

On the 25th of November, the enclosed letter (No. 4.) was received from William B. Giles, Esquire, resigning his seat in the Senate of the United States. The near approach of the session of the Legislature, rendered it unnecessary, if not improper, for the Executive to fill the vacancy. As Congress is now in session, I have no doubt the General Assembly will concur with me in the wish, that the State may be fully represented, as soon as practicable.

I have to communicate to the General Assembly, three vacancies in the office of Brigadier General in the militia; one occasioned by the resignation of General Chamberlayne, after the peace, (No. 5, is his letter of resignation,) and the others by the death of Generals Singleton and Douglas.

William Roane, having been elected to the House of Representatives, before he was entitled to a seat in the Executive Council, deprived us of the aid of that respectable citizen. I enclose a letter from Mr. Roane, (No. 6.)

Moses Green, Esq. Adjutant General, having resigned his appointment, (see No. 7.) Claiborne W. Cooch, Esq. who had for a considerable time discharged the duties of Deputy Adjutant General, in a satisfactory manner, was appointed to fill that office, "until the expiration of the present session of Assembly, or until an appointment shall be made by the General Assembly." I submit to the Assembly the expediency of uniting, in time of peace, in one person, the various duties of Adjutant General, Quarter-Master General, and Commissary of Ordnance. It is believed one person can perform the duties of the different departments, except in time of war. Reports will be made at a subsequent period of the session, of the state of the Armory, Penitentiary, and from the President and Directors of the Literary Fund.

I cannot close this communication without calling upon you, and the good people of Virginia, to unite with me in expressing our profound gratitude to the Supreme Being, for the prosperity of our country. With a national character unshaken; with a government so mild, that the hand of power is scarcely seen or felt, our laws are executed and obeyed in an unexampled manner. In the enjoyment of the most perfect liberty, and the blessings of Peace and Plenty, what more can be asked of an Omnipotent and kind Providence, than the continuance of the happiness we now possess?—May it be the inheritance of our children's children, to the latest posterity.

W. C. NICHOLAS.

RESIGNATION OF MR. GILES.

Richmond, Nov. 22, 1315.

Sir—A period has at length arrived, when our beloved Country, after successively passing through the trials of a just and honorable War against a powerful nation, is enjoying all the blessings of Peace; with the fairest prospects, under the guidance of wise counsels and the divine protection, of their long continuance.

This fortunate and happy condition of the country, affords me a favorable opportunity of indulging myself in a desire I have long felt, of retiring altogether, to scenes of domestic life.

This consideration, however, would not of itself furnish a sufficient motive to induce me to carry this purpose into effect during the present senatorial term, but, another circumstance has taken place, which I conceive ought to have its influence upon my determination in this respect.

In consequence of an absence from home for a portion of each year, during a period of nearly five and twenty years, in which I have been engaged in serving the people in the representative character, my private concerns have become materially deranged; and, in my judgment, a strong obligation is therefore imposed upon me, to give my personal attention to their re-establishment.

These considerations united, have determined me to withdraw from public service at this time.

For these reasons, I do hereby resign my office as Senator in the Senate of the United States.

I take great pleasure, sir, in availing myself of this occasion, to renew to your Excellency, assurances of my high consideration, and sincere personal regard, &c.

WM. B. GILES,
Governor of Virginia.

BONAPARTE.

NAPOLEON TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

The following is the translation of an address to the French people, which is generally circulated in France, and which is believed to be an authentic document, written by Napoleon on board the Bellerophon.

"The machinations of treason have obliged me to separate again from you; but victims of the same treason, I lament only your misfortunes!

I coveted the sceptre but to sway it for your glory and welfare! The knowledge of my devotion to your honor and prosperity excited the hatred of the sovereigns of Europe. Had I sought only to reign without regard to the interests of my people, I should have established in their eyes the legitimacy of my title to the throne. Had agriculture been neglected, had manufactures languished, had debt accumulated, and public spirit been degraded, then I had assured the friendship of rival potentates; had I circumscribed the prosperity of the empire to the embellish-

ment of its palaces, or sacrificed the majesty of the throne to the preservation of the royal authority, then my dynasty might have possessed the inglorious inheritance.

