

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1815.

[No. 389.]

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Of the present legitimate Royal Family of Great Britain.

Should it so happen, that some modern Socrates or Plutarch should be induced to undertake the development of the descent and genealogy of legitimate sovereigns, who have scourged & oppressed man by divine right, he must not forget to devote a whole chapter to the lineal pedigree of the present Brunswick or Hanoverian race, which for one hundred years has ridden John Bull. Permit me to present you with a rough sketch or skeleton of it.

The father of the first George who governed England, was Ernest Augustus, duke of Hanover. He was a younger brother of George William, duke of Brunswick, Lüneburg, and Zell. This George William after spending his youth in what, among legitimates, is called gallantry, but in common parlance, whoredom, became, at the age of 40 deeply in love with a plebeian French woman of the name of Eleanor Desmar. This lady refusing to yield to his seductions, he had no way of gratifying his passion but by marrying her. The only issue of this match was one daughter, the famous Sophia Dorothea.—This daughter being the heiress of all her father's estates, her uncle Ernest Augustus, of Hanover, in order to secure the rich prize for his son George, a profligate debauchee, demanded her of her father in marriage. The young lady was in love with a debauched rake of the name of Count Knigsmark, a Saxon by birth, who had traversed Europe in quest of amorous enterprises, and who very narrowly escaped being hanged in Tyburn for the murder of a certain Mr. Thynne. Several of his accomplices were caught and hanged, but he made his escape. The duke of Brunswick compelled his daughter, Sophia Dorothea, notwithstanding her deep rooted passion for Knigsmark, to marry her cousin, George of Hanover; just as the late duke of Brunswick compelled his daughter to marry George, the present prince regent of England, notwithstanding her violent attachment to her Irish plebeian gallant. The issue was very similar—George, the son of Ernest, after his marriage, continued his gallantries, with what in the legitimate style is called his mistresses; just as this descendant, the prince regent did with his.—His wife Sophia Dorothea thought it but fair play that she should do the same thing, and as her husband seldom kept her company, she cohabited with her first lover the notorious Knigsmark. She confided herself pretty close to her chamber, under pretence of indisposition. Her gallant was admitted with all possible privacy, and retired before daylight in the morning, by a private passage from her bed room. It happened, however, that a old Ernest the reigning duke, had kept a mistress called Madame Platen, who was also enamoured with Knigsmark, and enjoyed his embraces. This lady became jealous of Sophia Dorothea, bribed some of her attendants, and so discovered the whole intrigue.—This she soon communicated to her paramour, duke Ernest, who one night placed a guard at the secret passage, and, as Knigsmark was leaving his lover, the guard seized him, carried him immediately to a subterranean vault or dungeon, which, by means of a pipe, could at pleasure be filled with water. No sooner was he shut up, than the water was let in, and he was drowned dead enough. When Sophia Dorothea was informed of this catastrophe, she raged most furiously, and expressed the most rancorous indignation and resentment. Neither the authority nor menaces of her father-in-law could subdue her spirit, or reduce her to moderation. She called him a murderer, a monster, an assassin, and declared she would no longer remain among such bloody sages, and in her frantic violence, made several attempts to take her own life.—Her good easy husband, George, (afterwards George I. of England) was absent at the time this happened. His father Ernest, who committed the murder, shut up Sophia Dorothea in a prison called the castle of Ahlden, a few miles from Hanover, where she was detained during her natural life. This transaction took place in the year 1686, at the time Sophia Dorothea was only about twenty years of age.

She was the mother of George II. the grandfather of the present king of England, and the great grandfather of the legitimate prince regent. That count Knigsmark was the real father of this legitimate second George, no person acquainted with the history of the transaction, ever doubted. In order to give a coloring to his legitimacy, George I. after he ascended the throne of England, (which by legitimate right, was the inheritance of James Stewart and his des-

cendants) consented, as a matter of state policy, to become contented, and sent an embassy of English lords to Ahlden, to invite Sophia to come to England, and take upon her the title and dignity of queen. They represented to her how injurious her separation might be to the interests of her son, and that for slighter reasons, the legitimacy of James Stewart the second's son had been impeached; but she was honest enough to despise all their sophistry; she did not pretend to conceal the detestation she felt for her sovereign, nor would she do any act that would impose a belief upon the world that her son was his. She remained at Ahlden prison until her death.

These are the predecessors in the direct line, of John Bull's legitimate sovereigns—Konigsmark of Saxony, originally of Sweden, the most dissipated debauchee and rake of his age, and the murderer of Tyburn, and Sophia Dorothea of Zell, an adulterous slut, whose only apology was that she was forced to marry a person she hated, and compelled to sacrifice her affections to the will of her father, for reasons of state.—She had a daughter named Caroline Matilda, who passed for the daughter of George I. but who undoubtedly belonged to Knigsmark; she was married to Christian VII. a legitimate sovereign of Denmark. She played a game with Struensee, a low bred vagabond, exactly similar to her mother Sophia with Knigsmark, and both shared a similar fate: they were seized—Struensee was put to death—Caroline was imprisoned in a castle for life, and at her death was buried alongside of her mother Sophia. The descendants of this Struensee and Sophia are now the legitimate sovereigns of Denmark.

Upon a full investigation it will be found that among sovereigns and their nobles the meaning of language is inverted. Thus what the vulgar call a whore, they call a mistress—what the vulgar call fornication or adultery, they call gallantry, and what the vulgar call a bastard, they call legitimate. What in vulgar estimation is considered murder and the most shocking crimes, is with them sport and pastime.—They do every thing by *divine right* and they can do no wrong. In tracing the history of these legitimates, whether male or female, there will be found a wonderful resemblance in character and conduct.—The behaviour of Semiramis, Izabel, Cleopatra, Agrippina, &c. &c. of antiquity, will on comparison very much correspond with that of Catharine de Medicis—the Marys of England and Scotland—the Elizabeths of England and Russia—the present queen of Spain—the princess of Wales and many other female sovereigns of modern times too tedious to mention. Of the male sovereigns, Solomon's observation may be true, that a man among a thousand, perhaps may be found tolerably good, but a woman among all these cannot be found, searching one by one to find out the amount. I really think, sir, that a sketch of these legitimate sovereigns will be an amusing and edifying work. I wish very much to see it undertaken and completed by some ingenious person competent to the undertaking. P.

The Berryville Coffee-House and Hotel,

Is now offered for rent, together with the Farm attached. The Farm consists of about 150 acres of arable Land. Possession may be had immediately, and if required, a considerable portion of the farm shall be seeded down this fall, in due time.

GEO. S. LANE.

New Establishment.

WM. HARPER, JUN. APOTHECARY & DRUGGIST.

HAS lately established a branch of the above business in Shepherd's Town, Va. where he has a large assortment of GENUINE DRUGS AND MEDICINES, Surgical Instruments, Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, and every article in his line, all of which he will sell as low as they can be purchased in Alexandria or Baltimore.—He flatters himself that the good quality and low prices of his goods will insure encouragement.—Orders forwarded by mail shall be punctually attended to, and a good credit given to punctual men.

P. S. I have a quantity of Log Wood on hand at a very reduced price. GROCERIES of every description may also be had at fair prices.

August 24.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Hill, dec'd, are requested to meet the subscriber at Knigsmark's Tavern, in Smithfield, on the 22d of September next, for the purpose of settling their accounts.—Those who fail to comply with this request will not receive any longer indulgence. Those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in properly attested for settlement.

BARTON CAMPBELL, Adm'or.

Berkeley County, Aug. 31.

BLANK BONDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

A VALUABLE FARM

FOR SALE.

KNOWN by the name of BR. RYHILL, situated in Jefferson county, Va. containing about 310 acres, one third of which is prime timber, the residue in a productive state of cultivation.—The improvements are a good stone dwelling, with other out houses.—The above farm has adjoining the lands of John Sinclair and col. Griffin (lately sold seven miles from Charlestown and six from Battle Town). The terms may be known by applying to Mrs. Mercy Wagon, on the premises, or to H. SHIL WILLIAMSON.

Harpers Ferry, Aug. 10.

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 the 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 complete the building.

July 27.

Make haste and return that which is not your own.

BENJAMIN B. STRIDER lost a Red Morocco Pocket Book last October, in Shepherd's Town, which had a certain sum of money in, one fifty dollar note, and several smaller notes, which was found by a certain Person, and I have good grounds for suspicion, which money should be returned to Benjamin B. Strider, as I am determined to make the person known to Mr. Strider, if in case it is not returned in a short time, for I cannot harbor such secrets in my breast to wear out my eyes, unless the holder is determined not to return the money. I shall make it known to Mr. Strider, in Smithfield, and he may expose the person to shame by compelling him to give it up, as I shall be his firm witness against the holder. I beg leave of Mr. Strider, to grant in the next weeks Repository, that the money may be recovered of the person without any enquiries on the affair, and no questions asked.

A friend to Mr. Benjamin B. Strider, and the holder of his property.

August 31.

BOOKS.

