THE CONFLAGRATION.

From the Petersburgh Intelligencer.

The gay, the flourishing town of Petersburgh has been visited by a calamity, which, for the suffering, the distress, the wretchedness it has caused, may be truly termed, if language have the power adequately to paint it horrors, unparallelled, overwhelming, dreadful! Great God! to think what a change a few short hours have produced! How happy, how cheerful, how gay, how animated, how joyous but a little while since—how wretched, how desponding now! The prosperous merchant or mechanic, content with his lot, pleased with his honest gains, basking in plenty, and revelling in the smiles of friendship and the joys of domestic bliss, idly indulged the flattering anticipation, that sorrow and misfortune, long strangers to his bosom, would never twine their murky fold around him, nor mix their venom with the happiness of life. Sweet—though vain, delusive, fatal dream! which destroys, levels with the dust, those fair edifices itself had made!—Where now, is that long line of buildings, from which the busy multitude would issue, as bees from a hive, in pursuit of their various avocations?—upon which their proud lords would gaze, and triumphant boast their solid and substantial wealth—defying the elements, in their worst fury, to deprive them of? Alas! The curling smoke, which wafts their destruction to the heavens—the tumbling wall—the heaps of ashes—the groups of miserable beings, houseless and wretched, tell where they ONCE have stood—melancholy wreck!

Let these feelings be excused—they spring from the heart! We, too, have had our share of calamity—we too have known what it was to be thrown upon the charity of our friends, without a home to shelter us! Yet our portion was but a drop in the vast ocean of sorrow, whose troubled waves overwhelm and destroy the fondest hopes, and blight the fairests prospects of our friends and fellow townsmen.

Last Sunday night, about half past 9 o'clock, the cry of fire was heard in our streets—a volume of flame having burst through the roof of an old wooden building, in a cluster of lumber houses, kitchens, stables, &c. of the same materials, between Bollingbrook and Back streets—communicating instantly, the fire rose to an awful height, and spread with the rapidity of lightning; simultaneously bending its destructive fury north, east and west. The whole of Bollingbrook and the north side of Back street were entirely consumed, from the intersection of Sycamore to the lane below Mr. David Robertson's, which crosses from Bollingbrook to Back street, and from thence to the late residence of Mrs. Mary Balling. Having reached the head of Bollingbrook, it was hoped that the blowing up of both the corner houses would impede its progress. This was most effectually done; but so far from smothering, it seemed to aggravate the fury of the potent element. Rising with renewed vigor, in spite of every effort, the corner of the row of buildings on the west side of Sycamore and fronting the head of Bollingbrook street, one of which was occupied as the office of the Petersburg Intelligencer, was soon in a blaze. The new and elegant building of Mr. Francis Lynch next caught, and in a few minutes the whole of the commercial part of Sycamore st. from Bank to Old street, presented one solid mass of fire! Every effort was now made to prevent its taking hold on Old street. The two corner houses, on opposite sides, at the foot of Sycamore, were blown up, and their fragments levelled with the earth. But all would not do—seizing upon the north and south at the same time, the flame ran parrallel as far as the new brick building of Mr. John B. Reed, on the south side, and the *wooden* tenement exactly opposite, in the occupancy of Mr. Simpson. Here, with unparallelled exertion, it was at length got under; having raged with destructive fury near nine hours and a half. About FIVE HUNDRED HOUSES, principally stores and shops, are calculated to have been destroyed—among them the Market House and Theatre. The loss of property is estimated at THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

Many lives were lost; their bones are to be seen among the ruins, but it is not known who the sufferers were. Three persons are said to have been blown up in the explosion at the foot of Sycamore, one of them a young man by the name of Myers, late in the employment of Mr. Thomas Wallace; two or three children were burnt to death in the lower part of Bollingbrook, and the bleach-burnt bones of one unfortunate victim were to be seen at the back door of the tenement lately occupied as our office. Many more have doubtless perished—for it was with the utmost difficulty that a great number of our citizens, animated by a noble zeal to save the property of their friends and neighbors, could be restrained from entering the houses, even after matches had been fixed to blow them to atoms.

The citizens generally manifested a disposition to save the town: But all was confusion and dismay from the commencement. No one seemed willing to assume responsibility, or to take a leading part. It was the opinion of many, that if one or two houses on either side of the building which first took fire on Bollingbrook had been blown up, its ravages would have spread no further. But, from the impossibility of procuring a sufficient quantity of powder, from any place nearer than the magazine, to which messengers were immediately despatched but returned too late, this plan was found to be impracticable.

Several Engines appeared upon the ground—but they had as well have been suffered to remain in their houses. They were of no service. Their puny efforts resembled the pouring of a drop of water into a lake of unquenchable fire!

No clue has yet been given by which to ascertain the origin of this overwhelming calamity. Several statements are afloat; but we believe they rest upon no certain foundation.

Our distant readers may form some idea of the solemn horrors of the night, when they are informed that the fire was distinctly seen in Richmond, twenty five miles from Petersburg—and that large flakes were observed to ride on the wind at least ten miles from the town.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for building the Protestant Episcopal Church having entered into contracts for the same, find it necessary at this time, to call on subscribers for one-half the amount of their subscriptions—They request payment of that proportion to Mr. Wm. Brown their treasurer, by the 10th August next. If there are any who have not subscribed that incline to promote this object, contributions will be thankfully received of them as the sums subscribed are insufficient to compleat the building.

July 27.

BOOKS.

R. Worthington

Has received a number of Books, among which are the following, viz.

FAMILY BIBLES,	Jesuit's do.
Davis Sermons,	Zimmerman on National Pride,
Watt's do.	Solitude Sweetened,
Blair's do.	Mrs. Grant on Education,
Village do.	Hamilton on do.
Christian Researches in Asia,	Comstock on do.
Rise and Progress in Religion,	Female Friend,
Practical Piety,	Seneca's Morals,
Common Prayer,	Religious Courtship,
Wilson's Prayers,	Lying Dumb,
Faber on the Spirit,	Smith's Wealth of Nations,
Owen on the Spirit,	Watts on the Passions,
Owen's Spiritual-mindedness,	Elements of Morality,
Faber on the Prophecies	Thompson's Season's,
Buck's Dictionary,	Selector,
Buck's Expositor,	Campbell's Poems,
Creighton's Dictionary,	Park's Travels,
Baxter's Miscellaneous,	Gass's Journal,
Simeon on the Liturgy,	Lady's Preceptor,
Triumph of Faith,	Stranger in Ireland,
Saint's Rest,	Diversions of Purley,
Bayley's Evidences,	Constitutions,
Messiah,	Williamson on Climate,
Jenk's Devotion,	Johnson's Dictionary,
Simpson's Plea,	Walker's do.
Sincere Christian,	American Orator,
Evangelical History,	Natural History,
Study of the Bible,	History of America,
Harmony of the Gospels	Morse's Geography,
Christian's Companion,	Goldsmith's England,
Morehead's Discourses,	Social Monitor,
Blair's Lectures,	Lessons for Young Persons,
Fletcher's Works,	Murray's Introduction,
Wood's Dictionary of the Bible,	—— Key,
Family Instructor,	—— Exercises,
Watt's Psalms & Hymns	—— Sequel,
Newton's Letters,	—— Grammar,
Confession of Faith,	Friend's Algebra,
Paxton's Pious Reflections,	Schoolmaster's Assistants,
Sincere Christian,	Spelling Books,
Divine Poems & Essays,	Primers,
Christian Martyrdom,	Barton's Cullen,
—— Great Interest,	Bell's Dissections,
Register of Arts,	Horne on Ulcers,
Life of Washington,	Johnson on Cancer,
Life of Franklin,	Saunders on Liver,
—— Lee,	Senac on Fevers,
—— Eaton,	New System of Chemistry,
—— Hester Ann Rogers	Scofield on Cow Pox,
—— Johnston,	Thaddeus of Warsaw,
Malthus on Population,	Tristram Shandy,
Curran's Speeches,	Scottish Chiefs,
Erskine's do.	Recluse of Norway,
Chase's Trial,	Rokeby,
British Spy,	Sandford and Merton.
Junius' Letters,	

ALSO,

Blank Books, Slates and Pencils, Large and common Writing Paper—Letter ditto—Sealing Wax—Wafers—English Quills—Ink Sand—Ink Stands, Sand Boxes, Red and Black Ink Powder, Lead Pencils, &c. &c. all of which are offered on the lowest terms.

Charlestown, July 27.

Negro Girl for Sale.

FOR SALE, a likely Negro Girl, about 14 or 15 years old, accustomed to house work. Enquire of the Printer.

July 27.

Wanted on Hire,

A Negro Woman, who is well acquainted with house work. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

July 27.

PINE PLANK

OF different descriptions for sale by the subscriber, at the saw mill of Ferdinando Fairfax, esq. near Hammond's Ferry, now in the occupation of Mr. Jonas Walraven—a considerable quantity can now be supplied, sawed last fall, winter and spring, piled and stuck.

WILLIAM HICKMAN.

July 27.

FAIR WARNING.

THE subscriber's farm having received great injury from persons passing through the same, leaving down his fences, throwing stones, rails, &c. into the head race of his mill, breaking the limbs of his fruit trees, and many such like depredations, all of which he is determined not to suffer in future—and if any person is found trespassing upon his premises after this date, they may rely upon being prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law.

R. WORTHINGTON.

Charlestown, July 20.

☞ Parents, and masters of apprentices, are particularly cautioned to prevent the boys of their families, from going to my orchard, and swimming in my my mill dam or either of my races on Sundays. This has long been practised, and I am determined to prevent the like in future.

R. W.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near M'Shea's Ferry, Jefferson County, on the night of the 16th inst. a negro woman named BETTY, (formerly the property of the widow Morgan) about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, has a scar over one of her eyes, and one on her right arm, and has very large feet. Had on and took with her a tow linen frock, blue linsey habit, blue and yellow cotton ditto, dimity handkerchief with a ruffle, and old blue silk bonnet. The above reward will be given for securing her in jail so that I get her again, and reasonable expenses if brought home.

JOHN PERRY.

July 20. [3 w.

Militia Notices.

The company commanded by the subscriber is ordered to parade on the 2d Saturday in August next, at the general place of parade, at 11 o'clock. All persons within the bounds of the company's district are requested to enrol themselves on that day.

BRAX. DAVENPORT.

July 27.

THE Company commanded by Captain BUCKMASTER, will parade on the second Saturday in August, precisely at 2 o'clock.

By order of the Captain,

JOHN SHOPE, 1st Sergt.

July 27.

NOTICE.

I shall commence the collection of taxes about the first of August next. Persons owing taxes are hereby informed that notes on the Bank of Virginia and the Farmer's bank of Virginia and their branches only, can be received in payment. I am obliged to adopt this measure by the Treasurer's refusing to receive other paper from me in discharge of claims due by this county. As I have to collect the whole taxes of this county, it will be impossible for me to call more than once on those who may owe taxes.

BRAXTON DAVENPORT, *Dep. Sh.*
for Abram Davenport.