"The sovereigns of Europe confederated against me as a legislator whose establishments nurtured and animated the talents and industry of the community of which I had been elected the chief magistrate, and they proscribed my person as the shield of the power and independence of the state. The enemies of a revolution which had triumphed over the abuses that occasioned it, and mercenary traitors, insensible to the calamities of an invaded country, associated their efforts to paralyze national exertion, and to make you believe that war was my policy, and peace the boon which the government of Europe solicited from France. Unwilling to sacrifice the illustrious remnant of your defenders, thus insolated from their country, I yielded to the wishes of your representatives; and, to consummate your security, I surrendered myself into the hands of my enemies.

"History offered no example where repose and independence were the rewards of submission; but many of individual devotion to the hopes of a nation! Since the fatal moment when France announced that she ceased to combat for her liberties and safety, what misfortunes, crimes, and humiliations have devastated and degraded the empire! War, with all its devastations, conquest with all its violences, tyranny with all its abuses, and subjection with all its shames, have overwhelmed you! Outrage and perjury have out-stepped even my fondings! The peridy of Austria, which uncovered my line, and occasioned my disasters in Russia—which bartered Poland, violated the military convention of Dresden, and negotiated but to betray; the peridy of Prussia, whose monarchy I preserved, when cowardice and treason had undetermined its throne; of Russia, whose civil, military, and political history is a series of systematic contempt of faith and equity; of Bavaria, whose unparalleled turpitude obliged me to fight at Leipsic for preservation, and not for conquest; of Switzerland, who, for a paltry bribe, sold the tranquility of her citizens, the safety of her country, and the sanctity of her neutrality; of England, whose sophisms have annihilated public law, and whose policy, since the era of Pitt, had unblushingly substituted power for principle, and expedient for justice! not the recollection of all these recent peridies had prepared me for those which have now been enviously perpetrated by sovereigns, who professed that they bore their arms against France only so long as I was seated on her throne! The most lawless barbarians have never manifested such contempt of solemn engagements. The darkest ages have never presented such scenes of treachery and licentious direction of force in an unresisting country.

"The miserable king who was content to surrender France as their prey! he has even his wrongs to plead! The mockery of his sway decorates the divinity of his right, and he trembles lest the vengeance of the nation should sweep him and the despotters from the soil before the work of ruin is accomplished.

"Frenchmen! you are now told, that not only my ambition, but your concurrent spirit of conquest, demands punishment; even the acquisitions of torn sovereigns and epochs are now cited as your crimes! And by whom are these charges advanced? By sovereigns whose empires have been formed by successful encroachments on the independence and existence of neighboring states! What was Russia in the beginning of the last century? How became the elector of Brandenburg monarch of a powerful kingdom? Has Austria absorbed no kingdom, dismembered no provinces, and does she now hold no domain by the sole tenure of force? Look at the map of Europe.—Has France only usurped? Do all the states recognized independent even by the treaty of Westphalia, still fly round the globe—see the English flag flying in every quarter, in countries where religion, laws and language are dissident!—Has she not subjugated the greater part of Asia? Is she not still endeavoring to force the ramparts that separate her from China; and has she not been waging a second war to recover her influence on the American continent?

"Our ambition was security. If England had not aspired to the dominion of three quarters of the globe, I should have temporized with the unfriendly councils of Spain. If Russia had not partitioned Poland, and aimed at empire in Germany, I never should have proposed to repulse her from the Vistula to the Volga. Europe has acknowledged the baneful influence of England's usurpations; the blood that has flowed for the last twenty-five years has flowed at her purchase; and Europe will further rue the event of a struggle that removes the ascendancy of a civilized people for the domination of northern barbarians. You are accused of having preferred war to peace, so long as war was successful; and your answers are these—who first waded against your revolution? who violated the peace of Amiens, and violated it with shameless disdain of truth? who rejected negotiations repeatedly offered, or broke them off when conciliation was practicable? who made the war of which you are now the victims? It is not a war of their own device? I regretted your sacrifice, I was moved to vindicate your indignities, but I adopted the policy of peace—the will of the nation, and I respected it as the bond between me and my people.

