

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VIII.]

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1815.

[No. 399.]

BANK OF BRIGHTON.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

Our readers will find a curious article under head of *Sussex Assizes*. It surely is not an illegal transaction to present bank notes for payment; they are issued in expectation of honoring them by a punctual discharge, whenever they are so offered; but we see, by the case at *Sussex Assizes*, that where they were produced upon the bank, in unreasonable quantities, accompanied by circumstances, clearly indicative of a malicious intention to injure the bank—where personal malevolence was the only motive that stimulated to the act, and not the honest wish to receive money for his own accommodation, where this and not that were beyond all question made to appear as the motive that governed the defendant, there it was held to be an offence at common law, cognizable by the courts, and punished accordingly.

This is an extreme, perhaps an unexampled case. To make an act, innocent in itself, in law a misdemeanor, requires a singular concurrence of extraordinary circumstances. Our only motive in pointing it out to public notice is, to let it be seen that even an unquestionable right may be so wantonly and injuriously exercised that the law will regard it as an offence, which the interests of society require should be subject to a salutary restraint.

SUSSEX ASSIZES.

The King vs. Howell & Izard.

This was an indictment against the two defendants, who are tradesmen at Brighton, for a conspiracy to injure the Brighton Old Bank. The means to effect their purpose, as stated in the indictment, was to buy up notes, and to carry them in, demanding immediate payment; by mutilating and defacing the notes so much that they could not be re-issued, by which the stamps were spoiled—and by writing on the notes libellous sentences, defamatory of the credit of the Bank.

Mr. Serjeant Best, who led the prosecution, stated that this was one of the most malicious transactions that ever came before a jury for their cognizance. It was nothing less than a conspiracy between two persons to ruin the credit of a respectable bank, composed of a partnership of their neighbours, from motives of most ill founded private malice. The means taken to effect this purpose was stated in the indictment; first, by getting and buying up all the notes of the Brighton Old Bank, and demanding payment. As soon as this was done, running about every where, & getting again all they could, and sending them in for payment, and so daily continuing this practice for a length of time, until they threw back upon the bank notes to a very serious amount. But inconvenient as this might have been, it did not stop here. By an act of Parliament, country bankers had a right to issue the same stamp for three years; these gentlemen, in a variety of ways, so mutilated the notes they returned upon the bank, that the stamp was spoiled. The notes could not be re-issued, and consequently the bankers were obliged to issue new stamps. Another mode was to write defamatory sentences on the back of others of the same notes, so that they could not be issued without defaming themselves. The jury would be naturally led to enquire, what could be the cause of all this malignity. It was nothing more than what was caused with some minds, namely that the bankers had presumed to ask for their own; they had discounted a bill for 50 pounds for Mr. Howell, which lay over due for two years; and when at last payment was enforced, Mr. Howell declared unless half of it was returned, he would carry on eternal war, and as a prelude to hostilities he said he demanded a Bank of England note for a Brighton note, which he produced. From this time forward the system was pursued which he had stated—and the jury would not suffer a respectable person to be ruined by so foul a conspiracy.

Mr. Wigley, the Senior Master of the Brighton Old Bank, stated, that they had discounted a note for 50l. for Howell which lay at their house for two years. He had accommodated Howell, from time to time; and at last, in February, 1814, he told him that his partners complained that every settlement of accounts, they found that bill unpaid, and that payment must be enforced—in fact, the bill was paid by Izard two days afterwards; from that time their notes came pouring in daily. Howell, and three persons employed by him brought in to the amount of 1000l. in the first ten days, and shortly to the amount of 10,000l.—He only saw Howell in the bank after the 14th of February, and had some conversation with him on the subject. Howell said, if he gave him back half the 50l. it

should be peace, if not, war; but he left the bank before the witness gave him an answer. The clerks then produced the several packets of notes brought in by Howell, Izard, and the persons employed by them, some of which were cut, others torn, others dirtied and defaced so as not to be re-issuable; others again had writing on them injurious to the credit of the bank—and also being proved that the defendants had declared they would so act in concert—the jury found them GUILTY.

The judgment will be pronounced in the court of King's Bench, in the next term.

JOHN CARLILE, & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, And are now opening at their Store, near the Market House, in Charlestown,

Woolen and other Goods,

Superfine Black, Blue and Bottle Green Cloth, Ditto London Cassimeres just opened,

With a variety of Cheep Cloth, Cassimeres, and Cassinets, Coatings, Flannel, Mole-skin, Docking Baise, Fine and Coarse Flannels,

And a quantity of ROSE, STRIPE AND POINT BLANKETS, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Hose, Shirting Linen and Cotton, Domestic and Imported.

Red, Green, Blue, Yellow, Black, & White Cambric Muslins, Pelisse Silk and Cloth,

And a good assortment of almost every other kind of GOODS, suitable for FALL and WINTER.

All of which will be sold off very low, to make it an object to purchasers to call on them. November 9.

William West, of the State of Kentucky,

SIR,

PLEASE to take notice, that we shall proceed to take the depositions of David Hunter and Robert Cockburn, on the 15th day of December next, in the town of Martinsburg, at the office of Robert Wilson, commissioner of the Superior Court of Chancery, holden at Winchester, to take depositions in the county of Berkeley, which depositions will be offered in evidence in a suit now depending in the Superior Court of law to be holden at Winchester in the county of Frederick and the executors and devisees of William Darke, dec'd, and John Cooke are defendants.

RICHARD BAYLOR, HENRY BERKELEY, Surviving Executors of Wm. Darke, dec'd. Nov 9.

STRAY BARROW.

CAMP to the subscriber's farm, near Walpert's tavern, a black and white BARROW, has no ear mark, and appraised to 8 dollars.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ROBERT LEMEN, Senr. Jefferson County, November 9.

Public Sale.

TO be sold at Public Sale, on Tuesday the 28th instant, the well known tavern stand, in Smithfield, Jefferson County, Va. formerly the property of John Smith, now in possession of Elijah Williams—the house is large and commodious, with a kitchen adjoining it—good sheds and stables, suitable for public business, with a well of water in the yard. Further particulars need not be mentioned, as any person wishing to purchase will examine the property before they buy. The terms of the sale is one half of the purchase money paid down, and the balance in two annual payments, by paying interest from the date.—Due attention paid by.

LAURENCE WALTER. November 9.

Journeyman Tailors Wanted.

FIVE or six Journeyman Tailors will receive constant employ, and good wages, by applying to the subscriber in Charlestown. Two or three smart lads will be taken as apprentices to the above business.

DAN. W. GRIFFITH. November 9.

Journeyman Coopers.

THE subscriber wants a hand immediately, who understands tight work, to whom good wages will be given, and constant employ until next spring. A sober man will be preferred.

JAMES STARBUETT. Banker's Hill, Berkeley Co. Nov. 9.

The property at Harper's Ferry,

BELONGING to the heirs at law, of John W. Ger, 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.

Bolting Cloths.

THE subscriber has just received by the Gen. Linghan, Captain Weston, from Amsterdam a large and elegant assortment of Bolting Cloths, of a superior quality, which will be offered for sale at the store of Mr. James Anderson.

AMOS ALEXANDER. Alexandria, October 20.

M. WILSON, Jr.

WILL wait on those wishing to settle, every Friday at the old stand of M. Wilson & Son. Charlestown, October 2.

ROBERT WORTHINGTON,

Has received and is now opening a large assortment of

Fall & Winter Goods,

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

Charlestown, October 12.

Valuable Mill Property for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his Mills on the Rappahannock River, in the county of Fauquier, eight miles south of the Court House. The improvements consist of a new Mill House, about 30 feet square, with two pair of five feet stones, and all the necessary machinery for manufacturing flour—an excellent new Saw Mill, and a large stone Mill House, at present out of repair.—There are FIFTY ACRES of LAND attached to the Mills, but any further quantity desired might be had with them on either side of the river. The local advantages which this property possesses over any other water property in the Counties of Fauquier, or Culpepper, are universally acknowledged by all acquainted with it.—Situated immediately at the ford, where the great road leading from the fertile parts of Culpepper and Shenandoah, to Falmouth and Fredericksburg, crosses the Rappahannock, upon a constant and powerful stream, affording in the most trying seasons an abundant supply of water—entirely unvalued by any other mill, there being no manufacturing mill within ten miles in any direction, in a fine wheat country, the prospect of which is rapidly progressing from the use of plaster and clover, and having a most unexampled share of country work, yielding to its proprietor annually from 12 to 1500 bushels of toll corn, besides a wheat custom, which could at all times be increased so as to keep constantly employed any mill which may be erected thereon—holds out to a purchaser acquainted with the management of such property, the fairest prospects of a profitable investment of capital.

