ed to be inserted on the Journal. BRETHREN,

lay before you a view of the State of the as Ministers of the Gospel of Peace. If knowledge it at this day. Church in this Diocese. As my resi- there ever was a period in which exertion Part of the business which those surpleasing conclusions.

Church of their fathers to its primitive in vain in the Lord. purity and excellence. I have found their minds alive to the truths of religion, and have discovered an attachment to our liturgy, exceeding my utmost expectations. I have witnessed a sensibility to divine things bordering on the Spirit of Gospel times. I have seen congregations, upon the mention of that Glory, which once irradiated with its beam the Church of Virginia, burst into tears, and by their holy emotions, perfectly electrify my mind.

"The Apostolic rite of confirmation, which I have administered in several Parishes, was received by people of all ages, with the greatest joy, and a general principle of union and exertion, was, upon these occasions, universally expressed. Parishes which have been destitute of ministerial aid for many years; which had slumbered until the warmest friends of the Church conceived it to have been the sleep of death, have, in two instances, been awakened from that state of torpor in which they were involved, and have arisen in all the vigor of perfect health .---The younger Clergy of this Diocese, P. also received two flesh wounds in the CLOTH MANUFACTORY. who, from their youth, and spiritual attainments, are well qualified for the glorious work, have exerted themselves in a manner deserving the most holy mention. They have carried the Standard of the a fair way of recovery. Mr. Leib re- cloth, or carded into rolls at the customary prices. Lord Jesus Christ, through a considera- ceived a slight contusion on the ancle Those who wish to have their wool made into ble portion of this Church; they have from part of the sponge of the rammer, Sheep, and cleared of burs and tags.-The fleeces gone out in the high ways and hedges, but has not the least appearance of danger to be sent to the factory whole, in order that they preaching the truths of their Divine Mas- though painful. Mr. J. Berriman was may be so assorted by the manufacturers, as to ter; and, by their holy conversation with Christ. A number of their elder bice thren, though prevented by age from using the same exertion, have laboured with fidelity, and contributed their best efforts to promote the work, which hasbeen committed to their hands.

The Latty have been equally assiduous in the discharge of that duty peculiar to their station-the duty of providing for the ministers of religion. May Heaven reward them for their labours of love; and may every cup of cold water which they have given to a disciple, in the name of a disciple, receive a disciple's reward.

The members of the Church in this city, Brethren, deserve my sincerest thanks, for the friendship, affection and indulgence, with which they have favored me; they have shewn, by their marked and continued tenderness towards me. and my family, that they are alive to all the sensibilities which adorn our nature. I have found in them not only friends, but brothers and benefactors-they have met my necessities with a solicitude beyond my expectation ; they have anticipated my every want ; they have discharged the duty of the most affectionate children, to-

wards their Spiritual Father. I have admitted within the past year, as candidates for the Ministry, Mr. George H. Norton, Benjamin Allen, up. Thomas G. Allen, and Samuel Low- I have licensed as Lay Readers, Mr. Benjamin Allen, Thomas Allen, Church at Petersburg, under the directi- Woodbridge, esq. (secretary and acting May 11.

Accident at West Point.

Extract of a letter dated " West Point, (N. Y.) May 30 .- " Sir-I take the liberty of sending you the following account of the melancholy occurrence which took place here yesterday; you may rely on its correctness as I received some of the facts from the commanding officer of this place, and have shewn him a copy of this, he informed me it was correct and he could give me no further nformation relative to it.

"Yesterday as we were paying the last tribute of respect to our much lamented friend and Patron Brig. Gen. J. Williams, by a military procession and the firing of minute guns, one of them went off and wounded some of the Cadets, who were serving the pieces; Mr. Paine was ramming home the castridge, his hand was shattered so severely, that our Surgeon Dr. Samuel A. Walsh was upder the disagreeable necessity of immediately amputating it, which he did in a very skilful and masterly manner; Mr. shoulder from some fragments of the rammer, and was considerably burned in THE subscribers are now ready to receive the face, breast and thigh ; however he is at present considered by Dr. Walsh in where the owners can have it manufactured into very slightly wounded in the breast by a the people, have adorned the Gospel of splinter. Every possible precaution as is usually the case here is taken; the car- third second quality, and one third third quality, tridges were flannel, the sponge wet, and at the following prices, viz,-one Dollar per yard the gun was elevated at least 20 degrees for the second quality, and fity cents per yard over the heads of those who were in the | for the third quality ; and twelve and a half cents procession. It appears Mr. Paine must for grease for every nine pounds wool so manuhave drawn the rammer bearly out of the factured cappon, as it struck the ground immedi- and washed clean ; and for every ten pounds of ately after leaving the piece, which ac- wool one pound of good clean hogs fat must be counts for the splinters scattering. No brought. blame can possibly be attached to the young gentleman who attended vent, as directions (an indigo blue excepted) and at as he continued to hold his thumb on the short notice as possible. Those at a distance will touch hole till the gun recoiled by which please to leave their raw cloth-at Mr Isaac his thumb was injured from the forcing back of the gun, on account of the carridge not being rammed home, and be- cloth can have it also left at Mr Lauck's store if sides his thumb was burnt by the explosion. The Cadets are all however in a fair way of recovering. This is the first | nutacturing, and being prepared to weave cloth of accident of the kind that has ever happened since the military academy has been established.

"I give you the above from a conviction that the public should have a correct account; as there are generally in such cases very erroneous accounts published. "I give you this istatement of facts

because it may be relied on, as I was within a few paces of the gun when the the flerces must not be broke or washed. accident happened."

CHILLICOTHE, June 13.

The Surveyors lately sent to survey the military bounty lands, in the Michigan territory, have returned without exe-Mr. Keith, and Thomas Henderson-I cuting any part of the work for which have admitted to the order of Deacon, they were sent out. The cause of their Mr. Edward G. M'Guire, and John P. premature return was occasioned by the Philips, and to the order of the Priest- Indians forbidding the surveying any hood, the Rev. William Hawley-I lands in that territory, inasmuch as they have held a confirmation in the Church of | in effect deny the treaty or sale of any Alexandria, at which place upwards of | lands therein. The Indians who have have held a confirmation in Culpeper, contest with Great Britain consider in Alexandria. He flatters himself that the good when upwards of sixty, and in Fauquier, themselves as much at war now as they quality & low prices of his goods, will be an inducewhen upwards of fifty received that rite | have during any part of the contest .-- | -I have visited and consecrated the When they were called together by Wm. His stock will be increased in a few days.

on of the Rev. Mr. Symes ; at which governor of the Michigan territory) to] State of the Episcopal Church in time upwards of twenty were confirmed inform them that the U. States was about -I have preached in Manchester twice, to cause the boundary line to be run a-VIRGINIA. RICHMOND, June 1, 1315. Agreeably to the Canon of the General Comparison of the Gen Convention of the Protestant Episco- Parishes this Summer and Autumn, as the sale of that tract of country, to take pal Church, requiring the Bishop of my Parochial engagements will admit them and make them go with the survey. every Diocese, to deliver in a Report of, and shall thank the Convention, or ors, if they dare, and shew the line; but manner • upon the state of the Church under his the Standing Committee, to direct me that he (Mr. Woodbridge) might then Mactinaburgh, May 18, 1815. care ; the following communication to those parts of the diocese where my la- take them and send them off, for those was made to the Convention by the bors may be thought to promise the most chiefs should never come to reside with Right Reverend Bishop Moore, at its benefit to the Church. My Brethren of them thereafter. It appears from the Inlate meeting, and unanimously order- the Clergy-The welfare & advancement dian agents or interpreters, & others who is virginia, on the 16th utimo, a dark mulation of our Zion depends upon our joint and were at the treaty, that the principal vigorous exertions. Great is the duty. Chiefs interested in that country, never ETHREN, IT becomes my duty, by virtue of imposed upon us, and great is the res-imposed upon us, and great is the res-did sign the treaty; and that the more in-cloth great coat, white waistcoat, blue cloth pan-The Canon of the General Convention, to ponsibility of that character which we fill, ferior chiefs who did sign it, dare not ac-the Canon of the General Convention, to ponsibility of that character which we fill, ferior chiefs who did sign it, dare not ac-the Canon of the General Convention, to ponsibility of that character which we fill, ferior chiefs who did sign it, dare not ac-the Canon of the General Convention, to ponsibility of that character which we fill, ferior chiefs who did sign it, dare not ac-the Canon of the General Convention, to ponsibility of that character which we fill, ferior chiefs who did sign it, dare not ac-