"Frenchmen! posterity will judge how far I am responsible to my country, for the events of our military efforts. They will decide when history records them, whether I could have mastered fortune; but my love for France, my gratitude for her confidence, and devotion to her welfare, can never be subject to suspicion. To France I owe my existence, and the consciousness of that claim has confirmed the right of nature. Frenchmen! I am still your emperor! but I hold the crown for my son and your interests.—His succession can alone ensure the fruits of your efforts against a dynasty whose reign is identified with your slavery. Foreign force may support the throne of a pariaid king, but the power of 30 millions of Frenchmen is not to be permanently subdued. You have acquired no moral, but useful experience.—You now are convinced that arms alone can redeem you from vassalage and ignominy.—Clerical the brave men who have fought your battles—they will be the pillars of your army, and they will conduct you to victory.

"On the rock where I am doomed to pass my future days, by the disloyal sentence of your enemies, I shall yet here the echo of your triumph, and hail in the gloom of its horizon, the flag of your independence!"

THE FATE OF MURAT.

Translated from the Baltimore Patriot, from the Florence Gazette, of Oct. 24, received by the General Jackson, from Leghorn.

Joachim Murat having fled last May from Naples, sought an asylum in France, where the sudden appearance of Napoleon seemed to elevate his mind to new hopes.

After the events, which took place in consequence of the battle of Waterloo, Murat remained in Provence less with the intention of among the inhabitants of those departments, and thus to rekindle the flame of civil war already extinguished.

The progress of the allied arms, and the devotion of Toulon and Marseilles to their legitimate sovereign, compelled that general to leave France. The police of Naples, which had constantly followed his footsteps during the whole time he had remained in the French territory, did not lose sight of him when he left that coast.

Murat went to Corsica: there he was received by Signor Colonna Ceccaldi, Mayor of Yescovato.

The appearance of the fugitive general excited the attention and vigilance of the military commanders of the island, who soon had reason to be convinced that the new guest had come there for the purpose of completing the new machinations which he revolved in his mind.

Yescovato became the head-quarters of all the Corsicans who had served in Naples under the command of Gen. Murat, who, in violation of the law of nations, had in contemplation to surprize Bastia, and thus attempt to disturb the tranquility of that island, which had already peaceably submitted to the dominion of the Bourbon.

On the 15th of Sept. a proclamation by Signor Chevalier Verrier, commandant ad interim of that military division, made known the secret of the fugitive general to the deceived inhabitants, and denounced as traitors and rebels, all such as received pay from Murat, who then took refuge in Ajaccio, where he continued to enlist people to the number of 600.

In the mean time, divers public papers announced, that the generosity of the allies had offered to that General an asylum in Germany, under the protection of his majesty of the emperor of Austria and king of Bohemia; that he with his family, might make choice of a residence in one of the cities of Moravia, of Bohemia, or of Upper Austria, and there live in tranquillity as a simple individual; in fine, that an English frigate was destined to transport him from Corsica to Trieste.

The results of these reports was looked for, when on the night of the 28th Sept. last, General Murat fled from Ajaccio.

Although the designs seemed to be absolutely romantic, nevertheless the Neapolitan government had directed light vessels to cruise, in order to guard the coasts of the kingdom in such manner, that a line of gun boats might remain on a station from the waters of the Gaeta to those of Montecivello; another from the point of the Campanella to the light-house; and a third from the Capo dell'Armi to the Larian Sea.

The event has evinced how great was the wisdom of these measures. On the 18th inst. as soon as Gen. Murat arrived with a scurriosity and above* to the shore of Pizzo, in Calabria Ulterior.—Immediately he embarked with 30 followers, among whom were Lieut. Gen. Franceschetti and Marshal Natali.