R. Worthington

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

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|------------------------|------------------------|
| FAMILY BIBLES, | De Witt's do. |
| Davis Sermons, | Zimmerman on National |
| Wat's do. | Pride, |
| Hunt's do. | Southern Sweetened, |
| Christ's Resurrection, | Mrs. Grant on Educa- |
| Asa, | tion, &c. |
| Rise and Progress in | Hamilton on do. |
| Religion, | Comstock on do. |
| Practical Piety, | Femate Friend, |
| Common Prayer, | Seneca's Moral, |
| Worship's Prayer, | Religious Curiosity, |
| Faber on the Spirit, | Idly's do. |
| Open on the Spirit, | Smith's Wealth of Na- |
| Owen's Spiritual mind, | tions, |
| Watts on the Passions, | Watts on the Passions, |
| Elements of Morality, | Elements of Morality, |
| T. P. on the Seasons, | T. P. on the Seasons, |
| Secretary, | Secretary, |
| Campbell's Poems, | Campbell's Poems, |
| Park's Travels, | Park's Travels, |
| Glass's Journal, | Glass's Journal, |
| Simon on the Luxury, | Simon on the Luxury, |
| Triumph of Faith, | Triumph of Faith, |
| S. S. on the Island, | S. S. on the Island, |
| Oliver on Purley, | Oliver on Purley, |
| Constitutions, | Constitutions, |
| Williamson on Climate, | Williamson on Climate, |
| Johnson's Dictionary, | Johnson's Dictionary, |
| Walker's do. | Walker's do. |
| American Orator, | American Orator, |
| Natural History, | Natural History, |
| History of America, | History of America, |
| Morse's Geography, | Morse's Geography, |
| Goldsmith's England, | Goldsmith's England, |
| Succession of the | Succession of the |
| Lessons for Young Per- | Lessons for Young Per- |
| sons, | sons, |
| Murray's Introduction, | Murray's Introduction, |
| Keel, | Keel, |
| Exercises, | Exercises, |
| Sequel, | Sequel, |
| Grammar, | Grammar, |
| Friend's Algebra, | Friend's Algebra, |
| Schoolmaster's Assis- | Schoolmaster's Assis- |
| ants, | ants, |
| Spelling Books, | Spelling Books, |
| Primer's, | Primer's, |
| Barton's Cullen, | Barton's Cullen, |
| Bell's Dissections, | Bell's Dissections, |
| Home on Uicers, | Home on Uicers, |
| Johnson on Cancer, | Johnson on Cancer, |
| Banders on Uicer, | Banders on Uicer, |
| Sense on Fevers, | Sense on Fevers, |
| New System of Chemis- | New System of Chemis- |
| try, | try, |
| Scoufield on Cow Pox, | Scoufield on Cow Pox, |
| Haiden's of Waraw, | Haiden's of Waraw, |
| Frisman Shandy's, | Frisman Shandy's, |
| Scottish Chiefs, | Scottish Chiefs, |
| Re-Cluse of Norway, | Re-Cluse of Norway, |
| Isakby, | Isakby, |
| Sandford and Merton. | Sandford and Merton. |

Also, Sincere Christian, Divine Poems & Essays, Christian Martyrdom, Great Interest, Register of Arie, Life of Washington, Life of Franklin, Lee, Eaton, Hester Ann Rogers, Johnson, Maltheus on Revolution, Curran's Speeches, Erskine's do, Chase's Trial, British Spy, Junius's Letters,

Friend's Pious Recollections, Sincere Christian, Divine Poems & Essays, Christian Martyrdom, Great Interest, Register of Arie, Life of Washington, Life of Franklin, Lee, Eaton, Hester Ann Rogers, Johnson, Maltheus on Revolution, Curran's Speeches, Erskine's do, Chase's Trial, British Spy, Junius's Letters,

Blank Books, Slates and Pencils, Large and common Writing Paper—Letter doing—Sealing Wax—Waters—English Quills—Send—Ink Stands, Sand Boxes, Red and Black Ink, Letter Lead Pencils, &c. &c. all of which are offered on the lowest terms. Charlestown, July 27.

Five Dollars Reward.

Strayed away from the farm of Major Andrew Waggoner, 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, seen on the forehead, one of his hock joints, high up 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.

Cheaper and Cheaper!

FOR SALE.

JOHN CARLILE Has just received and now opening a large supply of GOODS, Containing almost every article that can be obtained on fair terms, and they will be sold off very low for cash.

Come and see, judge for yourselves.

The following are a small part of his assortment, Superfine and second Cloth, assorted colours, Cassimers, Princes Courts, Stockingues and Cassinets, Corals, Thicksetts and Veivets, Calicoes, dress and undress, Curtain calicoes, fine and super, Cotton and worsted Hoses, Blue, red, green, yellow, and black cambric muslins, Leavine, elegant for Ladies dresses, Gingham, plain and cross hatched silk ditto, Vestings, almost every kind and colour, Elegant parasols and umbrellas, Bombazines, fine and coarse, Irish Linens of almost every price and quality, Jaconets, Leno, and muslins of every kind, Elegant lace handkerchiefs, the newest fashion, Chip and straw bonnets, a new fashion, A large quantity of domestic Muslins, Morocco Shoes, second quality and mixed shoes.

Men's coarse and fine leather shoes and pumps, Madras and other handkerchiefs, Cotton shawls and handkerchiefs, Irish sheeting and other low priced linens,

HARDWARE,

Such as hand saws, bat plate and low, Hand saws, mill saw and other files, and a large assortment of new pattern bridge bits, and a large assortment of Knives and forks, penknives and cutting knives, Wrought and cut nails,

AND ALMOST EVERY KIND OF GROCERIES,

WINE, SPIRITS, &c. &c. &c. He returns his sincere thanks to the public generally for their past favours, and will feel happy in compensating them with CHEAP GOODS. Charlestown, August 22, 1815.

Robert Worthington,

HAS RECEIVED A VERY LARGE SUPPLY OF CHOICE GOODS,

Among which are the following, viz.

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| ELEGANT LACED SHAWLS, VEILS AND HANDKERCHIEFS, |
| BLACK AND WHITE GRAPES, FIGURED, DAMASK AND PLAIN SILK SHAWLS, |
| ELEGANT BRIBONS, 4-4 and 6-4 CAMBRICK, JACONET, LENO, GINGHAMS, MILLS, AND YANTRY MUSLINS, DARK AND LIGHT PLAIN AND PLaid GINGHAMS, |
| FINE DRESSED AND UNDRESSED FANCY AND MORNING GALL OES, DIMITIES, LIGHT LINENS, SHEETINGS, |
| TABLE AND TOWEL DIAPERS, MARSEILLES & ROYAL RIBBED VESTING, COTTON CASSIMERE, NANKENS, SUEZING CAMBRICKS, |
| DOMESTIC SHIRTS & PLAIN COTTONS, BOMBROZETS, of almost every colour, KENTING, MUSLIN SHAWLS & HANKIES, SILK AND COTTON HOSIERY, KID AND SILK GLOVES, |
| ELEGANT FANS, SILK AND COTTON DRAW BONNETS, CORDS AND VELVETS, SUPERFINE CLOTHS & CASSIMERE, BLUE, BLACK, CLARET, DRAB & GREY STOCKING, |
| SUSANNE—TWILIGD GRAYATS, FANCY TRIMMINGS, FOR DRESSES, SILK BUTTONS, A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF GIRLS & LADIES SHOES, FINE AND WOOL HATS, |

Together with a general assortment of Hardware, Cutlery and Saddletry,

AND A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES,

ALSO, THE FOLLOWING LIQUORS, MADEIRA, PORT, LISBON AND MALAGA WINES—CLARET—COGNAC AND FRENCH BRANDY—SPIRITS—HOLLAND AND COUNTRY GIN, and WHISKEY—LIQUEURS, CHINA GLASS, QUEENS, STONE, WOODEN AND POTTER'S WARE—PAINTS and MEDICINES, with almost every other article that the inhabitant 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.

PAINTS.

1000 lb. White Lead, both of a very superior quality, do. } rior quality. Venetian Red, Spanish White, Spanish Bluing, Yellow Ochre, Stone Ochre, Verdigrise, Patent Green, Patent Yellow, Umber, King's Yellow, Vermillion, Rose Pink, Prussian Blue, together with many others.

—ALSO—

THE FOLLOWING DYE STUFFS, Log-wood, Madder, Fustic, Indigo, Alum, Iron, Copperas, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

R. WORTHINGTON.

Charlestown, Aug. 17.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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 arrears are paid. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for non-subscribers for one dollar; and 25 cents for every subsequent publication, and when not particularly directed to the contrary, will be inserted until sold, and charged accordingly. Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their arrears, if they pay them before the 1st of the month. All Communications addressed to the Editor must be post paid.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE report, that Napoleon has cast himself upon the honor of Great Britain. This is the third time within the term of one century, that England has given shelter to a Corsican hero; it is to be hoped that the event will not be the utter extinction of the reputation of the last, as of the first, who by departing from their military hopes, were led to abandon that reputation which may belong to every condition of human existence. Theodore was of the country of Mark, from which his family removed to France. In France he was born, and was in the service of the Prince Regent; was afterwards in the service of Charles XII. of Sweden, and in his negotiations was in Spain, at the Hague, and in England, and was allied to the interest of the pretender. In a plot he was discovered, and took refuge in Holland, and returned to Sweden. Upon the death of Charles XII. he went to France and was concerned with Law in the Mississippi scheme. He afterwards went to Florence, and became acquainted with the Island of Corsica. He interested himself in their cause, and gained favors for the Corsicans from the German Princes. His liberality gained favor, and at length the offer of the crown. The acceptance was deliberate, but it was not approved by Christian Princes. He applied to the Porte, but whatever was the aid, the Genoese gained great advantages against the Corsicans. In March, 1736, he appeared with succors, and amidst the acclamations of the people he was received as Theodore our King, and liberty forever. Much is said of his talents, but his power was soon annihilated, and he took leave of his kingdom, and reached England. His conduct in the Fleet prior, and in the prison of the King's Bench, has been condemned, but his escape he did not effect, and he had his melancholy exit in Westminster, 11th December, 1755.

