.

N. B. Produce of almost every description taken

JOHN CARLILE.

House, in Charlestown, Superfine and Common Cloth, that he will sell at the most reduced prices, among which is very cheap Blue, Bow, Bittle Green

and Mixed-Those who wish to have bargains of cloth will do well to call. Calicoes, Shirting Cambricks and Linens, Curtain Galicoes, and low priced Dimities, ins by the Package or Pape Domestic Shirtings, Stripes, Plaids, Checks and

Besticking, by the piece or smaller quan-

Ladies' Straw Bonnets, Hats and Flats, Cambrick Musins, Russia Sheeting, Coarse Linens. Pocket and other Handkerchiefs. Fur Hats and Pocket Books,

With a good assortment of GROCERIES,

New Orleans and other Sugars, Molasses, Coffee by the bag or smaller quantity, Choc date, Fresh Teas, Spirits, Wines and Whiskey, Shad and Herring by the barrel or dozen, Cloves, Allspice, Ginger and Nutmegs,

Starch, Fancy Rose and other Soap. A few FAMILY BIBLES, School Books, Slates,

With a variety of other goods in demand at pre sent, all of which will be sold on the most ac

WM. HARPER, JUN.

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, SURGE Society which has in view the general H. RICE, our Corresponding Secretary, ON'S INSTRUMENTS, PATENT MEDICINES, good of the human race, and more espe- that measures may be adopted always to PAINTS, & 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.

> 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 made. Had on tow linen shirt and trowsers, old shoes, 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

BENJAMIN BOLEY.

LIST OF LETTERS In the Post-Office, Charlestown, Virginia, June 30th, 1815.

Mr. Anderson, Inn. keaper; John Able.

Braighill, Reason Connel, Eleanor Carson.

Welden Brinton, Eliza Brinton, Wm. Brouner, Andrew Balmire, Martin Billenyer, Wm. C. Beard.

John Clark, 2; Nathaniel Coleman, Abegail Galwell, Josiah Claton, John Curlisle, Samuel Growel, John Conway, Thomas Cockrell, Wm, P.

Daniel Deakens, John Dixon, Mary Downing, Mr. Edgenton, Zephinia R. English, J. Evans.

Robert Fulton, James Fulton, Samuel Farra,

Tho. Griggs, 2; Henry Gantt, Lee Griggs, Lucy A. Griffith, 2. Willam Hollis, John Hasin, Maria Heath, Mar. garet Howard, John M. Hopkins, Susanáh Ilax.

ell, Tarlton T. Henderson, Mathias Hollenback and Cist, John Haines, Nathan Haines, James Dean Johnson, 2; Saliv Jett, Geo. Isler, Nincy Jett, Henry Jones, Joseph Ingle, Sarah Jefferson.

Daniel Kable, John Kains.

Samuel Lockland, J. Lemmon, Nathan Lodge, William Lee, James Lock. Isaac M'Cormick, Nancy Mercer, Nancy Maffet, Garland Moore, Isaac Myer, William M'En.

liam Merchant, Lewis Martin, Richard Mendes. 1 hall, Geo. Murphy, Margaret M'Pherson, Heary Miller, Frans. M'Farland Henry Nadenbush, 2; Ruth Noble, Nancy

dree, 3; Wm Mathews, Daniel G. M'Kee, Wil.

Nathaniel Offutt, William Orr, David Osben. Elea Owens, Christian Ollemong.

John Perry, John Poweil, Beall Purphey. Jacob Resler, Amelia Reed, David Riddle, Jacob Rockingbaugh, William Rocker, Caristopher

Cyrus R. Saunders, Benjamin Sandsberry, William Stanhope, Heiry Smith, Har y Sullivan, Kitty Sullivan, Alex. Straith, Jacob Soubres, Jonathan Sutton, Richard Stone, Mary B. Saunders, John Shirly.

Jumes Taylor, Mrs Turner, David Tracy, Drusillu Thornbury, William Tapscott.