dence in Virginia has been of short dura-was necessary; and if there ever was a veyors were directed to do, was to run equested to come and take him away, otherwise tion, it cannot be supposed that I could period which bids fair to crown that exer- the road from the foot of the Rapids of he will be disposed of according to have have possessed myself of information ve- tion with success-this is the time. the Miami, to the western boundary of ry general in its nature. The visitations, Though few in number, yet depending the Connecticut Reserve, and to lay out however, which I have made, though for support upon the promises of GoD, the land on each side of the same into very circumscribed, have enabled me to we may look for an abundant blessing up- sections, agreeably to the treaty of form some view of the state of our Eccle- on our labors—Jehovah has promised to Brownstown, and the act of congress for siastical concerns; and from that view, I be with his Church to the end of the that purpose. But as the surveyors were think myself justified in drawing the most world and he will fulfil his declaration. instructed to pursue the line is run by the MILL on King-Street, a few doors below the The Parishes are invoking our aid-Oh! commissioners in the year 1812, and that Union Bank, and at his Store on the Wharf. In every Parish which I have visited, listen, I beseech you to their numerous line running different from the expecta-I have discovered the most animated entreaties. Be steadfast then; be un- tions of the Indians at the time they wish in the people, to repair the waste movable, always abounding in the work granted the road and lands adjacent, they places of our Zion, and to restore the of the Lord, and your labor will not be forbid the laying out or surveying the lands on that line, alleging that it is not run agreeably to treaty, and that it runs through their territory in such course as about 19 or 20 years of age. to cut up their country, and incommode She is smart and active, and can their settlements much to their prejudice, and therefore will not suffer it. But if it is run agreeably to their understanding of house work, or on a farm. Good the treaty, at the time they gave the land (for it was a gift and not a sale) they were perfectly willing to permit the lands to be surveyed.

> The Indians say that Lower Sandusky was to have been made a point, and that the original intention was to connect together the different tracts of land then belonging to the United States, and to make a road and form a aettlement for the mutual convenience of she Indians and | seed, which he will dispose of on reasonable whites. The line as run by the commissioners in 1812, passes the Sandusky river several miles below Lower Sandusky, and would leave a fraction of land between the reserve at Lower Sandusky, and the lands which would adjoin the road, which appears to be a principal objection with the Indians.

wool at their CLOTH FACTORY, near Bruce's Mill, in Frederick County, Virginia, cloth will please to have it well washed on the ke three qualities of cloth. For every pound of good clean wool, the owner shall receive one yard of fulled cloth-one third first quality, one for the first quality, seventy five cents per yard Woo' brought for carding must be well picked

Such as bring cloth to full and dye, shall have it done in a workmanlike manner, according to Lauck's store in Winchester, from whence it will be taken to the factory and returned when finish ed ; such as bring wool to be manufactured into required.

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

17" 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 nurrow cloths. Blankets and flannels will also be manufactured at fair prices.

Such as have Merino wool to manufacture, may know the terms on application at the factory, but The subscribers will purchase wool as soon as they can ascertain what will be fair prices. JOEL WARD

CHRISTIAN HOLMES. May 27--6t.~

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. ON'S INSTRUMENTS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, & DYE STUFFS,-With every other ment and advantage for Physicians, Private Families and Country Merchants to deal with him-

EZEKIEL SHOWERS. TAILOR,

ine of business-he engages that work will be dune with dispatch and in the neatest and best

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the Jail of Jefferson Counabout 5- feet, 8 or 9 inct es high, very handsome, and well made-had on when committed a drap Said negro says he is a free man, and was raised

near Fredericksburg. The owner, if any, is re-J. M'CARTNEY, Jailer.

GROUND PLAISTER.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand and intends eping a large and constant supply of GROUND PLAISTER for sale, at a reduced price ; at the

Alexandria, May 22.

FOR SALE; A YOUNG NEGRO WOMAN, do any kind of work; such as paper will be taken in payment_

(Price \$350.) JAMES VERDIER. June 15. ___[3 w.*

PRIME WHISKEY. THE subscriber has on hand at his distillery near Smithfield, a quantity of excellent WHIS. KEY, distilled from sound grain, free of cockle

June 8.____[3.w.

To Farmers.

THE subscribers are happy to acquaint their riends and the public, that the restoration of 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 my thing in that way, will find it their interest to tall 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 establishment in the county. They will constantly keep

on hand Waggons of every description, Caris, ditto ditto, Ploughs with iron moulds,

Ditto wooden, Barshears, Coulters, and Scrapers without

stocks, Corn Hoes, Garden Hoes and Rakes, Pitching Axes, Hand Axes, and Mattocks, Shingling Hatchets, Lathing Hatchets, and Hammers,

Fire Shovels and Tongs, Harness Traces, and Door Hinges, 1-Shutter hinges, Springs and Hooks.

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

N. B. Orders from a distance will be punctual-y attended to J. & G. U. Shepherd's Town, April 20.

LEONARD SADDLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has commenced the Wheel & Chair Making Business,

in the house now occupied by Mrs. Brown, where he intends keeping Chairs, ornamented in the ratest 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.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his old ustomers, and the people generally, that he has ast received from Baltimore, a very handsome ssortment of GOODS, of the latest importati nd fashion, suitable for the present season, which e is determined to sell as low as any other it his valley-he deems it unnecessary to particuarise or comment on them, as every person wishing to purchase will necessarily view theat before hand, and will be enabled to judge of ther cheapness, from their respective qualities and price.

Charlestown, June 8.

Three Dollars Reward. A SHOT GUN was taken from the subscri ber'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 start, the built 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 SHEETZ. Shepherd's Town, June 22.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Edw.

A. P. GOVER.

CONRAD KOWNSLAR.

JOHN & GEO. UNSELD.

[5 W.

CHARLES GIBES.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER. THE price of the FARMEN'S RECOSITORY is continued until arrearages are paid. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square. will be inserted three weeks to non-subscribers for

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one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent publication, and when not particularly orrected to the contrary; will be inserted until forbid, and cliarged accordingly. Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

FROM SPAIN: BOSTON. JUNE 20 - We were vesterday tavored with a Cad z paper containing the following Manifesto. Translated for the Boston Palladium.

SPANISH MANIFESTO.

sent year.

BY T E KING.

terror of the world, and to the greatest | liances from all responsibility. Kingdom from the grade of a power of subdue. Kingdom, was from that instant, the ties upon them.

power exercised until then by many. racterize as treaties, agreements made | served maxims.

of the trai quility of Europe ? and clement Louis the 18th ?-

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is ther powers, the chains that confined me in continuing the miseries of humanity. Ity on that of his people, cannot undertake Two Dollars a year, one solitation of in Valencay were broken, I came out of Bonaparte from the capital of France, a war without the regret of seeing himthe year. Distant subscribers will be required to that residence to place myself in the tells all the nations, do not believe me, self under the necessity of defending pig the whole in sidvance. No paper will be dis- midst of subjects a father in the bosom of you have treated in former pacifications them. Bat I have wished to call to my his family. Fo the satisfaction, Span-iards, seeing myself among you, was unit- most sacred obligations to procure the der to merit the reputation of Just, in the ed the firm purpose and sweet hope of tranquility of our people; but you have opinion of nations, to strengthen the valor repairing, by a long peace, the bavoc of been disappointed. Bonaparte, from the of my troops, stimulate the generosity of the most dessolating and bloody war .- | seat of the French throne, tells the Sove- | of the wealthy, support the resignation of Nothing affected me but the diffi ulty of reigns, you acknowledged formerly my all in the privations of this calamity, and 11 Communications addressed to the Editor, the undertaking. War had depopulated usurped rights against your own convic- in order that the war being sanctified, all the Provinces, converted into wastes the tions, and permitted me to set among may hope for the assistance of the disposmost fertile lands, obstructed our com. you, and the result was no other than to | er of victories. merce, enfechled the arts, corrupted mo- feed my vanity and ambition. Bona- In my Royal Palace of Madrid, the 2d rals, impaired religion, and enervated purte, in fine, says to the world, all these the laws. How many important and courtestes have been despised by a faithworthy objects to occupy the attention of | less and lawless man, who finds no mea Sovereign who was not born for him- dium between his extermination and self, but to labor for the happiness of the the wretchedness of the human race. people that Divine Providence had com- In such circumstances no one can hesi-Of the justice, importance and necessi- mitted to his care and vigilance ! In tate in forming his resolution : All Eu- Extract of a letter from Chagrin River, ty that the King our Lord finds to oppose | what a short time the work of many cen. | rope has taken the most safe, advantathe aggression of the usurper Bona- | turies is destroyed, and how many diffi | geous and honorable course. Distrusts FARTE, to procure the repose of Europe, culties does its repair off r! I expected among the powers have disappeared : pers, remarks on the rise of Lake Erie, I and protect the rights of humanity and to conquer them all by perseverance, by their interests are already associated by will trouble you with a word or two.religion, in alliance and union with the permanent peace, and by the exertions of the common danger. Prussia will pot The rise of the lake is truly extraordina-Sovereigns who signed at Vienna the de- a paternal government protected by Pro- be the passive spectatres of the reverses ry; but that this is to be accounted for, claration of the 13th March of the pre- videoce; but this, in its high and inscru- of Austria. Austria will not view with by the agency of sobterranneous fires, is table designs, has permitted Bonaparte indiff rence the fate of Prussia. Russia still more wonderful. Pumice Stones, (as to return and disturb Europe, and de- will not permit that the southern part of one of our neighbors says.) have been One of the best Kings that France has clare hims If her enemy, violating the Europ should be distributed in heredi- found near the head of Lake Optario, and had, Louis the 16 h, was the victim that conditions of the treaty of Paris. Thus taments to nourish crowned slaves. Eng- that the waters of the Upper Lakes were the cabal of cruel regicides sacrificed to the war, prepared by him, will justify the land will persist that the rash Bonaparte once discharged into the Mississippi ; to their ambition, to the astonishment and conduct of Cabinets and exempt their al- shall not again appear on the stage of So- both of which statements, I disagree;