The subscriber's price and terms of payment, which will be made to suit the purchaser, as well as the situation and value of this property, can be known on application to Casper W. Weaver, Esq. near Charlestown, Jefferson County, or Charles Tyler, Esq. Alexandria, or to the subscriber residing at the spot.

JOHN C. SCOTT. November 15.

Virginia, to wit.

IN the Superior Court of Chancery, holden at Winchester, the 8th day of July, 1815. The Court doth appoint Robert C. Lee, of the county of Jefferson, a commissioner to take depositions in said county of Jefferson, in all causes which shall be depending in this court.

THE subscriber will attend constantly at his office to execute the duties of the above appointment.

ROBERT C. LEE. November 15.

NOTICE.

A general meeting of the Overseers of the Poor for Jefferson County, will be held on Friday the 1st of December next, at Mr. Thomas James's tavern, in Shepherd's Town, for the purpose of appointing a contractor and manager for the Poor House for one year.—Any person wishing either of the appointments will attend.

By order of the President, THO. SMALLWOOD, CLK. November 16.

Stray Barrow.

TAKEN up (reposing upon the subscriber's land, a WHITE BARROW, about one year old, marked with a crop and a hole in the left ear, and a hole in the right. Appraised to six dollars and fifty cents.

KITTY CRANE. November 16.

GOODS.

SELBY & SWEARINGEN,

OF SHEPHERD'S-TOWN,

Have lately received a large quantity of GOODS, which they offer by retail, or by the

PIECE OR PACKAGE.

One of the firms is now in Philadelphia, by whom a considerable and extensive addition will be made to their present stock. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to give us a call and know our terms.—Among the articles lately received are several tons of

SWEDISH IRON,

suitable for wagon tire and other uses—it is deemed useless to say any thing about the quality of this kind of Iron, as it is presumed every person knows its value. Also, a quantity of STEEL of the first quality, and GROCERIES of every description.

The highest price given at our Store, for clean

Flax Seed. November 2.

A VALUABLE FARM

FOR SALE,

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

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

Negro Woman for Sale.

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

July 27.

New Establishment.

WM. HARPER, JUN. APOTHECARY & DRUGGIST,

HAS lately established a branch of the above business in Shepherd's Town, Va. where he has a large assortment of GENUINE DRUGS AND MEDICINES, Surgical Instruments, Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, and every article in his line, all of which he will sell as low as they can be purchased in Alexandria or Baltimore. He battles 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 Lard Wood on hand at a very reduced price. GLOVERIES of every description may also be had at low prices. August 24.

Interesting to Saddlers.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES: PRINCIPLES Check, worsted and cotton, of various figures, Worsted and Cotton sursailing, and gut webbing, Superior and Common Straining Web, Morocco Skins, different colours, Saddle Trees, fall backs and common, plain in the best manner, Saddle Bag Fastenings, & Brass Nails, Wrought and cut Tacks of all sizes, Clouts of all sizes,

Imperial Tinned Bridle Bits, Ditto Stirrup Irons, Polished Steel Bridle Bits, Ditto Martingale Hooks, Plated Bridle Bits of a great variety of patterns, Ditto Stirrup Irons, Ditto Martingale Hooks, Ditto Bisses, Ditto Heads & Throats, Ditto Slides, Tinned 2 bar'd Stirrups, Women's D bottom ditto, Ditto Martingale Bits, Sharp Bits, Portsmouth Ditto, Pipe end Snaffle, Spoon end ditto, Heads & Throats, 1 1/4 & 1 1/2 in. Inlet Buckles, Flatteet Buckles, No. 2 3 4 & 6, Polish'd roller Buckles 5 8 7 8 in. 4 1/2 1 1/2 in. All of which will be sold on accommodating terms, Charlestown Oct. 19.

R. WORTHINGTON.

To Rent the ensuing Year,

THAT well known lot of Land known by the name of the

BARN FIELD,

together with the houses at the D Bridge. The land will be let by the acre. For terms apply to H. Opie, or in his absence, W. M. Bodie, on October 19.

JOHN READ.

NEW STORE.

The subscribers are now opening a very large and commodious store, some 200 yards from the city.

Fall and Winter Goods,

(Nearly opposite Mr. Young's silver shop) which they intend offering for sale on easy terms for cash. FLAG & BUCKLE. Highest price in cash is given for Foxe's seed. Charlestown, Oct. 12.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Elizabeth De Boston, dec'd, for purchases made at the sale of her effects, or other vis, are requested to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be given.—Those having claims against said estate are also desired to bring them in properly settled for settlement. WILLIAM HOLLIS, Adm'r. October 27.

PAINTS.

1000 lb. White Lead, } both of a very superior quality. 1000 lb. Red do. } 2000 lb. Vandyke Red. Spanish Brown. Spanish White. Yellow Ochre. Stone Ochre. Verdigrise. Patent Green. Patent Yellow. Emerald. King's Yellow. Vermillion. Rose Pink. Prussian Blue, together with many others. — ALSO — THE FOLLOWING DYE STUFFS, Log wood, Madder, Eustio, Indigo, Alum, Coppers, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. R. WORTHINGTON. Charlestown, Aug. 17.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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 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.

MARSHAL SOULT.

The following biographical sketch of a distinguished general, is in circulation.—It represents him to be a German. It is said, however, on very respectable authority in this country the name is a French name, that many years ago a brother of marshal Soult was a consul of France in one of the Southern States, and that marshal Soult himself is a native of the South of France. It is true that both the French Empire and the German Empire have produced great generals, and it is no discredit to the marshal to be claimed by the one or the other, or both. It would appear prudent to receive the accounts of European party newspapers with great caution. As to Mechanical employments, we know well in this country, that very great and very good men spring up in those valuable classes of our free citizens.—Franklin, Rittenhouse, Greene, and many other Mechanics refuse forever in the loftiest bed of honour, and in the bosom of their country's love. It is agreed by all, that marshal Soult has not cabbaged either fame or fortune out of other men's cloth, though he very well knew how to seize the skirts and fore bodies of the enemies of France, and to cut them up. In his last battle of 1814, he made eyelet holes innumerable, in the many coloured materials of which the army of Wellington was composed.—[Press.

For the Democratic Press.

I met the following short account of marshal Soult's life, by accident, in one of the German country newspapers, called the "Yorkstreich", and translate it for your paper, as a subject apparently worth the perusal of your readers.

Mr. Printer, a short and concise narrative of the life of marshal Soult, a warrior become so famous in the modern history of Europe, cannot but be acceptable to many of your readers. Being a countryman of his, and having known him personally, I am enabled to warrant the following facts:

Marshal Soult, (the duke of Dalmatia) is one of those proscribed men, who being accused of a particular adherence to Bonaparte, and of having broken their oath to Louis XVIII. have to quit the French Empire within a year, and are closely superintended in the interim.—He is a German, and was born on the right bank of the Rhine, at the city of Dusseldorf, in the duchy of Berg. His father was by trade a tailor, and had intended him for the same business, but he not relishing it, quitted his father, and before the latter could prevent it, got himself enlisted as a Drummer in the garrison of Dusseldorf, being for the carrying of the musket, too young yet. Some years afterwards he shouldered the gun, and the French army having at the same time penetrated into the Netherlands, he left the palatine service, and went over into that of the French. Here he distinguished himself in many bloody battles against the Austrians, by his superior courage and bravery, and that was in those first times of the revolution merit enough to arrive to the highest military posts of honor. At the murderous battle of Fleurus, he nearly succeeded in making the emperor of Austria a prisoner, who, by the rapid turn of the battle, was drawn into the thickest, and only saved by his having been perceived in good time by several Hungarian husars, who precipitated themselves up to him, and rescued him. At that time he received eighteen wounds, and was confined in the hospital for a long time before he recovered and was fit for service again. From that time his military career takes its date, and he was promoted from post to post. When the French under general Jourdan, for the first time passed the Rhine, he had already attained the rank of a brigadier-general, and was appointed commandant of Dusseldorf. As such he

did essential services to his place of nativity, and alleviated as much as he could, all military requisitions and contributions in the place; at the same time he also rendered support to his poor father, and enabled him to quit the tailor's business, become too laborious for his age.

