

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VIII.]

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1815.

[No. 392.]

FROM THE LONG ISLAND STAR,

NEWSPAPERS.

The charms of newspaper reading to the intelligent Farmer who values the instruction of himself and his family, constitute the relish of the week, and furnish abundance of profitable reflection and conversation. If he is a patriot, he cannot be insensible to the welfare of his country. If he is a philanthropist, he feels a concern for his fellow men, however distant. If he is a father, he loses no opportunity to instruct his children; and cannot but view "the passing tiding of the times" as a most essential part of their education. Though distant from the metropolis—though secluded from society, he can know all that is necessary to be known of the pomp and bustle of city life.

By a close attention to the diversified columns of newspapers, we are enabled to "catch the manners living as they rise." In one column may be seen the march of armies, and fate of nations—and in another the humble advertisement of the humblest dealer. All may find instruction, amusement or interest, from the hoary sage to the lisping school boy.

Every subscriber to a newspaper should carefully preserve them in regular files for the benefit of his posterity. After the lapse of 40 or 50 years to look over these, and examine the important occurrences of former days, will give a clearer view than can be found in any history.—The best account of our revolutionary war can be obtained in this way; and no doubt the rising generation will in future times anxiously look to newspapers, for all the particulars of the recent war, which has conferred such high honors on our countrymen.

It is erroneous to suppose that newspapers are less valuable during peace, than in times of war. It is true those who delight in recitals of bloody scenes, and ruined towns, will find less to gratify that barbarous appetite; but all who wish for improvement, or delight in sentiment, will find an increased value from the attention paid to science, arts, agriculture, history, biography, morality, religion, humor, poetry, &c.

The man who "can't find time," to read one newspaper during the week, must be truly a slave to ignorance or poverty.—The truth is, however, this is an excuse for indolence and parsimony; and thus whole families are deprived of information on those points which afford one half the conversation of society. They are content to borrow ideas from their more intelligent or more cunning neighbors; thus, in the language of the poet, "to vegetate and die."

It is hoped, however, that such are few. Our political welfare so essentially depends on a general diffusion of intelligence and we have so many examples in the old world of an ignorant people being the slaves of superstition and tyranny, that our young republic should lose no opportunity to establish itself on the only permanent foundation.

TO RENT,

A commodious two story Brick Dwelling House, near Mr. John M'Perry's Mill, with a Pump of good water at the door, a large Garden, a good Stone Kitchen, Smoke House, Hen House, Stable, &c. Also a well for ready money, a valuable young Negro Woman, eighteen years of age, with her first child, a girl; she is hired at present to Mr. Hollis, near Charles Town, where she may be seen by those wishing to purchase.—Application to be made to

JOHN SINCLAIR,

Sept. 29.

I Grant the Request

Asked me in the Repository of the 6th of August last. It appears that a friend of mine is desirous of determining that I shall have that which has been lost for some time. I am very much obliged to the informant so far, and will be much more so when he divulges the secret contained in his breast. I will assure you that the contents which was lost in my pocket book, will be received by me or the Editor of the Repository, without any question asked about it or the money, and if it is not convenient to return them now, bonds will be taken for the amount.

BENJAMIN B. STRIDER,

Smithfield, Sept. 28.

Public Sale.

PURSUANT to the last will of Isaac Marchant, deceased, will be sold on Friday the 12th of October next, at the late dwelling of the said deceased, so much of his tract of land as will pay the balance of his debts. Any person wishing to purchase can view the property. Those having lands adjoining said tract will find their interest to attend on that day, as the will gives the power to the administrator to divide such part as may be most convenient to the purchaser, and advantageous to the estate. A credit of four and twelve months will be given the purchaser, by giving bond with approved security. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock, and attendance given by

LEVI DENSHAW, Adm'r.

with the will annexed.

N. B. The farmer sale was postponed for want of bidders. Those having claims against said estate are invited to attend on the above day, and make purchases—if no sale is made, the funds arising out of the sale of the personal estate will be split when divided among each of them.

Sept. 21.

Five Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of a field about three miles from Hunter's Hill, Berkeley County, on Saturday night 16th inst. the following creatures, viz.—A GRAY MARE, 7 years old, about 15 hands high, well made, shod all round, and marked with the name—A BAY MARE, 12th hand feet white, a small blaze in her face, a black streak on her back, extending from her shoulders to the root of the tail, 7 years old, nearly 15 hands, and not shod.—A BLACK HORSE, with a small star in his forehead, shod all round, about 13 hands high, and 6 years old, and marked with the name. The above reward will be paid for information of said creatures, so that I get them again, and all reasonable expenses if brought home to the subscriber, living about 3 miles from Shepherd's Town. THOMAS LAFFERTY, Sept. 21.

Valuable Land, at Auction.

THE subscriber will offer for sale at PUBLIC AUCTION, (unless the same should be previously disposed of at private sale, in which event due notice will be given) on the first of November next, on the premises, a

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 Dwelling Houses and a convenient Barn with Orchards, and several excellent Springs, and from their situation the land may be advantageously divided. The contiguity of this 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 laid down, and the balance in three equal annual instalments without interest, secured by a lien on the property.

SAMUEL SWAYNE, 9th Month, 19th 1815.

Regimental Orders.

THE 1st Battalion, commanded by Maj. Benjamin Davenport, will parade in Shepherd's Town, on Saturday, 21st of October, and the 2d Battalion commanded by Maj. James Hite, will parade in Charles Town, on Saturday, 25th October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. RUTHERFORD, VAN. Col. Commandant, 55th Reg't of Va. Mil. Sept. 21.

Dressing of Cloth.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that his work is in complete operation for dressing broad cloth as well as the narrow, where all due attention will be given by him at his Fulling Mill, near Shepherd's Town. Cloth will be dressed on the shortest notice. Wool Cleaning will also continue. JAMES CRAWFORD, Sept. 21.

FULLING & DYING.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they are carrying on said business in their various branches at Mr. Henrich's Fulling Mill, on Mt. Greedy, by the side of the Shenandoah. From experience and attention they hope to be able to render general satisfaction to those who may serve them with their custom. For the convenience of those living at a distance, the following places are appointed where raw cloth will be received with written directions, (dressed and returned with neatness and dispatch,) viz Daniel Fry's Store in Smithfield, and William Brown's store in Charles Town.

T. CRAWFORD & ZIMMERMANN.

N. B. Prices on all expensive colors, will be considerably reduced to what they were last year, September 14.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Fry, dec'd, are requested to make payment before November court, next, otherwise suits will be brought without respect to persons, as longer indulgence cannot be given. HENRY SMITH, Adm'r. Sept. 21.

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, Cor. Sec'y

NOTICE.

THE Collector of the Revenue for the ninth Collection district of Virginia, will attend at Fulsom's tavern in Charles Town, Jefferson County, Va. on Friday the 6th day of October next, at James Tavern, in Shepherd's Town, on Saturday the seventh day of October next, and at Graham's tavern, Martinsburg on Monday the ninth day of October next, from nine o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of receiving returns from Manufacturers and Distillers, and payment of the duties that have become due. It is earnestly requested that those persons whose bonds are due will be punctual in their attendance; it not being in the power of the Collector to give any indulgence. W. DAVISON, Collector. Winchester, Sept. 14.

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, 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.

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, Cashr. Charles-town, Sept. 6.

STRAY HORSE.

CAME to the subscriber's premises a Sorrel Horse, with a ball face, supposed to be about eight years old last spring, has a brand on the left shoulder with 83, shod before, and has some saddle marks. BENJAMIN B. GAMES, Smithfield, Jefferson County, Va. Sept. 21.

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 adaptation to the Plaster of Paris.—There is, on this tract, and at the confluence of the two never failing 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 privileges. THOMAS TURNER, Near Haymarket Post Office, September 14, 1815.

Fulling and Dying.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public, that he has taken Mr. B. Beeter's Fulling Mill, at Mills Grove, and intends commencing business on the first of September, after which time cloth will be milled, 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 colour that may be wanted. A generous price will be given for soft and hard Soap, which will be taken in payment for Fulling, or cash. THOMAS TURNER, Son of Wm. Bayly, of Green Spring Fulling Mill. AUG. 17.

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, Paris, 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.

Robert Worthington,

HAS RECEIVED A VERY LARGE SUPPLY OF

CHOICE GOODS,

Among which are the following, viz. ELEGANT LACED SHAWLS, VELS AND HANDKERCHIEFS, BLACK AND WHITE CRAPES, FIGURED, DAMASK AND PLAIN SILK SHAWLS, ELEGANT RIBBONS, 4 AND 6 BANDS, JACONET, LENO, BOOK, MUL & FANGY MUSLINS, DARK AND LIGHT PLAIN AND PLAID GINGHAMS, FINE DRESSED AND UNDRESSED FANCY AND MORNING CALICOES, DAMASKS, IRISH LINENS, SHIRTINGS, TABLE AND TOWEL DIAPERS, MARSEILLES & ROYAL ROUBD VESTING, COTTON CASSIMERE, NANKENS, SHIRTING CAMBRICKS, DOMESTIC STRIPED & PLAIN COTTONS, ROMBOZETS, of almost every colour, KENTING, MUSLIN SHAWLS & HANDKFS, SILK AND COTTON HOSIERY, KID AND SILK GLOVES, ELEGANT

SEWING SILK, STRAW BONNETS,

CORDS AND VELVETS, SUPERFINE CLOTHS & CASSIMERE, BLUE, BLACK, CLARET, DRAB & GREY STOKINET, SUSPENSORS—TWILL'D CRAVATS, HANGY TRIMMINGS, FOR DISSSES, SILK BUTTONS, A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF GIRLS'S & LADIES SHOES, FINE AND WOOL HATS,

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

GROCERIES,

ALSO, THE FOLLOWING LIQUORS, MADIRA, PORT, LISBON AND MALAGA WINES—CLARET—COGNAC AND FRENCH BRANDY—SPIRITS—HOLLAND AND GOUNDRY GIN, and WHISKY—LIQUEUR CHINA GLASS, QUEEN'S STONE, WOODEN AND POTTERS WARE—PAINTS and MEDICINES, with almost every other article that the inhabitants of Charles-town and those in its vicinity may stand in need of.—All of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms to purchasers.