of Sovereigns, of the Bourbon dynasty and of the general tranquility were the chained in her ports ; and, finally, the borhood of the lakes, as the surface of the cut off; of those Sovereigns that history object of the transactions of the allies; Sovereigns, well persuaded that gener- earth preserves that placidity of youth, presents to us with the surpames of pi- for this purpose they restored the des- osity is not a corrective for minds of a which old convulsive eruptions deface; ous, just, much beloved, and fathers of poiled dynasty to its throne, placed on it certain temper, will not lend an ear but and 2d, if those great waters ever run to their people; of those S vereigns, who the just, the desired by his people, the to the dictates of justice and the public the south, there would have been a chanknew the responsibility of their situa- conciliating & pacific Louis the 18th, and safety, which are the supreme law of go- nel, which has never been discovered ; tions, and were conspicuous for attention delivered the world from a conquerer vernments. and love of their people; of those Sove- who, knowing no other glory than that of

public prosperity to their own preserva- those of war itself. This is the case, turber of the tranquility of the world. two first, as five to two; when we consiion; and succeeding each other brought Spaniards, in which we are. Bonaparte, The necessity of war does not arise der the space, on which the water falls rivalships, the powers succeeded to re- | since he took the reigns of government, | dogmas which inculcate justice and equithrone the sacriligious intruder. He, Europe could fall into the absurdity of cooquerors. fertile in arts, no ways s rupulous in the Imagining that Bonaparte is capable of choice of means, and accustomed to tha divesting himself of his invariably ob. of self defrace, and religion, ordain this we have heard this phenomenon ascribed

dispel the storm by negotiating with me any one; she has them sufficiently in- they groan, and to conquer the tranquiat Valancy, and the fruit of his art fices structive in her fatal errors. She has lity and prace of the world. The counwas the bumiliation of seeing them frus- been sflicted by Bonaparte with two sels of ambition have not had the least intrated. Could the perfidious thick that kinds of war : /he waged it until 1808 a. fluence in so upright a decision. France it was in his power to deceive twice, or gainst her dignity, her treasures, her shall not be dismembered in her military that I could harbor in my heart the idea fleets and her armies, rendering them posts or provinces. of purchasing my liberty at the cost of the subservient to his designs : this was callsafety of my people, and at the expense | ed by this exterminating ally, Amity .- | and in order that the auxiliary armies | cumstance could produce no unusual ef-And in order that no person should rely on may not set their feet within them, fect, from the nearness to the lakes of the Heaven could not but favor the enter- his pledges of gratitude, he practised the France wants no other impulse than to dividing ridge, which separates the waprize of her ancient Sovereigns, so much same year at Bayonne the machinations reflect on the outrage inflicted on her na- ters of Hudson bay from those of the St. listinguished for morality ; and allsbegan | well known to the public : afterwards, | tional dignity in making her an object of | Lawrence. to breath with freedom when they saw to the end of supporting the most atro- the sport and mockery of factions ; that a That the waters not only of lake Erie heir rights recognised in the treaty of cious deed of perfidy and violence, he nation begins to be a slave as soon as she but of Huron and Mi higan having risen. Paris. What are the titles on which Bo- spread desolution and havoc over the loses the dynasty established by her fuo- within the last two years about 2 feet, is naparte founds his right to the crown of provinces of this nation, and treated her 'damental laws; and that to see, with a fact known to every boatman and France, and his pretenzions to recover it, as a freehold, which an owner may dis- careless indifference, the change of a sailor on those lakes; but for this rise, supported by the demoralised part of the pose in favor of whom he pleases, subject king, the father of his people, for a Mon- the Lawrence and Nisgara could not nation, but mourned with the tears and to the conditions of his will. Bonaparte ster who feeds on human blood, is the have passed the bar at the entrance of sorrow of the most sound portion, who has not belied himself; he signalizes his basest of degradation. sigh to live under the auspices of the just new era by sacrificing to his vapity the I am sensible of the authority that is in tween lakes St. Clair and Huron, across

As soon as by the efforts of the faithful | and the liberty. of that nation, putting that my subjects will repose in the confiand brave of Spain, in union with the o- himself at the head of a faction interested. dence that a King, who founds his felici-

vereigns, who dared to give laws to the because, first, there is not the least apaffiction of France, who saw the series The good and advantage of France stas, when all the ships of France were pearance of any eruptions in the neigh-

This is, Spaniards, a war ordained by Ohio and the margin of the lake, is unireigns, in short, who, placing their glory | war, ruined France in order to carry de. law; it is innocent and perfectly just, be- | formly 200 feet; and, when we view the in the felicity of their states, raised their solation to the nations that he wished to cause it is calculated for the good of the ancient appearance of the falls of Niagapeople and security of Sovereigns, celled | ra, it is hardly possible that the waters of the second order to the distinguished The war which the aggression of Bo. by Providence and by the fundamental these lakes should ever have passed to the rank of dominant in Europe. The stroke neparte has provoked, it is not only justi- laws to govern them. It is also prudent south. Would the water prefer climbing of a fatal execution cut the thread of the fied by the obligation that every Sove- because the means taken and continued 200 feet, or falling 150 ? life of Louis 16; bis royal virtues forsak. reign is under to support his guarantees to be taken by the Combined Powers It may be expected that I will assign a ing France, sought an asylum in the heart and confederations, but also the sacred to re-conquer the peace of Europe, are cause. I have lived on Chagrin River of Louis the 18th; and that unhappy duties that the institution of Sovereign- conformable to the gravity and impor- 5 years, and have been a constant observtance of the enterprize; and above all it er of the climate and seasons-the two bloody theatre of anarchy and factions. War is a pernicious evil; no govern. is necessary, because nations like indi- first were extremely dry, the three lass These, though varied in different forms, ment ought to undertake it but to redeem viduals, cannot neglect the law of pre- very wet; so that the water fallen during all agreed in the system of sacrificing the the people from calamities greater than servation or self-defence against the dis- the last three years, is in proportion to the

forth the tyranny of Bonaparte, and con- after his aggression against France and from this principle alone; you have ano. that supplies the lakes, to be double of centrated, in his hands, the arbitrary her legitimate Sovereign, and having vio- ther motive more imperious, Spaniards, that which they occupy, we may therelated the treaty that he acceded to, main- for combatting the author who formed fore infer that six inches of water on that By means of seduction, fraud and tains that he has injured no person, that the impious plan of ruining the work of space, when collected on the lakes, would force, this fispring of parties was pro- he has recovered his legitimate rights, the Messiah, and of destroying in three raise them more than 12; (and I have claimed Emperor by the French people ; that the Sovereigns cannot call them in or four years what he called, in his in- always noticed that water did not evaporand being fayored by the fortune of war, question, and that he wishes to live in structions to Cervelloni, the edifice of de- ate so fast in cloudy weather as in fair ;) he obtained the arknowledgment of Sove- peace with all. It is not peace that the ceit and prejudices. It is Bonaparte, and, if we admit, that the water containreign by the different states of Europe, invader wishes; he only wishes to see who, not content to be the source of ca- ed in Lake Erie, be more than canbe diswho had neither the pawer to alter the e. himself freed from foreign inquietudes, lamities, wishes that they should be boree charged by the Niagara in four years, ternal principles of justice, nor the duty in order to employ the armed part of the without christian support, without conso- which cannot be well disputed, it will be of maintaining them to the extreme of French nation against the greater and lation, without hope of a better fate, in inferred, that by reason of a series of wet bazarding the independence and preser- more sound but disarmed portion of it .- short without the aid of the tender, kind seasons, the lake will have risen, and the vation of their subjects, the first govern- To ward off all kinds of attack, he wishes and compassionate Catholic Religion .--- water remain to be evaporated, or disments. Spain taught them all the art to the powers to believe that he is going to Such dogmas as condemn the right of charged by the Niagara." put an end to the disturber of the world ; | labor for the peace and prosperity of Eu | force, the only one that Napoleon acand by her example, after stifling private rope ; as if she could have forgotten that knowledges, are not pleasing to him ; unite themselves against the common en- | terrible wars have been constantly renew- | ty, cannot suite the usurper of thrones, emy, and formed the most just alliance, ed, and the springs of public prosperity cannot be fitting to him in short, who gins to excite discussion. One attributes to restore to France ber legitimate and have been exhausted in all the countries- maintains that the names of just, equita- its rise to the improvement of the lands desired Sovereign, and banish from her that submitted to bis influence; or as it ble and virtuous belong exclusively to on its margin; another to the approach