Th Whittiker, Mr. Wright, Samuel Washingon, Jo n Wesh, Richard H. L. Washington.

Samuel T. Young, Henry Young, Loudoun HUMPHREY KEYES, P. M.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs he old ustomers, and the people generally, that he ha ssortment 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 his valley-he deems it unnecessary to particula ise 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

CHARLES GIBBS.

To Farmers.

friends and the public, that the restoration of Peace, enables them to carry on the Biacksmith Business on a much larger scale than any other it the county. Those that wish to purchase an thing in that way, will find it their interest to call on them, next door south of Mr. P. Marmaduke's Store, for such articles as they may want, as they are determined to und reell any other establishment in the county. They will constantly keep

Waggons of every description, Ploughs with iron moulds, Barshears, Coulters, and Scrapers without stocks. Corn Hoes, Garden Hoes and Rakes,

Pitching Axes, Hand Axes, and Mattocks, Shingling Hatchets, Lathing Hatchets, and Fire Shovels and Tongs, Harness Traces, and Door Hinges, Shutter hinges, Springs and Hooks.

Any other thing in their way, will be dispatched Horse shoeing done in the neatest manner.

JOHN & GEO. UNSELD. N. B. Orders from a distance will be punctual attended to. Shepherd's Town, April 20.

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 carriage. For further particulars enquire of the printer, or to the subscriber, at the Rock's Fer-MOSES ORAM.

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. Sheetz, joint stock, the butt part newly stocked and checquered 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 SHEFTZ.

BLANK BONDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Shepherd's Town, June 22.,

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VIII.]

THURSDAY, July 20, 1815.

[No. 380.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to been fighting on our side, the king has been pay the whole in advance. No paper will be disontinued until arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks to non-subscribers 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 reduction of one fourth on their advertisements, All Communications addressed to the Editor

FROM GOBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER, OF

To the Earl of Liverpool, on the part which America is likely to take in a war between England

My lord-From several parts of America I have received thanks for my letters to your lordship, on the subject of the American war. The people of America, or at least many of them, think that those letters had great weight in producing the eace of Ghent than which you and your co leagues never adopted any measure more wise nor in better time. Yet you have never thanked me for my advice. You, to whom the peace was much more necessary than to Mr. Madison, have never acknowledged your obligations to me-you have appeared to be surky about all, though 1 taught you so exactly what to do, in order to avoid the great evils which were coming upon you from all quarters. The consequences of the American war were foretold by me nearly two years before the war began. I told you that you would have war if you persevered in seizing mer on board of American ships on the seas. You did persevere, and you had war. I told you that the nericans would beat you in fighting if you continued the war for two years. You continued the war, and they did beat you. I told you that you would never have peace if you demanded any concession from America. - You insisted on great concessions on her part as a sine qua non of peace; and, after three months more, you made peace by giving up every thing, not excepting the sine qua-non user. In short, you expended fifty millions of money, and lost I dare say, thirty thousand men, in accomplishing nothing except creating a navy in America, causing her manufactures to

flourish, and implanting in the hearts of Americans, for ages, a hatred of the English government. I remind you of these things, in order to bespeak your attention on the present subject-I shall here deal in prophecies again; and shall not be at all afraid of proving in the end, not to have been a false prophet. You appear to me now to be in a very fair way of adding another six hondred millions to our debt, and of bringing the gumea up to forty shillings, instead of twenty eight shillings, at which point it is now arrived I wish to prevent this; and, if I do not succeed, I shall at any rate have these pages to refer to, when the mischief has taken place, and when few

besides myself will be able to say that they did all n their power to prevent it. I am of opinion, that France alone is now, as she was in 1793, more than a match for the coaliin the United States. That which the people | America could not long survive without at least, wills will be done. The Americans are a sensible people; they all read from a press which is really ce; they discuss all political matters freely .-They love peace; they would make some sacrifices to peace; but they will never hesitate a mo ment in preferring war to slavery or dependence. the Americans will take of the present scene in Europe? And what are likely to be their feelings | bled activity in the war When they read, in the war, in order to most out the present government | the mischevious example of democratic rebellion" of France. But it will not be so easy for any bo exhibited in the American Union. When they undertaking is just. They will see the matter in | Congress denominated, in these same papers