N. B. Produce of almost every description taken in exchange for goods. Charles-town, June 29.

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 the lands of John Sinclair and col. Griffin Taylor, about seven miles from Charles-town and six from Battle Town.—The terms may be known by applying to Mrs. Mury Wager, on the premises, or to BASIL WILLIAMSON, Harpe's Ferry, Aug. 10.

The Berryville Coffee-House 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 land shall be seeded down this fall, in due time. GEO. S. LANE, August 31.

PAINTS.

1000 lb. White Lead, } both of a very sup. 1000 lb. Red do. } fine quality. Venetian Red, } Spanish White, } Yellow Ochre, } Verdigrise, } Patent Green, } Patent Yellow, } Umber, } King's Yellow, } Vermillion, } Bone Pink, } Prussian Blue, together with many others. —ALSO—

THE FOLLOWING BY STUFFS,

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

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, Superior and second Cloth, assorted colors, Cassimere, Princes Gords, Stockings and Casimere, Cords, Thickets and Velvets, Calicoes, dress and undress, Curtain calicoes, fine and super, Cotton and worsted Hose, Blue, red, green, yellow, and black cambric muslins, Vesting, elegant for Ladies dresses, Gingham, plain and cross bare silk ditto, Vestings, almost every kind and color, Elegant parasols and umbrellas, Bombazine, fine and coarse, Irish Linens of almost every price and quality, Shirting cottons, and muslins of every kind, Jaconet, lino, book and cambric muslins, Elegant lace handkerchiefs, City and straw bonnets, the newest fashion, A large quantity of domestic Muslins, Morocco Slues, second quality and finer ones. 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 axes, and all the various and other kinds, 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. &c. He returns his sincere thanks to the public generally for their past favours, and will feel happy in compensating them with CHEAP GOODS. Charles-town, August 22, 1815.

Negro Woman for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale a valuable house servant about 20 years of age and her years old child about three months old. She is well acquainted with all kinds of house work, an excellent cook, washes, irons, and a nice hand to tend 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 proprietor, July 27.

Wheel Wright and Chair Making Business.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they carry on the above business at all the various branches, in the corner house formerly occupied by Capt. George North, in Charles-town. 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. HOLEY & LANGCASTER, September 6.

Blank Attachments for sale at this office.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for non-subscribers for \$1.00, and 25 cents for every subsequent publication, and when not particularly directed to the contrary, will be inserted until forbid, and charged a dollar a line. Subscribers will receive a credit of one fourth on their advertisements. All communications addressed to the Editor must be post paid.

BATTLE OF THE MOSKWA.

From the 'Edinburgh Review' of Labaume's Narrative of the Campaign in Russia.

The action commenced precisely at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 7th; and the chief object of contest, where our author was stationed, was a redoubt in the centre of the position. This redoubt was attacked and carried by the French, after tremendous loss. It was then stormed by the Russians, under the fire of 300 pieces of cannon, and they were advancing to strike a decisive blow against the French centre, when their progress was arrested by general Friand, who with a battery of 24 pieces of cannon, carried death and destruction into their ranks.—The interesting narrative of our author thus proceeds:

The Viceroy seized this decisive moment, and flying to the right, ordered a simultaneous attack of the grand redoubt, by the first, third and fourteenth divisions. Having arranged all three in order of battle, these troops advanced with cool intrepidity. They approached even to the entrenchments of the enemy, when a sudden discharge of grape-shot from the whole of their artillery spread destruction through our ranks. Our troops were staggered at this fatal reception; but the prince knew how to reanimate their spirits, by calling to the recollection of each regiment the circumstances in which they had formerly coveted themselves with glory. To one he said, 'Preserve that courage which has gained you the title of invincible'; to another, 'Remember your reputation depends on this day'; then turning towards the 9th of the line, he said to them with emotion, 'Brave soldiers, remember you were with me at Wagram, when we broke the enemy's centre.' By these words, and still more by his example, he inflamed the valor of his troops to such a degree, that shouting with joy, they again marched with ardor to the redoubt. His highness riding along the line, arranging the attack with the utmost coolness, and led himself at the head of Broussier's division. At the same instant a division of cuirassiers, from the centre of the army, rushed on the redoubt, and offered to our astonished sight a grand and sublime spectacle.—The whole eminence, which overhung us, appeared in an instant a mass of moving iron: the glitter of the arms, and the rattle of the sun reflected from the helmets and the cuirasses of the dragoons, mingled with the flames of the cannon that on every side vomited forth death, gave to the redoubt the appearance of a volcano in the midst of the army.

The enemy's infantry, placed near this point, behind a ravine, kept up so destructive a fire on our cuirassiers, that they were obliged immediately to retire. Our infantry took their place; and, turning the redoubt to the right and left, recommenced a furious combat with the Russians, whose efforts rivalled our own.

The Viceroy and his staff, in spite of the enemy's tremendous fire, remained at the head of Broussier's division, followed by the 13th and 20th regiments. They advanced on the redoubt and entered it by the breast work, massacred on their pieces, the cannoneers that served them. Prince Kutusoff, who had witnessed the attack, immediately ordered the cuirassiers of the guard to advance and endeavor to retake the position. These were the best of the cavalry. The shock between their cuirassiers and ours was the more terrible; and one may judge of the fury with which both parties fought, when the enemy, in quitting the field, left it completely covered with dead.

The interior of the redoubt presented a horrid picture. The dead were heaped on one another. The feeble cries of the wounded were scarcely heard amid the

surrounding tumult. Arms of every description were scattered over the field of battle. The parapets, half demolished, had their embrasures entirely destroyed. Their places were distinguished only by the cannon, the greatest part of which were dismounted and separated from the broken carriages. In the midst of this scene of carnage, I discovered the body of a Russian cannoneer, decorated with three crosses. In one hand he held a broken sword, and with the other firmly grasped the carriage of the gun at which he had so valiantly fought.

All the Russian soldiers in the redoubt chose rather to perish than to yield.—The general who commanded them, would have shared their fate, if his valor had not saved his life. This brave soldier had sworn to die at his post, and he would have kept his oath. Seeing all his companions dead around him, he endeavored to precipitate himself on our swords; and he would inevitably have met his death, had not the honor of taking such a prisoner arrested the cruelty of the soldiers. The viceroy received him with kindness, and committed him to the care of Col. Asselin, who conducted him to the Emperor's p. 139—142.

The Russians having evacuated their position during the night, the field of battle was immediately occupied by the French; and never, perhaps, did any human eye behold such a spectacle of misery and slaughter. The ground for about the space of a square league, was literally covered with dead and wounded. In many places the bursting of shells had promiscuously heaped together men and horses. The fire of the howitzers had been so destructive, that heaps of bodies lay scattered over the plain; and where the ground was not encumbered with the slain, it was covered with broken lances, muskets, helmets, and cuirasses, or with grape shot and bullets, as numerous as hail stones after a violent storm. "But the most horrid spectacle (continues our author) was the interior of the ravines, where almost all the wounded, who were able to drag themselves along, had taken refuge to avoid further injury. These miserable wretches heaped one upon another, and swimming in their blood, uttered the most heart-rending groans.—They frequently invoked death with piercing cries, and eagerly besought us to put an end to their agonies." Such are some of the details of this glorious battle, which we lay before our readers, not for the purpose of shocking their feelings, but because we think they serve to place what is called military glory in its true light—and thus in some measure, to correct those false impressions under which mankind have been, in all ages, so much blinded to the true nature of the warrior's exploits. They would answer a still greater purpose, if they would tend to soften the hearts of those cold and calculating politicians, who make war without any consideration of its miseries, and regard the plea of humanity as a vulgar common place, altogether unfit to be taken into the account of their magnanimous deliberations.

DEFENCE OF STONINGTON.

The defence of Stonington by a handful of brave citizens, was more like an effusion of feeling, warm from the heart, than a concerted military movement.—The result of it, we all know, and it afforded sincere delight to every patriot. But the particulars we have never seen so accurately described as in the following concise narrative from the chairman of the Committee of Defence to the Secretary of War, of which we have been favored with a copy for publication. [Nat. Intel.

Stonington Borough, Aug. 21, 1815.

To the Honorable Wm. H. Crawford, Secretary of War.

SIR—The former Secretary of War put into my care, as Chairman of the Committee of Defence, the two 18 pounders, and all the munitions of war, that was here, belonging to the general government, to be used for the defence of the town—and I gave my receipt for the same.

As there is no military officer here, it becomes my duty to inform you the use we have made of it. That on the 9th of August last, the Ramilles 74, the Pacto-

lus 44, the Terror bomb ship, and the Dispatch 20 gun brig, anchored off the harbor. Commodore Hardy sent off a boat, with a flag, we met him with another from the shore, when the officer of the flag handed me a note from Commodore Hardy, informing that one hour was given the unoffending inhabitants, before the town would be destroyed.

We returned to the shore, where all the male inhabitants were collected, when I read the note aloud; they all exclaimed, they would defend the place to the last extremity, and if it was destroyed, they would be buried in the ruins.