At all military expeditions afterwards, as well as in all the different changes of the French government, Soult remained always the same, and enjoyed the esteem of the whole army.

When Bonaparte began to play his distinguished part, he soon perceived the extraordinary military merits of Soult, whose tried bravery and military knowledge he so valued as to make him a marshal, and afterwards the duke of Dalmatia. In the latter expeditions he commanded as general in chief of the French army in Spain, and it is his superior skill and the great resolution of his mind, that France has to thank for the preservation of that army.

Louis 18th, after the first fall of Bonaparte, raised him to the highest military rank, namely, to that of the minister of war. When Bonaparte returned from Elba, Soult clung to him again, and quit the king's service. He received a command on the Rhine, but was beaten by the invading army of the Bavarians, and is now found on the list of the proscribed since Bonaparte's second fall, for his adherence to him.

Soult is, perhaps, amongst all the French marshals, the one who got the least riches out of the times and continued stay of the French army in the enemy's country. A small country seat on the bank of the Seine is all his landed property which at the present decline of land-ed property in France, would give him but a very middling price. He was married before he quitted the Palatine service; his wife, the present duchess of Dalmatia, was a servant girl at Solingen, in the duchy of Berg.

Soult will probably now resort to his place of nativity, where by his former humane conduct as commandant of the hostile garrison, he has acquired the permanent esteem of his fellow-citizens.

Since the above has been in type we have read a very interesting biographical memoir of marshal Soult, written by general Sarrazin. It is silent as to the birth place of the marshal; but confirms the above sketch so far as relates to his being "born of parents but in middling circumstances," and says "he was only 16 years of age when he enlisted as a common soldier." The marshal is now not more than 45 years of age, "his height 5 feet 10 inches, and his constitution vigorous." It is a little extraordinary that any doubt should remain as to the country or birth place of a man so distinguished as the duke of Dalmatia, a man who immediately after the Battle of Austerlitz, was embraced by Bonaparte, who in the presence of all the officers of his staff said "my dear marshal, I hold you to be the first tactician of my Empire."—"Sire, I believe it," replied Soult "since it is your majesty that has the goodness to tell me so."

SOUTH AMERICA.

From the London Morning Chronicle of Sept. 2.

By the last mail we have received a long letter, under date of 6th and 8th July ult. from a valuable correspondent in Jamaica, from which we have extracted the following particulars:—The doughty expedition, lately sent from Cadiz under General MORILLO, composed of 10,000 men and a large naval armament, for the purpose of subjecting the independent provinces of Spanish America, is nearly all frittered away already, and soon scarcely a remnant will be found. That far-famed expedition, intended to stifle the just clamors of a suffering people, and whose object may be painted in the words of SHAKESPEARE—

—Let not thy sword skip one; Pity not honoured age for his white beard; —Let not the virgin cheek; Make soft thy truncheon sword; Spare not the babe; Whose dimpled smiles from fools exhaust their merriness; Put armour on thine ears, and on thine eyes; Whose proof, not yells of mothers, maids, nor babes; Nor sigh of priests in holy vestments bleeding, Shall pierce a jot. There's gold to pay thy soldiers; Make large confusion.

Such was the terrific aspect this expedition wore on its approach to the shores

of the New World, whose inhabitants had been experiencing for several years, the extreme horrors of persecution and civil war. But it would appear that the cause of liberty was not yet unavowed. In the island of Margarita, where the armament first arrived, the man of war St. Peter of Alcantara, blew up with 1500 men, including sailors, on board, 460,000 dollars, 700 quintals of gunpowder, several field pieces, and other stores, together with 7000 muskets, and a corresponding quantity of clothing, accoutrements, &c. intended for the arming of fresh troops as MORILLO proceeded into the country. This accident has paralyzed the whole affair, and hence dates the undoing of the enterprise. When the city of Caracas and other towns were destroyed by an earthquake, and upwards of 16,000 persons were buried in their ruins, the fanatic priests exultingly cried out, it was a visitation from God; it would be curious to know to what malign spirit they attribute this calamity?

The plan intended to be executed by MORILLO, was vast and gigantic, and future Spanish historians may perhaps call it sublime. After conquering Caracas, he was to proceed on by land to Santa Fe with all his disposable force, and a strong naval armament was to take Carthagena, or if that was not possible, to blockade the coast, and prevent all assistance getting into the interior. By this means the whole of New Granada was to be subjugated, and MORILLO was then to proceed to Quito (of course by land) where, uniting with the troops of Nontes, and about 3,500 which had previously gone from Cadiz to Panama, to all which were to be added the recruits who were to be armed with the cargo on board the St. Peter of Alcantara, the combined army was to proceed to Lima, and there again swelled by flocking numbers, like a torrent it was at length to disembogue on Buenos Ayres. Reader, do take out your map and examine this line of operations, it is not equal to ALEXANDER'S scheme on Persia; or BONAPARTE'S through Egypt against the East Indies? We however, now see, that the Cadiz expedition was really bound against Buenos Ayres, and that one half of Spanish America was to be employed as an instrument against the other. Government then did well to send to fetch our merchants away.

In Spain it seems this bold plan was thought practicable and easy; but the expedition arrived with 2000 sick, to the most unhealthy part of Venezuela, and their disorders were increased by tropical fevers, so that nearly all the sick have perished. MORILLO, then, besides having to attend to strong guerrilla parties on his front and flanks in Venezuela, has been obliged to send 3000 men to Vera Cruz, in consequence of the pressing advice he received that the road to Mexico was blockaded, and that the independents under MORELOS had already marched on the capital of Mexico. The convoy carrying down these troops has already passed by St. Domingo and Cuba, escorted by a frigate.

MORILLO, consequently, now finds all his original plans frustrated, and is himself driven to great shifts, being unable to send any thing against Santa Fe or Carthagena. The want of money has impelled him to violent measures, and he has had to resort to terror, in order to realise the contributions levied on Caracas, La Guira, and Puerto Cavallo, the only points he holds. Several persons have already been executed, and among them the Spanish Marquis of Casa Leon. This principle of cruelty and terror, which we may call a chip of the old block, has greatly exasperated the European Spaniards, so that all the inhabitants anxiously wish the independents may at once advance their power, as the only means of restoring tranquility. All the Costa Firme, and even Santa Martha, has now manifested its desires to unite with Carthagena, unable any longer to bear with such horrors and military despotism. In Jamaica, where an immense trade is carrying on, recent and minute accounts have been received from all the neighbouring maine, and all agree in the disgust and discontent that every where reigns; the real state of the Mother Country begins to be known there, flattering hopes are at an end, all behold independence as the only alternative.

MORILLO began to execute his original plan of organizing native troops in Caracas, but he was soon obliged to give it up; for, besides their being badly armed for want of proper means, they deserted to the mountains, where, with the desertions of the Spanish line, they are increasing the large bodies of independent guerrillas. These every day get stronger and better organized, and particularly that which still retains the name of Gen. RIVAS. They occupy the largest and most fertile part of the province, and most abounding in cattle.

They cut off provisions from their enemies, harass them, impede their communications, and follow them up to the vicinity of Caracas. The Spaniards can inspire no confidence in the inhabitants, they are obliged to keep up strong and watchful garrisons every where, and get no provisions but by sea. Thus in Caracas the people can scarcely live, though this city, which, before the war and earthquake, contained 50,000 inhabitants now only contains 10,000.