its true light. They will see that Napoleon has "rebels and traitors" When they saw, in the re been replaced at the head of the government by the will of the people of France; they will see that he has had the wisdom and virtue to abando. his ambitious projects, they will see that he has voluntarily confined himself within the ancient limits of France; they will see that he has tendered the clive branch to all surrounding na tions-they will see that he means to contend solely for the independence of France; they will LASTING TRANQUILITY OF THE CIVILsee that he has returned, as nearly as circum- IZED WORLD. When they heard the English stances will permit, to the principles of 1789; they will see that he has provided for the people being really represented in the legislature; they will see that there is to be no religious persecution, and no predominant church in F. ance; they will see that the French people have derived great benefits from the revolution, and that now all these benefits are to be confirmed to them; in France they will see a free people, and in Napoleon they

will see the soldier of freedom. On the other hand, they will ask what right fere in the internal affairs of Erance; they will sen coast.-When those who were for war on the ask why England should not treat with him now side of the French Republic, in 1793, saw all as well as at Amiens; why not treat with him as these things in 1814, how they must have triumphwell as with the directory at Lile. They will ask | ed ! why England should refuse to treat with him from Trinidad. They will ask what can be the real ob- ry of her seamen and land troops must give her were disposing of states at their pleasure.

given to the king of Sardinia; they have seen Poland parcelled out between Prussia, Russia and Europe, she would have had to carry on a much Austria; they have seen the fleet of Denmark ta- longer and more bloody contest. It cannot but ken away : they have seen the people of the re- be evident to the American statesman, that if

they have seen the republic of Venice has been | were reduced to that state to be obliged to re- | What then would they do if all the ports transferred to the emperor of Aus ria; they have seen the pape replaced with the Jesuits at his heels ; they have seen that in Spain, where a free brought back ; that he has destroyed this constitution; that he has treated the makers of it as traitors; that he has re-established the inquisition, which Napoleon had abolished; that when two of the alledged traitors took shelter in Gibralter, they were given up to their hunters, and subjugation of France. that when complaint of this was made in our par It was not been forgotten in America, that diliament, the reply was, that "we had no right to rectly after the abdiction of Napoteon, there apinterfere in the domestic affairs of Spain." The Americans will ask, why this principle is not ap plied to the domestic affairs of France? The there was a SECRET ARTICLE in the TREA.

poleon and the French people; but for some proof of our right to interfere against him. Having seen all these things; having seen what we and our allies have been at in every parof Europe; having seen that the people of France is the only people in Europe living under a go vernment approaching towards a resemblance to their own, they will want very little to assist them in forming a correct opinion as to the real object of the war against France, if such war should now,

will ask, not for vile, foul-mouthed abuse of Na

without provocation on the part of France, be repeople will at least feel great interest in this war after a contest in defence of their maritime rights, they will, the moment they hear of this war, prepare again for that defence. America, in all like. They told him that he was, at last, in a state to lihood, will again be the only neutral nation .- , be able to appreciate the wisdom of keeping aloof give a pretence for Orders in Council. So that | They laughed at him for his scruples to make will be cleared of all confusion. She will stand | England having allies in the Turk, the Pope, the upon her indisputable rights; and, if she be left | A'gerines, and the Indians; and they laughed at in the full and free enjoyment of her advantages | him the more, when they recollected that Ameras a neutral power, she will carry on three fourths | ica had won her independence while in alliance of the commerce of the world. Our cruizers may offensive and defensive, with a Bourbon King of keep at ses, but it will be only to witness the in- | F. anne. crease of her mercantile marine, and ail he proofs | H wever, many of the causes which kept Aof her wonderful prosperity. France will receive all that she wants from foreign countries by Ame- | The principles of 1793 are again adopted in rican ships. America will supply her with colo- France; the sytem of reforming by means of nial produce, and with certain articles of manu- corquest, is abandoned; Napoleon will have facture. The latter will, through the same chan! | learnt how to respect the rights and to value the nel, find an outlet for much of ler abundant pro- | character of America | Experience has taught duce. These two countries will become much | the Americans what they have to expect under more closely connected than ever, and we should | certain circumstances. The latter are in no dan-