July 27.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Fredrick County, Va. near the Rock's Ferry, on the 19th inst. a negro man named

ROBIN,

about 36 years of age, about five feet ten inches high, rather slender made, straight and active, rather of a black complexion, with a busy eye, apt to stammer in his speech a little when confused, but can speak plain when properly collected. Had on and took with him a gray broadcloth coat, stripe cotton waistcoat with yellow ground, country jean pantaloons, blue fustian jacket and trowsers of a mixtude linsey filled with black yarn and linen, two tow made tow linen shirts, and two pair of trowsers of the same kind, one of which is a good deal worn, a fur hat about half worn, with a high crown, and an old pair of shoes that have been pegged and nailed in the bottoms. Whoever brings home the said negro or secures him in any jail so that I get him, shall receive the above reward, paid by me

JAMES S. FERGUSON.

July 27.

☞ The Editors of the National Intelligencer are requested to publish the above once a week for three weeks, and forward their account to this office for payment.

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the Jail of Jefferson County, Virginia, on the 16th ultimo, a dark mulatto man, who calls himself ROBERT CLARKE, about 6 feet, 8 or 9 inches high, very handsome, and well made—had on when committed a drab cloth great coat, white waistcoat, blue cloth pantaloons half worn, fur hat, had in his bundle some old brown cloth clothes.

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

J. M'CARTNEY, Jailer.

June 1.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber's residence in Berkeley county, about 3 miles from Smithfield, on the 4th ult. a small GREY HORSE, about 14 hands high, 6 or 7 years old, had on old shoes on his fore feet, and one of his eyes appears dim. The above reward will be given to any person who may take him up and leave him with Sebastian Baty, in Smithfield.

MARTIN SNYDER.

July 20.

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, SURGEON'S INSTRUMENTS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, & DYE STUFFS,—With every other article in his line, as low as they can be purchased in Alexandria. He flatters himself that the good quality & low prices of his goods, will be an inducement and advantage for Physicians, Private Families and Country Merchants to deal with him—His stock will be increased in a few days.

AMONG HIS ASSORTMENT ARE

50 weight Refined Gamphor,
20 Calomel,
100 bottles Castor Oil,
100 Olive Oil,
50 wt. English Chamomile Flowers,
40 Sweet Spirit Nitre,
20 Salt Tartar,
100 Gem. Tartar,
200 best Yellow Bark,
50 Carolina Pink Root,
20 Cantharides,
50 Flour Sulphur,
300 Glauber Salts,
50 Oil of Vitriol,
50 strongest Aqua Fortis,
100 English Blue Vitriol,
50 Fresh Verdegrese,
100 Papers Pill Boxes,
20 Gross assorted vials,
100 Vial Corks,
100 Bottle Corks,
20 wt. Velvet Sponge,
20 English Magnesia,
6000 Logwood.

May 11.

Journeymen Wanted.

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

JOHN HAINS.

Charlestown, July 13. [tf.

Robert Worthington,

HAS RECEIVED A VERY LARGE SUPPLY OF

CHOICE GOODS,

Among which are the following, viz.

ELEGANT LACED SHAWLS, VEILS AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
BLACK AND WHITE CRAPES,
FIGURED, DAMASK AND PLAIN SILK SHAWLS,
ELEGANT RIBBONS,
4-4 and 5-4 CAMBRICK, JACONET, LENO, BOOK, MUL & FANCY MUSLINS,
DARK AND LIGHT PLAIN AND PLAID GINGHAMS,
FINE DRESSED AND UNDRESSED FANCY AND MOURNING CALICOES,
DIMITIES, IRISH LINENS,
SHEETINGS,
TABLE AND TOWEL DIAPERS,
MARSEILLES & ROYAL RIBBED VESTING,
COTTON CASSIMERE, NANKEENS,
SHIRTING CAMBRICKS,
DOMESTIC STRIPED & PLAIN COTTONS,
BOMBAZETTS, of almost every colour,
KENTING, MUSLIN SASHES & HANDKS,
SILK AND COTTON HOSIERY,
KID AND SILK GLOVES,
ELEGANT FANS,
SATTIN, SILK & STRAW BONNETS,
CORDS AND VELVETS,
SUPERFINE CLOTHS & CASIMERES,
BLUE, BLACK, CLARET, DRAB & GREY STOCKINET,
SUSPENDERS—TWILL'D CRAVATS,
FANCY TRIMMINGS, FOR DRESSES,
SILK BUTTONS, A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF GIRL'S & LADIES SHOES,
FINE AND WOOL HATS,

Together with a general assortment of

Hardware, Cutlery and Saddlery,

And a good assortment of

GROCERIES,

ALSO, THE FOLLOWING LIQUORS,

MADEIRA, PORT, LISBON AND MALAGA WINES—CLARET—COGNIAC AND FRENCH BRANDY—SPIRITS—HOLLAND AND COUNTRY GIN, and WHISKEY—Liverpool, China, GLASS, QUEENS, STONE, WOODEN AND POTTER'S WARE, PAINTS and MEDICINES, with almost every other article that the inhabitants of Charlestown and those in its vicinity may stand in need of—All of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms to purchasers.

N. B. Produce of almost every description taken in exchange for goods.

Charlestown, June 29.

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 wish to have bargains of cloth will do well to call.
Calicoes, Shirting Cambricks and Linens,
Curtain Calicoes, and low priced Dimities,
Coats by the Package or Paper,
Domestic Shirtings, Stripes, Plaids, Checks and Bedticking, by the piece or smaller quantity,
Ladies' Straw Bonnets, Hats and Plets,
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,
Gloves, Allspice, Ginger and Nutmegs,
Starch, Fancy Rose and other Soap,

AND

A few FAMILY BIBLES, School Books, Slates, and Slate Pencils,

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

June 29.

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

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VIII.] THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1815. [No. 383.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is *Two Dollars* a year; one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted *three* weeks for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent publication, and when not positively directed to the contrary, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly. Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

☞ *All Communications addressed to the Editor must be post paid.*

From Cobbett's Weekly Register of June 3.

TO THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

On the political Effects Produced in America by the Peace of Ghent.

MY LORD—It was frequently observed by me, in former letters, which I had the honor to address to your Lordship, during the war with America, that, if you were at last, as I foretold you would be, compelled to make peace without humbling America, and, indeed, without subduing her, or nearly subduing her, the result would be honorable to her, seeing that she would, in a war single-handed against England have succeeded in *defending* herself. It was clear, that when once the contest became a *single combat*, to defend herself must be to her triumph and to us defeat. And, if she came out of the war without any, even the smallest concession, her triumph over us must raise her greatly in the estimation of her own people and of all the world. She did come out of the war in this way; and the natural consequences have followed.

I do not know, that I have before noticed the fact in print, but it is now time that I should; I mean the curious fact relative to the *proclamation of peace* with America. We know that peace with any power is usually proclaimed by HERALDS, who, starting at St. James's Palace, go into the City, with a grand display of armorial ensigns, and accompanied by troops in gay attire, and by bands of martial music, stopping, from time to time, to read the King's proclamation of the peace. This was done at the *Peace of Amiens* and at the *Peace of Paris*. Indeed, it is the usual way in which the cessation of war is proclaimed.

Now, then, how was the peace with *America* proclaimed? there was no procession at all: there was nothing of the usual ceremony. But, the COURIER newspaper, and, I believe, that paper only, informed the public, that "*Peace with America, was proclaimed to-day, by reading the Proclamation in the* USUAL WAY, *at the door of the office at Whitehall.*" This was all, and I will be bound, that even the people passing in the street did not know what it was they were reading. This is what the COURIER calls the *usual* way of proclaiming peace! There were no illuminations; no firing of guns; no ringing of bells; no demonstrations of joy. In short, the country, which had been so eager for the war, and so unanimous for its prosecution, seemed not at all to regret, that it never knew the exact period when peace returned. It felt ashamed of the result of the war, and was glad to be told nothing at all about it.

But *in America!* There the full force of public feeling was made manifest.—The country resounded from New-Orleans to the utmost borders of the Lake; from the orange groves to the wheat lands, buried four feet in snow, was heard the voice of joy, the boast of success, the shout of victory. I, who had always felt anxious for the freedom of America; I, whose predictions have been so completely fulfilled in the result of this contest; even I cannot keep down all feelings of mortification at these demonstrations of triumph, related in the American prints, now before me. Even in me, the Englishman so far gets the better of all other feelings and considerations.—What then, must be the feelings of those, my Lord, *who urged on and who prosecuted that fatal war?*

An American paper now before me, the Boston "*Yankee*," of the 9th of December last, gives an account, copied from our London papers, of our *Jubilee* last summer, when "old BLUCHER," was so squeezed and hugged, and had his jaws so nastily licked over by the filthy women, who were called "Ladies." This Yankee calls it "*John Bull's great National Jubilee;*" and I assure you, the famous victory gained by the naval force of England over the American fleet on the *Serpentine River* is not forgotten! But, the editor of the *Yankee* has made a mistake. He thought it was the *Thames* on which that memorable battle was fought. Not so, good Mr. *Yankee*.—The *Serpentine River*, as it is called, is a little winding *lake* in Hyde Park, about the width of a large duck pond, and is fed by a little stream, or rather *gutter*, and empties itself by the means of another gutter at the other end. It was this quality of *lake* that made the scene *so very apt*.

These are mortifying recollections, my Lord, and I do not know that any will be rendered less so to you by the addition of the reflection, that, if you had followed my advice, there never would have been any ground for them.

The political effects in America of such a peace must be wonderful. Indeed, they evidently are so. The men who, in the New England states, were forming open combinations against Mr. Madison, are, as I told you they would be, covered with that sort of disgrace, that deep disgrace, which defeated malice always brings upon its head. They appear, from all I can gather, to have become the butt of ridicule, after having long been the object of serious censure. These men are suspected of *treasonable* views and acts. At any rate they are chargeable with a *real attempt* to destroy the liberties of their country, in revenge for their rejection by the people. They were defeated in their grasp at the supreme powers of the union, and they have endeavored to do as the baboon is said to have done with the fair lady, that is, destroy that which they could not possess.

Mr. PICKERING, to whom the TIMES newspaper looked up as the "*hangman* and *successor* of Mr. Madison," *now* talks like a very hearty republican; out the poor gentleman seems to know very little of what is going on here. He says, that you made peace, because *so many petitions were poured in against continuing the war;* and your Lordship knows, that *not one* such petition was *poured* in. He says that the *failure at New Orleans* will *put you out of place.* Poor gentleman! how little, how very little does he know about you! He says, that the *Opposition have clamored for peace.* It was the opposition who urged on the war, and only found fault with you for not doing the Yankees *more* mischief than you did.—Yet *this, this* is one of the men, to whom we have looked as capable of overthrowing Mr. Madison! *This* is one of the men who was to "*re unite* the colonies of the parent state."

It is very true, I acknowledge, that a dangerous faction has arisen in the Republic. I see very clearly, that wealth has introduced a taste for what are called *honours*. Vanity is making a desperate effort to decorate men with titles. The law forbids it; but vanity is at open war with law. The germ of aristocracy which was discovered in the New England states, and, in a few instances, in some of the others, at the end of the war of independence, has grown out now to full view. There are '*Squires* and *Honorables*' in abundance. There are the '*Honorable* the Governor;' "*His honor* the Judge;" and so on. These men will soon begin to regret that they have no one to give them permanent titles; that they have no "*fountain of honor*." That which men regret the want of they endeavor to obtain, whenever an occasion offers. The Priests of New England appear to be working hard to procure something in the way of an establishment.—Hence, the joy of both these at the restoration of the Bourbons, the old French Noblesse, the Pope, and the Jesuits: and hence, they will, I venture to predict, be as abusive to Napoleon, Carnot, Fouche, Roderer, and Merlin, as is our TIMES newspaper.