From B. well we have an account of a still later period, and it was read with great interest by the present generation, and the commencement of our valuation. The hero of this period, Pascal Paoli, was of superior character to the King we have mentioned, and his history is valuable, not only as a military genius, but of a mind capable of affording the laws of a wise policy to the people he could govern. The figure of this hero was viewed with much favor, and adorned the walls of many apartments at the time of the American revolution. Mr. Boswell has given us his first interview with this great man, and it cannot be read without interest.—We can give only a few circumstances. After saying that his expectations had been greatly raised by conversation with all sorts of people, he observed he had the strongest desire to see so exalted a character, then supported with the warmest effusions of a people who had every hope from his complete and well-ordered democracy. Says Mr. Boswell, "I found him alone, and was struck with his appearance. He was tall, strong and well made; of a fair complexion, a sensible, free, and open countenance, a manly and noble carriage.—He was then in his fortieth year. He was dressed in green and gold. He was polite, but very reserved. I had stood in the presence of many a prince, but I had never had such a trial as in the presence of Paoli." At length I ventured to address him. "Sir, I am upon my travels, and have lately visited Rome. I am come from seeing the ruins of one brave and free people. I now see the rise of another." He replied graciously, Corsica could not extend its empire, but Corsica may be a very happy country. After the confidence had been engaged, which must at first be denied by a man

in continual danger from treachery and assassination, the general talked a great deal on history and on literature. I soon perceived that he was a fine classical scholar, that his mind was enriched with a variety of knowledge, and that his conversation was instructing and entertaining. Before dinner he had spoken French. He now spoke Italian, in which he is very eloquent."

We will now take the history of the event which obliged him to find a retreat in England. We shall guide ourselves by La Cretelle, whose history of France in the eighteenth century has already passed to a third edition. The alliance of Genoa with France did not procure the advantages to the Genoese they proposed. In the month of May, 1768, Europe learnt with surprise, that by a treaty the Genoese had ceded the Island of Corsica to France. It was, however, known to be a cession that was conditional, but it was still doubtful whether this was not a policy to prevent the resentment of the English. The King of France, however, did not delay to take the title of King of Corsica.—The Corsicans resented the artifices by which they had been deceived, and the English by artifices urged that resentment which had been so justly expressed. Marquis Chauvelin landed with French forces to ensure the conquest, and the talents of Paoli were displayed in his repulse. In France the conquest of Corsica was represented as foolish as it was expensive, and the expense already had been enormous. It cost also France a maritime war with England. The celebrated Duke de Choiseul persisted in the policy, and urged the maintenance of French power in the Island to prevent the English from another Gibraltar, and to ensure the supplies from Corsica which could no longer be obtained from Canada. Chauvelin was recalled, and Gen. Marbeuf drove the Corsicans to their mountains. Count de Vaux reinforced him, and the English did not afford the succors the Corsicans expected. Paoli, who had encouraged the hopes of these succors, after flying from post to post, was obliged to take refuge in England, and the Duke de Choiseul had the honor of giving a province to France, and was congratulated as having humbled the pride of England.

The French attribute this inactivity of England to the troubles arising in their colonies of North America, and to the apprehensions even at this time that such an alliance would be formed between France and these colonies as eventually happened, with the loss of their best American possessions. Upon this subject we cannot refuse to notice the character, which Paoli's policy would have given to the Island of Corsica. In forming his laws, he had conceived the design of inviting the great Rousseau to his assistance. Voltaire endeavored to give the air of ridicule to the invitation, and Paoli told Mr. Boswell that he had been informed of this measure, and had written to Rousseau to prevent any fear of any thing, but the best purposes of his invitation. The high opinion he had of Rousseau's talents, which had risen to admiration, will discover that he had not overlooked the works which were then read with great enthusiasm on the greatest points of the social compact, and the greatest designs of education and liberty. It was not in the power of Paoli to accomplish his designs, though he had introduced all the great outlines of his plan, which are read to inspire the most favorable sentiments of his design, and the most honorable regard of his understanding. When he reached England he was honored as a friend to liberty, and the following is one of the stanzas preserved as a tribute to his virtue and patriotism:

"Warrior, whose heart averse to blood, Still triumphs in a nation's good; Statesman whose frown, with terrors spread, Roll thunder on corruption's head; Whose smile is virtue's shield; Sage, who sate with watchful zeal, Unruffled plan't the public weal, In council and the field! Teach polish'd Britain to be free; Teach her to think, to act like thee. Like the softer bands of concord prove, And all her generous sons imbibe their country's love."

We wish not to follow this hero further. The incidents of his life are variously reported; but the glory which surrounded his prosperity was seen in his

native island. Reproached as the duke de Choiseul was with the expenses of the war in Corsica, he left a favorable opinion of his economy, and the French continue to declare, though boundless in private expenses, that, in eleven years of his ministry, since the duke of Sully, he had saved more by his economy, than any other minister, a sum amounting to 220 millions of livres, in defiance of every thing which his liberality and open temper had caused him to expend, as an indulgence to his own propensities, rather than as a tribute to the public happiness.

Little did we expect that in the history of one generation, a third hero from the same island would have the same refuge. We hope, should the life of Napoleon be preserved, it will not be contrasted with his former greatness. That he will be as great in his private virtues as he has been conspicuous for his military genius, and his boundless energies for the glory of France. Had his predecessors in the same race ceased to exist, when they retired from the scenes of their greatness, they would have left a noble name. The English are not insensible of the triumph they gained, and as upon another occasion they have left the world to exclaim in the language of Father Paul of Venice, "if England does not conquer herself, she will never be conquered."

PICTURES IN PARIS.

In spite of all the paternal measures taken by the Anglo-Prussian police of Paris, it appears that even they have not been successful in their efforts to prevent the people of that city from giving vent to the filial feelings, which the paternal conduct of their pious king, raises in their grateful bosoms.—In the midst of bayonets, placards are stuck up; and as soon as taken down, are replaced by some fresh caricatures; among others, the following have attracted much attention.—One is called

LES REVENANTS.*

On the foreground of the right side appears a single man without arms, dressed in a grey surtout, followed by a few grenadiers, with their firelocks slung over shoulders en bandouliere, and surrounded by an immense number of citizens, reading the air with the cries of long live the man of our choice—glory to the founder of our laws—the friend of the sciences, the pride of his country.

In the back ground on the left side you discover in the perspective, a clumsy, heavy, human figure, dressed in old royal robes, soiled and torn, a figure like an inverted pot de chambre ornamented with faded flowers, covers his head, preceded by thousands of bayonets, scourges, and knouts, menacing the people; who appear to cover their eyes, and retire with horror.

In the middle ground on the front; appears a majestic woman, attired in mourning; her dejected countenance announces the most profound sorrow; in turning indignantly her back on the left side of the picture, she looks with scorn towards the armed group; she holds in the right hand a pair of scales, in one of the basons of which appears blood; and from her left hand hangs down a scroll, upon which is written—France weighing the amount of French blood, which her desire to become free and commercial has cost her.

Another bears this inscription—

"Modern St. Barthelemi, according to the accelerating advancement of knowledge."—Vide ROYAL CHARTER.

The scene represents a field of battle. On the foreground appears immense columns of foreign troops, in the act of charging corps of French troops; all the roads, woods, mountains, are strongly fortified; every thing indicates the greatest bustle and confusion.

At a very great distance is faintly discovered, upon a baggage wagon, an old crippled gentleman leaning upon a crutch, supported by a Scots Highlander, with his naked legs and petticoat; and an English ship's boatswain, who appears to use his whistle; the old gentleman feebly brandishes an old rusty rapier, saying to himself, "ah, if I was not frightened!" and in the meantime, he cries as loud as he can, "my lord, kill, kill, those rebels, kill them, my lord, I shall be very grateful to you; don't spare them, I

* The returned—or restored.

must have a throne; kill, kill, and then I'll follow you—but I must take care that none of my own family be seen in cutting the throats of the French—kill them, for they are your natural enemies as well as mine."

THE SELECTED VICTIMS.

Henry Blaney, an Irishman by birth but 14 years a citizen of the United States, has lately returned to N. York. This brief narrative of facts is taken from his statement.

Blaney was taken prisoner at Queenstown, and was one of the 25 men transported to England to be executed for treason, (on the absurd ground of perpetual allegiance) in fighting for America, his adopted country. Of the 25, however, Abraham Fulson, though designated as an Irishman, was a native of the United States—but having on some occasion at Montreal or Quebec, feigned himself to be an European in order to recommend himself to the friendship of an Irish resident in Canada, that pretence was used against him, when he was placed among the number of 'decimated.'

On the passage from Quebec to England, they were kept on half allowance, constantly abused, and threatened with being thrown overboard. At the Norw, they were kept during the mouths of January and February, forced to remain on deck without clothes the whole day, and to lie without hammock or blanket thro' the

individuals at whose houses they are lodged. The officers are to maintain themselves at their own expense; the soldiers will receive provisions at the regular stores. The inhabitants will only have to furnish, henceforth, lodgings to the Austrian troops.

The declaration of England, which replaces us in respect to that nation, in the state of peace in which we were before the 20th of March last, has inspired the greatest confidence in the generous intentions of the allied sovereigns.—We hope that the noble effort of England to cause to cease the evils which she already sought to render as light as possible, will be completely, imitated on the continent; and that the measures ordained to regulate the charges of the war will be followed by measures to lessen them. The interests of the farmer & the mechanic, are without doubt, in the eyes of the powers allied to the king of France, as precious as those of the merchant.—Every thing announces that this wish will be fulfilled in a few days. It is said that M. Carnot has retired to Switzerland.

The Prussian troops have quitted Orleans and the environs for the purpose of advancing.

The 3d of Aug. is the birth day of the king of Prussia. His Majesty will on that day enter his 46th year.

Gen. Clause, whose flight has been announced in many papers, and his arrest by others, was still at Bordeaux on the 25th inst.

The French army is concentrating in Berry and Auvergne. The head quarters is at Bourges.

The roads of Burgundy are covered with the allied troops.