Several bodies of troops MORILLO has sent out against the independents, have been defeated and driven in, and one Spanish division of 700 men was lately completely destroyed by guerrillas, bearing the name of General RIVAS, who seem determined to avenge the cruel murder of their old leader. An English frigate has been dispatched from Jamaica to La Guira and Puerto Cavallo, in order to claim the British merchant vessels MORILLO had sequestered or detained to transport his troops. It is generally believed that the Captain of said frigate, carries orders in case they are not delivered up, to seize them by main force.—The merchants also of Jamaica, in consequence of the frequent outrages they experience from the Spaniards, and aware of the great advantages England derives from a free trade with New Granada and the independent points, as allowed by the Supreme Federative Government thereof, have made a strong remonstrance to the British Government at home, soliciting its

expected. The finances are exhausted. And the legislature, which is about to meet, will have to transact their business with ministers with whom they are unacquainted.

A letter from Paris says the Jacobins are offended with Fouché for resigning.

HAMBURG, OCT. 4.

We can now with confidence inform our readers that the definitive treaty between France and the allies, is nearly concluded. His Prussian majesty has ordered that no more of his troops shall be marched into France, as peace is nigh.

BRUSSELS, SEPT. 27.

A corps of 15000 of the allied troops have surrounded Lille, and demanded its surrender.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

The Prussian commandant at Paris, Baron Muffling, has published, that until the murderer of Keon, an Englishman, was discovered, he should levy a daily contribution of 2000 francs on the citizens of the Boulevards of Colobnitz.

[Keon was an army contractor. He had an amour; and afterwards dismissed his mistress, who threatened to be revenged. His body was found pierced with a sword.]

The dismissal of Fouché, caused a fall of 1-2 per cent in the French funds.

Disturbances increase in Ireland, and it is said 10 regiments of English militia are ordered thither.

Fouché has gone to Dresden, leaving his secretary to transact his business.

Fouché addressed a letter to the king, requesting his dismissal from office.—He boasted of his loyalty, but complained that a system of things had returned, in which he could not consent to serve as an agent.

The Duke of Angoulême has returned to Paris.

The Austrian garrison at Lyons is 16000 strong.

Talleyrand proceeds in negotiating the peace.

Suchet, Duke of Albufera, has disbanded his army, and asked leave to reside at Paris.

The Prussian commander at Rennes has levied a large contribution, receivable October 5.

BONAPARTE.

Interesting documents relative to the manner in which Bonaparte is to be treated. Letter from Earl Bathurst, Secretary of State, to the Lords of the Admiralty.

Downing Street, July 30.

"My Lords—I wish your Lordships to have the goodness to communicate to Rear-Admiral Sir Geo. Cockburn, a copy of the following Memorial, which is to serve him by way of instruction to direct his conduct while General Bonaparte remains under his care. The Prince Regent, in confiding to English officers a mission of such importance, feels that it is unnecessary to express to them his earnest desire, that no greater personal restraint may be employed than what shall be found necessary faithfully to perform the duties, of which the Admiral, as well as the Governor of St. Helena, must never lose sight, namely, the perfectly secure detention of the person of General Bonaparte. Every thing which, without opposing the grand object, can be granted as an indulgence will, his Royal Highness is convinced, be allowed the General. The Prince Regent depends further on the well known zeal and resolute character of Sir G. Cockburn, that he will not suffer himself to be misled, imprudently to deviate from the performance of his duty.

"BATHURST."

MEMORIAL.

When General Bonaparte leaves the Bellerophon to go on board the Northumberland, it will be the properest moment for Admiral Cockburn to have the effects examined which General Bonaparte may have brought with him.

The Admiral will allow all the baggage, wine, and provisions, which the General may have brought with him, to be taken on board the Northumberland. Among the baggage his table service is to be understood as included, unless it be so considerable as to seem rather an article to be converted into ready money than for real use.

His money, his diamonds, and his saleable effects (consequently bills of exchange also,) of whatever kind they may be, must be delivered up. The Admiral will declare to the General that the British Government by no means intend to confiscate his property, but merely to take upon itself the administration of his effects to hinder his using them as a means to promote his flight.

The examination shall be made in the presence of a person named by Bonaparte; the inventory of the effects to be retained shall be signed by this person &

by the Rear Admiral, or by the person whom he shall appoint to draw up the inventory. The interest of the principal (according as his property is more or less considerable) shall be applied to his support, and in this respect the principal arrangements to be left to him.

For this reason he can, from time to time, signify his wishes to the Admiral till the arrival of the new Governor of St. Helena, and afterwards to the latter; and if an objection is to be made to his proposal, the Admiral or the Governor can give the necessary orders, and the disbursement will be paid by bills on his Majesty's Treasury. In case of death, he can dispose of his property by a last will, and be assured that the contents of his testaments shall be faithfully executed.

As an attempt might be made to make a part of his property pass for the property of the persons of his suite, it must be signified, that the property of his attendants is subject to the same regulations.

The disposal of the troops left to guard him must be left to the Governor.

The latter, however has received notice in the case which will be hereafter mentioned, to act according to the desire of the Admiral.

The General must constantly be attended by an officer appointed by the Admiral, or if the case occurs, by the Governor. If the General is allowed to go out of the bounds where the sentinels are placed, an orderly man at least, must accompany the Officer.

When ships arrive, and as long as they are in sight, the General remains confined to the limits where the sentinels are placed. During this time all communication with the inhabitants is forbidden. His companions in St. Helena are subject during this time to the same rules as the General.

Other times it is left to the judgment of the Admiral or Governor to make the necessary regulations concerning them. It must be signified to the General, that if he makes any attempt to fly, he will then be put under close confinement; and it must be notified to his attendants that if it should be found that they are plotting to prepare the General's flight they shall be separated from him, and put under close confinement.

All letters addressed to the General or to persons in his suite, must be delivered to the Admiral or Governor, who will read them before he suffers them to be delivered to those to whom they are addressed. Letters written by the General or his suite, are subject to the same rule.

No letter that does not come to St. Helena through the Secretary of State, must be communicated to the General or his attendants, if it is written by a person not living in the island. All their letters addressed to persons not living in the island, must go under cover of the Secretary of State.

It will be clearly expressed to the General that the Governor and Admiral have precise orders to inform his majesty's government of all the wishes and representations which the General may desire to address to it; in this respect they need not use any precaution. But the paper on which such request or representation is written must be communicated to them open, that they may both read it, and when they send it accompany it with such observations as they may judge necessary.

Till the arrival of the new Governor, the Admiral must be considered as entirely responsible for the person of Gen. Bonaparte, and his Majesty has no doubt of the inclination of the present Governor to concur with the Admiral for this purpose. The Admiral has full power to retain the General on board his ship, or to convey him on board again, when, in his opinion, secure detention of his person cannot be otherwise effected. When the Admiral arrives at St. Helena, the Governor will, open his representation, adopt measures for sending immediately to England the Cape of Good Hope, or the East Indies, such officers, or other persons, in the military corps of St. Helena, as the Admiral, either because they are foreigners: or on account of their character or disposition shall think it advisable to dismiss from the military service in St. Helena.

If there are strangers in this island whose residence in the country shall seem to be with a view of becoming instrumental to the flight of Gen. Bonaparte he must take measures to remove them.

The whole coast of the island, and all ships and boats that visit it are placed under the surveillance of the Admiral. He fixes the places where the boats may visit, and the governor will send a sufficient guard to points where the Admiral shall consider this precaution as necessary.

The Admiral will adopt the most vi-

gorous measures to watch over the arrival and departure of every ship, and to prevent all communication with the coast except such as he shall allow.

Orders will be issued to prevent, after a certain necessary interval any foreign or mercantile vessel to go in future to St. Helena.

If the General should be seized with serious illness, the Admiral and the Governor will each name a physician, who enjoys their confidence, in order to attend the General in common with his own physician: they will give their strict orders to give in every day a report on the state of his health—in case of his death the Admiral will give orders to convey his body to England.

Given at the War Office, July 23, 1814.

INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

FROM THE LONDON COURIER, OCT. 2.