In the mean while, however, the people are sound republicans; and, it will take some years to overset their government, though the manners and tastes of many may be corrupted. The following letters which I have received from America, will shew you, that the war, and especially the peace, have produced a great change in that country. They will also shew you that, long ago, I had hit upon the true nail, and that you ought to have paid attention to me sooner than you did. The newspapers from America breathe a spirit of resentment, which it should be our object to allay, if possible; but really, the language of our prostitute press was such, that, added to the "*character of the war,*" it is almost impossible that reconciliation should take place during an age to come.

Before I conclude, I beg leave to call your attention to the statements in the American papers, relative to *our treatment of the American prisoners of war;* also to call your attention to certain *intercepted letters* of our officers, relative to *plunder;* and further, to call your attention to their charges relative to the *parole*, given by GENERAL PACKENHAM when he was about to assault, and to take as he expected, NEW ORLEANS. I dare not copy these. Newgate is not so pleasant as Botley. But still I do most anxiously wish to see these papers published here; because they might then be met by denial and disproof, if not true. This is a serious matter, my Lord. If we dare not publish *here*, they dare do it in America; and there it is that the effect will be produced injurious to us. I dare say, that long before this will reach the press, *all these charges, all these horrid narratives, will have been collected in America, published in a permanent shape, and, perhaps, translated into French.* Thus will they be read by all the civilized world, the people of England excepted; but thus have I done my duty in painting these things out to your Lordship, which is all that I dare do in this case.

I am, &c. &c.

WM. COBBETT.

Botley, May 29, 1815.

"THE DELIVERERS OF EUROPE."

To the Editors of the Nat. Intelligencer.

SIRS—Foremost in the train of the champions of order, liberty, peace and religion, are the immense hordes inhabiting the regions which are known under the general denomination of Partary, and constitute a portion of the immense party coloured Empire of Russia. These refined and polite reformers of European whores, are looked up to by the pious Preachers of the present day, as the great DELIVERERS OF EUROPE. They are known under the general appellation of Russians, but are greatly diversified in language, habits and religion, and have no national character but that of a common barbarism.

In order that the people of the United States may know what singular instruments Providence sometimes condescends to employ in the attainment of its ends, as well as to what admirable reformers, Europe is to be indebted for the preservation of its altars and liberties, I have been at some little pains in collecting from travellers of reputation, various notices of the tribes that constitute the decultory Empire of Russia. The result of the enquiries will be found in the following details respecting the most distinguished of them. The facts are condensed from the relations of writers who are considered as authority, among the best informed readers, and I pledge myself are neither exaggerated or distorted by me. The simple citizens of the United States will doubtless stare when they see what sort of people are brought from the recesses of barbarism, to sustain the religion and liberties of Europe, and probably wonder why Providence in its inscrutable wisdom did not inspire an army of Baboons, or Ourang-Outangs, with the glorious idea of restoring the Bourbons, and re-establishing the social order of christendom.

The great tribe of Russians, first brot together, I think under *Ivan, Basilovitch*, or *Vasilovitch*, and which now gives name to that immense Empire, is first to be noticed. There are no characteristics that more accurately indicate the state of civilization in a country than the ceremonies of marriages and funerals. When a marriage is agreed on in Russia, the Bride is examined by a number of Females, who report if she has any defect in her person. On the wedding day she is crowned with Wormwood, and after her marriage the Sexton throws a handful of *Hops* on her head. She is then let into the secret of her future destiny, by seeing her father present the Bridegroom with a cudgel, accompanied by certain significant gestures that plainly indicate its application.

When a Dead Body is carried to the grave in Russia, the Priest produces a Ticket signed by the Bishop and another clergyman, which is the deceased person's passport to Heaven. This being put into the coffin between the finger and thumb of the corpse, the company return to the house of the deceased, and get drunk forty days in succession, to show the extremity of their grief: for it is a maxim with them that sorrow is always dry, and that the more they drink, the more they regret the death of their friend or relative.

When a company of Russians make a noise in the streets on any public festival, the police officers, without ceremony, order a fire engine to play upon them.—This is always kept at hand, whenever a crowd is expected, and is found a sovereign remedy in all quarrels, for the sly rogues who get this sprinkling are sure to scamper off to the nearest tavern to get a little brandy to their water.

But what is most remarkable in this people are their exemplary habits of cleanliness. It is considered an unerring indication of genteel leisure, for a man or woman, to be seen at the door, reclining in the sun, and catching the vermin which luxuriate amid the filth of their bodies. In addition to this, it is a fact mentioned as common in the politer regions near the large cities, for the peasants to suffer the filth of their stables and corn houses to accumulate to such a degree, as to render it necessary for them to pull down their huts, and rebuild them on another place. They find it less labour to pull down and rebuild their houses, than to remove the nuisance.—The higher ranks of Russians have little or no religion. They leave the duties of religion, together with other state burthens, to be sustained by the peasantry, whose faith consists in a union of pagan rites and priestly abuses.

I will now proceed to an abstract of some of the most striking singularities of the Tartar tribes, who are partly subject to the Emperor of Russia, and furnish a considerable portion of the motley army which, it is said, is to deliver Europe from actual slavery, and approaching barbarism.

The BASCHKIRES. They live in huts, after the Russian fashion. The principal article of household furniture in these huts, is an oblong bottle suspended near the chimney, and visited every few minutes, on account of its containing a mixture of sour milk and mead, which they call *Arjan*, a sort of intoxicating liquor. As long as this lasts, they are ineffably happy, and when it is gone, there is nothing, however, degrading, they will not do or suffer, to replenish the bottle,—They have Sorcerers among them who have sometimes desperate battles with the Devil. When a peasant loses a horse or cow, the Sorcerer tells him the devil has killed it, and that he will go the next night and have his revenge. The next morning he appears sorely bruised—says he has given the enemy a sound drubbing, and receives his reward for the gallant achievement. The BASCHKIRES, *are all Mahometans and Pagans.*

The BRATSKI may marry as many wives as they can buy, beg, borrow or steal. A man sometimes gives fifty *horned* cattle for a wife, and the marriage ceremony consists in drinking three whole days, after which the young couple are considered man and wife. The BRATSKI *are also Mahometans and Pagans.* They evade the Mahometan law by drinking liquor, under pretence of its being Physick, or else by a dispensation from their priests.

The CALMUCS. They are great hands at praying, but do it generally by *machinery*. A traveller having observed small wooden wind-mills at the entrance of the Calmuc huts, asked what they meant. He was told they were *praying machines*, on which the owner of the hut caused certain prayers to be written by the Priests. These being turned around by the wind, are supposed to save the owner the trouble of repeating them himself. They say, that in order to render prayer efficacious, it is only necessary that it be put in motion, and whether this is done by the lips, or a wind-mill, is of no consequence. They are very fond of horse beef, which they cook by putting it under their wooden saddles, and riding hard till dinner time, when the friction renders it fit for their delicate stomachs.

The Calmucs have many of them been baptised, and their chief is a distinguished member of the Bible Society of Petersburgh.

The Cossacs, who have made such a figure in the modern crusade against civilized Europe, are rather more genteel than the Calmucs, their neighbors, for they sometimes have been detected in the fact of washing themselves, a discovery that was never yet made with respect to a Calmuc. The Cossacs do not consider horse beef the greatest delicacy in the world. When they go courting, they cover their horses with little bells, in order to preserve secrecy, as the Cossac belles are excessively modest in respect to affairs of the heart.—This tribe belongs to the Greek Church, a bastard of the Apostolic Roman communion.

The Ischorti, believe that those who die on the earth, continue to live under ground, and that the grave is only a removal from one home to another. For this reason, they bury their money with the dead, that they may not be in want. They go to the graves, and talk to them with great fear and trembling. Some years ago, a woman was heard by a gentleman, telling her departed husband, that a fortnight after his death she had married again, and begging him to forgive her. On the eve of St. John, they assemble under a tree, where they remain all night, singing and dancing round a great fire. They conclude by sacrificing a white cock, and making all sorts of absurd grimaces. *The Ischorti are mostly Pagans.*

The Iacuthians, wear long hair and short petticoats. They live on vegetables, horses, and bears, but their favorite food is rats and mice. They are a mighty sociable people, for they live under the same roof with their cattle, like the gallant Spaniards. They hold wooden images in mortal contempt, preferring idols made of rags, with mouths smeared with the fat and blood of animals. *The Iacuthians are Pagans.*

The Ostiacks, "are as dirty as hogs, as timid as deer, and as simple as geese." They believe that the bear enjoys the same happiness after death with themselves. When they kill a bear they sing songs over his body, ask his pardon for the liberty they have taken, and offer up his own skin as an atonement for skinning him. To this skin they are excessively polite and civil, making it several low bows, and paying high compliments to its beauty. By these means they hope that Bruin will be induced not to take vengeance in the world of Spirits for his murder. *The Ostiacks are all Pagans.*

The Samoiedes, *have no knowledge of the Supreme Being*, but worship idols, and the heads of beasts, particularly of the bear, which they put up in the woods and address with fervent prayer. Their priests are called *Sham mans*, (an excellent name!) and pretend to interpret the will of the Gods, foretel future events, and perform all kinds of magical incantations. They are excessively dirty, and call their children by the name of the first animal they meet after their birth, not having original genius to invent, nor memory to retain the most simple names.

The Theleuti believe in the existence of a Supreme Being. Once a year they kill a horse, eat its flesh, stuff its skin with straw, and cunningly attempt to impose it upon their Deity as a real horse. It is well for these rogues that they have not to do with old Jupiter, else they might meet the fate of Prometheus, who had the *liver complaint* entailed upon him, according to Lucian, for a trick of this kind.

The Tschoduwaske, are charming people, as one would readily conceive from their name. At their marriage ceremonies, they offer bread and honey to the Sun, and the bride as the first proof of her obedience, is obliged to pull off her husband's *boots*. The husband is sole master of the house, and the province of the wife is to obey without a single word. By this simple expedient, family quarrels are entirely avoided. If the wife commits any overt act of rebellion, by grumbling, or what is just as bad, reasoning against his will, the husband pulls off her cap, which amounts to a divorce. There is some sense in these notions—*but the Tschouwaske are all Pagans.*

The Tschulimzians, eat dead horses, and offer up their skins to the devil. When they bury their dead, every one present leaps through a fire made on the spot. This is done that the deceased may not follow them; for they imagine dead people are very much afraid of fire. When the archbishop *Philophei* went to baptise these people, he ordered the dragoons who accompanied him as an escort, to force such as expressed any reluctance into the river Tschulum. Upon their coming out of the river, crosses were put round their necks, and they were called *baptised Tartars.*

The Baron De Tett gives the following description of the ceremony of investing one beast with the skin of another. It furnishes a striking example of the state of manners among the *Deliverers of Europe*. In passing thro' Russian Tartary, "I approached," says the Baron, "a group of tartars assembled round a dead horse"—[the Tartars seem to resemble our crowns in this respect]—"which they had just skinned. A young man about eighteen, who was naked, had the hide of the animal thrown over his shoulders. A young woman, who performed the office of Tailor with great dexterity, began by cutting the back of this new dress, following with her scissors the round of the neck, the fall of the shoulders, the semicircle which formed the sleeves, and the side of the habit intended to reach below the knee. She proceeded in the same manner with the other parts, until the whole was finished. The man, then, who had served as a model, crouched on his hams while the several pieces were stitched together; so that in less than two hours, he had a good brown bay coat, which only wanted to be tanned by continual wearing."