But, my Lord, is it quite certain that the people | England. of America would not feel strongly disposed to take part in this war against us? They see that France is the only country left with a government | nent security in 1793, by entering into the war resembling their own Great as is their distance on the side of the republic of France it would not from Europe, they have felt, that when left to be be wise now, seeing that America has become so dealt with single handed their very existence, as an independent nation, was put in jeopardy -There were many persons in America who loudly recent war against the undivided force of Eng-blamed the President Washington, for not taking land. On the other hand it is contended, that the part with the French, even when America had thus :- that England was, from the nature of her the only enemy that America had to fear; that she had never ceased to demonstrate a hostile mind the government has more force at its command, tion against her. But I am further of opinion, that towards America; that she saw in America not and what is more for its advantage, the country before the war against her be six months old, you only a successful example of democratic revolu- is brought into that sort of state which makes will find America taking a part in it, unless you tion, but a dangerous rival in commerce and ma- war almost necessary. If her paupers have inritime power; that she only wanted for a favora. I cressed three fold, the armed men and her means construed into a violation of neutral maritime rights | ble moment to use all her torce to crush this rising War or peace with America will depend upon | rivat; and, therefore, it was less dangerous to dethe opinions of the people in that country. The clare, at once, for the R public of France, and the means of destroying. And say these reason. people there are really and truly represented in | make common cause with her, and to wait the isthe Congress. There are no vile shum elections | suc of the contest in which, if France should fall,

another long and bloody war upon her own soil. This was the reas ning against new rality in 1793. How these reasoners must have triumphed in 1814! When they saw all ground of dispute between England and America removed by the close of the war in Europe. When they saw, Now, then, what is likely to be the view which | that, instead of this producting in England a disposition to make peace, it only produced redouwith regard to what is passing in this quarter of very same English newspaper that told them of the world? It is very easy for our corrupt press to the abdication of Napoleon, that NOW, NOW, persuade the alarmed and selfish part of England | NOW! was the happy moment for crushing Athat it is necessary to plunge the country into | merica : for putting an end to "the existence of dy to persuade the American people that such an heard their President and the majority of the port of a speech of a Lord of the Admiralty, that Mr Madison, was to be deposed as Napoleon had been deposed. When they saw the breaking up of the American Union represented as abso ely necessary to the well governing of other naions. When they saw the fleet called upon offi cially by the Lords of the Admiralty to finish the American war in such a way as would insure the prints call upon the people of N. w England to separate themselves from the union. When they heard it predicted, in these prints, that Mr. MA-DISON would be but to death, and that the people would form a connexion with the PARENT state. And, when, upon the heels of all these predicions and threats, they saw an army actually sent fi from France to fight against America; when hey saw that identical army, which had been engaged against Napoleon, sent to invade America by the way of Lake Champlain; when they saw England, or any other power, can have to inter- the war of fire and plunder carried on upon their

America must feel great confidence in herself whom she received the islands of Ceylon and from her past achievements. The skill and braveject, the ultimate object, of a coalition of those great confidence. But there is no man who repowers who were assembled at Vienna, and who | flects (and the Americans are a reflecting people) who will not perceive that with all her valor and The Americans have seen the republic of Genoa | all her virtue, America has had a very narrow espublic of Holland sunk into the subjects of a king; France were to be completely subdued; if she chief to our commerce, even in the Channel .- '

situation of all Europe were such as to leave the ed against America, the situation of the latter were the real objects of England in 1814, the manner in which the war terminated, and what an excellent memory she has, he must be a bold man indeed if he feel no apprehensions at the total