Justice, Spaniards, prudence, the law humidity of the atmosphere. Besides, war, to redrem France and her throne | to the melting of the snow to the north of with fraud and violence, he pretended to | Spain does not want to learn lessons of from the yoke of oppression under which the great lakes. The first and last of

Her limits shall be sacredly respected ;

lawful and idolized Sovereign of France, me to declare and make war. I am sure which there is also a bar, on which in or-

of May, 1815. FERDINAND. (Signed) Countersigned, PEDRO CEVALLOS.

RISE OF LAKE ERIE.

Ohio. dated June 3.

" Having noticed in several of your pabesides, the beight of land between the

Buffalo Gazette.

FROM THE CAYUGA PATRIOT. The rise of the water on this lake beof subterranean fires, and a third to the these opinions are visionary. Because the improvement of the lands bordering on the lake would tend to increase the evaporation and consequently diminish the quentum rolled into the lake from its trioutary streams : as to the melting of the snows to the north of the lakes, that cir-

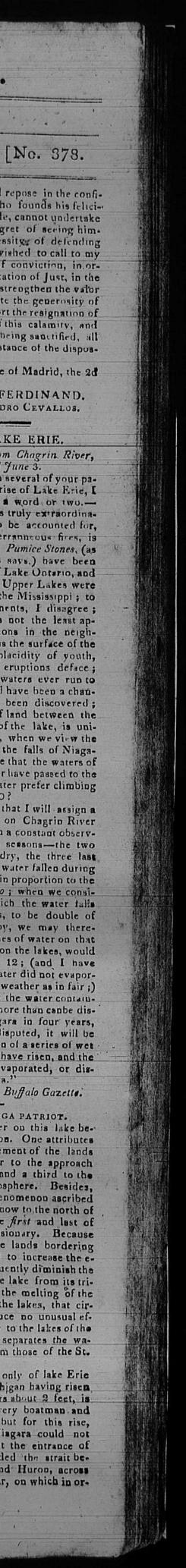
Erie harbor, nor ascended 'the strait be-

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1815.

CHARLES'TOWN, (JeffersonCounty, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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



seven feet water ; and the brigs draw nine.

THE SWISS SETTLEMENT.

From the Cayuga Patriot. From a gentleman living at Vevay we have obtained the following particulars of the present state of this interesting settlement.

Vevay, or the Swiss settlement as it is sometimes called, is situated on the Indiana side of the Ohio, 8 miles above the Kentucky river and about equidistant from Cincinnati, Lexington and the falls. of Ohio, and nearly in a direct line between Lexington and Vincennes. It is settled chiefly by Swiss from the Pais de Vaud, whose manners and language are French. They have the polish of the Persians, without loosing their native openness of character. They are industrious, but, a la Francais, fond of danc-

In 1803, they obtained from government. 4 half sections, or 2560 acres of land on a credit of 11 years, and an extension of that credit 6 years, as a further encouragement for the raising of the grape, which so well succeeded that they now sell from 3 to 4000 gallons annually ; and the prospect warrants the belief that they will make ten times that amount in a few years, of good wine.

Half a mile above the vineyards, the village of Vevay was laid out in the woods. The first lots were sold on the ed. On the 7th of February, 1815, when our informant left the village, there was between 45 and 50 dwelling houses, four stores and two taverns ; and the adjoining country also rapidly settling; a letter received since his departure states that two-new stores were erected in April, & that news had been received from Switzerland, since peace, that John James Dufour, one of the principal proprietors of the establishment, would come over colony. This village is situated on the disorder." second bank of the Ohio, at that place about half a mile wide. In the rear is a third bank considerably elevated above the village. The view of the Ohio is seen eight miles.

Government, or U. States' lands may still be had within 4 or 5 miles of the village, on the uniform terms, which are 2 dollars per acre, one 4th of the purchase money down-4 years credit for the remainder. In case the purchaser prefers paying the whole of the residue at the end of five years, it is at his option, by paying the interest from the time the first installment became due.

The climate is mild and healthy. Cotton and the sweet potatoe can be cultivated with success.

A nursery planted in January was up sufficiently grown to require weeding on the 18th of April.

Foreign Intelligence.

FROM LONDON PAPERS.

PARIS, APRIL 30.

A French officer has been arrested in the Wurtemberg territory. He was the bearer of dispatches for prince Eugene, and for a French general named Abrial who is at Munich. Another French officer was arrested on the 4th at Cassel.

BRUSSELS, APRIL 28.

French spies. - It will not be very surprising to our readers to be informed, that every practicable stratagem is enforc ed by the present ephemeral ruler of from Liverpool, and the latter from Fal- pect equipped for instant service. It which bind men to their coustry, must France to acquire every intelligence, as mouth) the editors of the Mercantile Ad- seems probable, that, while a sufficient detest the conduct of Bernadotte and to the actual state of the armies in Bel- vertiser have received London papers to force is left to watch the Garrisons of Moreau. Those men who, in the course gium. About a fortnight since, the en- the evening of the 15th May, & Liverpool Lisle and the other fortresses in that quar- of their career of glory, had even unitire members of a French family, consist- of the 15th. They contain no other ter, the Duke of Wellington will enter formly exempted from the rights of capiing of eleven persons, were arrested at news of importance than that which we France between Mauberge and Valenci- tulation, the emigrants of the revolution. the Hotel Bellevue, by the police, and here give a brief outline. conveyed to prison, in consequence of a A report from Fouche, the French mi- upon the French corps at Meizeres and bids any respect for his character, or any discovery having been made that there nister of Police, to the Emperor Napo- Sedan .- If Mauberge were taken, and sympathy in his ambition, it cannot be was a letter inclosed in the collar of their | leon, presents an alarming picture of the | the French dislodged from the latter | overlooked, that the evils which are medog, involving some interesting facts re- state of the public mind in France. It places the Allies might turn, as they did naced against Sweden, are of that kind lative to the state, and that the intelligent | states that there existed a correspondence | last year, the tripple line of fortresses ; | which affect every independent nation, animal was to have accompanied the ser- carried on, in concert with foreign and the armies of Wellington and Bluch- and particularly every pation which holds vant back to Paris on the ensuing day, as agents, throughout France, for the pur- er would remain in communication with the principle as fundamental, that every a courier extraordinaire!

young lady of condition arrived at the occasioned some acts of rebellion, espe- The French ambassador had a long The conduct experienced by Murat same hotel, with a suit of domestics, and | cially in the departments of the North | interview with lord Castlereagh yester- | and Bernadotte, points out very distinctexpressed a violent desire to be personal- and West; but that nothing more was ne- day, at his house in St. Jame's square, | ly that the war in Europe, is a war to up. ly known to Madame Cataline, who re- cessary than to call forth the existing and was supposed to have laid before his hold the pretensions of a few stupid and sides in the same hotel; but the required laws, and determine their application. lordship some favorable intelligence from profligate families, to rule over the most interview was prevented by the follow- The emperor, in consequence, issued a France. ing event: As one of her servants decree, requiring all Frenchmen in the Orders have been received at Dieppe a conspiracy rendered more desperate passed across the saloon of the house, service of the Bourbons, to return to to enlist the fishermen for the army; and inveterate. by its partial success in he was recognised by an officer to be an France under certain pensities, and for they rose, resisted, and declared they | 1813, against France, than it had been st active adherent to Bonaparte; and on the punishment of all persons holding cor- were for Louis 18. 2,000 troops of the any period since the manifesto of the giving advice of this recognition to La respondence with them. Bonaparte re- line were to arrive there yesterday. Haute Police, some necessary agents mained at Paris on the 10th May; and This morning the Paris papers of The attempt to poison Bernadotte, were dispatched to take the whole Gallic his delay, so long beyond the expectation Wednesday reached us. The French must give to his mind the full impression covey in full convocation. As those offi- of his departure for the frontiers was sup- stocks are higher, 58f 20c.

round brown loaf under his arm, who, were at 59. on perceiving the unwelcome visitors, hastily descended the stair case, chaunting "Vive Henri quatre," yet kept his &c. was pushing Murat very closely; in towns : alarms are spread, real disor. right eye in an inquisitorial direction over | but it does not appear that any great ad- ders appear to be the result; some indi. his shoulder, looking continually behind, | vantage had been gained over him. like a hare in trouble !