It may not be altogether idle to observe, that nearly all the tribes of Russian Tartars frequently make war upon their neighbors or each other, for the sole purpose of procuring slaves, either to keep or to sell. If they cannot procure grown people, they steal children; and it is very common for them to sell their own children, particularly the daughters, if they happen to be handsome. The Kirbin Tartars, or Cossacs, make frequent irruptions across the river to steal the Circassian women, celebrated with justice as the most beautiful women in the world, and the Circassians retaliate by carrying off the Cossac women, who, though not handsome, make excellent pack horses and sumpter mules. By this mutual interchange of civilities, this reciprocity of neighborly thefts, and the consequent alliances formed in this pleasant manner, the straggling provinces of this great empire are kept together in a sort of banditti union.

The preceding sketches fully sustain the propriety of Great Britain having selected these people as the chosen instruments for delivering Europe, in like manner as she selected the Shawanese, the Kickapoes, Pottawatamies, and other polite reformers, to assist in the deliverance of this country from the galling yoke of James Madison. Absurd, disgusting, and ridiculous as is the foregoing picture, I repeat my assurance, that it is colored from the most authentic sources, and I hereby challenge *Mr. Eustaphieve* himself to come forward with a well supported denial. Yet, barbarous as these people are, they neither *burned the public buildings, nor destroyed the libraries of Paris*, while they were in full possession of that magnificent city. It was left for the polite, refined and magnanimous English to set them an example of this new mode of Christian warfare, & in all human probability the impending crusade against France will exhibit ample proofs how well they have profited by a more intimate association with the great bulwark of our religion.

Such, sirs, are the objects we are called upon to glorify as the champions of Christendom—such the obscene and filthy deities we must fall down and worship, or be denounced as hereties, by a thousand imps of scurrility at home and abroad. Following the example of neighbor *Bardolph*, who is the very jack-a lanthorn, bale fire, and lightning-bug of federalism, and to whose *illuminati* nose we bow with all the adoration of a Persian magi—following the example, I say, sirs, of neighbor Bardolph, whose nose like a fiery furnace, scorches us poor democrats to cinders—we must hail the irruptions of these mordern Vandals into the civilised world, as a signal for the deliverance of mankind, and least for their victories where we denounce our own. For this Mr. H. and Mr. C. and Mr. M. tear large pieces of fustian to tatters, and call it eloquence—and for this neighbor Bardolph, Heaven save his nose! quotes Edmund Burke, and scatters his dung-hill metaphors and pig-sty tropes so thick before our eyes, that we can hardly distinguish the *light house* upon his face, and are in danger of running plump into the crater of one of those tremendous volcanoes that abound in the *Terra del Fuego* thereabouts.

Compelled by the authority of such great examples, we are bound to believe against the evidence of our senses, the sober dictates of our reasoning faculties, that a mixed rabble, who neither know nor practice a simple rite of civilization, are to preserve Europe from sinking into the barbarism of the dark ages—that a race of dealers in white slaves, who steal other men's children and sell their own, are to give liberty to the world—and that a party-colored assemblage of grovelling idolators, and superstitious idiots, are to uphold the pure and immaculate precepts and institutions of the Lamb of God!

Such are the wretched doting absurdities daily rung in our ears, by a band of critics and talkers, that regularly as they are driven from one absurdity, take refuge under cover of another, and become more garrulous, abusive, and ridiculous, in proportion as they are driven to despair. Such is ever the fate of those whose vices and follies spring not from mistaken feelings, but are the offspring of a wilful perversion of reason, and are consequently beyond the reach of assuagement or cure. Once let a man depart from the straight unvarying path of inflexible rectitude, and there remain no barriers to the licentious follies of the pen and the tongue. Truth is the sheet anchor of the mind, and keeps it from being shipwrecked in the whirl-pool of conflicting prejudices. But this once parted, and neither sense, nor genius, nor the most wary prudence, can restrain the lost wanderer from the straight forward path of Truth, from losing himself forever in the endless labyrinth of error and contradiction, where he is either eternally drawing false conclusions from true premises, or true conclusions from false facts—or what is more generally the case, assuming false premises for the sole pleasure of luxuriating in the delights of unfathomable absurdity.

ORLOFF, TOUCHKOFF, TCHICAKOFF.

Philadelphia, July 25th.

FOREIGN NEWS.

COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES.

By the brig Favorite, in 35 days from Liverpool, has been received at Boston the official account of a severe action fought for three successive days between the French and the allied troops—which we give as follows:

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRA.

Downing street, June 22, 1815.

Major the hon. H. Percy arrived late last night with a dispatch from field marshal the duke of Wellington K. G. to earl Bathurst, his majesty's principal secretary of state for the war department, of which the following is a copy:

Waterloo, June 19, 1815.

My Lord—Bonaparte having collected the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 6th corps of the French army and the imperial guards, and nearly all the cavalry of the Sambre, and between that river and the Meuse, between the 10th and 14th of the month, advanced on the 15th and attacked the Prussian posts at Thuin and Lobbezon on the Sambre, at day light in the morning.

I did not hear of these events till the evening of the 15th, and I immediately ordered the troops to prepare to march to their left, as soon as I had intelligence from other quarters to prove that the enemy's movements upon Charleroy was the real attack.

The enemy drove the Prussian posts from the Sambre, on that day; and general Zeten, who commanded the corps which had been at Charleroy, retired upon Fleurus; and marshal prince Blucher concentrated the Prussian army upon Sambref, holding the villages in front of his position of St. Amand and Ligny.

The enemy continued his march along the road from Charleroy towards Brussels, and on the same evening, the 15th, attacked a brigade of the army of the Netherlands, under the prince of Weimar, posted at Frasne, and forced it back to the farm house on the same road, called Les Quartre-bras.

The prince of Orange immediately reinforced this brigade with another of the same division, under general Perponcher, and in the morning early regained part of the ground which had been lost, so as to have the command of the communication leading from Nivelles and Brussels, with marshal Blucher's position.

In the meantime I had directed the whole army to march upon Les Quartre-bras, and the 5th division, under lieut. general sir Thomas Picton, arrived at half past two in the day, followed by the corps of troops under the duke of Brunswick, and afterwards by the contingent of Nassau.

At this time the enemy commenced an attack upon prince Blucher with his whole force, excepting the first and second corps, and a corps of cavalry under general Kellerman, with which he attacked our post at Quatre-bras.

The Prussian army maintained their position with their usual gallantry and perseverance, against a great disparity of numbers, as the fourth corps of their army had not joined, and I was not able to assist them as I wished, as I was attacked myself, and the troops, the cavalry in particular, which had a long distance to march, had not arrived.

We maintained our position also, and completely defeated and repulsed all the enemy's attempts to get possession of it. The enemy repeatedly attacked us with a large body of infantry, and cavalry, supported by a numerous and powerful artillery; he made several charges with the cavalry upon our infantry, but all were repulsed in the steadiest manner. In this affair his royal highness the Prince of Orange, the duke of Brunswick, lt. gen. sir Thomas Picton, major general sir James Kempt, and sir Dennis Pack, who were engaged from the commencement of the enemy's attack, highly distinguished themselves; as well as lieut. general Charles Baron Alten, maj. gen. sir C. Walker, lt. gen. Cooke, and maj. gens. Maitland and Byng, as they successively arrived. The troops of the 5th division, and those of the Brunswick corps, were long and severely engaged, and conducted themselves with the greatest gallantry. I must particularly mention the 28th, 42d, 78th, and 92d regts. and the battalion of Hanoverians.

Our loss was great, as your lordship will perceive by the enclosed return; and I have particularly to regret his serene highness the duke of Brunswick, who fell, fighting gallantly at the head of his troops.

Although marshal Blucher had maintained his position at Sambref, he still found himself much weakened by the severity of the contest in which he had been engaged, and as the 4th corps had not arrived, he determined to fall back and concentrate his army upon Wavre; and he marched in the night after the action was over.

This movement of the marshal's rendered necessary a corresponding movement on my part; and I retired from the farm of Quatre-bras upon Genappe, and thence upon Waterloo, the next morning, the 17th, at 10 o'clock.

The enemy made no effort to pursue marshal Blucher. On the contrary a patrole which I sent to Sambref in the morning, found all quiet, and the enemy's videttes fell back as the patrole advanced. Neither did he attempt to arrest our march to the rear, although made in the middle of the day, excepting by following it with a large body of cavalry brought from his right, the cavalry under the earl of Uxbridge.

This gave lord Uxbridge an opportunity of charging them with the 1st life guards, upon their debouche from the village of Genappe, upon which occasion his lordship has declared himself well satisfied with that regiment.

The position which I took up in front of Waterloo, crossed the high roads from Charleville and Nivelle, and had its right thrown back to a ravine near Marke Braine, which was occupied, and its left extended to a height above the hamlet Ter la Haye, which was likewise occupied.—In front of the right centre, and near the Nivelle road, we occupied the house and garden of Hougoumont, which covered the return of the flank; and in front of the left centre, we occupied the farm of Le Haye Sainte. By our left we communicated with marshal prince Blucher, at Wavre, through Ohain; and the marshal had promised me that in case we should be attacked, he would support me with one or more corps, as might be necessary.

The enemy collected his army, with the exception of the 3d corps, which had been sent to observe marshal Blucher, on a range of heights within our front, in the course of the 17th and yesterday morning; and at about 10 o'clock, commenced a furious attack upon our post at Hougoumont. I had occupied that post with a detachment, from gen. Byng's brigade of guard which was in a position in its rear; and it was for some time under the command of col. Macdonnell, and afterwards of col. Home; and I am happy to add, that it was maintained throughout the day with the utmost gallantry by these brave troops, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of large bodies of the enemy to obtain possession of it.

This attack upon the right of our centre, was accompanied by a very heavy cannonade upon our whole line, which was destined to support the repeated attacks of cavalry and infantry occasionally mixed, but sometimes separate, which were made upon it. In one of these the enemy carried the farm house of La Haye Sainte, as the detachment of the light battalion of the legion which occupied it, had expended all its ammunition, and the enemy occupied the only communication there was with them.

The enemy repeatedly charged our infantry with his cavalry, but these attacks were uniformly unsuccessful, and they afforded opportunities to our cavalry to charge, in one of which lord E. Somerset's brigade, consisting of the life guards, royal horse guards, and 1st dragoon guards, highly distinguished themselves, as did that of major gen. sir W. Ponsonby, having taken many prisoners and an eagle.