The mail from Corunna has brought very important intelligence, nothing less than accounts of an insurrection against the existing government of Spain, in consequence of its supposed oppression.—General Porlier, who distinguished himself so much in the patriotic war, under the name of the Marquisito, assembled a body of troops on the 18th ult. at Santa Lucia, entered the town of Corunna, arrested the principal authorities, and having obtained quiet possession of the town, issued a proclamation, stating the miseries which had been heaped on Spain by the councils which have prevailed since king Ferdinand's return, and asserting that all foreign powers, from the very beginning, have strongly disapproved of the king's measures. He proceeds to make the soldiery very flattering offers in the name of the provinces, which he says will regulate themselves by their internal juntas, until the convocation of the cortes, will determine the future system of government. Further accounts this morning say, that the adjoining provinces are ready to join that of Galicia, and that the next advances will probably bring intelligence of the cause being general throughout Spain. Corunna was illuminated when the Packet, which arrived at Falmouth with the mail, left that place; and it seems that the cause of Porlier is popular.—This important event gives much interest to the reports respecting the state of Spain. The French papers say, that many old castles have been filled up as prisons, and that upwards of fifty thousand persons have been thrown into confinement for their political opinions, among whom are many of the most brave defenders of the country in the late struggle with France. King Ferdinand is said to have sent out Franciscan friars as missionaries to lecture the people against the liberal, the modern opinions on politics; lectures which have not been well received, particularly at Madrid.

Dispatches have been received in this country from general Porlier. We understand they are couched in very sanguine terms, and express confident hopes of success. They are addressed to the friends of general Porlier, resident in England.

CORRUNNA, Sept. 19.

A very unexpected event has just taken place here. General Porlier, who had been confined here by the king's orders, in the castle of St. Antonio ever since August, 1814, but who obtained permission last month to visit the bath of Arrigo on account of his health, last night assembled the troops quartered in Santa Lucia, close without the gates, and entered this city at one o'clock this morning; where he arrested the captain general of the province, the governor of this city, and two or three other persons; by three all was quiet, and as perfect tranquillity prevails as if nothing had happened.

LIMERICK, SEPT. 13.

It is with regret we state, that scarcely a day passes without accounts reaching our office from different parts of this country, of atrocities committed by armed bands of nightly marauders. On Saturday night last, they attacked two houses in the centre of the town of Billingley. From a man of the name of Kennedy, a lock-smith, residing in one of them, they forcibly carried off a blunderbuss he had to repair, and because he did not instantly give it up, they flogged him unmercifully, the other house, belonging to Thomas Gorman, they broke into and robbed of a musket. From the quantity of arms those miscreants have obtained possession of by plunder, their increasing daring, and countless numbers, the gentleman who has authorised

us to make the above statement, has no doubt on his mind, if the magistrates do not promptly obtain military aid, rebellion will soon be so organised as to burst forth in deeds of massacre and blood.

[Limerick Chronicle.

In consequence of the recent murders committed near Charlestown, on Sunday the 10th Dec. at 11 o'clock, instead of Thursday, as heretofore published. On that day there will be Divine Service at Banker's Hall, at 11 o'clock.

Married, on Thursday last, by the rev. Mr. Meade, THOMAS ALLIBONE, esq. of Philadelphia, to MISS MARY E. B. TURNER, daughter of Henry S. Turner, esq. of this county.

Died, on Monday the 13th inst. Mr. Moses Grantham, son of Mr. John Grantham, senr. in the 24th year of his age. On Sunday the 19th inst. Mrs. Margaret Grantham, wife of Mr. John Grantham, senr. in the 43rd year of her age. On the same day, Sarah Goodwin, sister to Mrs. Grantham.

The Floridas.—We have long seen various reports of the cession of the Floridas by Spain to England.—By a London article dated the 23d of Sept. we have reason to believe, that that measure has been completed "as an indemnification to the British government for its expense and trouble in defending Spain against the French"—Every man must clearly see the consequence of England being in possession of this "tongue of land"—It is a serious warning to the people and government of these United States to be on the alert, and to be well prepared for coming disputes and fruitless negotiations about the extent of the Floridas, which border so closely on the disputed limits of Louisiana, which, we assert, extends to the Perdido.

The United States will now be nearly surrounded either by the English or their red allies.—By the English in Florida—by the Creeks in Georgia—by the Indian tribes, nearly all of whom are in the pay of England, on the Missouri, the Mississippi, and the Lakes (see Stoddard's history of Louisiana)—by the English in Upper and Lower Canada, and also in Nova Scotia.

On our side, we again and again repeat that to be well prepared for war, is the best way to maintain peace. Balt. Amer.

"You are to take notice, that the Proctor, collecting tithes in this parish, either by day or by night, or any person in company with them, showing them any lot of ground, will be sure to meet the same fate as the Proctor himself—their shillings to be allowed per acre, for tithed or untithed ground.

(Signed) "Capt. KILLPROCTOR. "29th August, 1815."

PARIS, SEPT. 23.

A morning paper contains some warm expressions on the dismissal of the Duke of Otranto, an evening paper has defended that minister with energy; all is well, nothing could be better; his cause may be a good one; even bad causes have an interesting side with honest people, particularly when they are lost.

The Plenipotentiaries named by the different powers for the digesting the declaration relative to the affairs of France, are, for France, Prince Talleyrand, Duke Albert, and Baron Louis; for Russia, Messrs. Razoumouky and Capo d'Istria; for Austria, the Princes of Schwarzenberg and Metternich; for England, the Lords Wellington and Castlereagh; and for Prussia, Messrs. de Hardenburg, de Humbolt, and Gen. Gaezenseau.

We are assured that the Duke of Otranto is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the king of Saxony.

Monsieur Rapatch, ancient aide de camp to General Moreau, and who was some time with him in America, is appointed Colonel of cavalry, in the Legion of Arrege.

We understand their is a design among those characters who have made their revolutionary principles so conspicuous for the last twenty five years to establish a colony in the island of Madagascar.

MILAN, SEPT. 6.

Among the false reports in circulation is one, that Bonaparte has been taken by an American squadron, on his passage to St. Helena, and released.

The Holy Father has suppressed all establishments for public instruction in his territories, and has sent the instructors, with all their scholars who are not inhabitants, out of his states.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG. 25. The Archipelago is infested by a band of daring pirates, who have lately landed on the island of Mylos and Argenteo, which they pillaged; and carried off the French Consul's wife and the Apostolic Vicar; the former was afterwards restored, and the latter ransomed by the Catholics of Santorino, for 3000 dollars.—The Captain Pachia has gone against them with two frigates and a brig.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 21. Latest from Europe.

An intelligent passenger in the Fair Trader, from Cadix, informs us, that he left that place on 16th Oct. The insurrections in Spain had been suppressed by the military power. Gen. Porlier who first instigated the revolutionary movements; it was reported, had been shot; and perfect tranquillity was restored.

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLES TOWN, NOVEMBER 30.

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From our Correspondent at Savannah.

REPUBLICAN OFFICE, NOV. 17.

REPORTED LOSS OF THE

United States Brig L'Epervier.

Captain Smith, of the ship Eliza Barker, arrived in this city last evening from Turks Island which place he left on the 1st inst. reports that a few hours previous to his leaving that place, his agent came on board and informed him, that by the arrival of an English vessel, intelligence had been just received of the sinking of the United States brig of war L'EPERVIER. The circumstances related were, that the brig had fallen in with an English 74, from which she was boarded—the boarding officer demanded Lt. SHUBRICK's commission, which mandate was answered by remarking that the colours under which he sailed were the commission he bore; and that he had been dispatched by Commodore Decatur for the United States. The English officer returned to his commander and made his report; upon which he was ordered to board again the American vessel, which he did. He repeated his former demand, and received a similar reply, went to his own ship and communicated to his captain. In the mean time L'Epervier made sail, which the English commander perceiving, fired a gun at her. L'Epervier returned it; when the English 74 opened her broadside upon the brig and sunk her. Captain Smith heard not whether any of her crew were saved, nor the time or latitude in which the atrocious transaction was perpetrated, but says the above report was commonly believed at Turks Island. Alex. Herald.

Copy of a letter from Com. Decatur to his excellency the Marquis Cereullo, secretary of state and minister of foreign affairs to his Majesty the King of Naples.