We repaired to a small battery that we had hove up—nailed our colors to the flag staff—others lined the shore with their muskets.

At about 7 in the evening, they put off 5 barges and a large launch, carrying from 32 to 9 lb. carronades in their bows, and opened their fire from their shipping, with bombs, carcasses, rockets, round, grape, and canister shot, and sent their boats to land under cover of their fire.—We let them come within small grape distance, when we opened our fire upon them, from our two 18 pounders, with round and grape shot; they soon retreated out of grape distance, and attempted a landing on the east side of the village; we dragged a 6 pounder that we had mounted, over, and met them with grape, and about muskets opened their fire on them, so that they were willing to retreat the second time. They continued their fire till 11 at night.

The next morning at 7 o'clock, the brig Dispatch anchored within pistol shot of our battery, and they sent 5 barges, and 2 large launches, to land under cover of their whole fire (being joined by the Nimrod 20 gun brig). When the boats approached within grape distance, we opened our fire on them with round and grape shot; they retreated and came round the east side of the town; we checked them with our 6 pounder and muskets, till we dragged over one of our 18 pounders—we put in a round shot, and about 40 or 50 lb. of grape, and placed it in the centre of their boats as they were rowing up in a line and firing on us, we tore one of their barges all in pieces—so that two, one on each side, had to lash her up to keep her from sinking. They retreated out of grape distance, and we turned our fire upon the brig, and expended all our cartridges but 5, which we reserved for the boats, if they made another attempt to land.—We then lay 4 hours without being able to annoy the enemy in the least, except from muskets on the brig, while the fire from their whole fleet was directed against our buildings. After the third express to New London, some fixed ammunition arrived; we then turned our cannon on the brig, and she soon cut her cable and drifted out.

THE LATE STORM.

By the packet-ship Sully, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser, have received the Newport paper of Wednesday, from which the following melancholy list of the disasters by the late storm in that town is copied:

TREMENDOUS STORM.

It is our painful task to give an account of the most awful and calamitous storm which has ever occurred in this place within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants, and it is believed has never been equalled since the first settlement of the town. It commenced on Saturday morning last, at about 9 o'clock, the wind blowing S. E. by S. and continued with unabated fury for about two hours and an half, when it happily in a degree subsided.

The damage sustained is incalculable; houses and out-buildings demolished or unroofed, chimneys thrown down, trees, fences, &c. laid prostrate, ruin and desolation presenting itself in the most hideous forms. During this tremendous gale the tide rose four and a half feet higher than it was ever known in this town, about 8 feet above the usual tides. To this is owing the great destruction of property on the wharves and lots contiguous to the water.

But the most awful dispensation of Divine Providence was evinced in the calamity which befel Mr. Andrew V. Allen; his amiable wife, three lovely children, and a very promising young girl, Abigail Spooner, who resided in the family, were swept into the flood, without the power of man to save them! If it could add any thing to the distress of a disconsolate survivor, he has lost the whole of his property.

INDIAN ELOQUENCE.

On the night of the 14th July the Black-Buffalo, principal Chief of the Teton tribe of Indians departed this life at Portage Des Sioux. The succeeding day he was solemnly interred with the honors of

war. Robert Wash, Esq. Secretary to the commissionaires, has furnished the following speech—delivered over the grave by the Big Elk, Maha Chief. It is truly eloquent, and is a high evidence that genius of the most brilliant description is not confined to the civilized world. The speech is pathetic and filled with energy. It is literally given.

(Editor West. Journal.)

SPEECH.

Do not grieve. Misfortunes will happen to the wisest and best men. Death will come and always comes out of season. It is the command of the Great Spirit, and all nations and people must obey. What is passed and cannot be prevented should not be grieved for. Be not discouraged or displeased, then, that in visiting your father here you have lost your chief. A misfortune of this kind may never again befall you

The Revenue Cutter shared the same fate.

Also, schr. — of Portland.
Schr. — of Falmouth, stranded on Prudence.

Sloops Fame and Liberty, of Free-town, and sloops Fairplay and Grampus, all completely landed on the Longwharf, two small sloops bilged alongside the Longwharf and sunk.

Schr. Cynthia, of Warren, captain Gibbs, parted her moorings in the inner harbor, and ran ashore on Gold island, vessel and cargo totally lost.

Several other vessels were landed on different wharves, some of which have been got off without much injury.

New London, Sept. 25.

"We experienced here on Saturday the most violent gale of wind ever known in this place. The tide rose to a height never known in this quarter before. Every wharf in the place is destroyed, and almost every store on the lower street.—The loss may be estimated at 250,000 dollars."

Grafton, Sept. 25.

"We have had the most severe hurricane here I ever saw or heard of. Nothing withstood it. Trees of every description were torn up by the roots, barns, and houses blown down, and almost every thing levelled to the ground."

Sag Harbor, Sunday evening, Sept. 24.

"Yesterday we experienced one of the most tremendous gales ever known in this climate. It blew a hurricane. Trees were strewn in every direction about our streets. Mr. Sleight's rope-walk is entirely blown down. The tide rose six feet higher than it was ever seen. All the cellars and many of the houses in the lower parts full of water. The light-house at the Montank is so injured that no light can be kept in it until the lantern be repaired.

"Brig Orion, Seth Talbot, master, from St. Petersburg for Providence, with a cargo of hemp and iron, was wrecked yesterday at Montank—hemp lost, iron partially saved, to the amount of 200 tons—the crew escaped.

"Much damage is sustained all along the eastern end of Long Island. Mills are destroyed, and orchards and forest trees overthrown. Mr. Gardner, at G's Island, is a considerable sufferer by the loss of his wharf, orchard, and large quantities of valuable timber. Captain Spencer's vessel at Patchogue is totally lost.

A gentleman arrived in town last evening who left Hallowell early on Saturday morning—and left Portland on Sunday morning. At which latter place several small vessels were driven on shore, and some trifling injury done in the town.—In Kennebunk, Saco, Wells, &c. but little damage was done. At Portsmouth he understood 9 vessels had been driven on shore, and one laden with plaster, had bilged. On the road he saw several houses and barns which suffered by the storm—and many trees were down. A small vessel from Boston, with a valuable cargo, arrived at Portsmouth on Sunday, having weathered the storm.

VIOLENT STORM.

Boston, Sept. 28.

We were never called upon to record so terrible a gale as the one just passed by—and our oldest citizens have no remembrance of having before witnessed so furious a blast. Sufficient time has not elapsed to enable us to give all the particulars of its calamitous effects; but the little leisure we have had since the gale, has been improved by an endeavor to collect and arrange a sketch of the disasters, &c.—(Ev. Gaz. Extra.

The storm commenced on Saturday morning last at four, from the east; wind brisk, and heavy showers—at nine blew a fresh gale from the east, with slight rain—at a quarter before eleven, wind shifted from E. to S. E. (without rain) and by twelve had become a most violent hurricane.—At two, P. M. the gale had abated—and at six, moderate weather.

Disasters on Land.

In Boston, the effects of the tornado were very alarming and afflictive. Roofs, chimneys, battlements, railings, turrets, windows, blinds, slate, signs, sheds, trees, branches, fences, &c. were continually scattered and hurled, with astonishing velocity, in all parts of the town—the noise and confusion which was created may well be imagined—we shall not attempt the description further than to remark that both fear and horror were universally excited. During the height of the tornado, there was a deep city of fire! It proceeded from the glass-house; the (wooden) building had blown in upon the furnaces, which set it in a blaze. We learn that several persons were much injured by the fall of the building. Near-

ly all the public edifices more or less—the steeple of the Rev. Mr. Holly's meeting-house occasioned much alarm in the neighborhood—and from the great injury it's base sustained, it is surprising that it was not blown down. The Rev. Mr. Sharp's meeting-house was considerably injured. We have not leisure to give a minute account of the damage done to the public buildings, private houses, stores, &c. nor dare we hazard a conjecture as to the probable amount of loss, which is very great.

But among the losses sustained by the Bostonians, the injury done to the Mall, that superb promenade, the pride and ornament of the town, will be greatly lamented—it excites truly melancholy reflections to see such noble trees (most of them eight or twelve feet in girth) torn up by the root, and their branches rudely scattered to the winds. The western range of the north part of the mall is prostrated for nearly half its length! Several of the great trees in the public walk near the Granary burial ground, and those in the common nearly opposite the State House, are also prostrated. By early attention and care, they may be re-set in the earth, and it is hoped, obtain a gratifying and permanent fixture.

The lumber wharves suffered much—ascertained, were blown away, split, &c. It is said that a barn filled with hemp in Roxbury, was carried 5 1-2 feet from its original foundation. Considerable damage to trees, chimneys, &c. in Roxbury and Brookline.

We learn that no damage was done in Salem—and that in Lynn some barns, &c. were blown down, but no serious damage. Gentlemen from Providence state, the tornado was very high in that direction—the bridge carried away, shipping damaged, &c.

That they found the road choked with trees, and had frequently to cut a passage for the stage—saw several houses unroofed, barns blown down, &c.

A gentleman from Newton, Water-town, &c. says much injury was done in these places, to houses, trees, &c.

The great tree (about 17 feet in girth) near the Chelsea ferry hotel, and upon the centre limbs of which was erected a portico which would hold over 40 persons, was blown down.

The upper story of a large brick building in Charlestown was blown in. The Universal meeting house partly unroofed. That part of the base of the Rev. Dr. Morse's meeting house steeple, which faced the gale, was partly blown away.

The steeple of West Cambridge meeting-house was blown down, and buildings injured considerably. We regret to hear that the fruit trees are extensively injured.