It appears that in Auvergne there prevails great agitation of mind; that the country people are so badly disposed, so inclined to revolutionary troubles and disorders, that the old nobles and the rich take the precaution of retiring to the cities.

The corps of Gen. Excelmans is cantoned in the arrondissement of Rion. He has a considerable park of artillery.

Many letters announce, that much pillage has been committed in the city of Nismes and in the other parts of Provence.—More than 30 houses, mostly belonging to the rich merchants, have been destroyed in the city of Nismes, since the city guard, the gendarmery and the troops of the line have been disarmed.

More than 80,000 white flags are flying from the windows and other places in the city of Bordeaux. On the 24th at the theatre of that city, they made a bonfire of the tricolor flag.

Cardinal Fesch and Madame Letitia, (Bonaparte's mother) were on the 23d at Bourges, (Ain), and left it the next day. Cardinal Maury has been imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo; he is accused of intrigues connected with late events.

ALEXON, July 25.—A party of 400 Prussian cavalry have entered here, and demanded forthwith the sum of 400,000 francs.

SOISSONS, July 27.—For some days past the Russian videttes have advanced very near this city. Our garrison is about 4000 men.—The white flag is constantly flying on our public edifices. It appears that our commander is determined not to yield the place to the allies but in the last extremity.

NEVERS, July 24.—Our city is occupied by the Austrians. We are overwhelmed by requisitions of all kinds.

BLOIS, July 23.—Our city and its environs, have been disarmed by the Prussian troops.

TOULON, July 24.—This morning all the military and civil officers of the marine at this port, have addressed a respectful letter of submission to the king. The white flag has been hoisted and the English squadron which was in sight of the port saluted the flag as soon as they saw it flying on the forts and batteries.

TOULOUSE, July 24.—His R. H. the duke d'Angoulême, arrived yesterday in this city at 3 o'clock, P. M. in the midst of the acclamations of an immense multitude, intoxicated with the happiness of possessing him again. The presence of the prince so ardently beloved by his people, raised their enthusiasm to its height.

PARIS, July 23.—There is a report of the arrival of the empresses of Russia and Austria at Paris.

The papers announce that peace was signed yesterday or the day before. We cannot yet confirm the pleasing news.

It has also been announced that the Vendean have joined the army of the Loire. This news is positively denied by a declaration of the Vendean chiefs, dated at Beaupreux, the 19th inst.

Marshal Bruce has, it is said, retired to Toulon, where he awaits the orders of the King.

The King has issued a decree on the

21st inst. ordering the arrest and delivery to the councils of war, to be judged according to military law, of all general officers and military commanders of departments and cities who have repressed or shall repress by violence or force of arms, the expressions of fidelity of the people towards his Majesty.

LAON, June 24.

The following are some new details respecting the fatal day of the 18th, and the rout of our army.

Bonaparte had been extremely ill served by his spies, or rather he had been completely deceived by their reports. They had represented the entrenched position of the army, as easy to be carried—on the other side the Duke of Wellington like an able general had kept in reserve considerable corps of which Bonaparte did not even suspect the existence. The chief of the French army had ordered gen. Guilleminot, commander of the extreme left to support himself upon a little wood in the front of the forest of Soigne; when we were about searching the wood with tirailleurs, they immediately discovered that 25 English battalions, with 500 horse and 24 pieces of cannon, were concealed behind the curtain formed by the woods and hills; that force overwhelmed our left, and was able at any moment to envelope it. Notwithstanding all the prudence that could be employed in that unfortunate predicament, the corps forming our extreme left, could not avoid its fate, and saw itself at the close of day surrounded or dispersed by forces infinitely superior, which crushed it, and which did not cease all night to pursue its wrecks.

The attack of the centre was dictated by an extreme temerity: Bonaparte there sacrificed one corps after another; imolated above all the cuirassiers and lancers without any advantage; he remained all the time upon an elevated spot of ground surrounded by his suit, and waving a little tri-colored flag. At last he caused the guard to advance, and threw himself into one of the carriages, always with the flag in his hand. The old guard chiefly perished under the shot of the enemy; and the English cavalry, scouring the field of battle found scattered platoons which refused to surrender, and some of whom shot each other rather than die in the hands of the enemy. The young guard fought with equal valor; but that which is named the middle (moyenne) experienced a defeat as prompt as it was perfect. From the instant when the Prussian column, of the march of which Bonaparte was ignorant, began to take us in flank, the terrible cry of *save qui peut* never ceased to resound from rank to rank. Several superior officers, among others the adjutant Mellinet exerted themselves to make a halt with the battalions last disorganized; but the enemy's cavalry, in immense numbers, overwhelmed us on all sides. The next day the soldiers dispersed themselves in large parties among the forests to regain their own habitations. All the way from Avesnes to Marle the frightened villagers had abandoned their dwellings, and retired into the woods with their cattle. The English have treated our wounded with much generosity. The national guards, which escorted to the environs of Avesnes a column of prisoners, have been simply disarmed by a Prussian corps, and afterwards sent home.

From late London Papers.

KENT ASSIZES—MADSTONE, July 18.

HOYS V EDMOLDS.

This was a whimsical case of an action against a young lady for a poetical libel.—The plaintiff was an attorney, residing at Margate, and the defendant a young girl of 20, the daughter of an innkeeper at the same place. What the cause of quarrel was did not distinctly appear in evidence; but the father of the defendant had been employed as clerk of the works at the pier, and the plaintiff had also been employed at the same works under the late act of parliament.

It was stated by Mr. Marryatt, that the libel complained of was but one among many during the last twelve months.—There were three read in evidence which it appeared, had been placarded about the town, and of which duplicates had been sent to the plaintiff. The one related to a suit conducted by the plaintiff, respecting a lime kiln, which he had professionally prosecuted as a nuisance, and in which he failed. This was a doggerel copy of verses, imputing to him a consultation with the devil to remove the kiln, in which attempt he was beaten. It was nailed up on the lamp posts, accompanied by a caricature of the Devil and himself in consultation, but that he was knocked on the head by a witch—in the caricature is a bed which falling on his head.

Another represented him and the devil filling the organ pipes of the church with sand, and a doggerel describing that he did so. A third was a history of his stealing an iron roller.

Two witnesses were called to prove the hand-writing; and after a speech for the defendant from serjeant Best, the jury found the defendant guilty. Damages 10 pounds.

Quakers.—We find, from three registers of the Society of Friends, that as a consequence of their exemplary temperance and steady conduct, half of their born live to 70 years of age; whereas Dr. Price tells us, that of the general population of London, half the born live only 21.4 years; and also that among the Friends 1 in 10 arrive at 30 years of age, but of the general population of London only 1 in 40. Never did a more powerful argument support the practice of virtue.

Mr. West's picture.—The public are respectfully informed, that the first picture of our Saviour, healing the blind and the lame in the temple, which Mr. West intended to have presented to the Pennsylvania Hospital at Philadelphia, but which at the earnest request of several noblemen and gentlemen of the British Institution, who were desirous of possessing it to place in their Gallery of Paintings, by British artists, Mr. West, therefore, at their solicitation, and being anxious at all times to assist every way in his power, the elevation of the arts in this country, granted them the picture for that particular purpose, on condition that he was to paint another on the same subject for the hospital.

This second picture Mr. West has now finished, with some alteration and additional characters, such as the *Demoniac and his relatives*, &c., which picture is now placed with that of *Christ Rejected*, at No. 135, Pall Mall, where it will continue all the summer, that the public may have the opportunity of viewing it before it is sent to Philadelphia.

Good country wit.—"I think," said a facetious farmer, "that I should make a tolerable parliament man, I am frequently using their sort of language. To-day I received two bills from two of my creditors, accompanied with requests for immediate payment. One of the bills I ordered to be laid on the table, and the other to be read that day six months."

DEATH OF THE INDIAN PROPHET.

Onondaga, August 23.

Died, at the Onondaga Castle, on Sunday last, one of the chiefs of the Alleganians, well known through this country as the Indian Prophet.—Those who have been acquainted with the influence which this man's preaching has had upon the conduct of the Six Nations (the Oneidas excepted) cannot but look upon his death as a sincere dispensation of Divine Providence. We think that a short biographical sketch of this extraordinary man cannot be unacceptable to the public.

During the first 50 years of his life he was remarkable only for his stupidity and beastly sordid drunkenness. About 13 years ago, while lighting his pipe, he suddenly fell back upon his bunk, upon which he was then sitting, and continued in a state of insensibility for 6 or 8 hours; his family supposing him dead, had made preparations for laying him out, and while in the act of removing him from his bunk, he revived. His first words were, "don't be alarmed, I have seen Heaven—call the nation together that I may tell them what I have seen and heard."—The nation having assembled at his house, he informed them he had seen four beautiful young men who had been sent from Heaven by the Great Spirit, and who thus addressed him—"The Great Spirit is angry with you, and all the red men, and unless you immediately refrain from drunkenness, lying, stealing, &c. you will never enter that beautiful place which we will now show you."—He stated that he was then conducted by these young men to the gate of Heaven, which was opened, but he was not allowed to enter; that was more beautiful than any thing they could conceive of, or he describe; and that the inhabitants appeared to be perfectly happy; that he was suffered to remain there three or four hours, and was then re-conducted by the same young men, who, on taking their leave, promised they would visit him yearly, and commanded him to inform all other Indians what he had seen and heard. He immediately visited the different tribes of Indians in the western part of the states, the Oneidas excepted. They all put the most implicit faith in what he told them, and revered him as a Prophet. The consequence has been, that from a filthy, lazy, drunken, wretched set of beings, they have become a cleanly, industrious, sober and happy

people. The Prophet has continued, as he says, to receive regular annual visits from these heavenly messengers, immediately after which, he, in his turn, visited the different tribes. He was on one of these annual visits at the time of his decease.