When the officers entered the lady's room, they perceived her to be reading a letter, which she instantly tore in pieces ; but on their gathering up the fragments, t proved to be a letter from a principal agent of the French government. It the opening of which there has yet been been massacred by two Chapans,". may be needless to add that La belle Es- no indication) is said to have been agreed Then follows a decree for repressing pionne, and her attendants, were instant- upon at a late interview between the attempts to carry off a tri-colored flag y swept away to the Bureau la Police, Marshals Blucher and Wellington. and disposed of agreeably to the usual - In the English House of Commons on TRURO, May, 12-An Austrian corps practice, in such cases of state emergen- the 12th May, Lord Castlereagh gave is said to have landed and taken Pimini been secured below, he wanted to give 18th (to which day both houses of Parlia- Sicilian force has debarked near Naples, rable woman in the street ; but the officer ; in a bill enabling the king to call out the to Ancona. It was even reported that solicitude Le Baysan expressed to get rid declaration of war against France would | Murat had been made prisoner. immediately seized the loaf, which he developing his determination to comfound, upon breaking, to contain several mence hostilities. letters for Paris, and, among the rest, one to Bonaparte!

APRIL 29.

All the letters from Italy confirm the news that a Saubian and English army had linded on the coasts of the kingdom of Naples, and add, that the king him-16th of November, 1813. On the 1st of self is gone back to Naples to prepare February, 1814, the first house was erect- means to repel an attack on his capital. A corps of 5000 Neapolitans has been ordered in all haste to Capua. The German Gazette of the Lower Rhine gives the following article-" All the letters from Frankfort and other places, which have arrived here (at Aix la Chapelle) to-day, the 10th, agree, that after the first battle the Neapolitans have again been completely beaten, and pursued for five days. This news may be considered as authentic. Other accounts from Italy with a considerable reinforcement to the state that the Neapolitan army is flying in

APRIL 30.

city yesterday evening, from the frontiers, signifying, that between 3 and longing to an American, and American | the public treasury of Paris." 4000 of the French troops, principally built) were lying at Bordeaux, ready to cavalry, had deserted from the enemy, | take advantage of the first notice of a rupand arrived at Tournay, with their arms | ture, and clear the mouth of the Garronand equipage.

An immense cloud of Cossacks are now approaching the Rhine, in all directions; and when they have arrived, the terrible operations against France will begin, and a terrible military storm it will prove, sweeping like the Arabian | number of cannon are to be placed on the tempest in its fury, all before it !

GHENT, APRIL 25.

General the count de Bournonville, pleasure of an inundation. minister of state of his majesty the king of France, arrived here the day before sent his affairs to be in a most desperate the state of things at the military comyesterday, after having escaped by flight situation. The Austrians were at Arez- mencement of the French revolution, in from the persecutions of Bonaparte ; he no, at Perugia, at Tolentino ; and one 1793 4. At that period, like the present, is come to bring to the foot of the throne | report even speaks of their arrival at An- a conspiracy was formed for an entire of his sovereign, his homage and the of- cons. Murat had offered to retreat with- | revolution in Sweden. The young king fer of his services.

found in the treasury 42 millions of nego- was not acceded to :-His troops are in a Sudermania. The head of this conspiciable bills and 32 millions in cash, had state of almost entire disorganization. not more, on the 15th of April, than 14 cult to negociate.

NEW-YORK, June 29.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND. the British Packet Ranger, which arriv. | tion of Mons and Valenciennes, with | Every friend to the independence of ed at this port yesterday, (the two former | their trains of artillery, and in every res- | nations and the principles of honor,

pose of exciting disaffection towards the each other, notwithstanding their ad- nation has the right to choose its own ru-On Wednesday last, the 26th inst. a Government, and had in several instances vances. sers approached the ladys's apartments, posed to be occasioned by the alarming Notwithstanding this there are such now, perhaps recollect the wiss counsels

dinary seasons, there is not more than they observed a man habited as a peasant, state of the country. The French funds disturbances that Fouche has advised as coming out of her chamber, with a small continued to advance : 5 per cent consols verity to be resorted to. He says, in a

man In I .

The Austrian army, which was very mence ; correspondence with the exterior strong in the neighborhood of Tolentino, is established; committees are forming

has published a notice that no ships shall bands have appeared in the departments clear out for French ports nor shall any of the Marue and Loire, and Lower French vessels be admitted into those of Loire ; women have torn down the tris Denmark, except under the white flag. colored flag. In the North some acts of

The plan of the ensuing campaign (of rebellion have taken place ; a mayor has

v. When the seeming peasant had notice of a motion he should make on the and Pesaro-whilst a strong English and his loaf, with an air of charity, to a mise- 1 ment had adjourned) for leave to bring obliging Murat's wife to fly from Naples having sagaciously supposed, from the militia. It was thought that the actual our troops had entered Naples, and that of his bad bread, that there was some- | probably not be delayed beyond that day, thing more in the matter than common, | Lord Castlereagh having been gradually

> A letter from London of the 4th May had been received at Paris, which announced the speedy departure of the said, that "from the moment the troops Emperor of Russia from Vienna for St. of the allies enter France, there is to be Petersburg.

> England continued daily. The news | bills of exchange on the British Treasure which reaches France from England is ry; but clothing; provisions, and every in general pacific. . The fishermen con- article of necessity and convenience, is to bance.

ed, arrived at Deal on the 12th May.

Lord Apsley, the bearer of the ratifica- ' systems of exactions, and the expenses of tion of the treaties from Vienna, arrived in London on the 13th May. He was said to be also the bearer of a declaration ever, is intended to be snewn to those of war in the form agreed upon by the sovereigns at the congress ; and it was added that his lordship left a duplicate of the same instrument in the hands of the ready obedience is paid to the orders of duke of Wellington, who had previous permission to act according to his own of payment is to be made to a given ex. discretion. The French had begun their tent, in the shape of bills drawn by Louis, Some gladdening news arrived in this preparations for private maritime hostili. and countersigned by the minister of Fi.

Extracts from London Papers received at the office of the N. York Evening Post.

LONDON, MAY 12 .- Bonaparte is busily employed in fortifying France-A great Hill of Montmartre, to the north of the city whilst to the southward and westward the inhabitants are promised the small island in the northern seas.

All accounts relative to Murat, repre- of Europe to a closer resemblance with in his own territories, on condition of a | was then in his minority, and the regent We are assured that Bonaparte, who suspension of arms; but this proposal was in the hands of his uncle, the duked

MAY 13 .- Hostilities are on the point secret concert with the cabinets of Lonmillions of bills, which were very diffi- of commencing, or probably have com- don and of Petersburg. The duke of menced. On Monday and Tuesday Sudermania had resolved to avoid every there was a general movement in advance | concern in the wars of Europe, and to from the interior of Flanders to the preserve an inflexible neutrality; the French Frontier. The Prussians and coalition proposed to involve Sweden in Belgians, who have hitherto been in the the war; and Sweden after reveligious to By the ships Othello and Pacific, and rear, were then advancing in the direc- be rewarded with Norway. ennes, while Marshal Blucher advances | But while the conduct of Bernadotte for-

report to Bonaparte, " Emigrations com. viduals in a commune in the department The board of Trade at Copenhagen of Gand, hoisted the white flag-armed &c.

Whilst the main Austrian army was pursuing Murat, Gen. Nugent drove Pignatell before him, and entered Blorence on the 15th, amidst the acclamations of the people.

In a letter from the Netherlands it is no regular commissiariat to issue orders. The intercourse between Calais and of payment on British agents, or to draw tinue their occupation without distur- be levied in the way of contributions on the cities, towns and villages of the in-An American ship, name not mention. vaded territory, and thus on the eneny is to be retaliated his own oppressive the war will be, by this expedient largely diminished .- Some indulgence, bow. places in France on which contributions are levied, where loyalty shall be manifested to the legitimate sovercigo, and the commanders. In such cases, a sort ty. Two maritime ships (one lately be. | nance, which are to be made payable at

From the Aurora.