Fears are entertained that the tornado has extended to N. York.

Extract of a letter from Stonington, to a gentleman in New York, dated the 23d instant.

At 10 A. M. on Saturday, the tide had risen so high as to sweep all the wharves, Mr. Wright's store, Holmes' store, Hollon's, Dennison's, with all the stores on Peleg Brown's wharf, and drove them several rods into the street. The masts and wharf logs were drove to the east of Azariah Stanton's house. Mr. Potter's rope-walk is entirely demolished. 26 buildings are blown to pieces and washed away by the sea. The most affecting circumstance attending the gale is the loss of Mr. Morrell's family. He left them in the morning when the water first began to rise, and was unable to return. The house in which they were, was washed away; and although there were forty men in sight, and amongst them Mr. Morrell himself, they stood unable to give them any relief, and saw them torn by the sea from the chimney, and perished, viz. Mrs. Morrell, her mother, niece and child. The bodies of two of them are found, and will be interred this afternoon.

The letter further adds—"Hami Pendleton, in the sloop Minerva, started from the wharf to go further up the harbor, and on hoisting the head of her jib, she upset and drove on shore. The men, by great exertions, were saved. All the vessels in the harbor went on shore—some entirely lost, amongst them one from St. Domingo. A masted ship belonging to New-York, in the street, by Mrs. Franklin's with her bowsprit over the house. The sloop Volunteer went over the wharf, and now lies in Mr. Gheebrough's meadows. The schooner Oriou came ashore early in the gale. Great damage is done to Windmill Point."

AT PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Every vessel in port with two exceptions, were driven from their moorings.

Thirty-five sail, including four ships (one of them over 500 tons) 9 brigs, 7 schooners, and 13 sloops, now form a melancholy dismantled line at the head of the cove. One of them drifted within the limits of North Providence, and, strange as it may appear, Pleasant street is the anchorage ground for a burthenous sloop.

Our wharves, on which were stored the riches of every clime, exhibit the most sad and repulsive aspect. Scarcely a vestige remains of the stores (many of them very spacious) which crowded the wharves bordered on Weybosset street. Most of those south of the Market house to India Point, shared a similar fate.

We understand that the distillery in Barrington, owned by a company of gentlemen in this town, was totally destroyed in the late storm.

Pawtuxet suffered severely during the late storm. Several houses were carried away, in one of which was a man by the name of Smith, who perished.

Two meetings houses, it is said, were blown down in Painfield, Connecticut, during the late gale.

A brig loaded with molasses was lost on Narragansett shore, on Sunday last.

We are happy to state, that amid this war of elements and wreck of matter, only two persons were lost—Mr. David Butler and Mr. Reuben Winslow, who were unhappily drowned at India Point.

The great and remarkable Bridge, which connects Rhode Island with the Maine, built with stones from the bottom in a great depth of water, and in a rapid current, was nearly destroyed—a few scattered portions appearing above water. On the Newport side, the earth was so excavated, that where the toll house stood, there is now six fathoms of water! A ferry boat is re-established.

A house and store were seen afloat in Newport harbor.

At Ansonet, on the road from Newport to Boston, the water was three or four feet high in the streets—and persons passed in boats. The water was as high as the window stools in the stage tavern. Two or three sloops and a schooner were on the wharves.

At Somerset, a store with the rigging of a ship, was blown into the river, and the snip was driven on shore.

At South Kingston, barns, hay, corn, &c. swept away; Wm. Knowles, his son, and four of his workmen were drowned. Six people were rowed at Narrow river. The light-house on Point Judith was blown down, and the keeper's house injured. In Charlestown, Wm. Brownell's factory and mill were considerably injured. Wickford was nearly overflowed—all the wharves, stores &c. were destroyed. In Middletown, houses, barns, hay, corn, &c. were injured—Mr. J. Irish, Isaac Brownell, and Bedford Hazard, were drowned.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New Bedford to his friend in New York, dat d Sept. 24.

"Yesterday, at Fairhaven, I was witness to the most shocking scene my eyes ever beheld. When I rose in the morning the wind was S. E. blowing very hard; but about 9 o'clock it shifted to S. and remained there two hours, blowing a tremendous gale, which sent the tide in to such a degree that it was ten feet higher than the oldest person ever knew it to be. It carried every thing before it. The ropewalks were driven up to the Point. The tar-house of Capt. Burden, the bridge, the store of L. Jeony, with its contents, Dr. Perry's saltworks, and other buildings were destroyed. The sloop Attempt was thrown across the street close to J. L. Trees were blown up by the roots, fences and walls lay flat in every direction. The scene was truly awful. These disasters, with the loss of four persons, were what took place on this side of the river.

"At Bedford, the stores of William Rotch and S. Russell, and a number of small houses were floating about. Two persons lost their lives there; and that is the farthest we have yet heard from."

"About twelve o'clock, the wind was S. W. and continued so the remainder of the day, blowing very hard, with heavy rain the greater part of the time. The windows were covered with salt water. The trees are all turned black. Indeed, I can give you but a very faint idea of the destruction that is every where visible around us."

CHARLESTON, SEPT. 23.

FROM BEAUFORT, N. C.

We have conversed with several of the passengers of the brig Orleans, Capt. Vail, which was driven into Beaufort during the late storm, and likewise with Capt. Guthrie, of the Schr. Sally, arrived on Thursday night from Beaufort. They inform that the Orleans was literally stripped of her rigging, sails, and

almost every deck moveable,—and cargo partially damaged, the hull of the vessel was very little injured, but would require being new caulked.—From her crippled state, and being obliged to send to N. York for sails, cordage, &c. some considerable time would probably elapse before she could get round here.

The force of the gale at Beaufort was most tremendous; the whole coast in that neighborhood was strewn with wrecks. On the 7th inst. the wreck of the brig Constellation of Salem, was driven ashore at Cape Look Out. She was from Martinique with a cargo of rum and molasses. When ashore, there were but two men aboard, who were most shockingly bruised and mangled; one of them had an arm amputated after being taken from the wreck, and it was supposed he could not recover. They were the only survivors of the brig's crew, 16 in number, and had been 52 hours on the wreck. A schr. belonging to Beaufort, (name not recollected) from Baltimore, or some port in the Chesapeake, was driven ashore in the same gale, and totally wrecked; and the whole crew were supposed to have perished, as not a soul was seen to reach the shore. Many other vessels were driven ashore in and near Beaufort, but most of them were got off with more or less damage. The mischief occasioned by the gale and the uncommon height of the water, was very considerable, on land. We believe the North Carolina has been a greater sufferer in this storm on shore than any other state. Her loss has also been proportionably great in shipping.

Buffalo, Sept. 25.

Major General ALEX. MACOMB, family and suite, arrived in this village on Tuesday last, and sailed on Wednesday for Detroit, in the brig Hunter.—Gen. Macomb takes command of that post.

Governor GORE, (of the adjoining province) family and suite, arrived in this village on Tuesday evening last, and passed the next day into Canada. The Governor is now on his return to the province, having been absent these four years. On Sunday, a salute was fired in the direction of Fort George.

From several gentlemen from the westward, we learn, that at the head of Lake Erie, the inhabitants are very sickly. Lake Erie having lowered more than a foot, the extensive marshes or wild meadows, from Miami to Sandusky, have become in some measure drained, the exhalations from which are supposed to produce agues and fevers.

In this part of the country, fever-and-ague has been, perhaps, more prevalent, than at any time since the first settlement.

Bridgeport, Conn. Sept. 27.

Horrible act.—We are informed that Mr. Joseph Pardy, of N. Stratford, in the town of Huntington, having quarrelled with his wife for some time, she gave him a part of her property, to have him relinquish all his claims, that she might live in peace; he then started from home, under pretence of a tin peddling tour to the southward, and went as far as Danbury, but returned on Saturday night the 16th instant, with a loaded pistol, with the determination to murder his wife, it is supposed, burn her house and barn, and destroy himself. He entered the house—went to the bed, found her not there, dragged it on the floor—got a quantity of tow, and crowded it into the bed, struck fire and set it all on fire; then went and set fire to the barn, and retired to a rise of ground and sat on a rock to view the scene. The barn was soon in a light blaze, which was first discovered by a lad in bed fronting it, who gave the alarm; the house and a part of the furniture was saved. As soon as the neighbors were collected, this monster in human shape appeared, and acknowledged that he did it. The people then attempted to secure him, but he told them they need not do that, for he should be a dead man by the next morning, but refused to give any information, lest his life should be preserved. Medical aid was called, but to no effect. He continued in a stupid and senseless state till the next morning, and then awoke and spoke a few words, and expired. It is supposed he took a large dose of laudanum and wild fenel.

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

When Bonaparte came on board the Bellerophon, he thus addressed Captain Maitland, in French—"I am come to claim the protection of your Prince and of your Laws." He is said to have spoken these words with remarkable firmness and dignity.

It is said that Bonaparte proposed to the Captain of the Bellerophon, (Maitland), to create him Duke of the Isle of Rhe, if he would allow him to pass.

Capt. Maitland, who had been long employed on the French coast, during the last war, was intimately acquainted with all the passages by which Bonaparte's frigates could get out, and thus his escape was rendered impracticable. On the present occasion, the vessels of the cruising squadron were placed with such judgment that they could communicate intelligence to each other in a few minutes, and all the French ports they had to watch were hermetically sealed.—[Notwithstanding these watchfulness, however, JOSEPH BONAPARTE, made his escape to America.]