From the shore he quietly directed his steps towards the square: arrived there, he undertook to excite a sedition, the source of civil war, crying out to the people, "I am your king Joachim Murat; you ought to know me!"

These words were the signal for a general commotion—they fled to arms. Murat and his followers, who directed their route to Monte Leone, perceiving themselves closely pursued by the population, precipitated themselves down certain craggy places, from whence they attempted to open a way for themselves to the coast, and there endeavor to regain the launch, which waited for them at the shore; there, however, overcome by the number and courage of those who pursued them, they were made prisoners, and notwithstanding a very strong resistance on their part, were conducted to the Fort of Pizzo.

* A species of boats.

In the heat of the engagement captain Pernice was killed, and Gen. Franceschetti and seven other men wounded; all in the suite of Murat.

While the action was warmest at the shore, the scurriosity and the above betook themselves to flight.

The whole expedition of Gen. Murat was composed of six vessels: four of them have fallen into the hands of H. M. marine; chase is given to the other two. It is said that one of the other vessels had put on shore near the coast of Lissoia, three emissaries, charged with criminal operations.

This has not in the least altered the public tranquillity, every where a calm has been reposed, worthy of a nation that leaves order, and is affectionately attached to its legitimate sovereign.

The police, to which the most secret designs of Murat were known, had disposed every thing so, that the public order might not suffer; but its measures have constantly maintained the character of a paternal government.

Whilst it was known that Murat endeavored to plunge us in all the horrors of anarchy and civil war, the government has not permitted a single individual to be arrested throughout the whole superficies of the kingdom, thoroughly persuaded of the fidelity of its subjects.

This does honor to the king's heart, who was not deceived when he placed all his trust in the devotion and love of his people.

History will record with honor the zeal of the generous inhabitants of Pizzo, the beneficence of H. M. towards them, and the noble conduct pursued by all the authorities, judicial, civil and military, all of whom have on this occasion acquired new rights to the affection of the king, and to the esteem of the nation. [Journal of the Two Sicilies.]

Note of the persons who landed with Murat.

Gen. Franceschetti; Marshal Natali; Captains Lanfranchi, Viaggiari, Pasqualini, Pernice; Deputy Inspector Calvini; Lieut. Mulledo; Sergeants Perilli, Sartarelli, Catania, Santini, and Pollegri; Corporal De Giulio; Two Chamberlains Armano, and Boggi; one Cook; Blacksmith; and about 12 soldiers.

It is also said that in his flight, Murat had succeeded in gaining the boat which waited for him at the shore; but he had not time to push off by reason of the quick arrival of those who pursued him. By a very extraordinary combination, with the exception of himself, almost all the persons that were with him, were wounded, besides who was killed.

Another letter of the 17th Octob.

Joachim Murat, brought before a military commission, has been condemned to death, and shot on the 13th inst. at Pizzo.

It is reported, that his guilty attempt is irrefragably proved by authentic documents of the greatest importance, found at the moment of his arrest.

The crime was entirely concealed in the heart of the invader, and his followers come from Corsica.

Heaven had reserved for the inhabitants of Pizzo the glory of saving our country, and Italy from new revolutionary calamities; but this glory ought to be regarded as the patrimony of the whole nation: In every part whatever of the Kingdom, the Disturber of the public peace would have found in the subjects of H. M. the same fidelity, and the same zeal as in those of the farthest extremity of Calabria.

[Journal of the Two Sicilies.]

By particular letters dated at Naples, we have the following further details relative to this event:

Some time back a foreign emissary, dispatched by Murat, had penetrated as far as Naples, who, however, was instantly arrested, and still remained in prison, without having as yet confessed the criminal commissions, with which he had been charged.

Moreover about the persons who landed at Pizzo, were found many of divers proclamations by Murat, tending to create an insurrection of the people against their legitimate sovereign.

On the first notice of this mad attempt, the Prince of Canosa had sent from Naples, with instruction of the governor General Nunziante, but having met on the route the Courier, bearer of the sentence executed, the abovementioned Prince returned to his Capital.