TY OF PARIS, stipulating, that none of the parties Russia, Prussia, Austria & France, should interfere in our war against America. This news was given as copied from the Vienna Guzene. The Vienna Gazette is under the ammediate control of the government there. The Americans paid great and deserved attention to this; and | anxious desire to live at peace with you; and must they not have lamented to see France reduced to such a state? They afterwards saw that there was no safety for their ships of war or their prizes in the ports of France. They saw, in short, that the Bourbons, holding their power almost at the mercy of England, afforded not the smallest hope of any support against so formidable a power as England. Then it was that many Americans biamed Mr. Manison, not for resisting the exercise of our alledged right of impressment-but on the contrary for not having sooner made war against us in alliance with France. from France on account of the title of her ruler, common cause with an emperor, while he saw

merica aloof from France are now removed .come out of the war shorn of our means, while the means of all sorts of America would be found from France; and Frenchtown and Alexandria will remind them what danger they are in from

It is said, by some persons in America, that much more able to defend herself than she was n 1793, a proof of which she has given in her America be so much more powerful than she was not a single public ship of war. They reasoned in 1793, England, loaded as she is with debts and taxes, is more formidable than she would force as well as the situation of her dominions, have been in 1793, even if she had then subdued of destruction have increased five fold. She is become a nation of fighters. She possesses all ers, it is not only subjugation against which A merica ought to guard; it is her duty to guard herself also against devastation and plunder Besides, say they, England has now less power ul motives to the exercise of forbearance towards America. While the latter was without manu factures; while Englad had almost a monopoly i the supplying of America, the former saw in the prosperity of the latter the means of augmenting ier own riches and power. But now the case is different ; England sees in America even a manufacturing rival; and what is still more provok ing, she sees in America a rival in naval power and renown. Therefore, say they, she must and she will desire our destruction, whether she will attempt it sgain will depend upon her and our

means of attack and resistance. It must be confessed that our infamous newspapers have given but too much reason to the Anericans upon this head. For they have published lists of the American navy and accounts of the American shipping and manufactures; and naving dwelt upon their magnitude and rapid increase, they have called upon your lordship and our colleagues to prosecute the war for destroying these evidences of rising progress and wealth. They have contended that it was just to carry on the war against America to destroy her navy; to destroy her shipping and manufactures, and to obtain at least a stipulation from her not to build ships of war beyond a certain number and a certain size. They have contended that such a war would be just; that we should have a right o impose such conditions; and that our safety lemanded that we should.

If I am told that these are the sayings of a set f foolish writers in newspapers, my answer is, that I have seldom seen any of these people pro mulgate any political opinion, without its being n the sequel, very clear to me that it was not in heir own foolish heads the sentiment had been hatched. These men are, in fact, nothing of themselves; they have no principles, no opinions; they care nothing about the matter; they are the mere tools of those who speak through them, whom they not enfrequently despise, and from whom, and through the means of whom they live comfortable and not unfrequently get rich.

Upon the whole, therefore, my lord, it is not to e apprehended, that if we make war upon France or the avowed purpose of deposing Napoleon, the people of America will feel a strong disposition to take part with France in that war ? And, if they were so to do, have we not great cause to fear that the war would be extremely injurious to us by sea as well as by land ? The American privateers, though without a port to take shelter in on this side of the Atlantic, did great mis-

short, America, were in alliance with France, what English ship unarmed could hope to eswhole undivided power of England to be employ- | cape capture ? And is it to be hoped, that, in such a case, the skill, the discipline and undauntwould be, at least, very unpleasant, not to say ed bravery of the American navy would not be precarious. And, if such a person considers what communicated to that of France? Emulation night do a great deal towards sending forth fleets able in a short time, to core with those of England. Really if we wish to keep these two nations asunder, it appears to me that we have no way of accomplishing the wish, but that of

her; that we had expressed our anxious desire to live in peace with her. Bu, my lord, might she not answer !-very true, and you have received no provocation from France; France has notmeddled with you; France has expressed her yet you have gone to war against France :- if, therefore, it be base on my part to make war upon you, after you have begun war upon France, where is your justification for having begun that war ? Besides, have you no ally ? You boast of having all Europe on your side. And shall France have no ally? Shall you have twenty allies against the old ally of America; and shall it be deemed base in America to become the only ally of France? You say that yours is a war of precaution : so is mine. You fear that Napoleon may, one day or another, get to London; and you have been at Washington, at Frenchtown_