One of the howitzers of artillery taken from the French army and exposed without the walls of Brussels to public view, furnishes a manifest proof of the effort, with which the conspiracy in favor of Bonaparte was carried on. This howitzer

MONUMENT OF BURROWS.

Portland, (Maine,) Sept. 27.

It is with peculiar pride and pleasure, we record an instance of liberality and honorable munificence to the memory of the brave, which recently came under our inspection.

A gentleman from New-York, Mat-

thew L. Davis, Esq. while passing through town a few days since, on a tour to the Eastward, had accidentally taken a walk into the burying ground. His attention was attracted to the neglected grave of the late Captain BURROWS. The only guide to the spot, where is deposited one who had so much heroic merit, and who deserved so much of his country, was the tomb stone of his deceased competitor, the British captain Blythe. This was erected two years since, by the surviving officers of the Boxer. The thought was instant. Mr. D. immediately gave orders for an elegant marble monument to be erected over the grave of Burrows—to be finished by his return, and without the sparing of labor or expense. It is now completed and put up. Its style of execution does much credit to the ingenious artist, Mr. Barlett Adams of this town, and the inscription is highly creditable to the taste, judgement, and modesty of the generous donor and worthy hero whom it is designed to commemorate.

The following is the inscription:

Beneath this Stone moulders the body of WILLIAM BURROWS,

Late commander of the U. States' brig Enterprise, who was mortally wounded on the 5th of September, 1813, in an action which contributed to increase the fame of American valor by capturing his

Britannic Majesty's Brig Boxer,

After a severe contest of FORT FIVE MINUTES.

A passing stranger has erected this Monument of respect to the manes of a Patriot, who in the hour of peril obeyed the summons of an injured country, and who gallantly met, fought, and conquered the foe man.

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, OCTOBER 12.

GEN. WILKINSON'S MEMOIRS.

The scenes through which Gen. Wilkinson has passed from 1775 until the present day, must have furnished ample materials for the most valuable memoirs.

From his candor, his honorable heart and bright talents, we have sufficient grounds to anticipate a work of the highest merit.

Memoirs by capable authors, developed, most happily, the most important parts of history—the motives to measures. We have no doubt that general Wilkinson's memoirs will form as rich a treat to us, as Burnet's History, &c. did to Englishmen.

GENERAL JACKSON.

The distinguished services of general Jackson during the late war, and particularly at New Orleans, have made him an object of universal esteem. All are desirous of being more intimately acquainted with the character of so renowned a hero.

The following brief account of him is extracted from a pamphlet recently published in Tennessee, and is probably the most authentic which has yet appeared:

"Major general Andrew Jackson was born of Irish parents in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, and educated in Charlotte, a small town in the same state.

He possessed little or no wealth in his youth; but old age and industry have crowned him with riches. He is fifty years old, or a very little upwards; he is lean and spare, five feet eleven inches high, weighs one hundred and fifty pounds, light complexion, with fair hair, blueish grey eyes, stern countenance, plain and familiar in his manners; a companion to the rich and learned; jocular to the gay; accommodating to his friends and violent to enemies, hospitable to all; kind to his slaves; charitable to the poor; humane to the unfortunate; remarkably tender and loving to his amiable spouse; free, liberal and open spirited, and naturally qualified for a warrior and commander.

"His first appearance in public life was at the bar; he has had an honorable seat in both houses of congress; acted as a judge in the courts of law and equity in Tennessee; filled the office of major general of W. T. militia when he marched to the Creek nation, and is now a major general of the United States army. His residence is twelve miles east of Nashville, Davidson county, in the fork of Stone and Cumberland rivers.

CONVERSATION—FOR THE YEAR 3815.

"James—I was born, sir, in the island of St. Helena.

Felix—Indeed! Ah, the name of that place is very familiar. It is celebrated as the place to which the famous Bonaparte was exiled, by certain allied sovereigns, whose names I cannot recollect.

"James—I believe there is, in the Antiquarian Library, in the great city of Madras, on Jackson River, an historical work, which gives some account of those sovereigns. I recollect the name of Alexander, of Russia. There was also another potentate, who governed an island between the Atlantic and German

ocean, who had a hand in the affair. That island, now a province, was then a kingdom of vast naval power. It was at that time ruled by a prince regent, which circumstance was preserved from oblivion by his having Napoleon in his immediate custody. More than that I have never heard of him; and his very name appears to be totally forgotten.

HEREDITARY MONARCHY.

FROM GIBBON.

"Of the various forms of government, which have prevailed in the world, an hereditary monarchy seems to present the fairest scope for ridicule. Is it possible," says this celebrated historian of "the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," "to relate, without an indignant smile, that, on the father's decease, the property of a nation, like that of a drove of oxen, descends to his infant son, as yet unknown to mankind, and to himself; and that the bravest warriors, and the wisest statesmen, relinquishing their natural right to empire, approach the royal cradle with bended knees, and protestations of inviolable fidelity."

And yet the Tories, in this country, are longing after hereditary monarchy, with all its concomitant nonsense!

Every thing attracts notice, that is in any way connected with the fortune of Napoleon. Even the rats and caterpillars of St. Helena, have become known, and acquired celebrity, by his banishment to that island; Aurara.

The French government, it would appear from the following article, is crying into effect the decree of the king, which denounced certain persons as traitors, and their immediate apprehension and trial:

"Colonel La Bedoyere has been condemned to die, by the second council of war of the first military division. This decree was confirmed by the council of revision, and the colonel was accordingly executed this day at six o'clock, P. M."

BOSTON, October 7.

From the Mediterranean.—By capt. Babson, from Alicante, we learn the U. S. schr. —, Lt. Chancey, had been in there, from whom information had been received that a treaty of peace had been concluded with Algiers, in which it was stipulated that our government should be indemnified for the expenses of the expedition to the Mediterranean; that the vessels and prisoners which had been taken by the Algerines, should be given up—and that they never should again demand tribute of the United States.

The Ontario sloop of war sailed from Algiers with despatches for government, on the 7th of July, and as she has not since been heard of, it is feared she is lost.

Com. Bainbridge arrived at Carthage-na on the 12th of August, at which time two of com. Decatur's squadron were at that place, and were despatched to the squadron, (which were then off Tripoli) with orders from com. Bainbridge to com. Decatur, to return with the vessels of his squadron to the U. States.

The dey of Algiers had refused to treat with the commander of the Dutch squadron.

NEW STORE.

The subscribers are now opening a very handsome assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

(Nearly opposite Mr. Young's silver smith shop) which they intend offering for sale on moderate terms for cash.

HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH IS GIVEN FOR FLAX SEED.

CHARLESTOWN, OCT. 12.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public vendue, on the second Monday in Nov. next, at the subscriber's residence near Charlestown, the following property, viz. A good road wagon & two horses, four pair wagon gears, in complete order, fat and lean cattle, hogs, geese, and some kitchen furniture.—At the same time will be sold, several valuable negroes. A credit will be given until the first Monday in Aug. next, on all articles, except the negroes, fat cattle and hogs, for which the cash must be paid. The above property may be bought at private sale. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and due attendance given by

THOS. BRECKENRIDGE.

Oct. 12.

The property at Harper's Ferry,

BELONGING to the heirs at law, of John Vager, dec'd, may be rented on application to me, on or before the first day of December next, after which period, no proposals will be received; letters post paid, addressed to me at Leesburg, will be duly attended to, and the terms made known by

J. P. W. BALCH.

N. B. Possession will be given on the 1st day of April, 1815.

Oct. 12, 1815.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CAUTION.

In consequence of repeated trespasses, committed upon me, I am constrained to forbid all persons from entering upon, or passing through my Farm, under any pretence, whatsoever—Such as shall disregard this notice, will certainly incur the penalty of the law, without distinction.

A reward of twenty dollars, is hereby offered, for information of the person, or persons, who came into my woods on Sunday or Monday night last, and cut a Bee-Tree, so that the offender be brought to conviction and punishment.

HENRY S. TURNER.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that application will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, praying them to grant a Charter to the Farmer's, Mechanic's and Merchant's Bank of Jefferson County, Va.

Charlestown, Sept. 25th, 1815.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the Legislature of Virginia, at their next session, for an act incorporating the stockholders of the Farmer's and Mechanic's Bank of Harper's Ferry.

October 12.

NOTICE.

THE PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS, of the Farmer's and Mechanic's Bank of Harper's Ferry, have ordered payment of the second instalment of ten dollars on each share, to be made on Monday, the 6th of November next.

GEO. W. HUMPHREYS, Cash'r.

Harper's Ferry, Oct. 5.

400 barrels of corn for sale.

I will offer for sale at the Dry Bridge on the 27th of this month 400 barrels of Corn, at four months credit. Good and good security will be required.

On the same day I will hire or sell three negro men and one girl.

THOS. HAMMOND.

Happy Retreat, near Chase's town, Oct. 12.

NEW STORE, IN CHARLES TOWN.

Robert Worthington,

HAS opened a store in Charlestown, in the house lately occupied by Mr. John Wilson, and nearly opposite to Mr. Samuel Russell's saddle's shop, where he intends constantly to keep for sale.

On the most liberal terms,

a general and extensive assortment of the most useful and fashionable articles, for the consumption of the town and neighborhood.

Robert Worthington,

HAS received and is now opening a large assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS;

which, added to his stock on hand, makes his assortment very grand and complete, all of which are well worth the attention of those who may wish to purchase.

Charlestown, Oct. 12, 1815.

An Overseer Wanted.

TO save trouble none need apply but those who can do well recommended for their honesty, sobriety, industry, and capability of managing a farm and blacks. To such, liberal encouragement will be given. He must be a man between the age of 25 and 35, with a small family. Inquire at this office.