U. S. Ship Guerriere, Naples, Sept. 8, 1815.

SIR—I have the honor to inform your excellency, that in my late negotiation with the Bashaw of Tripoli, I demanded and obtained the release of eight Neapolitan captives, subjects of his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies. These I have landed at Messina. It affords me great pleasure to have had it in my power, by this small service, to evince to his Majesty the grateful sense entertained by my government of the aid formerly rendered to us by his Majesty, during our war with Tripoli.

With great respect and consideration, I have the honor to be, your excellency's most obedient servant,

STEPHEN DECATUR.

His excellency the Marquis CEREULLO, Secretary of State, &c. &c.

Naples, 12th September, 1815.

SIR—Having laid before the King my master, the paper which you have directed me, dated the 8th inst. in which you were pleased to acquaint me, that, in your last negotiation with the Bey of Tripoli, you had freed from the slavery of that Regency, eight subjects of his Majesty, whom you had also set on shore at Massina; his Majesty has ordered me to acknowledge this peculiar favor, as the act of your generosity, which you have been pleased to call a return for the trifling assistance which the squadron of your nation formerly received from his royal government during the war with Tripoli.

In doing myself the pleasure of manifesting this sentiment of my King, and of assuring you in his name, that the brave American nation will always find in his Majesty's Ports the best reception. I beg you will receive the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

MARQUIS CEREULLO, Secretary of State & Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Com. DECATUR, Commander of the Squadron of the U. States of America.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. S. Brig Enterprize.

"We remained at Malaga about two days and then returned to Gibraltar—here we were joined by all Commodore Decatur's squadron, excepting his own ship. Our fleet now consisted of the Independence, Macedonian, U. States, Constellation, Congress, Ontario, Erie, Enterprize, Chippewa, Saratoga, Boxer, Fired, Flambeau, Torch, Spitfire, Spark and Lynx. It was a proud sight for an American to see in a British port just at the close of a war with her, which the English thought would have been the destruction of our navy, a squadron of seventeen sail, larger perhaps than our whole navy at the commencement of that war.—At Malaga the Governor waited on Commodore Bainbridge on board his ship, an honor which he had never deigned to pay to any Admiral before. On our arrival at Gibraltar the Commodore fired a salute of seventeen guns, which was returned with fifteen. Com. Bainbridge immediately sent an

officer on shore to inform the Lt. Governor, that he had fired 17 guns and expected his salute to be returned gun for gun, and he therefore demanded that two more guns should be immediately fired. The Lt. Governor apologized and fired the other two guns. Thus you see, my dear —, that an American Commodore can now demand respect from those who formerly would scarcely have noticed him.

You have no idea of the respect which the American character has gained by our late wars. The Spaniards especially, think we are devils incarnate:—as we beat the English, who beat the French, who beat them, whom nobody ever beat before—and the Algerines, whom the devil himself could not beat."

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux, dated 20th September, 1815.

"The allies are beginning to strip the Louvre of all its proudest ornaments, and I much fear, that soon but little will remain of that once immense display of imperial magnificence and taste, but the bare walls. I look upon this dismemberment of the arts, as one of the greatest calamities attending the overthrow of Napoleon. The dispersion of these great monuments of art over all the countries of Europe, will render difficult to all, and impracticable to most travellers, the gratification of a liberal curiosity, which before might have been indulged within the precincts of one city.—A military execution took place here on the 27th inst. under circumstances peculiarly interesting—two Generals of Bonaparte's old army—twin-brothers—men who had never been separated from the moment of their birth—the resemblance so strong between them—that they could scarcely be distinguished from each other, their attachment extraordinary, and so complete a coincidence of opinion even on the most trifling subject, that they were scarcely ever known to act separately, or dress differently. They were condemned to death for adherence to Bonaparte, after the return of the king, a crime of which hundreds of thousands have been guilty—but being men of talents, fortitude and influence, they were peculiarly obnoxious to the Bourbons. They died as brave men only can.—They marched with a firm step to the place of execution—would allow no bondage over their eyes—carried the troops through their exercise—gave the fatal word, and fell at the same moment. They entered the world together, were never separated through life, and quitted it at the same moment!"—[N. Y. Eve. Post.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

The new French ministry.—A correspondent who supposes our readers may be interested in knowing who and what are the new ministers of the Bourbon government in France, has sent us the following brief notice.

The duke of Richelieu, president of the council of ministers and minister of foreign affairs, is grandson of the duke of Richelieu, famous for his gallanties under the regency of the duke of Orleans, and afterwards for his campaign of Hanover, and for the rank he held at the court of Madame Du Barry, mistress of Louis XV.

The present duke was educated at the college of Du Plessis, at Paris, and was 25 years old at the commencement of the revolution in 1789, at which time he emigrated, and has always sustained an honorable reputation. He was governor of Odessa, under the Russians, and refused in 1814 to return to France, remaining in the service of the emperor Alexander. He also refused, in July 1815, the ministry of the royal household.

Barbade Marbois, keeper of the seals, was an intendat in the French colonies, and filled some kind of diplomatic post in this country, before 1789. He was a deputy to the council of ancients and deported to Cayenne in Fricurdo, 5th year of the republic. He again entered into public life under Napoleon, as a councillor of state, and afterwards minister of the public treasury; from which office he was removed in 1810, and afterwards made president of the court of accounts and senator. He was finally removed from office by Napoleon in April last.

The duke of Felure (Clark) minister of war, was, before the year 1789, secretary des commandemens to the duke of Orleans, and one of his confidants. He was attached by Carnot to the directory, and became known to Napoleon when they negotiated together the treaty of Campo Formio or Leoben. The emperor afterwards overwhelmed him with benefactions, power and honors.

Du Bouchage, minister of the marine, is a man little distinguished, except by a remarkable violence in his political opi-

nions. As a navy officer he has never performed any feat worthy of note.

De Cazes, minister of the police, has arisen by the favor and protection of Napoleon's mother, and of Louis, her son. He was secretary de commandemens of the former, and the agent of the latter at Paris. He was judge of the imperial court in 1814, in which office he was preserved by the king. He has manifested the most violent hatred against the emperor and his family.

Corvetto, minister of the finance, is a man of merit and talents, but his health is much impaired and his faculties enfeebled. He was a lawyer at Genoa during the time of the senatorial aristocracy. His popular and liberal opinions made him a director of the Ligurian republic. When Genoa was united to the French empire he was made a counsellor of state, in which station he was successively maintained by Louis XVIII. and Napoleon in 1814 and 1815.

Boston, Nov. 18.

STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND

Ship Sally, Tuck, arrived this evening from Liverpool—sailed Oct. 9th—brought London papers of the 6th. We have only time to state, that the papers, ascert, that the treaty of peace was signed the 27th Sept: That the allied sovereigns had left Paris, to meet at Dijon and Brussels—the Paris papers exulted in the prospect of a permanent peace, and the funds had risen considerably—many of the Foreign troops were quitting France: That the French chambers of peers, and deputies were to meet the 9th Oct. That Louis 18th had softened the dismissal of the old ministry, by conferring distinctions upon all, Fouché excepted. Talleyrand is appointed minister of state and grand chamberlain. Thirty-four Russian general officers had been complimented by Louis with the military orders of St. Louis and military Merit, for their mildness and forbearance while in France. There are a thousand other items of minor importance for which we have not room.

We have also received a manifesto addressed to the Spanish nation, by the provincial Junto of the Kingdom of Galicia. It is a very able and spirited paper, and requires the convocation of the Cortes named by the people who are to make in the constitution proclaimed by the extraordinary Cortes, all necessary changes. A letter from Corunna, dated 17th Sept. says, "soldiers, peasants, and inhabitants are enrolling themselves under Porlier with the greatest enthusiasm." It appears, however, by a Corunna article of 23d Sept. that gen. Porlier (after being in possession of Corunna, Fano and Befanzo four days, and forming a provincial government) marched part of his troops against the city of Santiago, in order to quell the troops and peasantry who were opposed to his views, and was said to be made prisoner; and that in consequence of this report the friars and priests effected a counter-revolution in that city, the old order of things was restored, and that several men, accused of belonging to Porlier's party were hung.—The province of Catalonia is said to have been in arms also against the royalists, and in this circumstance hopes are entertained that some more fortunate liberator from Monkish domination, would eventually succeed in emancipating the country from its state of political and religious degradation.