EUROPEAN EVENTS. Future times, pay, in times not very distant from the present day, mankind look back with amazement and will shame, at the manner in which the whole world has been outraged and corrupted, plundered and insulted, by the rapacity and depravity of a people inhabiting a Every day's events brings the situation racy was baron Armfeldt, who acted in

lers. civilized part of the earth ; and that it is duke of Brunswick, in 1792.

of royal and imperial gratitude ; he will

of he English agent Thornton, in 1812, 1 .) [13; and he may discover how his disregard of personal honor has duped his ambition, when he recollects that the emperor Leopold was poisoned, and the emperor Paul strangled, for only refusing to join in the crusade against France ; he will now have to teach his son Oscar, new lessons on the virtues of royalty, or perhaps to learn the habits and sentiments of a private and retired life in the bosom of his original country.

The tardiness of the coalesced powers, presents some hopes to the friends of national self rule, that the anointed kings, | held by the last Congress. will once more be compelled to recognize the superiority of genius and the principles of civilization.

Had the assault been made upon France in the first week of April, by 200,000 men, in the naked state in which the Bourbon puppets of destiotism had left it on their abdication; the absence of resources, magazines and materials for war, would have compelled Napoleon to have retired upon Italy to organize his | her sons were every where distinguished, for couarmy, and would have rendered the destiny of France for some years more subject restored the blessings of prace to their country to the spirit of despotism and the victim of English jealousy.

France has had time to rally and concentrate the resources of unequalled genius; and the two months between the bulwark of the 20th March and 20th May, would afford time to arrange the arsenals, and orginize the armies ; to prepare plans of campaign, and to distribute intelligence to the remotest part of Europe.

The difficulty into which the coalesced powers had fallen, prose out of various circumstances; their imagined security. and false calculation of the dispositions of the French, whose passive conduct, under circumstances which were not to be retreived by immediate action, was mistaken for a total indifference to the renown of the last 24 years, or to the comparative happiness which had been produced by the revolution for a great mass of the na-

The jealousy which the royal and imperial robbers excited against each other at Vienna, in the partition of subjected Europe-

The financial difficulties of the coalesced powers, whose resources were exhausted and credit depreciated by unprecedented war. Particularly the fioancial state of England, which had been the Pandora's box during the whole of the coalitions.

The latest advices shewed the coalesced powers negociating in Holland, under an English guarantee. This game was played in 1794, in a loan to the emperor of Austria, but which was added subsequently to the English national debt .--The loan in Hollaud will be settled in the. same way.

The tardiness of these financial arrangements, and of the advance of subsidies by England, retards the march of Austrian & Russian forces to the Rhine. generously consented to take one of their hats as a counts more than one political CARNOT The Prussian forces have been cantoned n the neighborhood since 1814.

The German papers fix the arrival of the Russians, the first columns to reach the Rhine the middle, and the second columns the last of May.

As we cannot suppose that military operations would commence on the part of the coalesced powers, before their whole force was present, there is a probability that no premeditated plan of operations will have commenced before the beginning of June. But it may be in the power of either of the powers to precipitate the war.

It will, be the interest of Napoleon to avoid action as long as possible, because every day augments his resources.

The manifesto of the Spanish king has at length appeared ; and it answers the purpose of shewing us what the opinions of royal cabinets are, upon principles of government, the divine right of kings, and what they call out holy religion, that is the power and dominion of priests and the inquisition.

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLES TOWN. JULY 6.

On Tuesday last, being the FOURTH OF JU. Y, the Anniversary of American Independence, a number of the citizens of Gharles Town, assemed at Major Davenport's spring, where an ele-ant Barbecue was prepared for the occasion The entertainment was conducted with every at ation to the comfort and accommodation of the ompany, and reflects much credit on the com mittee of gentlemen appointed to superintend it. Immediately after dinner, the Declaration of In tependence was read by Mr. Thomas Griggs, jr a most impressive manner, prefaced by a few servations most appropriately introduced, and dmirably calculated to give every one present, rrect ideas of the great importance of that in ament so justly dear to every American heart. e following toasts were drank with reiterated

. The President of the United States. 2. WASRINGTON-" The pride of one country,

The day we celebrate-May every succeeding | worst of men or of governments, no fo- | raised to the sovereign power ; that 16 4. The American Republic-Like a Planix she rises more r splendent from her ashes

5. The American Navy-Equally famed for ourage and magnanimity. 6. The American Army-Invincible when inspird with the love of liberty-it has torn the laurels 7. The Memory of the illustrious Kranklin-" He

copire from a tyrant"-8. The disabled, disbanded officers of the late ar-my - May they find that gratitude and respect, from their country, which was so unjustly with-

9 The Memories of our murdered countrymen of Durimoor Prison-Equally the victims of neglect and cruelty.

10. The Memory of the gallant Lawrence-May is last words by unsherably fixed on the minds Fevery American tar-" Don' give up the Ship." 11. The S ate o; Virginia-The birth place of a

splendid gall xy of statesmen and heroes. 12. Our squadron destined against Algiers-May it teach barbarians to respect our rights. 13. The state of Louisiana-Tho' the last mem-

ber of the Union not the least. 14 Jefferson County-During our late contest,

rage and conduct. 15. Our Commissioners at Ghent-They have and obtained for themselves honor and fame. 16. The disbanded officers, generally, of the late their own heads.

army-Mey they, in imitation of their gallant an-cestors, make as good citiz as as soldiers. 17. The Army of Jackson .- The militia still the

on the brave.

Examples of patriotism, set by Ladirs, suitably pressed with a prop r sense of their Country's rights, and the necessity of commemorating im- reduction of the Seven United Provinces? portant periods in its history, produce the most appy effects on the minds of the rising generaion .- Led by the influence of their encouraging example, men are stimulated to the performance of heroic decds, and will never consider any sa- forts of Bonaparte himself? Has not he crifice too great for the maintenance of blessings hey hold so dear : The Ladies of this place, displayed their love of country, by an elegant enter-tainment given on the evening of the 4th of July in

When Females nobly thus evince Their love of freedom dear. What pow'r on earth have we to dread, What nation need we fear.

DARTMOOR PRISONERS.

he month of one of the persons lately confined in Da: tmoor Prison-He assures us, that the accounts which we have seen of that horrible massacre, are far from fully describing the infamous conduct of our late enemies or their officers-He speaks very hardly indeed of the American A-gent in London-but we pass over that circumstance at present, leaving it to the examination of the American Government, and come to a fact which took place in "the Land of Steady Habits," and relate it nearly in his own words-It is a notable instance of the efficacy of Blue Laws, and shews, that a people may be exceedingly reli- resistance must be finally successful, berious, and, at the same time, exceedingly uncharitable. - [Balt. Amer.

"Several of the prisoners lately confined in Dartmoor Prison, have arrived in the cartel ship Neptunus, landed at New Maven, and proceeded on their way to New-York. They were entirely. destitute of Money, and were obliged to beg for bread along the road--The sum of 614 cents ! each man, was demanded from them at a toll | that the great principles are only dorbridge on the road, even after their pitiable situa-bridge on the road, even after their pitiable situa-mant, and not extinct; and that France John Buckmaster. opensation !-- On Sunday the 18.4 inst. boor unfortunate men, were arrested and thrown it o prison at Fuifield, for travelling on foot on the Lord's Day !"

From the Daily Compiler.

FRANCE AND THE ALLIES.

What is it that, in the present awful crisis of European aff irs, so irresistibly directs every eye to the varying scenes of the Eastern world ? The great principle of national independence-in theory, the right of every nation to settle her own in- "Bank of Alexandria" have been detectversally acknowledged ; in practice, it is often disputed.

Of this the precipitate determination of the allies offers a striking instance. The relation of Bonaparte to the potentates of Europe is widely differently from that which he bears to the French people. When the latter replace him at their head, they have a right to scrutinize his intentions-to enquise whether adversity has, without depressing his lofty genius, attuned his heart to mild, unambitious, pacific sentiments-finally, to bind him by strong constitutional restraints, for their own security and happiness. As to the allies, they would be justifiable, indeed, in assuming a'defensive attitude ; but, in no chapter of the political code, can we find a plea for their hasty and ve- Bainbridge, weighed anchor on Saturday hement interference with the internal ar- last, about half past 12 o'clock, and prorangements of the French nation. Al. | ceeded into the Bay, passing the Narrows though the domestic situation of France ; in perfect safety. She came in again has been changed, her external relations yesterday, and anchored in the light may still continue the same. Were we house channel. It is understood, that even to allow, in their full latitude, the she will positively sail for the Mediterracharges of the allies against Bonaparte, nean on Wednesday next, wind and weawe would still remind them of a maxim ther permitting. laid down by a high authority. "It is very true (says the Edinburgh Review for April 1814, page 100) that the personal qualifications of a ruler form no so- soner in Algiers, writes to his friends in lid ground of refusal to treat with him as this town, under date of April 12, that a foreign prince; and that if a nation on the 23d of March the Dey was mur-

reign state has a right to object."