It will be proper to observe, that he was called the *peace Prophet*, in contradistinction to the brother of Tecumseh, who was called the *war Prophet*.

New York, Sept. 12.

Yesterday our citizens were highly gratified by the appearance of the Steam Frigate *Fulton* in motion. At an early hour the *Fulton* got under way from Corlear's Hook, and passed down the East River with great majesty.—When off the battery she fired a national salute, which was returned by Fort Columbus, on Governor's Island. She then proceeded to Sandy Hook, and returned to the city about sunset. Among the gentlemen on board during the excursion, were his excellency Albert Gallatin, Esq; His honor the Mayor; several members of the corporation; and many others, all of whom, we understand, were pleased with the performances of the *Fulton*, beyond their most sanguine expectations.

The United States frigate *Java*, Commodore Perry, came up to the city yesterday about sunset. In passing Fort Columbus she fired a national salute. The *Java* is one of the most elegant frigates we ever beheld.

The Ex King of Spain, who arrived in this city about a fortnight since from France, has reported himself to our Mayor, as *Joseph Bonaparte*, and claimed the protection of the constituted authorities. King Joseph left this city for Philadelphia, on Sunday last, in a private carriage.—N. T. Gaz.

[He has since passed through Baltimore.]

Philad. Press.

Spanish Dollars bear now, in Philadelphia, a premium of 17 per cent.—In Boston they are like Murtogh Delany's muton—no price at all at all.—Aurora.

Capture of Ceylon.—By the arrival at Alexandria of the ship *America*, Luckett, intelligence has been received of the capture of the island of Ceylon. This information, was communicated to capt. L. on the 27th July, by the British frigate *Niger*, 40 days from the East Indies, bound to England. The *Niger* had on board the crown and throne of the king of Ceylon, valued at eight millions sterling. The island was captured by the English after a hard fought action, in which the British lost two general officers and many men.

The commander of the *Niger* stated, that the American privateers had been very numerous in the East Indies.

HALIFAX PAPERS.

We were yesterday favoured with Halifax papers to the 25th ult. In the *Acadian Recorder* of the 25th, we find the following paragraph.

"A letter from Carthage, dated July 15, 1815, states, that several officers of the American army had been seized by the Alcaldes, among whom were Col. Boerster, Capt. Wilkinson, and a Lt. Ryan. It appears that they had imprudently disclosed their intention of joining the Patriots to a party of Royalists, by mistake. Some private letters were found among their papers directed to their friends in New-York and Baltimore, which requested them to give up the idea of arriving at either fortune or fame in the revolutionized colonies of Spain. They were sent in chains on board the *S. Idrophos*, then in the harbor.—Prices of ammunition and implements of war were merely nominal."

Bost. Pat.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

A CASE IN POINT.

Frequent enquiry has been made, what should be done with Bonaparte? His surrender to one of the allies is supposed by some writers to put him at the mercy of the whole body. I have in recollection that Lord Rawden had ordered the execution of Col. Haines at Charleston for a breach of parole. The truth in that case was, that there was no breach of parole; yet Col. Haines was executed notwithstanding the intercession of a vast number of ladies and gentlemen.

Congress ordered that if ever Lord Rawden, now Earl Moira, Governor General of India, should fall into their power, he should be given up to the maulcher for execution upon being identified.

Rawden was captured in an English frigate by the fleet under the command

of Commodore de Grasse and brought by that fleet into the Chesapeake at the time that a combined attack was about to be made upon Lord Cornwallis, at York and Gloucester.

As soon as it was known at the lines, that Rawden was captured, General Washington demanded of the French navy to deliver him up to him for execution. A delay took place of a few hours, in which time Lord Rawden was sent off for France, and the humanity of De Grasse saved his life, for Washington claimed the victim for a just retaliation. Allied powers at France and America were at that period, yet France screened Rawden from a public execution—now, shall then Britain give up Bonaparte to her allies?

An old Revolutionary Soldier.

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BALTIMORE BANKS.

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JAMES CRAWFORD.

Sept. 21. [3 w.

raising the tide to an almost unprecedented height; all the wharves including those which had hitherto been deemed above the reach of the tide, were inundated almost up to Wide Water street. Much confusion consequently ensued in those warehouses having their lower floors level with the ground, as the water rose with such rapidity that the damageable articles could with difficulty be removed out of its reach in time to save them. But little comparative injury however has been sustained in the town or harbor from the strife of the elements. Some trees and fences have been blown down, but will be put off with but little trouble. We are as yet unable to give any accurate account of the damage sustained by the shipping below, the statements of several persons who have come up differing materially. It appears however that the British ship *Hemlock*, which dropped down on Friday last, was driven on the bar at the mouth of Nonamond river; a schooner and a ship were drove ashore on New Island, and since the tide has subsided, remain nearly high and dry, and a passenger-boat, which was driven ashore on New Island, and drifted over towards Newport News. There were a number of single vessels, all bound out, and fears are entertained that they could not survive the fury of the storm.

We learn by a pilot who came over from Hampton yesterday, that the Pilot Boat *Itam* of Hampton, fell in with two schooners, on Sunday to the Southward of the Capes, both bottom up; one of them was ascertained to be the *Petty Auger* President of New York, the other was a long back schooner, with a white moulding supposed from her hull to belong to *Holmdene*.

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, SEPTEMBER 21.

INTERNAL TAXES.

It is satisfactory to learn and we feel pleasure in communicating the information, that no intention is entertained of continuing the internal taxes, but that on the contrary, among the first business brought before Congress, will be their repeal. The republican party that repealed the internal taxes imposed by the Federalists in peace, will not hesitate to repeal those of the war, so soon as the necessity for imposing them ceases.

Lexington, Ky. August 28.

A gentleman, who has just arrived from St. Louis, informs us, that a treaty of peace has been negotiated with the hostile tribes of Indians in that quarter, and that depredations on the frontiers had ceased. Col. Miller's regiment was ordered to Detroit, and is to be replaced by the one commanded by Col. Nicholas.

Pittsburg, Sept. 2.

By the arrival of a gentleman in this place direct from Detroit, we have intelligence from that place to the effect, that the expedition to Chicago and Green-bush has been postponed by gen. Brown until the next season.—The Indian treaty would commence about the 25th. The various tribes were collecting at Detroit and its vicinity, and no doubt was entertained but that every thing would be amicably adjusted. Gov. Cass enjoys the confidence of the people of the territory, and his management of the Indian department is such as to do justice to the government, and at the same time inspire the hostile tribes with a high sense of our generosity and magnanimity. Under his direction, the affairs of the territory have assumed a pleasing aspect; trade and business are rapidly reviving; and confidence reposed, once more, in the public functionaries.

BOSTON, SEPT. 12

ENGLISH PAPERS.

By the brig *William-Henry*, which arrived yesterday from Bristol, England, we were favoured with London papers to the evening of the 26th of July.

LONDON, JULY 26.

A Mail arrived from Hamburg last night, but excepting a letter from the neighborhood of Paris, dated the 5th inst. it brought nothing worthy of notice. The letter alluded to, states, that the property of Mayors who have been active for BONAPARTE is to be sequestered, as also that of all the inhabitants who do not return in eight days to their habitations; the sequestered property to form a military fund, and to indemnify other inhabitants for sacrifices and requisitions. The Allied Armies are to be maintained, clothed, paid, and armed at the expense of the enemy's country, and the following articles required from the occupied provinces:—150,000 pair shoes, 150,000 coats, 40,000 pair of boots 150,000 cloaks, 150,000 pair of breeches, 150,000 pair of gaiters, 150,000 stocks, 150,000 leather caps, 100,000 kettles and drinking vessels, 100,000 horse shoes, 300,000 horses, half saddle, half draught horses, and 4,000,000 of francs, to make good the arrears of pay.

NORFOLK, SEPT. 6.

A tremendous gale was experienced here on Monday last; it commenced about 11 o'clock on Sunday night from N. East, and continued with increasing violence until 2 o'clock the next day, when it gradually subsided. It had the effect of

of Commodore de Grasse and brought by that fleet into the Chesapeake at the time that a combined attack was about to be made upon Lord Cornwallis, at York and Gloucester.

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JAMES CRAWFORD.

Sept. 21. [3 w.

Extract of a letter, dated Paris, 10th Aug. 1814.

"We have been these two days past in the greatest consternation, for the life of our sovereign, his majesty having attempted to command the *consuets* of the national guards, at the grand parade on the Carrouse, fainted himself so much that he was seized by a violent attack of gout, which proved nearly fatal; his majesty was nursed next day. Public prayers were ordered immediately, his church was full day and night. God, in his mercy, has been pleased to restore health to our beloved sovereign, who is now in a fair way of recovery. In consequence of this accident, an order has just been issued to the garrison of Paris for relieving the national guards from this unnecessary show of military parade, which will be replaced by the attendance of the troops of the good allies; the national guards will only attend at a solemn mass every Sunday, as grace be rendered to our pious king—before long, every vestige of the tyrant's institutions will disappear; the *holy phyl* having been destroyed at Rheims during the revolution, the ecclesiastical peers are daily sitting in conclave to consult upon the means of substituting something for the sacred phyl, brought by a white pigeon from Heaven; we are waiting most anxiously to know when and where our king will find his home." [Aurora.

FROM THE GAZETTE DE LA COUR.

PARIS, JULY 27.

We are really at a loss to account for the indirect success offered to our august sovereign by the Prussian troops; we are informed upon good authority, that a few days ago, one of the Spanish *INFANTES*, charged with a mission extraordinary from his catholic majesty the king of Spain, presented himself at the gate of the Tuilleries, and was most insolently refused admittance, by the Prussian commanding officer of the guard; his royal highness was obliged to submit to the degrading necessity of repairing to the quarters of the Prussian commander of the sixth *arrondissement*, in which our beloved king resides, to solicit the permission of seeing his august relation; which was not granted to him but with some difficulty. These things cannot be done with perfect ease, but—*huzza for the Bourbons!*

NEW YORK, SEPT. 7.