Apprentices Wanted.

THIS subscriber wishes to take as apprentices, three or four boys, between the age of 12 and 15 years, to learn the Boat and Shoe making business.

J. HOADENHAMER. Charlestown, Nov. 30.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold on Friday the 29th December, at the late residence of Giles Cook, dec'd, the following property, viz. a good road wagon, and cart, ploughs, gears, and all sorts of farming utensils, a wheat fan, household and kitchen furniture, some valuable waggon horses, milch cows, fat hogs, a quantity of corn, rye, hay and fodder, and a number of other articles. A credit will be given until the first of April next, by giving bond and approved security.

On the same day will be hired for the ensuing year, a number of valuable negroes.

JOHN ABELL. November 30.

Stray Steer.

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 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 forbidden, and charged accordingly. Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

All communications addressed to the Editor must be post paid.

FROM THE (N. Y.) COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

A VISIT TO THE CATACOMBS OF PARIS. Paris, March 27, 1815.

Having given you some account of the splendor and gaiety of this city, I must now request you to accompany me to the subterranean part of it; and although the scenery be less inviting, the visit may be attended with equal benefit.

I must inform you, that Paris has been principally built of stone taken out of the quarries, which are underneath the city, and the excavations thus made, as you will naturally suppose are immense. Great anxiety was formerly felt on this account, for fear that many parts of the city might sink in consequence of not being sufficiently supported. So great was this uneasiness some years since, that the government, respectable citizens to examine these excavations, and report their situation. The result of their examination, was, that several churches, palaces, and many of the principal buildings and streets in the south part of Paris, were considered in imminent danger of falling into the excavated gulph beneath them. It was therefore immediately determined to appoint a general administration for the superintendence of these quarries, with full authority to adopt such measures as they might deem proper. This subterranean government has been regularly continued ever since, with as much care as the police for the regulation of affairs above ground; and under the superintendence of these inspectors, Paris has been regularly propped up by immense columns of stone, and the dreaded evil no longer gives alarm. To show that the public fears were not without cause, one house actually fell in and was nearly buried, just as the above work was commenced.

In these subterranean excavations the catacombs are to be seen; and here have been deposited by well grounded computation, since the year 1788 the bones and bodies of two millions and a half of the human race.

These have been accumulating for centuries in the different cemeteries, church-yards, &c.; and these burying places, particularly that of "L'Eglise des Innocents," finally became so offensive and injurious to the health of the inhabitants, that in 1785 it was ordered by the government that no more dead bodies should be buried within the city. At the same time orders were given to take down "L'Eglise des Innocents," remove the bodies from the burying ground adjoining it, and convert the place into a public square. It was ascertained from public records, and calculations made thereon, that in the immense channel house of the Innocents alone, there had been deposited during the last seven centuries, one million two hundred thousand bodies, this having been for a long period of years the only places of deposit for the dead bodies of the whole city of Paris.

Many obstacles presented themselves, and numberless difficulties were thrown in the way, particularly by those who had friends buried there; but the plan was persevered in, and the immense and awful work begun. The first digging up of the bones, &c. commenced Dec. 1st, 1785, and was regularly continued till May, 1786; when, in consequence of the warm weather, the work was stopped, till a return of winter should make it safe to continue it. This work was regularly persisted in during the two following winters, & was completed in January, 1788.

All those bodies which had been recently interred, or which had not decayed, were reburied out of the city, in some cases; in others were taken to the catacombs, according to the wishes of surviving friends.

These bones and bodies were dug up in the day time, and conveyed in covered

wagons about dusk, attended by priests, who performed religious ceremonies over them. They were then emptied into the catacombs through a shaft, or dry well, of about sixty feet in depth, and afterwards arranged by the laborers below in the order in which they now are, and with the regularity and exactness of the most finished masonry.

In addition to the bones and bodies taken from the grave-yard of the innocents, there have since been taken up those of sixteen other public burying grounds. This second work was commenced in the year 1792, and continued in 1793, when, in consequence of the revolution in France, the work appears to have taken place, but was suspended for ten years. In 1803 it recommenced, and was continued at intervals till 1813, when the last disturbing of the bones appears to have taken place, by removing those found in the grave yard of the L'Hospital de la Trinite.

I can give you hereafter the particulars of the removal of each of the seventeen grave yards thus disturbed—at present must defer it.

Having furnished ourselves, the day previous, with a permit from the superintending general of the catacombs, & also made our arrangement with the guide; my friend and myself attended at the time appointed for the sake of making our gloomy visit. The place we descended is near the "Barrier D'Enfer," and having each of us provided a lighted taper, we carefully followed our guide down a steep winding staircase of stone, of seventy-six steps, and through the different windings of the quarries. These correspond exactly with the different streets of that part of Paris, near le Rue et Barrier D'Enfer," so that at any time our conductor could tell us under what particular part of the city we were. We proceeded in this manner, according to his account about half a mile, when we came to a black closed door, over which we could read by the light of our tapers, written in large capitals, these awful words: "Arrete! cest ici l'Empire de la mort." Pause! this is the empire of death.

Our gloomy walk of itself was enough to impress us with serious and solemn thoughts without the above charge. You will agree with me, however, that the inscription is most appropriate. On opening this door which leads into "Le grand Ossuaire de la Tombe Isoire," we found ourselves between walls and columns composed entirely of human bones and skulls, arranged with the most minute precision and regularity, in the following manner; at the bottom a layer of one particular description of bones, thigh bones for instance, above these a layer of another description of bones, &c. to the height of about four feet; then a layer of skulls, afterwards layers of bones alternately, for four feet more; then another layer of skulls, &c. &c. to the top of these singular walls. The different bones of the human frame being alternately arranged, so as to keep up an exact uniformity of appearance. The rows of skulls throughout the whole being at equal distances apart. This uniformity is only kept up as to the exterior of these walls, making in some cases masses of four sides, in others oval or oblong, with the corners rounded off. Within these walls the bones are thrown loosely until the hollow space is entirely filled up.

Those bones are perfectly dry and free from smell of every kind, and are on the exterior of different masses cemented together by some glutinous substance which keeps them in their proper places, & gives them a shining glossy appearance as if varnished. Through these gloomy walls our route lay for about a hundred yards, and a fine opportunity presented itself for reflecting on the vanity and insignificance of that creature called man. What a lesson for human pride was now before us. We saw no distinction here. The wise man and the idiot; the christian and the infidel; the most delicate and amiable of the female sex, with the most abandoned; all lie here in one promiscuous heap. Part, perhaps only a single bone of one frame, mixed with the bones of others, and perhaps two of the most deadly enemies during life, are thus mixed together. Here there is no distinction, no difference paid to rank or fortune. All are equal. To an observer, how little and contemptible appear the anxieties and disputes about precedence!

—but you will say these reflections are common place, and they will naturally occur to you without my making them. I will therefore continue my description of our journey.

The bones taken from the different burying places are kept distinct from all others, and the friends and the descendants of the deceased, if not able to designate the particular frames, have the poor satisfaction of knowing, that in such a particular mass of bones, are those of their friends in whom they feel interested. Those, for example, taken out of the burying ground of the innocents are in one mass; those from l'Eglise du St. Esprit in another; and those from "Le Convent Blancs Mantoux" in another, &c.; and over each collection an inscription describing from whence, and at what time they were taken up. Wise and absolutely necessary as was this plan, yet there is something very revolting to a person of feeling in this arrangement. For instance, the skull of any particular individual is separated at a great distance from any of the other bones belonging to him; and perhaps no two bones which formerly belonged to one frame are now near each other, but all ranks, sexes and characters are mixed together in one promiscuous mass. Throughout the whole range of these remains of mortality are inscriptions, some of which are very appropriate, the reading of which prolonged our stay more than otherwise would have been the case. Amongst them the following appeared to claim particular notice. I give them to you in the original, as the greater part of their beauty is lost by a translation, viz:

"ici dans le silence de la paix, reposent nos ancetres."

"Au de la de ces bones, ils reposent en attendant que l'on vienne les voir."

"Le tombeau est l'ere de triomphe par ou l'on entre dans l'eternite."