These attacks were repeated till about seven in the evening, when the enemy made a desperate effort with the cavalry and infantry, supported by the fire of artillery, to force our left centre near the farm of La Haye Sainte, which after a severe contest was defeated, and having observed that the troops retired from this attack in great confusion, and that the march of gen. Bulow's corps by Frichermonte upon Planchenoite and La Belle Alliance, had begun to take effect, and as I could perceive the fire of his cannon, and as marshal prince Blucher had joined in person, with a corps of his army to the left of our line by Ohain, I determined to attack the enemy, and immediately advanced the whole line of infantry, supported by the cavalry and artillery. The attack succeeded in every point; the enemy was forced from his positions, and fled in the utmost confusion, leaving behind him as far as I could judge, 150 pieces of cannon, with their ammunition, which fell into our hands. I continued the pursuit till long after dark, and then discontinued it only on account of the fatigue of our troops, who had been engaged during 12 hours, and because I found myself on the same road with marshal Blucher, who assured me of his intention to follow the enemy throughout the night; he has sent me word this morning that he has taken 60 pieces of cannon belonging to the imperial guard, and several carriages, baggage, &c. belonging to Bonaparte, in Genappe.

I propose to move this morning upon Nivelles and not to discontinue my operations.

Your lordship will observe, that such a desperate action could not be fought, and such advantages could not be gained without great loss, and I am sorry to add that ours has been immense. In lieut. gen. sir T. Picton his majesty has sustained the loss of an officer who has frequently distinguished himself in his service, and he fell gloriously leading his division to a charge with bayonets, by which one of the most serious attacks made by the enemy on our position was defeated.

The earl of Uxbridge, after having successfully got through this arduous day, received a wound, by almost the last shot fired, which will, I am afraid, deprive his majesty some time of his services.

His royal highness the prince of Orange distinguished himself by his gallantry and conduct, till he received a wound from a musket ball through his shoulder, which obliged him to quit the field.

It gives me the greatest satisfaction to assure your lordship, that the army never, upon any occasion, conducted itself better. The division of guards under Lt. Gen. Cooke, who is severely wounded, maj. gen. Maitland and maj. gen. Byng, set an example which was followed by all; and there is no officer or description of troops, that did not behave well.

I must, however, particularly mention for his royal highness's approbation, lt. gen. sir H. Clinton, maj. gen. Adam, lt. gen. sir Charles Baron Alten, severely wounded; maj. gen. sir Colin Halket, severely wounded; col. Ompiede, col. Mitchell, commanding a brigade of the 4th division; Major gens. sir James Kempt and sir Dennis Pack, Lambert, Lord E. Somerset, sir W. Ponsonby, sir C. Grant and sir H. Vivian, sir O. Vandeleur, Count Dornberg—I am also particularly indebted to Gen. Lord Hill for his assistance and conduct upon this as upon all occasions.

The artillery and engineer department were conducted much to my satisfaction, by col. sir G. Wood and col. Smyth; and I had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the adj. gen. maj. gen. Barnes, who was wounded, and of the Quarter Master Gen. Col. Delancey, who was killed by a cannon shot in the middle of the action. This officer is a serious loss to his Majesty's service, and to me at this moment. I was likewise much indebted to the assistance of lt. col. Lord Fitzroy Somerset, who was severely wounded, and of the officers composing my personal staff, who have suffered severely in this action. Lt. Col. the hon. sir Alexander Gordon, who has died of his wounds, was a most promising officer, and is a serious loss to his majesty's service.

Gen. Kreuse, of the Nassau service, likewise conducted himself much to my satisfaction, as did gen. Trip commanding the heavy brigade of cavalry, and gen. Vanhope commanding a brigade of infantry of the king of the Netherlands.

Gen. Pozzo di Bergo, gen. Baroa Vincent, gen. Muffling and gen. Alavon were in the field during the action, and rendered me every assistance in their power. Baron Vincent is wounded, but I hope not severely; and Gen. Pozzo da Borgo received a contusion.

I should not do justice to my feelings or to Mar. Blucher and the Prussian army, if I did not attribute the successful result of this arduous day to the cordial and timely assistance I received from them.

The operation of gen. Bulow upon the enemy's flank, was a most decisive one; and even if I had not found myself in a situation to make an attack, which produced the final result, it would have forced the enemy to retire, if his attacks should have failed, and would have prevented him from taking advantage of them, if they should unfortunately have succeeded.

I send with this dispatch, two eagles taken by the troops in this action, which Maj. Percey will have the honor of laying at the feet of his royal highness.

I beg leave to recommend him to your Lordship's protection. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have received a report, that maj. gen. sir William Ponsonby is killed; and in announcing this intelligence to your Lordship, I have to add the expression of my grief, for the fate of an officer who had already rendered very brilliant and important services, and was an ornament to his profession.

2d. P. S. I have not yet got the returns of killed and wounded; but I enclose a list of officers killed and wounded in the two days, as far as the same can be made out without the returns; and I am very happy to add, that col. de Lancy is not dead, and that strong hopes of his recovery are entertained.

British officers killed and wounded.

Killed—Duke of Brunswick Oels, 2 Lieut. Generals, 4 Colonels, 5 Lt. Colonels, 6 Majors, 13 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, and 2 ensigns.

Wounded—1 General, 3 Lieut. Generals, 5 Colonels, 17 Lieut. Colonels, 12 Majors, 11 Captains and 22 Lieutenants; many of whom severely. Total, killed and wounded 111.

Latest from Europe.

Boston Gazette Office,
Thursday, August 3, 1815.

Arrived this morning, British armed brig Helena, Alexander Drummond, prize to the privateer Morgiana, with a cargo of iron, salt, crates, dry goods, &c. 37 days from London—left Gravesend last day of June. The Helena was captured 15th Feb. last, off Madeira, after an action of 20 minutes, on her passage to Jamaica. Recaptured March 7, by H. M. ship Pique, on the U. S. coast, and ordered for London, where she arrived April 16.—28th, she was restored to her original owners by paying salvage. May 6, the American prize agent gave in a claim in behalf of the Morgiana, and on the 31st the vessel and cargo were ordered by the high court of admiralty to be restored to the privateer, having been captured after the period for the cessation of hostilities.

The Helena was boarded by the Congress frigate off Scilly, July 3d, then 21 days from Boston for Holland, and all well. Captain Drummond gave the passengers in the Congress his two latest papers of 25th and 25th June—papers to the 24th of June are received.

Despatches have been received from Wellington, dated on the 20th of June at Binch, a place just without the French frontier line, on the left bank of the Sombre, and within a mile of Lobez, where the Prussian outposts were situated before the attack of the 15th. Marshal Blucher had passed the French frontier, and had his head quarters at Beaumont. In the engagement of the 16th, the 42d British regiment is said to have been almost literally cut to pieces, and of the 79th only 54 privates and two officers were left.

When Blucher was about pursuing the French he thus familiarly addressed his soldiers—"children, we must pursue them to-night, or else they will be teazing us again to-morrow."

Bonaparte was, it is said, several times enclosed with the troops of the allies, and extricated almost by miracle.

It is said, that in the battle of the 16th the British and French were at one time so closely engaged that the Duke of Wellington's personal staff were intermixed with the French cavalry. The total loss of the British on that day, is stated at 3000, and that of the French at 5000. In the engagement of the 18th, there were more killed and taken.

One of the Duke's staff says, that "when the French cavalry charged, he (the Duke) placed himself in the hollow squares of our infantry, and when the cavalry fail in its efforts to break us, passed by, then he (the Duke) charged at the head with the infantry."

Wellington was in close conversation with the Earl of Uxbridge, when the latter received the ball in his knee.

A French paper of the 20th was reported to have been received in London, containing a French account, in which Bonaparte admitted a loss of 30,000 men, and 150 cannon, which however, he says, he had first taken from the enemy—he also says, that the allies lost 60,000 men in the various affairs, and that the French army had covered itself with glory, but he thought it best to fall back upon Marshal Mortier, who had two corps consisting of 60,000 men, fresh troops.—But it seems, Mortier remained behind because he had the rheumatism, and Beaumont, where Bonaparte left him, was the very place occupied by Marshal Blucher on the 20th. There was a great firing at Dunkirk, supposed to have been occasioned by some disturbances in that town.

Earl Bathurst in the House of Lords, June 24, stated that he had that day received dispatches, from which it appeared that the effects of the victory of the 18th had been 5000 prisoners brought into Brussels, and 2000 more on the road, and others whose arrival might be daily expected.

Gen. Wrede, with the Bavarians, to the number of 60,000 was said to be meditating a dash upon Laon, where were placed the French magazines, artillery and stores. The French force was not less than 130,000 men.

Before the opening of the campaign, the first and third corps of the French army had confederated, and hoisted the black flag. They openly avowed, that they would give no quarter to the Prussians, and in general they kept their word. The London Statesman estimates the Prussian loss in the affairs at 20,000 men—the British at not less.

Among the prisoners taken on the 18th are the Count of Lobau (Bertrand) who commanded the 6th corps; Vandamme, commanded the 3d; Compans, who commanded a division of the guards; Canbrone; Mouton, a general of division, and Lefebvre Desnouettes.

VERBAL INFORMATION.

Capt. Drummond, we understand, says that he had on board a paper of the 27th, which he gave to the officer of the Congress. That it contained an extract from the Moniteur, stating that after the battle of the 18th, Bonaparte, his army having been entirely dispersed, escaped to Paris in disguise, and demanded men and money, to which the legislature answered, that if he could not succeed with what means he then had, he must abdicate. Fouche and Carnot demanded his abdication in favor of his son, but this he refused, whereupon he was seized as a prisoner. [We must add we place very little confidence in this story.]

It was also reported, but unofficially, that Bonaparte had lost an arm, and that Jerome and Murat were among the slain.

Thursday, half past 11 o'clock.

Since the above, we have seen a more correct account, collected carefully from the captain by Mr. Topliff. We have only time to add, that Bonaparte, after having received a day's time from the legislature to consider of their proposal for his addication, and after proposing in vain to abdicate in favor of his son, did on the 22d June, ABSOLUTELY AND UNCONDITIONALLY ABDICATE, for the safety and happiness of France. After this a dispatch was sent to the allies, asking a cessation of hostilities till a new government could be formed.

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, AUGUST 10.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Farmer's, Mechanic's and Merchant's Bank of Jefferson County, Va. on the 1st inst. agreeably to notice given in the Farmer's Repository, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors:

Mathew Ranson, Robert Worthington, John Dixon, Thomas Likens, Samuel Russel, Robert C. Lee, Sebastian Eaty, Samuel Howell, William Little, John Griggs, Richard Duffield, Edmond Dawney, and Smith Slaughter—and on balloting, John Dixon was chosen President, and William Brown, Cashier.

New York, July 31.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the U. S. sloop of war Hornet, capt. Biddle, from a cruise to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, and last from St. Salvadore.

BALTIMORE, AUG. 5.

Capture of an Algerine Frigate and Brig.

Arrived brig Venus, Thompson, 52 days from Napies—Sailed from Napies 11th June—left no American vessels: From the log book of the Venus—June 29, boarded the British brig Mandunal, bound to Gibraltar, who informed he was boarded on the morning of the 19th by a schr. of the American squadron off cape Palos, which gave him the following information: On the 13th an Algerine frigate of 44 guns surrendered to a brig and a schr. of the squadron, after an action of three hours—the same day an Algerine brig of war was chased on shore by three schrs. of the squadron; after a boat action of half an hour, her crew abandoned her, and she was taken possession of by our people; the frigate and brig were ordered for Carthagena.