We anticipate the result .- We recol- fate of his predecessor ; and that all was lect the universal indignation kindled tumult and consternation and further throughout France, by the impolitic ma- violences and plunder were expected. nifesto, which the Duke of Brunswick | Gapt S. was anxious to see the American issued on the 25th of July, 1792-the en. flag flying before the place, and had no from the brows of the conquerors of the world-what country would not boast of a Brown, a Jack-mity produced by the insolent threats mity produced by the insolent threats which that singular monument of militasnatched the lightning from the clouds and the ry diplomacy, held out to a whole people. Its effect was to draw Frenchmen of all opinions and parties near to each other. All united, in zealous and formidable throngs, round the standard of their | dock in April last at Plymouth, and was country. They formed a line of granite, found in a rapid state of decay in every impenetrable to the numerous and terrific part. Many other ships are also in a hordes of the invading foe. The mo- state of premature decay, and this will narch himself, Louis XVI. solemply re- continue to be the case, while wood quite newed, on that exciting occasion, the assurance of his sentiments and principles. | into our ships. It is a fact well known "Never, he asserted, "should he be to our naval artizans, that trees are one seen compounding the glory or the inter- month in the forest, and in the next form ests of the nation, receiving law from fo- component parts of our naval bulwarks. reigners, or from a party ; it was to the nation that he owed himself, and he was one and the same with her."-The rest is well known. The members of the coalition pulled down defeat and disgrace on

Strange! that potentates who have before their eyes so many examples of the folly and futility of waging war with the 18. The American Fair-May they ever smile opinious and feelings of mankind, should enter upon so hopeless a contest ! Did Persia conquer Greece? and, without looking so far back, did Spain effect the Did Austria subjugate Switzerland? England the United States? Has not Spain ultimately triumphed over the efbeen forced rapidly, to retrace his steps from the dreary provinces of Russia ? . It is true that France was lately invaded commemoration of the birth day of American Li- with success-but, can it be supposed that, if the struggle had been continued by the people themselves for favorite objects, it would have terminated as it did ?

The course adopted by the allies is precisely such as Bonaparte ought to have wished. It incorporates him with the French nation ; it transfers to his person The following article we have received from all those sentiments and affections which constitute the love of country ; it rallies the body of the people under his standard. France is too strong and too proud to be terrified into a surrender of her national independence .- The intensity, the extent of her resources are sufficient to weary out the most obstinate efforts of combined hostility. She will rise with elastic force under every blow; and her cause it originates in a sentiment universally felt. This transcendent object, National Independence, being once attained, we are not without hopes that the cause of civil liberty will also ultimately triumph. We derive those hopes from a certitude among her citizens

> U. S. Revenue .- The receipts at the custom house in this city, we understand, will amount to two millions of dollars for the months of May and June, and probably continue at a million a month throughout the year. At this proportion, the whole receipts of the United States within the year must be thirty or forty millions. - [N. 2. Col.

ed in New York. Two persons have been committed, on whom the paper was found, having with them large sums of money on different banks in the United States, principally Albany, Philadelphia and Bank of Virginia.

[Ibid.

1,500 DOLLARS.

A Frenchman in Charleston, S. C. has made a bet of 1,500 dollars, and the money deposited in Bank, that Louis the 18th will be in possession of the throne of France by the last of August next. Alex. Herald.

From the Boston Gazette of Wednesday.

The Independence 74, Commodore

BLOODY REVOLUTIONS.

SALEM, JUNE 27 .- Capt. Smith, prichooses to live under the yoke of the dered by the military, & his first minister

days afterwards the new Dey shared the doubt but the appearance of a strong squadron there would be the means of effecting an immediate peace.

Decay of British ships .- The America, of 74 guns, only four years and a half old, (a contract ship) was taken into green from the forest is suffered to be put

MARRIED, on Thursday the 29th ult by the Rev. F. Moore, Mr. WILLIAM STRIDEA to Miss LYDIA MOORE, all of this county.

The Rev. Mr. Meade, will preach and adminiger 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 ich and administer the sacrament in Sheperd's Town, on Thursday the 20th at 11. Those persons who wish the rite of baptism adninistered, will have an opportunity of receiving t at the above places.

July 6.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Cramer, 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 aocounts properly attested for settlement A. DAVENPORT, Adm'or. July 6.

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.

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

BENJAMIN BELL. July 6, 1815. LIST OF LETTERS

In the Post. Office, Charlestown, Virginia, June 30th, 1815.

Mr. Anderson, Inn-keeper ; John Able. Weldon Brinton, Eliza Brinton, Wm. Brouner, Andrew Bilmire, Martin Billenyer, Win. C. Beard,

John Clark, 2; Nathaniel Coleman, Abegail Colwell, Josiah Ciaton, John Cariisle, Samuel Crowel, John Conway, Thomas Cockrell, Wm. P. Craighill, Reason Connel, Eleanor Oarson.

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

Robert Fulton, James Fulton, Samuel Farra, George Fetter.

Tho. Griggs, 2; Henry Gantt, Lee Griggs, Luy A. Griffith, 2.

Willam Hollis, John Hasin, Maria Heath, Margaret Howard, John M. Hopkins, Susanah Howell, Tarlton T. Henderson, Mathias Hollenback and Cist, John Huines, Nathan Haines, James ite, Samuel Howell.

Dean Johnson, 2: Sally Jett, Ges. Isler, Nancy ett, Henry Jones, Joseph Ingle, Sarah Jefferson. Daniel Kable, John Kains,

Samuel Lockland, J. Lemmon, Nathan Lodge, Villiam Lee, James Lock.

Isaac M'Cormick, Nancy Mercer, Nancy Makt, Garland Moore, Isaac Myer, William M'Enree, 3; Wm Mathews, Daniel G. M'Kee, William Merchant, Lewis Martin, Richard Mendenhall, Geo. Murphy, Margaret M'Pherson, Henry Miller, Frans. M'Farland.

Henry Nadenbush, 2; Ruth Noble, Nancy

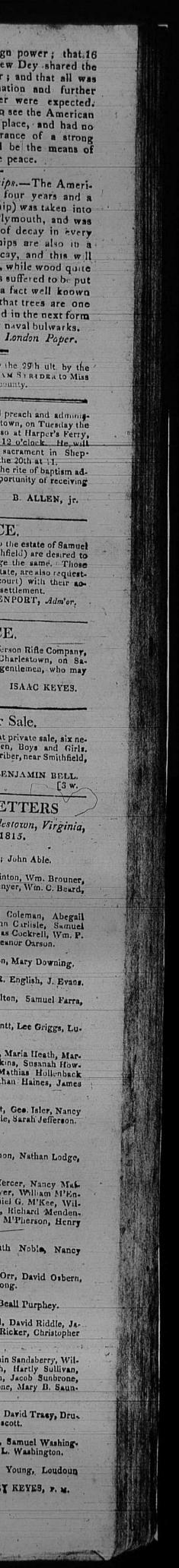
Nathaniel Offutt, William Orr, David Osbern, iza Owens, Christian Ollemong. John Perry, John Powell, Beall Purphey.

Jacob Resler, Amelia Reed, David Riddle, Jacob Rockingbaugh, William Ricker, Christopher

Cyrus R. Saunders, Benjamin Sandsberry, William Stanhope, Henry Smith, Hartly Sullivan, Kitty Sullivan, Alex. Straith, Jacob Sunbrone, Jonathan Sutton, Richard Stone, Mary B. Saun-ders, John Shirly.

James Taylor, Mrs. Turner, David Tracy, Drus. sillu Thornbury, William Tapscott.

Th. Whittiker, Mr. Wright, Samuel Washing-ton, John Welsh, Richard H. L. Washington. Samuel T. Young, Henry Young, Loudoun Young. HUMPHREY KEYES, P. M.



SABBATH-By GRAHAME.