Other inscriptions represent the dead as addressing those who are viewing their bones:

"Le mort nous a frappee, et nous ne sommes que des corps."

"Eh! est ce que vous criez, Mortels! preparez vous."

"La mort te suit a chaque pas, comme l'ombre de ton corps."

"C'est en que la mort soit loine de toi? pense en ce moment."

"Voie t'elle sur a t'etec et menace t'elle du coup fatal."

The different inscriptions are very numerous, but I will not trespass on your time by inserting any more.

In addition to the seventeen different collections of bones, our conductor pointed out to us several heaps of earth, in which bodies not decayed were buried en masse.

One of these contained the bodies of those unfortunate people who were murdered on the 28th and 29th August, 1788, by the mob, at la Place de Greve, l'Hotel de Brienne, &c.

Another contains the bodies of those who were killed by the mob, in their attack on the Chateau de l'huilleries, 10th August, 1792.

Another, those massacred by the blood-thirsty jacobins, in the different prisons, on the 2d and 3d September, 1792, including some of the most amiable and respectable of the royalists, and some nearly connected with the Bourbon family.

Others contained those bodies which were taken out of the different grave yards before they had undergone a complete decay.

In one of those subterranean apartments, are preserved such bones as had any thing particular in their appearance. We here saw many which, during the lives of their owners, appeared to have been fractured, and could see in what manner the bones were knitted together; also, those which appeared to have belonged to deformed persons, to persons of gigantic stature, &c.—also many which our guide informed us had been selected by the physicians and surgeons of Paris, who, from their appearance, could tell of what disease or by what means the owners came by their deaths.

Several skulls were shown to us which appeared to have been perforated by musket or pistol balls, and several which, from some peculiarity of form, were decided to have belonged to idiots, &c. In short, our guide pretended to speak with as much certainty on the subject, as if he had been acquainted with, or present at the deaths of the several persons whose bones we were examining. This

curious kind of study occupied us a considerable time. In the midst of the different ranges of bones, we came to a fountain called La Fontaine de la Somaritaine, the water of which is perfectly clear, and in which are several goldfish. About two years since our guide put these fish into this fountain, and although they are in the most profound darkness, except when an occasional taper shines upon them, yet they were very active and perfectly healthy.

Some years since, a poor Frenchman, who descended with a party into these dismal mansions, got somehow separated from his companions, and lost amidst the mazes of the catacombs. He was sought for in vain, and his skeleton was discovered, ten years afterwards, at a considerable distance from the usual route. It was supposed that curiosity had kept him too far behind, or had led him to explore some of the avenues, or that his light became extinguished, and prevented him from retracing his steps. A party of English people, consisting of five, got also lost here the last year, and it was six hours before the guide could find them. These were amongst the agreeable stories told by our conductor, while exploring with him these labyrinthine, which you may suppose were admirably calculated to keep up our spirits. In the present instance, we kept near each other, and in spite of our utmost caution, occasionally one of our tapers would get extinguished. When this occurred, immediate recourse was had to the light of our neighbor. Although entirely devoted to any childish or superstitious fear, yet I could not help shuddering at the possibility of all three of our tapers being extinguished at the same time; but our guide assured us, that should this be the case, he was convinced that he could grope his way out, although he acknowledged that he had no great wish to volunteer the experiment.

I took us about two hours and a half to perform this subterranean journey, and during the whole of it we found the air perfectly sweet, and the walking and walls perfectly dry, except in one instance, when we passed under a canal: here was a little dripping of water.

Having, according to our conductor's account, walked about a mile and a quarter, we came to the foot of a winding stair-case, similar to the one by which we had descended. We here left these gloomy mansions, and although we had passed a most interesting time, yet truly happy were we, to find ourselves once more in the regions of sunshine and cheerfulness.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Spain.—It is to be lamented that this day's intelligence from Spain is unfavorable to the patriot cause, yet our private letters give us reason to hope, that the accounts from Corunna overstep the truth.

The following is from Falmouth, dated the 26th ult.

"The Frederick packet, which arrived this day from Corunna, left that place on Sunday, the 24th inst. Letters from thence, of that date, state, that general Porlier, after retaining possession of Corunna, Ferrol and Batagones, four days, and organizing a provincial government, &c. received information that a spirit of opposition to his cause had appeared in Santiago, where the priest and friars had contrived to bribe over the soldiers, upon which he marched with the greater part of his forces against that place, leaving a garrison of 300 men to take care of Corunna. No accounts had been received from Porlier after he left Corunna; but on the morning of the 23d, a report was in circulation that Porlier's troops had deserted him at the moment he was about to bring them into action, and that the faithful had been routed and dispersed in all directions. This news was no sooner known at Corunna, than a scene of the greatest confusion commenced—all the shops and private houses were shut up. The 300 men left by Porlier were so frightened, that they ran off and left the place to the royalists, who, rallying with the priests, friars, &c. liberated the captain general and other persons who had been put in confinement by the police. Arrests immediately took place; and all who were considered as friendly to the liberals were put into prison—three men were hung on the day the pack-

the crush of broken china—the howling of affrighted lap dogs—the cries of distressed damsels, who wept their torn faces and dishevelled charms—and the groans of fat old citizens, bald, bare and bleeding. All Chester was soon in arms, and dire were the deeds of vengeance executed on the feline race. It is needless to recite the various combats that took place between the cats and the men. Suffice it, that our correspondent counted 500 dead bodies floating the next day on the river Dee, where they had been ignominiously thrown by the two legged victors. The rest of the invading host having evacuated the town, dispersed in utter confusion, carrying with them, however, their arms from the field of battle.

English Paper.

PROPOSALS

BY JOHN HOPKINS, OF PHILADELPHIA, FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION, A HISTORY

OF THE American Revolution,

Comprehending all the Principal Events, both in the Field and in the Cabinet,

BY PAUL ALLEN, ESQ.

TO WHICH WILL BE ADDED The most important Resolutions of the Continental Congress, and many of the most interesting Letters and Orders of

GEN. WASHINGTON,

ACCOMPANIED BY Documents from the Original Manuscripts of Generals Gates, Green, Hand, &c. &c. Together with many others collected by Braxton Braxton, Esq. captain in the German Regiment of the Pennsylvania line, and member of the Society of Cincinnati; who, besides several Journals of his brother officers, obtained from general Edward Hand, the last adjutant general, all the General Orders, Papers, and Documents belonging to that department, from the time of the appointment of general Gates the first adjutant general.

Notwithstanding several histories of our revolutionary contest have already appeared, a clear and distinct view of the different and private of the American army has not been given. The prominent events, it is true, have been fairly, faithfully, and impartially narrated, and these seem to have engrossed the attention of the writers so much that they have passed slightly these less splendid, but more trying, and interesting periods. It was not in the heat of battle that our national exertions were so distinguished, as when our patriotic army had to endure all the rigors of an inclement season and the superadded miseries of famine and nakedness, with a victorious and insulting enemy in front. The patience, fortitude, and perseverance, with which they counteracted these perils, is worthy of all praise; it is here that the character of Washington shines with its levelled lustre. He remonstrated; he interceded; he remonstrated and intreaty would avail, and he had to see a military agent, who they would not. It is proposed to make this history severely American—to furnish to the reader a true picture of the sufferings of our patriotic army—to show with what invincible constancy and fortitude they encountered the severest trials; and this, it is presumed, may be successfully accomplished by the documents of the late captain Nibley.

Histories of this kind serve to establish this important fact, that it is for the government to give the tone to the nation, and in the distant moments of our revolutionary conflict, when nothing but famine, defeat and poverty threatened the army and the cabinet, it was reserved for a few choice and heroic spirits to be the harbinger of plenty, to reinstate confidence, and finally to consummate the independence of the country. This History inculcates the principle—never to despair of the Commonwealth, and that our national disasters can never be too great for courage, patriotism, and political integrity, under the smiles of divine providence to redeem. These interesting truths, in the distant moments of our revolutionary conflict, when nothing but famine, defeat and poverty threatened the army and the cabinet, it was reserved for a few choice and heroic spirits to be the harbinger of plenty, to reinstate confidence, and finally to consummate the independence of the country. 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