The frigate had 600 men on board, out of which 115 were killed and wounded; the commander in chief of the Algerine forces was killed.

NOTICE.

THE President and Directors of the Farmer's, Mechanic's and Merchant's Bank of Jefferson County, Va. hereby give notice to the Stockholders thereof, that they will be ready to receive the second payment of Seven Dollars and Fifty Cents, on each share, (agreeably to the articles of association) on Friday the 1st day of September next, at their Banking House, when punctual attention is requested.

Aug. 10.

Public Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the valuation of Lands, Lots, Dwelling Houses & Slaves, subject to the U. States Direct Tax, having been completed, by the Assistant Assessors within the ninth District of the State of Virginia, composed of the counties of Frederick, Jefferson and Berkeley; the same are now open for inspection, and may be examined, by persons concerned, at my Office at Longbranch, four miles above Berry's Ferry, on the White Post road; and during twenty five days from this date, appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations will be received, and determined, according to law and right, and in the manner prescribed by the act of Congress of the 9th January 1815, to provide additional revenues for defraying the expences of Government, and maintaining the Public Credit, by laying a direct tax upon the United States, and to provide for assessing the same—And for the purposes aforesaid I will attend, with lists, at the Court House in Charlestown, Jefferson County, on the 15th and 16th days of August, at the Court House in Martinsburg, Berkeley County, on the 17th and 18th day of Aug. and at Winchester, Frederick County, on the 23d and 24th days of Aug. at which places all those interested will attend on the aforesaid days, between the hours of nine in the forenoon and four in the afternoon.

PHILIP NELSON,
Principal Assessor for the 9th District of the State of Virginia.

N. B. All appeals must be made in writing, and must certify the causes, matter, or thing, on which a decision is requested, and must also state the ground, or principal of inequality or error complained of.

P. N.

Aug. 7.

Wanted on Hire,

BY THE MONTH OR YEAR,

AN ACTIVE, WELL DISPOSED

Negro Boy,

between 12 and 15 years old, to do light work in a small family. Enquire of the Printer.

Aug. 10.

Dr. Jennings's PATENT STEAM BATH

May be had on application at the store of Messrs. Brown and Lucas, Shepherd's-Town.

Aug. 10.

PUBLIC SALE.

PERSUANT to the last will of Isaac Merchant, deceased, will be sold, on Saturday the 26th inst. at the late dwelling of said dec'd, so much of his tract of land as will pay the balance of his debts. Any person wishing to purchase can view the property. The credit and terms will be made known on the day of sale. Those having lands adjoining said tract, will find it their interest to attend on that day, as the will gives the power to the administrator to divide such part as may be most convenient to the purchaser and advantageous to the estate. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock, and attendance given by

LEVI HANSHAW, *Adm'or*
with the will annexed.

N. B. Those having claims against said estate, I hope have not neglected my former notice. All who purchased at the sale, are informed that their notes become due the 25th of November next, at which time payment will be expected, as no indulgence can be given.

L. H.

August 10.

Five Dollars Reward.

Strayed away from the farm of Major Andrew Waggener, about the 24th of June last,

A BAY HORSE,

Four years old last spring, a natural trotter, nearly sixteen hands high, one or two white feet, a snip on the nose, a scar on the inside of one of his hock joints, high hip bones, thin thighed, large head, somewhat lame, for want of shoes; there may be other marks that is not recollected. The above reward will be paid to any person giving information so I may get him again, and all reasonable charges if brought home, by the subscriber, living one mile from Bunker's Hill, Berkeley county, Virginia.

FRANCIS SILVERS.

August 10.

Five Dollars Reward

FOR delivering to Mr. Walter Baker, *a bright bay MARE*, supposed to be six years old—no brand or mark recollected except a small star—the mane near the head has been cut and left to grow again, and was three or four inches long when she broke out of Mr. Baker's pasture, on Monday evening the 24th July. Mr. Baker will pay the above reward to any person that will deliver said mare to him, and I will pay the above reward and all reasonable expenses, if she is delivered to me on the Maryland tract, in Frederick county, state of Maryland.

FRANCIS HAMILTON.

Aug. 8.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, July 11.

MY MOTHER'S GREEN GRAVE.

Written for the Fourth Anniversary of her decease.

Once more the loud tempest at distant reposes,
Since winter has fled to his snow cover'd cave;
And light-footed May weaves her garland of roses,
To strew on the turf of my Mother's Green Grave.

How soft is the sigh that awakes retrospection,
For a moment to dwell on the days that are past!
Yet deeper the pang of renew'd recollection,
That youth's blooming tints were too lovely to last!

For the heart then exulting, thought not of to-morrow,
Nor mark'd the thick clouds that frown'd dark o'er the wave;
Nor the bright laughing eye shed the dew-drop of sorrow,
That now would fain hallow a Mother's Green Grave.

But life's rapid tide, with its wide swelling anguish,
Has ingulp'd the sweet prospects that smil'd from afar;
And left their pursuer deserted, to languish,
A prey to vain hopes, disappointment and care.

Yet tho' deep in misfortune's dark mazes benighted,
The pilgrim of passion—of error the slave,
In the midst of its tumults, the heart is delighted
To breathe its sad sighs o'er a Mother's Green Grave.

Now no more by my childhood's fond guardian attended,
Who has watch'd my light steps when they wander'd astray,
I seek the low mound where her form has descended,
With the "clod of the valley" to moulder away.

Ah! this mansion of solitude, silent and dreary,
Is an alms for the poor—a reward for the brave—
To the wanderer an haven—a rest to the weary—
But more sacred than these—'tis my Mother's Green Grave.

Long beside this lov'd spot the firt blossoms shall flourish,
That look forth from the tomb at the summons of spring;
And teams of affection the fragrance shall nourish,
And the Dove hover round, on her dew-moisten'd wing.

Soon alas, may I too press the same humble pillow,
No longer expos'd on time's turbulent wave,
From my labours reclining, beneath the same willow,
Whose branches droop low on my Mother's Green Grave.

Ah! then shall I hail her long lost benediction;
And those verdant retreats her dear presence restore,
Where Death will invade the lone couch of affliction,
And brandish his dart o'er the wretched—no more.

MONTGARNIER.

Cattle for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale several fresh Milch Cows, some Fat Beeves, and one hundred common sheep.

RICHARD M'SHERRY.

Retirement near Leetown,
August 3.

FOR SALE,
A valuable Tract of Land,

CONTAINING upwards of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES of the first rate LAND, within three miles of Shepherd's Town, Jefferson County, Virginia, which will be disposed of on moderate terms. Whoever may be inclined to purchase, can call and view the same, by application to

JAMES VERDIER.

August 3. [3 w.

Public Notice.

ALL those indebted to the estate of Jesse Stall, deceased, are requested to settle with the subscribers what they may respectively owe—and those who have claims against said estate are also requested to exhibit them, with proper vouchers, that they may be discharged.

ELIZABETH STALL, *Admtrix,*
DENJAMIN MELVIN, *Adm'or.*

August 3. [3 w.

One Cent Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 18th of June last, a bound boy named JAMES DUTCH, about 14 years of age. I will give the above reward for said boy if brought home, but no thanks nor charges.

JOHN OGDEN, Senr.

August 3.

Estray Mare.

CAME to the subscriber's farm near Charles town, about a month ago, a dark bay mare about 8 or 9 years old, 13½ hands high, and a little crest fallen—no brand or mark perceivable. Appraised to 30 dollars.

TH. BRECKINREDGE.

July 27.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale a tract of land lying in Berkeley County, Va. within half a mile of the Sulphur Springs. On the premises are good buildings of every kind—the land is fertile and produces well, and well watered. There is on one side of the farm a stream sufficient for any water works—there is some good meadow, and 30 acres more may be made; and a fine young apple orchard of the best grafted fruit. The tract contains 243 acres.

WILLIAM TAPSCOTT.

July 27.

Lands and Mill for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell on accommodating terms that valuable property where he now lives, lying in Jefferson county, Va. within seven miles of Charlestown, fifteen from Harper's Ferry, and fifteen from Winchester, and adjoining the town of Smithfield, containing between three and four hundred acres, of prime lime stone land, with a good stone Merchant Mill, with the machinery in her complete for executing work to the best advantage, a good stone distillery within twenty feet of the mill, a large dwelling house within one hundred yards of the mill, with a good stone spinner house, barn, stables, corn and poultry hou—, distiller's house, servants' houses, &c.—

There is also on the farm a valuable mill seat with nineteen feet and half fall, with two good dwelling houses, a large barn with stables and other out houses—about twelve acres of meadow, and fine bottom lands sufficient to make twenty acres more, and there is at least half of the tract in timber of a good quality. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of the property, as persons wishing to purchase will first view the premises, where they can obtain every information from

BENJ. BELL.

July 27.

Negro Woman for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale a valuable house servant about 20 years of age and her female child about three months old. She is well acquainted with all kinds of house work, an excellent cook, washer, ironer, and a nice hand to attend a dairy, and a first rate nurse. She is offered for sale for no fault. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser. Inquire of the printer.

July 27. tf.

FOR SALE,
A stout, healthy Negro Man,

CAPABLE of doing any kind of farming work, and is an excellent hand with horses—He is offered for sale for no fault, and may be had remarkably cheap. For terms apply to the printer of this paper.

July 27. [3 w.

The new improved Wheat Fan.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has made a new improvement on Wheat Fans, which is allowed by the best judges to be far superior to any in the state of Virginia. The Fan is so calculated as to separate (by means of a shaking screen) the cockle seed and white caps from the wheat, which is certainly a great advantage to farmers and millers. The miller will make a deduction in consequence of cockle, therefore, the advantage must be very great to the farmer, and satisfactory to the miller. A boy of 12 years of age may turn one of those Fans a whole day with ease, and will also clean more wheat in a day than any other in the state. He flatters himself, that his extensive knowledge and long experience of business may enable him to render general satisfaction to all those who wish to purchase.

Wheat, Rye, or Corn, will be received in payment, at the Market prices.

JACOB E. PARSON.

Charlestown, July 27. [2 m.

BOOKS.
R. Worthington

Has received a number of Books, among which are the following, viz.