HOW still the morning of the hallowed day ! Mute is the voice of rural labor-hush'd The ploughboy's whistle and the milkmaid's sor g The seythe lies glittering in the dewy wreathe Of tedded grass, mingled with fading flowers, That yester morn bloom'd waving in the breeze : The faintest sounds attract the ear-the hum Of early bee, the trickling of the dew, The distant bleating, midway up the hill. Calmness seems throned on you unmoving cloud. To him who wanders o'er the upland leas, The blackbird's note comes mellower from the

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

broods The dizzying mill-wheel rests ; the anvil's din : Has ceased; all, all around is quietness. Less fe arful on this day, the limping 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 erjoys. Hail, Sabbath ! thee I hail, the poor man's day. On other days the man of toil is doom'd 'To est 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 fugal meal with those he loves ; With those he loves he shares the heartfelt joy Of giving thanks to God-not thanks of torm, 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 tiny dew-bent flowers that bloom Around the roots ; and while he thus surveys, With clevated juy, each rural charm, He hopes (yet icars presumption in the hope) That Heaven may be one Subbath without end,

DESCRIPTION OF DARTMOCR 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 mikes 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 above the level of the sea.

This depot consists of seven prisons, each being calculated to contain from 11 to 1500 prisoners; who are under the care of an agent, appointed by, and under the control of the board of transport .--- | assortment 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 attempting 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 who are allowed a blanket and straw, instead of their ordinary bedding. Their daily allowance of provisions is consider. ably reduced. A small aperture near the roof 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 ioner 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 doctor.

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 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 Fertention that delicacy and humanity could dictate.

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

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

It must be observed, that the prisoners at that time, received no assistance from their government, and many of them having been robbed or plundered of their clothes, were, by the time of winter, little short of nakedness. In April following, they received from the American agent, Mr. Beasley, a suit of clothes and two pence half-penny per day, which sum, 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. June 29.

Three Dollars Reward.

A SHOT GUN was taken from the subscriber's shop, about three weeks ago, (supposed by mistake.) The barrel is about 4 feet long, marked on the squares J. E. & J. 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 SHEETZ, Shepherd's Yown, June 22.

EZEKIEL SHOWERS, TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY sequaints his friends and the ablic generally, that he has removed his shop to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Luke Pen-toney, 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 next and best terms.

fow.

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 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 inducenient and advantage for Physicians, Private Families and Country Merchants to deal with him-His stock will be increased in a few days. May 11.

Ten Dollars Reward.

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

PRIMUS,

June 29.

about 26 years old, about 6 feet high, dark com lexion, and stout made. Had on tow linen shirt and trowsers, old shoes, wold hat and homemade hambray 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.

NOTICE.

THE 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. June 29.

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



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 yird for the second quality, and fifty cents per yard for the third quality; and twelve and a half cents r 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 brought

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 required. . The subscribers having employed the first rate

workmen to carry on every branch of -Cioth manufacturing, and being prepared to weave cloth of every breadth, they flatter themselves that they will be enabled to render complete satisfaction to sustainers, and the people generally, that he has all such as may please to favor them with their IF 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

at fair prices. 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 geping a large and constant supply of GROUND ILAISTER 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 has commenced the

Wheel & Chair Making Business,

in the house now occupied by Mrs. Brown, where he intends keeping Chairs, ornamented in the neatest manner, and to the satisfaction of all who may please to favor him with their custom. House Painting will be done at the shortest no-

Charlestown, May 18. [5'w.

PRIME WHISKEY.

THE subscriber has on hand at his distillery CONRAD KOWNSLAR.

June 8.----[3 w.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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, Bottle Green and Mixed-Those who with to have bar-guins of cloth will do well to call. 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, 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, 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, AND A few FAMILY BIBLES, School Books, Slater, and Slate Pensils,

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

Robert Worthington, HAS RECEIVED A VERY 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 CIMBRICK, JACONET, LENO, BOOK, MUL & FANCY MUSLINS, DARK AND LIGHT PLAIN AND PLAID

GINGUAMS. FINE DRESSED AND UNDRESSED FANCY AND MOURNING CALLOES, DIMITIES, IRISH LINENS,

SHEETINGS. TABLE AND TOWEL DIAPERS, MARSEILLES & ROYAL RIBE'D VESTING, COTTON CASSIMERE, NANKEENS, SHIRTING CAMBRICKS. DOMESTIC STRIPED & PLA'N COTTONS, BOMBOZETTS, of almost every co KENTING, MUSLIN SAHWLS & UANDEFE. SILK AND COTTON HOSIERY,

KID AND SILK GLOVES, ELEGANT FANS. SATTIN, SILK & STRAW BONNETS. CORDS AND VELVETS, SUPERFINE CLOTHS & CASIMERES. BLUE, BLACK, CLARET, DRAB & GRET

STOCKINET. SUSPENDERS-TWILL'D CRAVATS, FANCY TRIMMINGS, FOR DRESSES, SILK BUTTONS A COMPLETE SSORT. MENT OF GIRL'S & LADIES SHOES, 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 friends and the public, that the restoration 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,

Ditto wooden, Barshears, Coulters, and Scrapers without stocks, Corn Hoes, Garden Hoes and Rakes,

Pitching Axes, Hand Axes, and Mattocks, Shingling Hatchets, Lathing Hatchets, and Hammers. 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 punctual y attended to. J. & G. U.

Shepherd's Town, April 20.

CARDING WOOL. THE Subscriber has purchased new Cards this season and has had his Machines put in complet 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.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VIII.]

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1815.

TERMIS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is] pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued 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 pab. lication, 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. 1 .Ill Communications addressed to the Editor mant be post paid

From the National Intelligencer. COLD WATER.

The patient is extremely warm. 2od. | fogs occasioned by them. The water is extremely cold. And 3d. Our translator has given a hasty glance | and to complete it, nothing was wanting cold water is always in proportion to the Ticlesdegree of combination which occurs in the three circumstances that have been mentioned.

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

In a few minutes after the patient has to the ground ; he breathes with difficulhis extremities become cold, and his death." pulse imperceptible; and unless relief is The voluntary contributions had the DECLARATION OF VIENNA. beeding 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 discuse. From a tea spoon. ful to near a table spoopful 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 lat 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 bassing through bodies, with regard to take place in electricity.

y to your drinking, with a little of the from Paris was very uncertain. 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 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 time 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. MEDICUS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29. LATEST FROM FRANCE.

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 stood at 90 deg. This mortality falls that Napoleon wis 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 coulided 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

A large quantity of it is taken into the over the Moniteur, from which he has but the official knowledge of the fact by body. The danger from drinking the extracted the following as the leading ar- the officers of the remotest ports.

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 ratiling 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 arevery 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

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 respect, fidelity and submission were pre- the 5th of April. This Declaration is the sented to the Emperor. upanimous expression of the wishes and

uninterupted ; the packets were regular- pretends to refute it presents us with the 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 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-

lowing paragraph :

servesmore credit than those printed in | therefore, irrevocable.

French government seems very casy. is still offered. It may nobly decline this its relative velocity, which we observe to Bonaperte 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 and. 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 thick her subjected to the

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, 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 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.

against the fatal effects of cold water at On the 10th May, he was to receive the man can have the effcontery to promise to THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is this season of the year'; and should they respects of the ministers, and of the offi- foreign nations, that he will respect trea-

From a series of decrees by the Em- | it he who pretends to make the indepenperor, 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 the greatest penalties were enacted a- has seized upon, the delusions (prestages) gainst the rebels,

The frontiers were lined with French he is preparing to support it-all these Yesterday arrived at this port the ship troops ; and although all the militia had crimes, if legitimated by the assent of

By an article from Montpelier, dated

In consequence of the above proclamation, the communication was almost free,

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 papers .--

When are the hostilities to begin ? Alexander says not before all our forces are ready ? Wellington thinks that not one day ought to be allowed, since Bonaand between the two; the French Empemy said to amount to between 3 and 400,000.

VIENNA, APRIL 26.

unanimous expression of the wishes and The communication with England was suffrages of nations. The article which man reason, among an enlightened people.

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

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 civil-1st. Grasp the vessel, out of which you are about to drink, for a minute, or country, we refer our readers to the fol-them. Such is the principle of the act of proscription denounced against him. It /" 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,

Assistance has been offered to the As to the result of the contest; the | French nation and to its government ; it

a treaty has reconciled us with Europe. | will of an individual, whose power is 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 with which he surrounds it, those which 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 scotiment having become common to all people and all governments, created a new moral force in political combinations, which alone made the grand alliance prosper, and enabled it even to conquer the general peace at the gates of Paris. This force exists : it is indestructible, because it is composed of the most powerful motives, (springs of action) and of the dearest sentiments-those of religion, patriotism and national honor.

The treaty of the 30th of May, laid down the basis of the restoration of the public law of Europe, and it established, by its consequences, a happy concord between the progress of the spirit of the age, and the perfecting of the institutions calculated to guarantee to each people the enjoyment of its glory, and its liberty .---The Congress of Vienna was on the eve of completing the work of the re-construction of the political system of Europe .----The same congress, in the line of conluct 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 transaction ?

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 proved it.

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.