On Tuesday afternoon a splendid Dinner was given at Tammany Hall to our distinguished citizens, Messrs. GALLATIN and CLAY, two of the five American Commissioners who happily succeeded in procuring the sale of the territory of the Tuilleries, and the quality of the land renders it worthy the attention of the Farmer and Grazier. It is deemed unnecessary to say much respecting the many advantages of this valuable property, as it is presumed any person inclined to purchase will attend the sale and view the premises. Terms half down, and the balance in three equal annual instalments without interest, secured by a *lien* on the property.

VALUABLE FARM, in Jefferson county, within two miles of Charles-Town, and six from Harper's Ferry, containing about

390 ACRES, two hundred and fifty of which are cleared, the balance in timber. There are several *Mill* Houses and a convenient Barn with Orchards, and several excellent Springs, and from its situation the land may be conveniently divided. The contiguous property to the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers, and the quality of the land renders it worthy the attention of the Farmer and Grazier. It is deemed unnecessary to say much respecting the many advantages of this valuable property, as it is presumed any person inclined to purchase will attend the sale and view the premises. Terms half down, and the balance in three equal annual instalments without interest, secured by a *lien* on the property.

TOASTS.

1. The United States—May the chain of our Union never be broken—it has been brightened, not weakened by collision.

2. The President of the United States.

3. The Governor and State of New York.

4. The brave makers, whose country awards them the laurel when they present her the olive.

5. The memory of the late James A. Bayard.—The country which entombs his ashes, laments his death, and will ever remember his services.

6. The American Eagle

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 dispensed 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.

From Cobbett's Register, July 22.

TYTHES.

The article which I have given below with this title, taken from the *Cork Chronicle*, I hope my friends in America will read with attention. It shows them what they are to expect, if their *Cypriote Priesthood* should succeed in their attempts to establish a dominant church. Not only will they exact a tenth of their corn, and their cattle, which grow, and are fed in the fields, but their fruit, their apples, their pears, their plums, and all those choice and delicious products which constitute the kitchen garden, and are so consoling to the heart of man, will be tythed by these rapacious fiends, who, as we have seen in France before the revolution, had the impudence there to assert, that the earth and its fullness is their heritage, and that the people, over which they had assumed a sway, were created merely to be fleeced by them. It is for this, and this only, that the priesthood in America are exerting themselves to overthrow the republican government. They feel, that under a frugal government, which is careful to teach every man his duty in society, without calling in the aid of spiritual teachers, there is no chance of their being able to establish an empire over the mind. This, the foundation of all their power, being unobtainable, their grand object is to bring into discredit that system which presents so formidable a barrier to their encroachments.

From the Cork Chronicle.

BISHOP OF CLOYNE'S COURT.—Our readers may recollect that we called their attention some time since to the subject of certain citations issued from this Court at the suit of the Rev. Thomas Carson, Rector of Kilmahon, for the recovery of tythe of green clover, apples, pears, plums, and cherries, which grew in a kitchen garden. On Tuesday last, the Court was crowded to excess, principally a very respectable number of gentlemen assembled to witness the proceedings. It was discovered that it was erroneously filed; so that the claim of the Rev. Pastor was dismissed, after going through part of the evidence. We have been informed that the Vicar General took this opportunity of censuring, in very strong and energetic language, such novel modes of proceeding as the present, and expressed his hope that this would be the last time he should witness claims of this nature brought into his Court. However, we have been informed that the Rev. Mr. Carson, declared in open Court his intention of recommending the suit. It was brought against Wm. Abbott, Esq. of Ballymalea, a young gentleman connected with the most respectable families of the Society of Friends throughout the country, and from whose well cultivated farm of 233 acres the Rev. Pastor requires a considerable yearly income in tythe. This gentleman has been remarkable for his very kind attention to a widowed mother, and a number of brothers and sisters, who were left a burthen upon him at a very early period of life. The same Rev. Gentleman was dismissed upon two other citations on the same day, one of which was for the tythe of a small quantity of flax which grew in a head land of a corn-field, the tythe of which had been duly paid.

From a late London Paper.

SHIPWRECK.

Narrative of the loss of His Majesty's ship *Penelope*, in a snow storm, on her passage to Quebec.

Quebec, May 27. As it may be satisfactory to those who had friends or relations in his majesty's ship *Penelope*, to know their fate, I em-

brace the opportunity of capt. Galloway's going to England with despatches in the Albion transport, to give you a view of that melancholy and unfortunate accident, as capt. Galloway's official letter may not probably be published. This may be depended on as a correct narrative, although far short in description of what may be said on the subject of our feelings. Forty-seven men and boys deserted when they got on shore from the wreck, many of whom (from the report of Canadians) have since been found dead on the snow.

We sailed from Spithead on the 31st March, and had a favorable passage to the Banks of New-Foundland, where we met with immense quantities of ice, thick fogs and strong S. E. winds, the ice increasing as we drew near the Gulph, and at length we were frozen up 12 hours near Cape North, and the thermometer 18 degrees below freezing point. When the ice loosened to permit the ship to move, all sail was set and we got her out the frost was frequently so intense as to preclude all possibility of working the ship—the ropes were so enlarged by the ice, that the sails which were not set were completely frozen into a solid body. On the 27th we had moderate weather, the frost was considerably gone, and we entered the Gulph of St. Lawrence. On the 28th we passed between Brion and Magdalen Islands—on the 29th, sailed through great quantities of field ice, the sea at the time appearing as one entire sheet, but not sufficiently strong to stop the ship's way. We soon after saw the coast of Lower Canada, about Cape Bozear, wind north.

On the 30th we stood to the eastward till the ship broke off to the southward of east; at three P. M. we tacked and stood for the Canada shore, at sun set laying a good course to clear all the land, which was set by the master and first lieutenant; the supposed distance 3 or 4 leagues; the weather thick and cloudy, inclinable to snow and very cold; the lead was kept going, the master was ordered not to quit the deck, and to make all the watch keep a good look out. At half past 8, while the line was passing forward, the captain and first lieutenant were looking at the chart, the ship going about four knots, when she was felt to strike the rocks, the atmosphere extremely dark and snowing. The helm was immediately put down and the sails thrown back; she came to about two points, and remained fast; the boats were immediately lowered down and the stream anchor taken out, on the starboard quarter, and let go in six fathoms, which was effected with great difficulty, owing to a current (unknown to us) setting in from the south east. We cut away the bower anchors and threw the foremost ones overboard; there being three and a half fathoms aft. On our heaving round we found the anchor did not hold, the wind too increasing from the north with heavy snow, and extremely cold. The crew, with great difficulty and exertion of the officers, were kept at the necessary works; some of them actually got into their hammocks! The topsmast were got over the side, with six pigs of ballast at their heel to keep the ship upright if possible, but the surf was so great, and it breaking over large ridges of rocks, the boat was swamped and stove long before she got near the shore, and the crew with great difficulty were saved. Three successive attempts were made with the other boats, one of which was the life boat, in which the purser was sent with the public despatches which were saved. As none of the boats returned, the prospect of those on board became very alarming; the ship by this time (May 1st) striking very heavy, it was impossible to stand on the deck; the quarter deck beams were giving way, and the sea was breaking into the Captain's cabin, which destroyed the few bags of bread that were stowed there for safety. The pinnace being the only boat alongside, and in great danger of being stove, the captain was advised to go in her as he appeared most exhausted and fatigued, and apparently unable to assist himself into the boat, from severe rheumatic pains. He was lowered out of one of the quarter boats, and with as many men as she could safely carry, took another rope to try and reach the shore; but she had scarcely cleared the lee of the ship, when a sea half filled her, the next sea threw her upon a rock, when all was thrown out of

her—but with the assistance of bars and by swimming, they all got to the shore; the snow to the edge of the water was then 4 feet deep, and those on the shore were obliged to haul the others up—the weather extremely cold with severe frost and blowing hard. The gig and jolly boat was still on board, and after great difficulty the gig was got alongside from the stern, when the 1st and 2d lieutenants, with eighteen men, got on shore in her better than any other of the boats; the gig succeeded in bringing on shore another party, but was unfortunately upset in the surf and stove; the people were saved, though some of them were very drunk.

The jolly boat being on the booms, could not be launched; about 40 of the crew were still on board; and when they saw all hopes of being saved cut off by the boats being all swamped on shore, they made most lamentable cries. We had still hopes of some of them being saved, by getting on shore on pieces of the wreck, which some attempted but perished; our prospects on shore were truly miserable: nothing to be seen but high mountains covered with snow. Some hands were employed collecting wood to endeavor to make a fire, which was accomplished after some hours perseverance; the consequences must have been fatal had we not succeeded, as the clothes on our backs were actually frozen. Many of the men were frost bitten in the feet and hands, some have lost their toes, and ten have been in consequence left at the hospital at Quebec. A party was employed in making tents with branches of trees and wet blankets; others looking for provisions, about 60 pieces of pork were found, and that with melted snow, was the only meat and drink to be obtained. Several casks of wine, which were stowed in the ward room, belonging to major general Conran, were driven on shore, which some of the crew found, and they drank to such excess that they were discovered almost frozen to death.