FAMILY BIBLES,
Davis Sermons,
Watt's do.
Blair's do.
Village do.
Christ as Researches in Asia,
Rise and Progress in Religion,
Practical Piety,
Common Prayer,
Wilson's Prayers,
Faber on the Spirit,
Owen on the Spirit,
Owen's Spiritual mindedness,
Faber on the Prophecies
Buck's Dictionary,
Buck's Expositor,
Creighton's Dictionary,
Baxter's Miscellaneous,
Simeon on the Liturgy,
Triumph of Faith,
Saint's Rest,
Bayley's Evidences,
Messiah,
Jenk's Devotion,
Simpson's Plea,
Sincere Christian,
Evangelical History,
Study of the Bible,
Harmony of the Gospels
Christian's Companion,
Moreheads Discourses,
Blair's Lectures,
Fletcher's Works,
Wood's Dictionary of the Bible,
Family Instructor,
Watt's Psalms & Hymns
Newton's Letters,
Confession of Faith,
Fenelon's Pious Reflections,
Sincere Christian,
Divine Poems & Essays,
Christian Martyrdom,
—— Great Interest,
Register of Arts,
Life of Washington,
Life of Franklin,
—— Lee,
—— Eaton,
——Hester Ann Rogers
—— Johnston,
Malthus on Population,
Curran's Speeches,
Erskine's do.
Chase's Trial,
British Spy,
Junius' Letters,
Jesuit's do.
Zimmerman on National Pride,
Solitude Sweetened,
Mrs Grant on Education,
Hamilton on do.
Comstock on do.
Female Friend,
Seneca's Morals,
Religious Courtship,
Lyric Poems,
Smith's Wealth of Nations,
Watts on the Passions,
Elements of Morality,
Thompson's Season's,
Selector,
Campbell's Poems,
Park's Travels,
Gass's Journal,
Lady's Preceptor,
Stranger in Ireland,
Diversions of Purley,
Constitutions,
Williamson on Climate,
Johnston's Dictionary,
Walker's do.
American Orator,
Natural History,
History of America,
Morse's Geography,
Goldsmith's England,
Social Monitor,
Lessons for Young Persons,
Murray's Introduction,
—— Key,
—— Exercises,
—— Sequel,
—— Grammar,
Friend's Algebra,
Schoolmaster's Assistant,
Spelling Books,
Primers,
Barton's Cullen,
Bell's Desections,
Horne on Ulcers,
Johnson on Cancer,
Saunders on Liver,
Senac on Fevers,
New System of Chemistry,
Scofield on Cow Pox,
Thaddeus of Warsaw,
Tristram Shandy,
Scottish Chiefs,
Recluse of Norway,
Rokeby,
Sandford and Merton.

ALSO,

Blank Books, Slates and Pencils, Large and common Writing Paper—Letter ditto—Sealing Wax—Wafers—English Quills—Ink Sand—Ink Stands, Sand Boxes, Red and Black Ink Powder, Lead Pencils, &c. &c. all of which are offered on the lowest terms.

Charlestown, July 27.

Negro Girl for Sale.

FOR SALE, a likely Negro Girl, about 14 or 15 years old, accustomed to house work. Enquire of the Printer.

July 27.

Wanted on Hire,

A Negro Woman, who is well acquainted with house work. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

July 27.

PINE PLANK

OF different descriptions for sale by the subscriber, at the saw mill of Ferdinando Fairfax, esq near Hammond's Ferry, now in the occupation of Mr Jonas Walraven—a considerable quantity can now be supplied, sawed last fall, winter and spring, piled and stuck.

WILLIAM HICKMAN.

July 27.

FAIR WARNING.

THE subscriber's farm having received great injury from persons passing through the same, leaving down his fences, throwing stones, rails, &c. into the head race of his mill, breaking the limbs of his fruit trees, and many such like depredations, all of which he is determined not to suffer in future—and if any person is found trespassing upon his premises after this date, they may rely upon being prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law.

R. WORTHINGTON.

Charlestown, July 20.

☞ Parents, and masters of apprentices, are particularly cautioned to prevent the boys of their families, from going to my orchard, and swimming in my my mill dam or either of my races on Sundays. This has long been practised, and I am determined to prevent the like in future.

R. W,

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near M'Shan's Ferry, Jefferson County, on the night of the 16th inst. a negro woman named BETTY, (formerly the property of the widow Morgan) about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, has a scar over one of her eyes, and one on her right arm, and has very large feet. Had on and took with her a tow linen frock, blue linsey habit, blue and yellow cotton ditto, dimity handkerchief with a ruffle, and old blue silk bonnet. The above reward will be given for securing her in jail so that I get her again, and reasonable expenses if brought home.

JOHN PERRY.

July 20. [3 w.

Militia Notices.

The company commanded by the subscriber is ordered to parade on the 26 Saturday in August next, at the general place of parade, at 11 o'clock. All persons within the bounds of the company's district are requested to enrol themselves on that day.

BRAN. DAVENPORT.

July 27.

THE Company commanded by Captain BUCKMASTER, will parade on the second Saturday in August, precisely at 2 o'clock.

By order of the Captain,
JOHN SHOPE, 1st Sergt.

July 27.

NOTICE.

I shall commence the collection of taxes about the first of August next. Persons owing taxes are hereby informed that notes on the bank of Virginia and the Farmer's bank of Virginia and their branches only, can be received in payment. I am obliged to adopt this measure by the Treasurer's refusing to receive other paper from me in discharge of claims due by this county. As I have to collect the whole taxes of this county, it will be impossible for me to call more than once on those who may owe taxes.

BRAXTON DAVENPORT, *Dep Sh.*
for Abram Davenport.

July 27.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Frederick County, Va. near the Rock's Ferry, on the 19th inst. a negro man named

ROBIN,

about 36 years of age, about five feet ten inches high, rather slender made, straight and active, rather of a black complexion, with a bushy head, apt to stammer in his speech a little when confused, but can speak plain when properly collected. Had on and took with him a gray broadcloth coat, stripe cotton wait coat with yellow ground, corduroy pantatoons, one roundabout jacket and trowsers of homemade linsey filled with black yarn and fulled, two homemade tow linen shirts, and two pair of trowsers of the same kind, one of which is a good deal worn, a fur hat about half worn, with a high crown, and an old pair of shoes that have been pegged and nailed in the bottoms. Whoever brings home the said negro or secures him in any jail and gives me word, shall receive the above reward, paid by me

JAMES S. FERGUSON.

July 27.

☞ The Editors of the National Intelligencer are requested to publish the above once a week for three weeks, and forward their account to this office for payment.

A RUNAWAY.

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

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

J. M'CARTNEY, Jailer.

June 1.

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 wish to have bargains 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 quantity,
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, Slates, and Slate Pencils,

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

June 29.

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, SURGEON'S INSTRUMENTS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, & DYE STUFFS.—With every other article in his line, as low as they can be purchased in Alexandria. He flatters himself that the good quality & low prices of his goods, will be an inducement and advantage for Physicians, Private Families and Country Merchants to deal with him—His stock will be increased in a few days.

AMONG HIS ASSORTMENT ARE

50 weigh Refined Camphor,
20 Calomel,
100 bottles Castor Oil,
100 Olive Oil,
50 wt. English Chamomile Flowers,
40 Sweet Spirit Nitre,
20 Salt Tartar,
100 Cream Tartar,
200 best Yellow Bark,
50 Carolina Pink Root,
20 Cantharides,
50 Flour Sulphur,
300 Glauber Salts,
50 Oil of Vitriol,
50 strongest Aqua Fortes,
100 English Blue Vitriol,
50 Green Verdegres,
100 Papers Pill Boxes,
20 Gross assorted vials,
100 Vial Corks,
100 Bottle Corks,
20 w. Velvet Sponge,
20 English Magnesia,
6000 Logwood.

May 11.

Journeymen Wanted.

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

JOHN BAINS.

Charlestown, July 13. tf.

Robert Worthington,

HAS RECEIVED A VERY LARGE SUPPLY OF

CHOICE GOODS,

Among which are the following, viz.

ELEGANT LACE'D SHAWLS, VEILS AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
BLACK AND WHITE CRAPES,
FIGURED, DAMASK AND PLAIN SILK SHAWLS,
ELEGANT RIBBONS,
4 4 and 6 4 CAMBRICK, JACONET, LENO, BOOK, MUL & FANCY MUSLINS,
DARK AND LIGHT PLAIN AND PLAID GINGHAMS,
FINE DRESSED AND UNDRESSED FANCY AND MORNING CALICOES,
DIMITIES, IRISH LINENS,
SHEETINGS,
TABLE AND TOWEL DIAPERS,
MARSEILLES & ROYAL RIBBED VESTING,
COTTON CASSIMERE, NANKEENS,
SHIRTING CAMBRICKS,
DOMESTIC STRIPED & PLAIN COTTONS,
BOMBOZETTS, of almost every colour,
KENTING, MUSLIN SARWLS & HANDKS,
SILK AND COTTON HOSIERY,
KID AND SILK GLOVES,
ELEGANT FANS,
SATTIN, SILK & STRAW BONNETS,
CORDS AND VELVETS,
SUPERFINE CLOTHS & CASIMERES,
BLUE, BLACK, CLARET, DRAB & GREY STOCKINET,
SUSPENDERS—TWILL'D CRAVATS,
FANCY TRIMMINGS, FOR DRESSES,
SILK BUTTONS, A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF GIRL'S & LADIES SHOES,
FINE AND WOOL HATS,

Together with a general assortment of

Hardware, Cuttlery and Saddlery,

And a good assortment of

GROCERIES,

ALSO, THE FOLLOWING LIQUORS,

MADEIRA, PORT, LISBON AND MALAGA WINES—CLARET—COGNIAC AND FRENCH BRANDY—SPIRITS—HOLLAND AND COUNTRY GIN, and WHISKEY—Likewise, CHINA GLASS, QUEEN'S, STONE, WOODEN AND POTTER'S WARE—PAINTS and MEDICINES, with almost every other article that the inhabitants of Charlestown and those in its vicinity may stand in need of—All of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms to purchasers.

N. B. Produce of almost every description taken in exchange for goods.

Charlestown, June 29.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VIII.] THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1815. [No. 384.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is *Two Dollars* a year; one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted *three* weeks to non-subscribers for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent publication, and when not particularly directed to the contrary, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly. Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

☞ *All Communications addressed to the Editor must be post paid.*

WASHINGTON, AUG. 5.

INTERESTING NARRATIVE

Of the escape of the HORNET *from a British 74, after a chase of 42 hours—extracted from a private journal of one of the officers on board the Hornet.*

U. S. Ship Hornet, off Cape of Good Hope, Saturday, May 9, 1815.

THURSDAY, 27TH APRIL, 1815.