After Murat had heard sentence of death pronounced by the military commission, conformably to the same military code which was in force in the time of his government and which has not yet been altered, he accepted a confessor, with whom he remained about an hour: he then underwent his sentence at a little distance from the gate of the prison, where he had been confined.

Several couriers have been sent off from this capital to divers sovereigns.

[Gazette of Florence, Oct. 24, 1815.]

FROM THE PATERSON BEE.

A singular act of bravery and presence of mind.—In the time of the revolutionary war, on the 6th of October, 1777, when Fort Montgomery, on the Hudson River, was invested by the British troops, and afterwards on the evening of the same day carried by storm—Gen. Campbell, who had command of the assault, had, in the course of the afternoon, sent a flag, demanding the surrender of the fort, upon certain terms; and that if the Americans did not comply, every man who should be found in the place in the event of a final surrender, should be put to the sword.

The reply of the veteran governor, George Clinton, who commanded the fort, was to this effect: that, if they took the fort, they should buy it; which they accordingly did, and dearly too.* General Campbell, after two vain attempts to carry the place, made a third and successful one, under cover of the smoke of the battle and dusk of the evening, having previously given orders to his column to make but one fire, which was to be aimed principally at the artillery men, to dislodge them from their pieces, and then avail themselves of the embarras, being the most convenient places through which to rush into the fort. A sergeant of artillery, acting as gunner to a 9-pounder in the west redoubt, which piece was, at that instant, loaded with canister shot, was in the act of clapping fire to it, when he received a ball in the right arm, the linstock left to the platform; he took it up with his left hand, and discharged the piece; by which fire, general Campbell and a very considerable number of his men were killed—they being in solid column.

In consequence of general Robertson, who not only gave quarter, but acted with considerable humanity towards the prisoners, which, as we were afterwards informed by deserters, would not have been the case had Campbell survived, as he was heard to say, that he was determined to put his throat into execution. Our informant, who resides in this town (Paterson) was an eye witness to the above transaction.

* It was acknowledged in Rivington's Royal Gazette, published in New York, that the British loss was upwards of seven hundred killed and wounded when, the whole American force in the fort, at the commencement of the assault, did not exceed five hundred men.

THE REPOSITORY.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21.

CONGRESS.

No business has yet been done in either House of Congress of a conclusive nature, if we except the passage of a bill for the better accommodation of Congress. This is however not unusual in the first two weeks of the commencement of a new Congress. Besides the time required for necessary enquiry, consideration and preparation of reports on the various subjects referred to committees, it requires time for members to become acquainted with each other, even with their particular colleagues; to ascertain the views of others, and to fix their own opinions on the topics presented for consideration. It is not to be expected, probably, that any bill will be reported, that any bill of leading importance will be matured into a law before Christmas. It is generally immediately after New-Year's day that Congress engage earnestly in the discussion of the propositions ushered into each house by its committees. Nat. Intel.

NATHANIEL MACON, long known as a prominent Member of the House of Representatives, is chosen Senator in Congress from North Carolina, vice F. Locke, resigned.

Gen. Charles Ridgely of Hampton, is chosen Governor of the State of Maryland for the ensuing year.

Accommodation of Congress at Washington.

The house on Capitol Hill, commonly the New Capitol, which was built by a company for the use of congress, if that honorable body should think proper to accept of it until the capitol is finished, (and it appears that they have) stands at the corner of First street east and Maryland Avenue.—The chamber for the senate is on the first floor; it is 15 feet high; 25 feet 6 inches wide, and 45 feet long: A gallery is attached to this chamber, which takes up no part of the room.

On the second floor is the chamber intended for the house of representatives; it is 77 feet long; 45 feet wide, and twenty feet high; to it is attached a spacious gallery; and, for the use of both houses, there are a sufficient number of committee rooms and offices. The spot on which this spacious building stands was a cabbage garden on the morning of the 4th of July; in the afternoon of that day the digging was commenced: At that time the stone employed in the structure was not quarried; the clay, of which the bricks are made was in its native state, and all the principal timbers were then standing in the woods.