October 12.

Battalion Orders.

THE second Battalion of the 53th Regt, will parade in Charlestown, on Saturday 28th of Oct. next, precisely at 11 o'clock, A. M. The Commandants of companies, will furnish a complete report of the strength of their companies, before parade.

JAMES HITE, Major, 53th Regt. Ya. Mil.

Sept. 30th, 1815.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on Thursday the 26th inst. at the farm belonging to the heirs of Giles Cook, dec'd, some valuable Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs. A credit will be given till the 1st of April.

JOHN ABELL, Curator.

October 12.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, at Public Sale, on Thursday the 26th inst. at the farm of Jesse Stall, dec'd, all the personal estate of said dec

A LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office, Charles-Town, Va. on the 30th Sept. 1815.

- James Avis, William Ash, Thomas Austin.
Thomas Blackburn, Ann T. Baylor, Benjamin Bell, 3; Daniel Ryan, Richard B. Beckwith, 2; William Bricker, S. R. Bakewell, John Bate, David Bushman, Daniel Brown.
Mary Clerk, Shepherd S. Church, 2; John Clark, Rachael Ann Craig, John Carlisle, 2; Nicholas Carr, K. Croguewell, William Crow, Elizabeth Clark.
George Drew, John Dicks, William Duval, Joseph Deleplane, Joseph Duckwall, Morris Davis, John Dixon, Margaret Dixon.
Thomas Esom, Mr. Evans.
Henry Fox, Henry Furry, 2; Robert Fulton, George Fetter, 3; Edward Frazier, Daniel & Geo. Fetter.
John Gr. Ford, Elizabeth Gwynn, Thos. Griggs, Burgess Garner, Fanny Gibbs, 2; Walter J. Gwynn.
George Handricks, Mary Hess, Rachel Handrick, Richard Hardesty, Thomas R. Hammond, Benjamin P. G. Hendricks, Joseph Howll, Capt. W. S. Henshaw, Samuel Hammond, John Heiner, John Handrick, Benjamin Heller, Jacob Heitwold, Jacob Hoad, Jonas Heath, Aquila Haines.
Hamilton J. Herson, D. an Johnston, 2; Elizabeth Johnston, David Johnston, William James.
John Kaines, Matthew King, John Kogg, Mary J. Keith.
Thomas T. Loury.
Ellison Miller, Jacob Miles, John McCall, John McGarry, Jesse Mercer, William M'Pherson, Daniel M'Pherson, Francis Moore, James W. M'Curdy, Joseph M'Millon, William M'Carley, John Matheny, John M'Dowd, M'Carley M'Gerry, Col. John M'vishall.
Ruth M. Noble, Ruth Noble, Henry Nadenbush, Sarah Page, Jacob Parson, Jacob Park, Joseph Prose.
Frederick Ryley, Mary Ridgeway, Jos. Rose, 3; Samuel Rockmough, Jeremiah Richards, Matthew Ranson, Geo. Riley, Wm. Rickin, Stephen Root.
Mrs. Sheridine, Nicholas Shawl, Guttery Slaughter, Henry Strider, William Strider, Lewis Swift, 2; Harleley Sullivan, Charlotte Smith, Michael Shawl, Captain Russell, John Saunders, Elizabeth L. Saunders, Mary B. Saunders.
William Taylor, Samuel Taylor, Col. Taylor, Samuel Thoby, Thomas Thoby, James Thomas, Capt. Thoby Taw.
Solaman Vanactor, 3; Henry Yeener, William Vestal.
Francis W. Washington, Aquilla Willett, John Welby, Benj. Winters, Dr. Wood, Matthew Whiting, Venus Wheeler, John Welch.
Louden Young, Robert L. Young.
HUMPHREY KEYES, P. M.

A LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office, in Shepherd's Town, Sept. 30, 1815.

- Allen Henry, Able John.
Butt Mary, Buckingham Richard Rev. Barnes Joseph, Brascaars Van, Billmie Martin, Baker Walter.
Clumb Jacob.
Deleplane Joseph, 2.
Engle Michael.
Fields Isahel, Peaman George, Fears Thomas L. Fouke Christian, Fouke Elizabeth Mrs. Freay Sophia Mrs.
Gibbony Emanuel.
Hall Sarah Mrs. Hinkle Samuel, Hunter William, Harris William.
Jackson John.
Little Charles, Little Peter.
Miller Elizabeth Mrs. Marly John, Myers Peter, Miles Jacob.
Robinson Mary Mrs. 2; Ragan William, Reade Dudley G. Ritchie Archibald, Rhoher Jacob, Ringer Jacob.
Smith Elizabeth Mrs.
Thornton Violet Miss.
Vanzant Richard, Vanzant Martha Mrs. Vassar Jacob, Vardier Robert.
Watson Robert.
JAMES BROWN, P. M.

NOTICE.

THE Firm of Moses Wilson & Son, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to said Firm, are hereby informed that their notes and accounts will be left in the hands of Moses Wilson, senr. and Robert C. Lee, for settlement.

MOSES WILSON, Jun. For M. WILSON & SON. October 5.

NOTICE.

ALL those who made purchases at the sale of Peter Whip's estate, are hereby informed that their bonds and notes will become due on the 10th inst. when prompt payment is expected to be made, as indulgence cannot be given.

JOHN WHIP, Esqr. October 5.

LIST OF LETTERS

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

- John Bivins, Joseph Bridgman, Henry Buckles, Henry Burouff.
John Conrad, 2; James Conn, John Chambers, Christie Greps, Mary Cookus, David Coons, Mary Cunningham.
Joseph Deleplane, 2; John Dillow.
John Foreman, 3; John Fairbrother.
John Graham, Elizabeth Greenamiy, John Gulsberry, Michael Gomph.
Francis A. Hamilton, Anne B. Hinkle.
Christopher Miller, William Miller, 2; James Merrick, Rev. Francis Moore, Jesse Moore, Michael Malhorn.
Jacob Parsons, 2; Samuel Paul.
Lewis Rodrick.
Jno. Smith, Reuben Smith 2; Jno. Scheffer, 2; John Shover, Charles Shoebridge, John Spalding.
George Templeman, 2; John Troxell, Hannah Tucker, John Temery.
R. HUMPHREYS, P. M.

TUITION.

THE subscriber, from the various solicitations of his friends, and other considerations, takes this method to inform the citizens of Charles-town and its vicinity, that he will again commence a School in Town, so soon as there shall have been a sufficiency of scholars obtained; and for the convenience of those who wish to become subscribers, a subscription paper is left at Capt. Fisher's. He thinks it would be superfluous to intimate any thing like commendation, as a general knowledge of the sobriety and ability of the subscriber has already been obtained from personal acquaintance as a citizen and teacher for 8 years. He only adds therefore, that through the unremitting diligence, and constant application to business, he hopes to render general satisfaction to those who may think proper to give him encouragement.

GILBERT GIBBONS. October 5.

House of Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that noted tavern stand lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Deleplane, near the Brick Mill, on the road leading from Charles-town to Harper's Ferry, where, being provided with every thing necessary for a public house, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage. Good stables and a careful hostler, will always insure the strictest attention to horses. He assures the public that nothing shall be wanting on his part to render satisfaction to travellers and others who may favor him with a call.

JOHN KREPS. October 5.

Stray Mare.

TAKEN up as an estray, by the subscriber, about nine months ago, a black mare—no brand or mark perceivable—has had a colic since taken up. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

PATY DELANEY. Charles-town, October 5.

Valuable Land, at Auction.

THE subscriber will offer for sale at PUBLIC AUCTION, (unless the same should be previously disposed of at private sale, in which event due notice will be given) on the first of November next, on the premises, a

VALUABLE FARM.

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

990-ACRES.

two hundred and fifty of which are cleared, the balance in timber. There are several Dwelling Houses and a convenient Barn with Orchards, and several excellent Springs, and from their situation the land may be conveniently divided. The contiguous property of the property, being on Shenandoah river, 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 desirous to purchase will attend to the view the premises. Terms half down, and the balance in three equal annual instalments without interest, secured by a lien on the property.

SAMUEL SWAYNE. 9th Month, 19th 1815.

TO RENT.

A commodious two story Brick Dwelling House, near Mr. John M'Pherson's Mill, with a Pump of good water at the door, a large Garden, a good Stone Kitchen, Smoke House, Hen House, and a valuable young Negro Woman, eighteen years of age, with her first child, a Girl; she is hired at present to Mr. Hollis, near Charles Town, where she may be seen by those wishing to purchase. Application to be made to

JOHN SINCLAIR. Sept. 29.

FULLING & DYING.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they are carrying on said business in its various branches at Mr. Henley's Fulling Mill, on Mill Creek, five miles from Smithfield. From experience and attention they hope to be able to render general satisfaction to those who may serve them with their custom. For the convenience of those living at a distance, the following places are appointed where raw cloth will be received with written directions, (dressed and returned with neatness and dispatch) viz Daniel Fry's Store in Smithfield, and William Brown's store in Charles Town.

T. CLAWFORD & ZIMMERMAN. N. B. Prices on all extensive orders, will be considerably reduced to what they were last year. September 14.

I Grant the Request

Asked me in the Repository of the 31st of August last. It appears that a find of mine is desirous or determined that I shall have the which has been lost for some time. I am very much obliged to the informant for so far, and will be much more so when he divulges the secret contained in his breast. I will assure you that the contents which was lost in my pocket book, will be received by me or the Editor of the Repository, without any questions asked about it or the money, and if it is not so content to return them now, bonds will be taken for the amount.

BENJAMIN B. STRIDER. Smithfield, Sept. 28.