At 7 P. M. the Peacock made a signal for a strange sail bearing S. E. by S.—We immediately made all sail in chase.—Friday 28th commenced with light breezes and pleasant weather, and set sail in chase; at sun down we had neared the stranger considerably, when it fell perfectly calm during the whole of the night; the stranger ahead and could just discern his topsails out of the water. At day light the sail not to be seen from the deck; at 5 A. M. a breeze sprung up from the N. W. we immediately crouded all sail, in order if possible to get sight of the chase again; soon after descried him standing to the N. and E. on a wind.—Saturday 29th at half past 2 P. M. the Peacock was about 10 miles ahead of the Hornet, we observed Captain Warrington approaching the stranger with much precaution; we therefore took in all our larboard steering sails, set the stay sails, and hauled up for the Peacock, still under the impression the sail in sight was an English *Indiaman*, and from the apparent conduct of the commander of the Peacock, we were under an impression (as the ship looked very large) that Capt. W. was waiting until we came up with him in order to make a joint attack; at half past 3 P. M. the Peacock made the signal, that the chase was a line of battle ship and an enemy; our astonishment may easily be conceived; we took in all steering sails, and hauled upon the wind, bringing the enemy upon our lee quarter, about 3 leagues distance; the Peacock on his weather bow and apparently not more than 3 miles from the enemy; at sun down the enemy bore E. ½ S. the Peacock E. by N. we soon perceived the enemy sailed remarkably fast, but the Peacock left him running off to the E.—The enemy continued by the wind and evidently in chase of us; at 6 loosed the wedges of the lower masts; at 3 we discovered the enemy weathered upon us fast, and there was every appearance he would, if not come up with us, continue in sight all night. It was thought necessary to lighten the ship; at 9 we cut away the sheet anchor, and have overboard the cable, a quantity of rigging, spars, &c. At half past 9, scuttled the ward room deck to get at the kentledge, hove overboard about 90 pieces, weighing about 50 tons. At 2 A. M. tacked ship to the southward and westward, which the enemy no sooner discovered than he tacked also. At day light he was within shot distance, on our lee quarter; at 7 A. M. he hoisted English colors and a real admiral's flag at the mizen top gallant mast head, and commenced firing from his bow guns, his shot over reaching us about one mile. We therefore commenced again to lighten the ship, by cutting away our remaining anchors and throwing overboard the cables, cut up the launch and hove it overboard, a quantity of provision, with more kentledge, shot, capstern, spars, all rigging, sails, guns, and in fact every heavy article that could possibly tend to impede the ship's sailing.—The enemy continued to fire very heavy and in quick succession, but his British thunders could neither terrify the Yankee spirit or diminish Yankee skill, or compel us to show him the *Yankee stripes*, which must have irritated him excessively. None of his shot as yet had taken effect, although he had been firing for near 4 hours incessantly, his shot generally passing between our masts. We thought at this period we discovered we were dropping him, as his shot begun to fall short—this stimulated our gallant crew to fresh exertion; at 11 A. A. his firing ceased, and the breeze began to freshen, we discovered the enemy was again coming up with us fast, which induced a general belief he had made some alteration in the trim of his ship. At meridian squally and fresh breezes, wind from the westward; Sunday, (30th) fresh breezes and squally; the enemy still gaining on the Hornet; at 1 P. M. being within gun shot distance, he commenced a very spirited and heavy fire with round and grape, the former passing between our masts, and the latter falling all around us. The enemy fired *shells*, but were so ill directed as to be perfectly harmless. From 2 to 3 P. M. threw overboard all the muskets, cutlasses, forge, &c. &c. and broke up the *bell*—also cut up the top gallant forecastle. It was now our capture appeared inevitable—the enemy 3-4 of a mile on the lee quarter, pouring his shot and shells in great numbers all around us—continued to lighten the ship, by heaving every thing overboard that could either be of service to the enemy, or an impediment to the Hornet's sailing. The men were ordered to lay down on the quarter deck, in order to trim the ship, and to facilitate her sailing. At 4, one of the shot from the enemy struck the jibboom, another struck the starboard bulwark, just forward of the gangway, and a third struck on the deck forward of the mainhatch, in the larboard side, glanced off and passed through the foresail. At half past 4, we again began to leave the enemy, and to appearance, by *magic*—set the larboard lower steering sail, the wind drawing more aft. At 5, the enemy's shot fell short. At 6, fresh breezes—the enemy's hull down in our wake. At 7, could just see his lower steering sail above the horizon—from 8 to 12, descried him at intervals, with the night glasses. At day light, discovered the enemy astern of us, distant 5 lea. At 9, A. M. the enemy shortened sail, reefed his topsails, and hauled upon a wind, to the eastward, after a chase of 42 *hours*.—During this tedious and anxious chase, the wind was variable, so as to oblige us to make a perfect circle round the enemy. Between two and three o'clock yesterday not a person on board, had the most distant idea that there was a possibility of escape. We all packed up our things, and waited until the enemy's shot would compel us to heave to and surrender, which appeared certain. Never has there been so evident an interposition of the goodness of a Divine Father—my heart with gratitude acknowledges his supreme power and goodness. On the morning of the 28th, it was very calm, and nothing but murmurs were heard throughout the ship, as it was feared we should lose our anticipated prize—many plans had been formed by us for the disposal of our plunder. The seamen declared they would have the birth deck *carpetted* with East India silk, supposing her an Indiaman from India, while the officers, under the impression she was from England, were making arrangements how we should dispose of the money, porter, cheese, &c.—Nothing perplexed us more than the idea that we should not be able to take out all the good things before we should be obliged to destroy her. We were regretting our ship did not sail faster, as the Peacock would certainly capture her first, and would take out many of the best and most valuable articles before we should get up—(this very circumstance of our not sailing as fast as the Peacock, saved us in the first instance from inevitable capture—for when captain W. made the signal for the sail to be an enemy of superior force, we were 4 leagues to windward.) We all calculated our fortunes were made, but alas, "we caught a Tartar." During the latter part of the chace, when the shot and shells were whistling about our ears, it was an interesting sight to behold the varied countenances of our crew. They had kept the deck during all the preceding night, employed continually in lightening the ship, were excessively fatigued, and under momentary expectation of falling into the hands of a barbarous and enraged enemy. The shot that fell on the main deck, (as before related) struck immediately over the head of one of our gallant fellows who had been wounded in our glorious action with the Penguin, where he was lying in his cot very ill with his wounds, the shot was near coming through the deck, and it threw innumerable splinters all around this poor fellow, and struck down a small paper, *American Ensign*, which he had hoisted over his bed—destruction apparently stared us in the face, if we did not soon surrender, yet *no* officer, *no* man, in the snip shewed any disposition to let the enemy have the poor little Hornet. Many of our men had been *impressed* and *imprisoned* for years in their horrible service and hated *them* and their *nation* with the most deadly animosity, while the rest of the crew, horror struck by the relation of the sufferings of their ship mates, who had been in the power of the English, and now equally flushed with rage, joined heartily in execrating the present authors of our misfortune. Captain Biddle mustered the crew and told them he was pleased with their conduct during the chase, and hoped still to perceive that propriety of conduct which had always marked their character, and that of the American tar generally, that we might soon expect to be captured, &c. Not a dry eye was to be seen at the mention of capture; the rugged hearts of the sailors, like *ice* before the *sun*, warmed by the divine power of sympathy, wept in unison with their brave commander. About 2 o'clock, the wind which had crossed us, and put to the test all our nautical skill to steer clear of the enemy, now veered in our favor (as before stated) and we left him. This was truly a glorious victory over the horrors of banishment and the terrors of a British floating dungeon.—Quick as thought, every face was changed from the gloom of despair to the highest smile of delight, and we began once more to breath the sweets of liberty—the bitter sighs of regret were now changed, and I put forth my expression of everlasting gratitude to him, the supreme, Author of our being—who had thus signally delivered us from the power of a cruel and vindictive enemy.

Important Foreign News.

BOSTON, August 15.

The brig Abælino, capt. Wyer, has just arrived from France, and brings Paris Papers to the 23d June. They contain official accounts of the great overthrow of the whole of the French army on the 18th of June; with the loss of all its cannon, baggage, and stores. The rapid flight of Bonaparte to Paris: Of his abdication of his throne; and its acceptation by the Legislative Body: Of the choice of a Provisional Government of five persons: and the Declaration of Marshal Ney, in the House of Peers, that the Allies would be in Paris in six or seven days; and that their safety required that they should make an immediate application to the allied Powers for Peace.

FRENCH HOUSE OF PEERS.

Permanent Session, June 22, 1815.

M. Lacepede, in the Chair.

The Minister of the Interior, demanded to speak in the name of the Emperor.

He then read the following Declaration of the Emperor, to wit:

Declaration to the French People.

FRENCHMEN!

When I commenced a war for the preservation of national independence, it was in the confidence that I should be seconded by a general union of the hearts and hands of my people, and by the concurrence of the national authorities. I had reason to hope for success, and I braved all the declarations of the allied powers against me. Circumstances seem now to be changed. I offer myself a sacrifice to the hatred of the enemies of France. May it prove that their declarations were sincere, and that all their enmity is directed against my person!

My political life is ended; and I proclaim my son, under the title of Napoleon II. Emperor of the French.

The existing Ministers will form provisionally a Council of Government.—The affection which I bear to my Son, induces me to invite the Chambers without delay to organize a Regency by law.—Unite yourselves for the public safety, and preserve the Independence of the nation.

Done at the Palace of Elysium, the 22d June, 1815. (Signed)

NAPOLEON.

Authenticated by Comte BORLAY.

This message was referred to a committee of seven.

The minister of the Interior (Fouche) ascended the tribune, and in the name of the minister of war, communicated, in substance, the following:

The duke of Dalmatia has rallied 2000 of the old Guard at Rocroi; that 3000 rallied near Mezieres; that marshal Grouchy has beat Blucher at one point, and has passed the Sambre, and made a junction with the Duke of Dalmatia. In short, that 60 000 covered the entire frontier of the north. We can yet send ten thousand men, and collect, with those at Paris, 200 pieces of cannon.

Marshal Ney protested, with great energy against this letter; and declared it to be wholly false.

"Under existing circumstances," exclaimed the marshal, "truth is due to the nation. There are not 60,000 men on the frontier of the north. The enemy can pass it every where. The duke of Dalmatia and marshal Grouchy cannot rally, at most 25,000 men. If marshal Grouchy had been intire he would have made a movement to the left. What is said in the letter upon the rallying of the old guard is also false. It was I who commanded under the Emperor, and I know what is left of it. The enemy can enter Paris in six or seven days. The only way you have to preserve the public safety is to make propositions to the enemy.

A very desultory debate ensued, on a variety of propositions relative to the exigency of the times. The sittings were adjourned from time to time, day and night.

Prince Lucien made a proposition to proclaim Napoleon II. Emperor of France. This proposition occasioned a lively debate, but no question was taken upon it.

The Peers then proceeded to the choice of two members, on their part, to form the provisional government.

The duke of Vincence and the baron Quinette were chosen on the part of the Peers.—The Duke of Otranto, Count Carnot, and General Grenier were chosen by the representatives.

FRENCH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT
OF THE BATTLE OF THE 18th.

PARIS, JUNE 22.

News from the army, extracted from the Moniteur.

We have not room to point out the various positions of the armies in the engagement of the 16th, from which, however, it appears, that the left, the right and the reserve were equally engaged at a distance of about two leagues.

The 17th, at ten o'clock in the evening, the English army occupied Mount Saint John with its centre, and had its out-posts in advance of the forest of Signes. Three hours would have been required to attack it. It was, therefore, necessary to defer the attack to the following day.

The head-quarters of the emperor were established at the farm of Caillion, near Planchenorte. The rain fell in torrents.

*Great Battle of Mount Saint John.**

At nine in the morning, the rain having somewhat diminished, the first corps put itself in motion, and took post with its left on the Brussels road, opposite the village of Mount Saint John where appeared to be the centre of the enemy's position. The second corps supported its right upon the Brussels road, and its left on a small wood, within reach of the English cannon. The cuirassiers held themselves in reserve in the rear, and the guard were also in reserve upon the heights. The sixth corps with the cavalry of Gen. D'Aumont, under the orders of Count Labau† was ordered to take post in rear of our right, to oppose a Prussian corps, which seemed to have escaped from Marshal Grouchy, and to intend falling upon our right flank; an intention, which had been made known to us by our reports, and by a letter from a Prussian general, which had been taken by our scouts.

The troops were full of ardor. The force of the English army was estimated at 80,000 men, and it was supposed, that

* The allies call it, the battle of Labelle Alliance, from a village of that name.

† Bertrand.