The whole of that day we were truly miserable—the cries of the poor sufferers on the wreck were beyond description, and when night approached it was still more dreadful—they were often heard to call the captain and the several officers, by name, to send them assistance, which I am sorry to say, it was not in human power to give. About 12 P. M. three tremendous crashes and loud screams were heard, and shortly after all was silent—at day light the ship was observed to be in three separate pieces, and all on board perished, except David Bruce, seaman, who with great difficulty, got on shore almost lifeless. The wreck appeared one entire body of ice, so severe was the frost that night, nothing but very large fires saved us from perishing, having no dry clothes on. The ship breaking up, the spirits floated on shore, which the crew soon found, and before the officers knew it, there was scarcely a sober man to be seen—many had drunk to such a degree that they laid lifeless in the snow. All the rum that could be found was stove, preserving a sufficient quantity to be used in a proper manner.

On the next day about 46 men deserted, after plundering their shipmates and every trunk that was washed on shore—Some of the men have since been found dead by the Canadians. With the remaining part of the crew the boats were hauled up, which we began to repair in the best way we could: sails were made from a lower and topmast studding sail, which was fortunately driven on shore; a cask of flour was also found, a part of which was made into dough, and every preparation was making to proceed to Quebec. On the 3d day a Canadian boat passing, when the captain ordered her to be detained; they informed me of three transports laying in Gaspee bay, and the captain determined to proceed to that port. With the assistance of the cooking utensils found in the Canadian boat, all the pork that could be found was cooked, and served out to the different boats, which was very short allowance for two days. On the 6th day of our misery (the weather moderate) the boats were launched, and all hands embarked, 68 persons in all, including two women; the wind favorable, but light—with rowing and sailing we got to Great Fox river that night, where we were hospitably entertained with potatoes and salt at a Canadian's but. Next morning we sailed for

Gaspee bay, and reached Douglas town in the evening. The captain and officers were accommodated at Mr. Johnson's, and the crew lodged in different out-abouts the place. After a days rest we walked nine miles over the ice, to where the transports lay, leaving the sick at Douglas town. The captain hoisted his pendant on board the *Ann transport*, and put a lieutenant in each of the others, and an equal number of men; when the ice broke up, which was seven days after we got on board, we dropped down to Douglas town and embarked the sick, one of whom had died and two deserted.

The next morning we sailed for Quebec, where we arrived on the 23d, many of us not having a change of clothes of any description.—17 of the crew that deserted got on board 3 transports at Gaspee, but hearing of the captain's arrival at Douglas town, they set off again; an equal number had returned to the wreck, and it was currently reported that fifteen of them were found dead on the snow and buried by the Canadians.

It is much to be lamented, that here, as in all singular cases of shipwreck, the search in general appear to have had no regard to their own or fellow creatures preservation, but the moment they got hold of any spirits, they made themselves intoxicated with it.

CANADA.

The 58th regiment quartered at Montreal, after returning from Plattsburg, were attacked by a bilious remittent fever, exactly similar to that of the West Indies; it generally commenced with shivering, headache, and pain in the eyes, inclination to vomit, pain in the pit of the stomach, but most particularly in the small of the back, blood-shot, muddy appearance of the eye, and flushed countenance—on the second or third day the skin became yellow—no difference could be traced between it and the yellow fever of the West Indies, but that it was not so rapid in its progress, and did not terminate by black vomiting—several of the men died of it. The lancet used freely at commencement—opening the bowels—restoring and keeping up the perspiration, were found to be the remedies. It continued from the middle of October thro' all the month of November, until the setting in of the frost, when it changed to pneumonia. The people of the town were not at all affected by it, nor was any other regiment in the garrison.

The climate of Canada may in general be considered healthy; but it is not at first very agreeable to those who arrive from England, or the more southern countries of Europe—it requires a residence of some time to render it pleasant. The winter is too long, and too severe, and the summer is in the other extreme, too short and too warm.

The people of Canada make little progress in the useful and elegant arts; they have little or no ambition, are satisfied if they can live as their forefathers have done, and make no attempt at improvement; possessed of a sufficiency of land, at a cheap rate, they cultivate little more than what is necessary for their families. The women are subject to the swelling of the neck, the same that has been observed in Switzerland and some of the vallies of the Alps, it is so common, they seldom attempt the cure of it, and little pains are taken to hide it. Out of 20 young women who expose their necks in a ball room, 15 of them will have some appearance of the Goitre.

When the army arrived in Canada, from being a remarkably cheap country, every article of the first necessity became remarkably dear, in some places not to be had; there was only sufficient for the inhabitants themselves; the quantity consumed by the new comers created a scarcity, and but for the Americans, who furnished supplies of fresh beef and flour, the army could not have been supported.

The war has been very useful to Canada; almost every individual has profited by it; an immense sum of money has been expended in it, and it has excited a desire of acquiring those comforts which wealth commands—a spirit of emulation has begun to appear, which, with the means the war has left behind, will more advance the progress of civilization and the arts in five years, than has been done for the last fifty.—[*Courier*.

The Berryville Coffee-House and Hotel.

19 now offered for rent, together with the Farm attached. The Farm consists of about 150 acres of fertile Land. Possession may be had immediately, and if required, a considerable portion of the farm shall be seeded down this fall, in the time.
GEO. S. LANE.
August 31.

New Establishment.

Wm. HARPER, JUN.
APOTHECARY & DRUGGIST,
HAS lately established a branch of the above business in Shepherd's Town, Va. where he has a large assortment of GENUINE DRUGS AND MEDICINES, Surgeon's Instruments, Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, and every article in his line, all of which he will sell as low as they can be purchased in Alexandria or Baltimore—he flatters himself that the good quality and low prices of his goods will insure encouragement.—Orders forwarded by mail shall be punctually attended to, and a good credit given to punctual ones.
P. S. I have a quantity of Log Wood on hand at a very reduced price. GROCEIRIS of every description may also be had at fair prices.
August 24.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Hill, dec'd, are requested to meet the subscriber at Elijah Williams's Tavern, in Smithfield, on the 22d of September next, for the purpose of settling their accounts. Those who fail to comply with this request will not receive any longer indulgence. Those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in properly attested for settlement.
BARTON CAMPBELL, Adm'or.
Berkeley County, Aug. 31.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

KNOWN by the name of BERRYHILL, situated in Jefferson county, Va. containing about 310 acres, one third of which is in prime timber, the residue in a productive state of cultivation. The improvements are a good stone dwelling, with other out houses. The above farm lies adjoining the lands of John Sinclair and col. Griffin Taylor, about seven miles from Charlestown and six from Battle Town. The terms may be known by applying to Mrs. Mercy Wager, on the premises, or to BASIL WILLIAMSON, at Harper's Ferry, Aug. 10.

Cheaper and Cheaper!

JOHN CARLILE
Has just received and now opening a large supply of GOODS,
Containing almost every article that can be obtained on fair terms, and they will be sold off very low for cash.

Come and see, judge for yourselves.

The following are a small part of his assortment, Superfine and second Cloth, assorted colours, Cassimers, Princes-Cords, Stockingnets and Cassenets, Curds, Thicksets and Velvets, Calicoes, dress and undress, Curtain calicoes, fine and super, Cotton and worsted Hosiery, Blue, red, green, yellow, and black cambric muslins, Levantine, elegant for Ladies dresses, Gingham, plain and cross baird silk ditto, Yettings, almost every kind and colour, Elegant parasols and umbrellas, Bombazetts, fine and coarse, Irish Linens of almost every price and quality, Shirting cottons, and muslins of every kind, Jacquet, lino, book and cambric muslins, Elegant lace handkerchiefs, Chip and straw bonnets, the newest fashion, A large quantity of domestic Muslins, Morocco Shoes, second quality and misses shoes, Men's coarse and fine leather shoes and pumps, Madras and other handkerchiefs, Cotton shawls and handkerchiefs, Irish sheeting and other low priced linens.

WITH HARDWARE,

Such as hand saws, best plate and low, Hand saws, mill saw and other files, Elegant London new pattern bridle bits, and stirrup irons, Knives and forks, penknives and cutting knives, Wrought and cut nails,

AND ALMOST EVERY KIND OF GROCERIES,

WITH WINES, SPIRITS, &c. &c. He returns his sincere thanks to the public generally for their past favours, and will feel happy in compensating them with CHEAP GOODS.
Charlestown, August 22, 1815.

PAINTS.

1000 lb. White Lead, } both of a very superior quality,
1000 lb Red do. }
Venetian Red,
Spanish Brown,
Yellow Whiting,
Yellow Ochre,
Stone Ochre,
Vardigrise,
Patent Green,
Patent Yellow,
Umber,
King's Yellow,
Vermillion,
Rose Pink,
Prussian Blue, together with many others.

—ALSO— THE FOLLOWING DYE STUFFS,

Log-wood, Madder, Fustic, Indigo, Alum, Copperas, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
R. WORTHINGTON,
Charlestown, Aug. 17.

ALGIERS.

The mole, or mound of earth, which connects Algiers with an island before it, and forms the defence of the city, is the fruit of the unremitted labor of thirty thousand christian slaves for three years. It was completed in the 16th century by Hayradin, who succeeded Horuck Barbarossa in the government of Algiers. If Decatur is successful they will not long have Yankee slaves to build fortifications.

It was this Hayradin who, when about to meet the army of the emperor Charles the V. proposed to murder ten thousand of his christian slaves, for fear of their rising. His officers, however, rejected the proposition, and Charles soon liberated them.

In this expedition he was successful, but, soon after this he undertook another against them with 120 ships, 20 gallees and 80,000 men, almost all of which were destroyed. He was landing his troops, and the senate or dowan, were proposing to submit, when a disciple of the prophet of Medina, rushed in as a prophet and told them to hold out, and that in a few days their foes would be destroyed—the prediction was verified—a violent tempest arose after Charles had landed his army, and before either provisions or tents could be brought on shore, which scattered and destroyed his fleet. His troops, without shelter or provisions, most of them, who could flee from the eable of their enemy, perished in the storm—and Charles, the "sovereign of Spain, Germany and the Indies," returned with the miserable remnant of so large a fleet and army, without effecting any thing against the enemy.