Regimental Orders.

THE 1st Regiment, commanded by Maj. Benjamin Davernport, on the 21st of October, in Shepherd's Town, on Saturday, 21st of October, and the 2d Battalion commanded by Maj. James Hill, will parade in Charles Town, on Saturday, 28th October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

YAN. RUTHERFORD, Lieut. Col. Commandant, 55th Reg't. Va. Mil.

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 Charles-town and six from Battle Town. The terms may be known by applying to Mrs. Mercy Wager, on the premises, or to

BASIL WILLIAMSON. Harper's Ferry, Aug. 10.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Fry, dec'd, are requested to make payment before November court next, otherwise suits will be brought without respect to persons, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

HENRY SMITH, Adm'or. Sept. 21.

Fulling and Dying

THE subscriber hereby informs the public, that he has taken Mr. B. Bezier's Fulling Mill, at Mills Grove, and intends commencing business on the first of September, after which time cloth will be filled, 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 colour that may be desired. A generous price will be given for soft and hard Soap, which will be taken in payment for Fulling, or cash.

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

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, Points, 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. GROCERIES of every description may also be had at fair prices. August 24.

The Berryville Coffee-House Hotel,

IS now offered for rent, together with the Farm attached. The Farm consists of about 150 acres 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. August 31.

PAINTS.

1000 lb. White Lead, both of a very superior 100 lb. Red do. 3/4 rior quality. Venetian Red, Spanish Brown, Spanish Whiting, Yellow Ochre, Stone Ochre, Verdigrise, Patent Green, Patent Yellow, Umber, King's Yellow, Vermilion, Rose Pink, Prussian Blue, together with many others. —ALSO— THE FOLLOWING DYE STUFFS, Log-wood, Madier, Rust, Indigo, Alum, Copperas, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. R. WORTHINGTON. Charles-town, Aug. 17.

Negro Woman for Sale.

THIS subject has for sale a valuable horse 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 is a safe nurse. She is offered for sale for no fault. The terms will be made eas to the purchaser. Inquire of the painter. J. 27.

Blank Attachments for sale at this office.

Cheaper and Cheaper!

JOHN CARLILE GOODS,

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 yourself. The following are a small part of his assortment, Superior and second Cloth, assorted colours, Cassimers, Princes Curds, Stockingstuffs and Cassenetta, Corals, Thicketts and Velvets, Calicoes, dress and undress, fine and super, Cotton and worsted Hosiery, Blue, red, green, yellow, and black cambria muslins, Levantine, elegant for Ladies dresses, Ginghams, plain and cross bar'd silk ditto, Vestings, almost every kind and colour, Elegant parasols and umbrellas, Bombazetta fine and coarse, Irish Linens of almost every price and quality, Shirting cottons, and muslins of every kind, Jaconet, leno, book and cambria muslins, Chip and straw bonnets, the newest fashion, A large quantity of domestic Muslins, Morocco Shoes, second quality and mixed shoes, Men's coarse and fine leather shoes and pumps, Malinas 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 saw files, millaw and other files, Elegant London new pattern brick bits, and stirrup irons, Knives and forks, penknives and cutlery, Wrought and cut nails, AND ALMOST EVERY KIND OF GROCERIES, WITH WINES, SPIRITS, &c. &c. &c. He returns his sincere thanks to the public generally for their past favours, and will be happy in compensating them with CHEAP GOODS. Charles-town, August 22, 1815.

Robert Worthington,

HAS RECEIVED A VERY LARGE SUPPLY OF CHOICE GOODS,

Among which are the following, viz. ELEGANT LACED SHAWLS, VELS AND HANDKERCHIEFS, BLACK AND WHITE CRAPES, FIGURED, DAMASK AND PLAIN SILK DRESSING GOWNS, ELEGANT RIBBONS, 4 1/2 and 6 1/2 CAMBRICK, JACONET, LENO, BOOK, MUL & FANCY MUSLINS, DARK AND LIGHT PLAIN AND PLAID GINGHAMS, FINE BRUSHED AND UNBRUSHED FANCY AND MORNING CALL OES, DIMITIES, IRISH LINENS, SHETTINGS, TABLE AND TOWEL DIAPERS, MARSEILLES & ROYAL HINDU VESTING, COTTON CASSIMERE, NANKENES, SHIRTING CAMBRICKS, DOMESTIC STRIPED & PLAIN COTTON, BOMBOZETS, of almost every colour, KENTING, MUSLIN SHAWLS & HANDKERCHIEFS, SILK AND COTTON HOSIERY, KID AND SILK GLOVES, ELEGANT FANS, SATIN, SILK & STRAW BONNETS, CORALS AND VELVETS, SUPERFINE CLOTHS & CASIMERS, BLUE, BLACK, CLARET, DRAB & GREY STOCKINGS, SUSPENDERS—TWILL'D CRAPETS, FANCY TRIMMINGS, FORD DRESSES, SILK BUTTONS, A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF GENT'S & LADIES SHOES, FINE AND WOOL HATS, Together with a general assortment of Hardware, Cutlery and Saddlery, And a good assortment of GROCERIES,

MADEIRA, PORT, LISBON AND MALAGA WINE, CLARET—COGNAC AND FRENCH BRANDY—SPIRITS—HOLLAND AND COUNTRY GIN, and WHISKEY—Lakewine, CHINA, GLASS, QUEEN'S, STONE, WOODEN and POTTER'S WARE—PAINTS and MEDICINES, with almost every other article that is sold in Charles-town and those in its vicinity who 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. Charles-town, June 29.

Four Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of a field about three miles from Bunker's Hill, Berkeley County, on Saturday night 16th inst. the following creature, viz—a GRAY MARE 6 years old about 15 hands high, well-made, about all round, and marked with the geers—a BAY MARE, both hind feet white, a small blaze in her face, a black streak on her back, extending from her shoulders to the neck of the tail, 7 years old, nearly 15 hands high, and a black horse, with a small star in his forehead, shod all round, about 15 hands high, and 6 years old, and marked with the geers. The above reward will be paid for information of said creatures, so that I get them again, and all reasonable expenses. I brought home to the subscriber, living about 3 miles from Shepherd's Town. THOMAS LAFFERTY. Sept. 21.

STRAY HORSE.

CAME to the subscriber's premises a Sorrel Horse, with a ball face, supposed to be about 10 years old, and of a bay color, has a brand on the left shoulder with 85, shod fore, and has some saddle marks. BENJAMIN B. GAMES. Smithfield, Jefferson County, Va. Sept. 21.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VIII.] THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1815. [No. 393.

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. But subscribers who are to be supplied for the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued until arrears 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.

A DESCRIPTION OF ST. HELENA.

To the Editors of the Democratic Press.

SIR, St. Helena is situated in the midst of the Southern or Ethiopic ocean, and is the most distant island from the continent of any in the known world, its extreme length does not exceed 9 miles, and its circumference nearly 27, as it is nearly round. All the English East India ships stop here in their way home, and are very cautious for fear of missing such a speck in the ocean. St. Helena lies in a most temperate and agreeable climate, the S. E. trade winds blowing there the whole year round, renders the air cool, pleasant and healthy.

This island is perfectly exempt from thunder or lightning, and is refreshed by light flying showers, which produce a quick vegetation, as well as continual verdure. It displays a most dreary and uncomfortable prospect from the sea, of high craggy rocks, many of whose summits are hid in the clouds, and many of them projecting over their base, of a dark brick colour.

The only two landing places on this island are Rupert's and James's. There are besides these two landing places, a small place called Sandy Bay, where boats in very calm weather might land, but this is defended below by a strong battery, and on the heights are another, from which a body of men with small arms, and by rolling down stones, would ultimately destroy any number of men that would attempt to force a landing. Rupert's Valley is not inhabited, except by soldiery, having no fresh water. In James's or Chapel Valley, stands James-town, the residence of the governor.

This valley, by my observations, which I paid great attention to, lies in lat. 15, 55 south, and long. 50 min. west from Greenwich. It's fort defends the valley by a very strong battery of 32 and 42 prs. and is flanked by a high and inaccessible valley upon a rock on the larboard hand, called the Moundens, in honor of admiral Munden, who took the island from the Dutch in the reign of Charles the second. There is but one street in the town of James, and that is in the very depth of the valley, and nearly half a mile long; and on each side are very beautiful and elegant frame houses painted white. At the steep end is a very pleasant walk between two rows of trees. I took them to be beech, but they are in bloom all the year round.

On the right side of the valley is a steep promontory, called Ladder Hill, which you will see by the survey I have made from the ship in the roads, it is perhaps 300 feet high, with many guns hung in chains and in hooks, like unto Gibraltar. On the left is another mountain of stupendous height, but not so steep; there is a winding path on its side by which we had access to go into the upper country; and when arrived at the level of the island the prospect was most delightful, but most terrific when we looked down on the sea beaten rocks. From a rude, barren, brick coloured rock, you now view the most lovely verdure, beautiful lawns, shrubberies, and landscapes.

This island now belongs to the East India company who generally keep about 700 soldiers in their pay; but this force is not near sufficient in case of an attack, but every man without exception, is trained to arms, (as we ought to be in the United States) and parties appointed to posts of alarm which they occupy with great alertness, when a signal is made from Mount Diana. On this mount there is a look-out-house with 6 cannon, 24 pounders mounted. In war time, when a ship is first descried to windward, two guns are fired—this is called a single alarm; immediately the drums beat to arms, and every man takes the post assigned him.