It is a favorite saying, or it used to be, in Ameica, that it was her true policy to keep alonf from European politics and wars. If general Washington had seen the Congress house in flames, the other day, and had seen our people so busy in packing up goods at Alexandria, he would. I immagine, have begun to think, that it was not so easy a matter to keep aloof from European wars : and, if he had lived to be made acquainted with the famous Captain HENRY S exploits, I think he would have had his doubts as to the possibility of keeping aloof from European politics. Even we, in England, say, that America should keep at peace, though we ourselves are always at war in some part or other of the world; though there is no war, in which we have not a hand. The truth is, that America must take a part in the wars and politics of Europe. Here are powers in Europe who can reach her, who have colonies in her neighborhood, who have an interest or think they have an interest, in injuring her. They combine and co operate with one another; and she must form alliances too; or she cannot be

nany years an independent nation. It was impudently asserted, not long ago, that America had acted a foul part towards us, in the war; and she was called an assassin who had attacked us in the dark. I was pleased to hear, from such a quarter, a sentiment of abhorrence against assassins, but, I was displeased to hear such an act attributed to America; because no charge was ever more false It is notorious, that imerica used every effort, and made every sacrifice short of a surrender of her independence, to maintain peace with England; and, that, so far from attacking us in the dark, she gave us otice, for years before hand, that she would repel by force our seizure of her seamen, unless we ceased that practice. What then, could be meant by this charge of assassin like conduct ! ly, we seem to have taken into our heads, like the cock on the dunghill, that ALL THE WORLD WAS MADE FOR US; that no nation is to form an alliance, nor even think of detending itself by its own arms, if we disapprove of it .-When our interest, real or imaginary, is in question, the interest of no other nation is to be thought of. The question with America, according to this presumptious whim, was to be, not whether she suffered injury; but merely whether it was conducive to our interest to impress-her sailors. If it was useful to us to do this, she was to deserve annihilation if she did not quietly submit to it, and to all its cruel and degrading

We proceed upon the same notion with regard to alliances amongst foreign powers. What! America make alliances with any power but us! Dreadil presumption! Presumtion which merits all the weight of our vengeance! What! America seek safety, when we think it best to keep her in continual danger! America make an alliance for the purpose of defending herself against us, whose public writers, at least, devoted her chief magistrate to the gibbet, and herself to a return under the mild protection of ." the PARENT State!" Nor are there wanting writers in America to hold the same language; but they are met by men, who are able to contend sgainst them .--There the press is free, really free; and there ruth will prevail.

A good specimen of this insolent way of talking was given by Sir John Cox Hippesley, who at a late county meeting in Somersetshire, said that the Americans, or at least, their President and the majority of the Congress, were the slaves of the late tyrant of France, a proof of which they had given in their late war against us. So, besause America, in defence of herself, went to war with us, while we were at war with Napoleon, she was to be deemed the slave of Napoleon, who had no power to hurt her, and who had never called on her to go to war in his behalf. She was to stop till our war with him was at an end, before she sought to defend herself. It was baseness in her to assert her own rights, at the end of many years of complaints, because we were at war with Napoleon.

This insolent language, my lord, is little calculated to heal the wounds of America. She will in spite of all we can say, reflect on her past danger, and she must have lost her usual wisdom in profiting from experience, if she does not now seek the means of security betimes. That, with all her natural reluctance to war, she will be disposed to do this I am certain; and it will, I imagine, require but a slight provocation to induce her to act upon that disposition. It has been announced to us, that Switzerland has been informed that there are to be no neutrals in this war against Napoleon. Hamburgh, Tuscany, Genos, and several other states felt the effects of such a principle during the first war against Republican