Some years after this the French went against them with fifty sail—and took and destroyed, or dispersed their fleet. In this battle the Algerine admiral sunk his own ship—himself and crew going down to the bottom rather than surrender.

In 1683, admiral Duquesne bombarded the city with a French fleet, and set it in flames.—While this was doing, the Algerines butchered the French prisoners, seized the French consul, placed him alive before the mouth of a cannon, and discharged it towards Duquesne's squadron. The admiral, however, left not the harbor till their city was a heap of ruins, and all their fortifications and shipping destroyed. This for once humbled the pirates—they sued for and obtained an object peace.

These circumstances are referred to, that our readers may recollect with what kind of an enemy our Yankee boys have had to contend.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.
Conduct of the duke of Wellington.

Mr. HALE—If you think the following extract of a letter from our mutual friend in London, worth insertion in your paper, it is at your service.—Yours, &c.

"I will tell you an anecdote, of 'the great duke,' who was as 'great praise' as to that day as old Kaspar says his predecessor in the same fields won at Blenheim. It comes to me only at second hand from Percy, his aid, who brought over the despatches; and, therefore, you may rely on it as authentic.

"During the first and second day, he says, they thought they should be beaten, and on the last and great day, from the time when the first attack was made in the morning until 7 at night, they did not even attempt to do any thing more than repel the furious charges of the enemy.—Three times they thought nothing remained to them, but to sell their lives as dearly as possible; and during the whole day they suffered more than ever an army suffered before, that was at last victorious. Amidst all these calamities, the Duke remained as nearly as possible in the same spot—never spoke but when he gave his orders—expressed no anxiety, no opinion, nor even any thing like feeling. They brought him word, that his favorite regiment in the guards was destroyed, and some of his best officers had fallen—nay, he saw his dearest friends sink by his side until he stood alone—but never showed by word or movement of countenance, that he even knew of the destruction about him or feared its consequences. At last, at 7 o'clock, the fire of the French began to slacken, and he ordered a charge to be made along the whole line—a desperate measure, which, perhaps, was never before ventured under such circumstances—but when he saw the miraculous alacrity with which his men advanced, then, for the first time, laying his hand with a convulsive movement on his saddle bow, he said, without the least apparent emotion 'That will do.' In ten minutes the French were

not to be seen. And yet this great man's failing is his impetuosity and excessive feeling, which twice in India and once in Spain had well nigh ruined him."

NOTICE.

ALL Those indebted to the estate of the late George Burnett, dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment. Those who do not comply with this request may expect suits to be commenced against them without discrimination of persons. All bonds and notes due, if not taken up immediately will be put into the hands of an attorney for collection.
WILLIAM D BURNETT,
Curator.

September 14

Plaster Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, a farm, in the County of Fauquier, and state of Virginia, containing

450 Acres,

one third of which, is of the strongest quality, and covered with a heavy growth of red oak and hickory.—The residue, being cleared land, is in good heart, two thirds of it having been laid down in red clover, and no tract in the state has afforded higher evidences of its adaption to the plaster of Paris.—There is, on this tract, and at the confluence of the two most falling streams of Broad and Mill Runs, a site for a Merchant Mill, with a fall of 25 feet, surrounded by every material for building, and by the side of a well-built Saw Mill, recently erected—A law has passed for a turnpike road, which will pass by, or near, this site.

For the above property, I will take the moderate price of 20 dollars per acre, with a reasonable allowance, for the water advantages.
THOMAS TURNER,
Near Hugmarket Post-office.

September 14, 1815.

BIBLES.

THE Managers of the BIBLE SOCIETY of Jefferson County, have received one hundred Bibles, and twelve German New Testaments, which are ready for distribution. The Managers will thankfully receive information from any person respecting the number of Bibles which can be distributed in the neighborhood. These Bibles are intended for the poor who are destitute of the scriptures. All such are invited to come and receive that divine treasure without money and without price.

By order of the Board,
JOHN MATTHEWS,
Ger. Sec'y

NOTICE.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers, Mechanics and Merchants Bank of Jefferson County, Va. have ordered payment of the third instalment of Five Dollars on each share of their capital stock, to be made on the 10th day of Oct. next, at their Banking House.

WM. BROWN, Cash.
Charlestown, Sept. 6.

Wheel Wright and Chair Making Business.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they carry on the above business in all its various branches, in the corner house formerly occupied by Capt. George North, in Charlestown. They will also do all kinds of turning for Cabinet-makers and Joiners, in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice. They pledge themselves to their customers that their work shall be executed in the most durable and workmanlike manner.

BOLEY & LANCASTER,
September 6.

Fulling and Dying

THE subscriber hereby informs the public, that he has taken Mr. B. Beecher's Fulling Mill, at Mills Grove, and intends commencing business on the first of September, after which time cloth will be fulled, dyed, and dressed in the neatest manner, and on the shortest notice. Those who may favor him, with their custom, may rest assured that every exertion in his power will be made to give them satisfaction. He will constantly keep on hand the very best of Dye Stuffs, and will dye any color that may be wanted. A generous price will be given for dirt and hard Soap, which will be taken in payment for Fulling, or cash.

JESSE BAYLY,
Sen of Wm. Bayly, of Green Spring Mill.
Aug. 17.

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.

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 is very great to the farmer, and satisfactory to the miller. A boy of 12 years of age may turn one of these 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.

BLANK BONDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

BOOKS.

R. Worthington

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

- FAMILY BIBLES,
- Jesuit's do.
- Davis Sermons,
- 2 minute man on National
- Watt's do.
- Solitude Sweetened,
- Hill's do.
- Mrs. Grant on Education,
- Village do.
- Christian Researches in Asia,
- Rise and Progress in Religion,
- Practical Piety,
- Common Prayer,
- Wilson's Prayer,
- Sylvia's Poem,
- Faber on the Spirit,
- Owen on the Spirit,
- Owen's Spiritual mind
- Edness,
- Fab. on the Prophecies
- Buck's Dictionary,
- Buck's Expositor,
- Creghton's Dictionary,
- Baxter's Miscellaneous,
- Simon on the Liturgy,
- Fourth of Faith,
- S. N's Rest,
- Payley's Evidences, Messial,
- Jenk's Devotion,
- Simpson's Poem,
- Sincere Christian,
- Evangelical History,
- Study of the Bible,
- Harmony of the Gospels
- Christian's Companion,
- Morche's Discourses,
- Bair's Lectures,
- Fletcher's Works,
- Wood's Dictionary of the Bible,
- Family Instructor,
- Watt's Psalms & Hymns
- Newton's Letters,
- Confession of Faith,
- Fanelon's Pious Recollections,
- Sincere Christian,
- Divine Poems & Essays,
- Christian Martyrdom,
- Great Interest,
- Register of Arts,
- Life of Washington,
- Life of Franklin,
- Lee,
- Herter Ann Rogers
- Johnston,
- Malthus on Population,
- Curran's Specimens,
- Erskine's do.
- Erskine's do.
- British Spy,
- Junius's Letters,
- ALSO,
- Blank Books, Slates and Pencils, Large and common Writing Paper—Letter and Scand Wax—Wafers—English Quills—Ink Stand—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.

NOTICE.

THE Commission for building the Protestant Episcopal Church having entered into contracts for the same, and it being necessary to call on subscribers for one half the amount of their subscriptions.—They request payment of that proportion to Mr. Wm. Bayly, Treasurer, of the 10th August next. If there are any who have not subscribed, they will be thankfully received of them as the sums subscribed are insufficient to complete the building.
July 27.

Robert Worthington,

HAS RECEIVED A VERY LARGE SUPPLY OF

CHOICE GOODS,

Among which are the following, viz. ELEGANT LAPID SHAWLS, VELS AND HANDKERCHIEFS, BLACK AND WHITE CRAPS, FIGURED, DAMASK AND PLAIN SILK SHAWLS, ELEGANT RIBBONS, 4 RINGS CAMBRICA, JAPONIC, LENO, BOBOLIN, MILAN, & AUSTRIAN, DARK AND LIGHT PLAIN AND PLAID GINGHAMS, FINE DRESSED AND UNDRESSED FANCY AND MORNING CAPS, DIMITI, IRISH LINENS, SHEETINGS, TABLE AND TOWEL DIAPERS, MARSEILLES & ROYAL RIBBON VESTING, COTTON CASSIMERE, NANKENS, SHIRTING GABRIELS, DOMESTIC STRIPED & PLAIN COTTONS, BOMBOZETS, of almost every colour, KENTING, MUSLIN SHAWLS & HANDS, SILK AND GOLD TON HOSIERY, KID AND SILK GLOVES, ELEGANT FANS, SATIN, SILK & STRAW BONNETS, CORON AND VEILS, SUPERFINE CLOTHS & CASHMERE, BLUE, BLACK, CLARET, DRAB & GREY STOCKINGS, SUSPENDERS—TWILL CRAVATS, FANCY TRIMMINGS, FOR DRESSES, SILK TIES, &c. A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF GENTS & LADIES SHOES, FINE AND WOOL HATS, Together with a general assortment of Hardware, Cutlery and Saddlery.

And a good assortment of

GROCERIES,

ALSO, THE FOLLOWING LIQUORS, MADEIRA, PORT, LISBON AND MALAGA WINES—CLARET—COGNAC AND COUNTRY BRANDY—SPIRITS—HOLLAND AND GIN—WHISKY—LIKOWITZ, CHINA, POTTERS WARE—PAINTS and MEDICINES, WITH almost every other article that is in demand in Charlestown and those in its vicinity, and 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.

do." In ten minutes the French were

ship Penelope, to know their fate, I em-