If more than one ship heaves in sight, there is a gun fired for each one. Every man, white, black, Malave or Lascar must stand by his post, until the governor gives a telegraphic signal from Ladder Hill to return to their homes again. All ships to whatever nation they may belong, on their approach to the anchoring place, must first send their boat ashore to fort Munden for leave to anchor; if not, they will be fired upon instantly. After reporting the ship and nation to the governor, if he thinks proper, he will send a pass signed, to the fort, and permission will be then granted to anchor. Without this, all the batteries would thunder down with such advantage from these high and steep precipices, that a fleet or men of war could not do any execution against it. While in St. Helena I met with a namesake of mine who kept a very extensive brewery, and through his introduction amongst his acquaintances I had many invitations to spend the evening. I accepted of as many as was convenient, and I must confess, I never was among people in any clime, who appeared more friendly and polite without affectation. The great quantity, as well as the richness of the pasturage diffused over the face of the island, make beef and mutton extremely plenty. Another reason for which is the quickness of their growth, so that the oxen are generally killed at 2 and 3 years old, and are then equal in size to English oxen of five years. They have abundance of poultry, good Irish potatoes the growth of the island, plenty of yams, oranges, lemons, grapes, figs, apples, &c. &c. &c. As ships meet with good refreshments at St. Helena their sick speedily recover from the scurvy. There is a good hospital there also, and plenty of good rock water, but wood is scarce. One watering place is at James-town Fort, with a crane to strike the cask in and out of the boat, but there is another and better watering place in Lemon Valley, where you may fill the water in the boat with an hose in despite of the surf, it is however a little farther to fetch it. The average height of the island, on the sea-board, is about 300 or 400 perpendicular feet, and on the top are vast beds of sand which are thrown up in tempestuous weather, notwithstanding its height above the surface of the sea. It may not be unworthy remark, that the Sun at rising don't shine on the town until 9 o'clock, and the declining sun withdraws his rays by the shadow of Ladder Hill at 4 or half past 4, P. M. The distance across the valley from one hill to the other don't exceed 7 furlongs. There are 5 store ships constantly employed by the East India company from England and Ireland that supply this Island with the luxuries of Europe.

There are very extensive shops in James-town principally stored with China and India goods. These goods are sold to the natives by the officers and crews of the Indianmen, just to raise the wind as it is termed, seeing a part for the whole of their adventures. The population in my opinion may be about 3000 white people; English, Irish and Scotch families, and some French families, besides Hindoos, Lascars and some Chinese. The protestant church is the established church, and of course is predominant. C. O. C.

INTERESTING TRIAL OF COL. LABEDOYERE.

[The following sketch of the trial of the celebrated Col. Labedoyere, is copied from a Paris paper of the 16th Aug.—a paper edited under the immediate superintendance of the Genor of Louis 18th, for which allowances must be made.] TRANSLATED FOR THE BALT PATRIOT. AFFAIR OF COL. LABEDOYERE. 2D COUNCIL OF WAR.

This affair for a long time past had excited the liveliest interest and curiosity in the public mind. Among the spectators were remarked several strangers of the highest distinction: Prince William of Prussia, the Prince of Orange, the Prince of Wirtemberg, &c. and several general officers. The trial commenced at half past eleven o'clock. The charges of accusation were read. Col. Labedoyere denied that he had held any command in the army after the

capitulation; he acknowledged that he remained several days at Rhom, and that he expected to be appointed chef d'etat-major of the 2d corps. Being asked why he concealed himself in the house of Madame Fonterry, where he was arrested, in Paris, he replied that the lady was the friend of Madame Labedoyere. He denied that he had ever had any communication with the Isle of Elba during Bonaparte's residence there, or that he had received any order from him whatever. He avowed, that previously to the return of Bonaparte, he did frequent society where political discontent was manifested; and that on some points he entertained similar sentiments of discontent, but not on others.

It appeared by col. L's papers, which had been seized, that he had conceived a design of going to the U. States, and that a Mr. Ouvrard had given him two letters of credit, of which one was on a house in Philadelphia—among them was also found a passport granted to him under the name of Huche, by the sub-prefect of Rhom. The declarations of witnesses were read. In an interrogatory which col. L. had undergone and which was read, he avowed that he did send an officer to meet Bonaparte after his landing, and that on his entry he escorted him with his whole regiment. He confessed that he had caused the Eagle of his regiment to be carried to Grenoble by one of his servants; that his regiment marched out of Grenoble by his orders, himself at the head of it; that gen. Devilliers made representations to him, which he did not think himself bound to submit to, because he (Col. L.) had solely the interest and safety of his country in view. He demanded that every person who might have any knowledge of the facts imputed to him might be heard.

The accused was conducted into the presence of the Judges. His stature is elevated; his physiognomy fine, and agreeable. He at first appeared pale and somewhat dejected, but his countenance soon resumed an air of confidence, and his public interrogatory commenced. He states that his name is Charles Angeliue Francois Huchet de Labedoyere, aged 29 years, a general officer. He acknowledged that he had been appointed by the king, Colonel of the 7th regiment of the line, and had received a white flag for his regiment; but that not being present when the white flag arrived at Chambery, he declared that he never took the oath. He declared that he carried out his regiment to meet Bonaparte, and uttered the cry of vive l'empereur. He was asked if Gen. Devilliers, his superior, did not make representations to him—he replied that he did not yield to them, because the considerations on which the motives of his conduct were founded seemed to him above all personal interest. He desired to be heard before the evidence of the witnesses should be taken, which was granted.

He read observations tending to prove that he ought not to be judged by the council of the first military division, but by the council of that division in which the fact took place, and desired that the witnesses on both sides should be equally heard.—The witnesses were called. Count D'Agout repeats the declaration he had before made, and does it with the utmost reserve. Col. L. questions him if he knew the military measures that had been taken for the defence of Grenoble. The witness says, that he only knew the arrangements made relative to the placing of the artillery. General Devilliers deposes, that he ordered Col. L. to proceed with his regiment from Chambery to Grenoble. The 7th March, about 4 P. M. he learned that the colonel had left the town with his corps and gone to meet Bonaparte; that he hastened after the colonel on the road to Gap and overtook him, represented to him his duty, his oaths, and the interest of his family; but the colonel refused to obey him. The accused reminds Gen. Devilliers of certain questions he proposed to him at Grenoble, and which prove that he doubted of the efficacy of the measures taken for the defence of that place against an attack from Bonaparte. The general acknowledges the correctness of these facts. M. Andru, a lawyer of Grenoble, de-

poses that on the 7th March, he saw Col. L. going out at the head of his regiment, crying vive l'empereur—and in the evening saw him in the cortege of Bonaparte returning at the head of his regiment.

M. Bourer, of Grenoble, declares that he was not an eye-witness of Col. L's defection, but that he heard it spoken of. M. Gagnon, lieutenant, in non-activity, at Grenoble, declares that Colonel Labedoyere lodged at his house, and that a month after Bonaparte's return, he found a white flag that had been torn up, the morning after Bonaparte's arrival at Grenoble. M. Crouy, chasseur royal at Grenoble, deposes that he heard it said, on the 7th March, that Col. L. had placed an Eagle upon the end of a branch of willow, and had distributed tri-colored cockades to his soldiers. The next day the witness saw that eagle on the square at Grenoble. The President reads the article of the code which permits him to call in witnesses in virtue of his discretionary power, and they are introduced in the following order: M. Maximi, royal volunteer at Barreau; He declares that he heard spoken of the defection of Col. L. adding, that on the night of the 7th, being near Beaune, he heard some one without exclaim, "make way for me, my friends, we have served together: I am Colonel of the 7th and the Emperor is here. M. Randon, of St. Marcel, deputy king's attorney at Grenoble, was not an eye-witness of the affair of col. L.; but some time before that, having dined in company with him, he heard him give a very equivocal toast; and after the entry of Bonaparte, the circumstance of that toast was forcibly brought to his recollection. The witness adds, that he himself was met by Bonaparte on the 7th March, and being recognized was interrogated by him as to the spirit of the people of Grenoble.

These witnesses being heard, the President asks Col. L. if he desires that any others should be introduced; and on the answer of the accused in the negative, the reporter takes up the subject. He retraces the principal facts of which Col. L. stands charged, with clearness and precision, and supports them by the declarations of the witnesses and the accused. "Thus, says he, Col. Labedoyere, forgetful of his oath, went forward to receive the man, against whom he was bound to combat until death, and became his accomplice." The reporter found the crime to be the greater, as the crimes resulting from it were the more calamitous. M. Bexton, presented himself, not as the advocate, but as the counsel of the accused, confined himself to the following observations, and addressed the Judges: "Gentlemen before I determined to lend any assistance to the misfortune of Col. Labedoyere, I endeavored to know him, and to penetrate into the recesses of his soul—I have found there, nobleness and grandeur, and I have thought that his defence could not inspire more interest in the minds of his judges, than when delivered from his own lips." The Col. rose and read his defence, which appeared to be written in haste upon loose sheets of paper. He protested that he had never betrayed his honor.—"If the accusation," said he, "regarded only my life, he who has sometimes led brave men to the post of death would himself again face death like a man of courage, and I would not occupy your attention with the sentiments that have directed my conduct; but my honor is attacked as well as my life, and I am the more bound to defend it, as it belongs not exclusively to myself; I am accountable for it to a wife, the model of every virtue; and shall my son, in the same moment that the light of reason shall dawn upon his mind, blush for his heritage? I feel that I am able to resist the most terrible blows, I can exclaim—my Honor is preserved.

"I may have been deceived, misled by illusions, by recollections, by false ideas of honor; it is possible that my country may have spoken a chimerical language to my heart."

"The accused declared that he had neither the intention, nor the possibility of denying public and notorious facts, but

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