The general management of the building was given to a committee, consisting of the following gentlemen:

Mr. Daniel Carroll, of Dnd. Mr. E. B. Caldwell, Mr. G. Coombs, Mr. W. Brent, Mr. W. Emaek.

The plan, we learn, was given by Mr. Latrobe, and the whole was executed under the indefatigable attention of Mr. Meade. It is supposed that this establishment will cost about thirty thousand dollars.

Mechanical improvement.—There has been exhibited at the City-Hall, N. York, a Double-Forking Press, invented by a Mr. Gray of Springfield, Otsego county—which at an immaterial difference in the cost, and being less liable to accident and easier repaired, with the same labor, delivers exactly double the quantity of water obtained by the common sucking pump. It is patented and promises to become uncommonly popular and useful. [Colum.]

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

Saturday, Dec. 9.

The Senate adjourned till the 20th inst. In the House of Delegates, various reports were received from different Committees which we shall publish more extensively hereafter.

Various private or local petitions were presented; the fate of which will be seen in the reports from the Committees to whom they are referred.

A petition was received and referred from sundry citizens of Frederick, Fauquier and Loudoun, praying that a new county be formed out of certain parts of those counties, under the name of Jackson—also a petition in opposition thereto.

Also a petition from sundry inhabitants of Frederick and Shenandoah, praying for the establishment of a new county, out of parts of those counties.

Also one from the manufacturers of salt in Kanawha, praying the abolition of the tax on salt, and the release of the sums now due on that account.

Monday, Dec. 11.

Mr. Tucker's Resolution to refer all petitions without being previously read in the House—was rejected.

Various private and local Petitions were offered and referred.

Two for new banks, one from the Shepherdstown—the other from Parkersburg, in the county of Wood. They are willing to become Branches of the existing Institutions.

Tuesday, December 12.

Petitions were presented from sundry inhabitants of the counties of Rockingham, Brooke, Ohio and Patrick, praying that a Convention be called for the purpose of amending the Constitution, or Form of Government of this Commonwealth.

It is presumed that no Convention ought to be called, until the majority of the People have requested one.—Of course, that the Legislature will take no other steps than to direct its to be opened in the different counties, with a view of ascertaining what is the sense of the People.

On motion of Mr. Rutherford, (of Rockingham) the said Petitions were referred to a Select Committee, with leave to report by bill or otherwise. The Committee are Messrs. Rutherford, Bryan, Gray, Barbour, Baker (of Patrick), Thompson (of Tazewell), Banks, Bernard (of King George), Cantrell, Bowyer, Irwin and Mallory.

A new writ of Election was directed to be issued to the Sheriff of Lancaster, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Joseph Carter.

Various petitions were presented from emancipated servants, praying—leave to remain in the Commonwealth.

Also a petition from sundry citizens of the county of Jefferson, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Stockholders of the Farmers', Mechanics, and Merchants' Bank of Jefferson County, as an independent Bank, or as a Branch of the Bank of Virginia.

Also a petition from Noah Zane and others, to be incorporated as a Company, for the purpose of erecting a Toll-Bridge across the Ohio river, at Wheeling across to Wheeling Island.

Also a Petition of sundry citizens of Berkeley county, praying the establishment of a Bank at Martinsburg.

Also a Petition of sundry inhabitants of Berkeley and Hampshire counties, praying that a new county be formed out of parts of said counties—All which Petitions were referred.

Also a Petition of sundry citizens of Fredericksburg, and other places, praying the Incorporation of a Company, for making a Turnpike Road from Fredericksburg, to the landing of the steam-boat Washington, at the mouth of Aquia Creek—Referred to the Committee of Roads and Internal Navigation.

Wednesday, December 13th.

Sundry Petitions were read and referred, among which were petitions from several counties, for a convention to be called, to amend the Constitution; particularly for the purpose of extending the right of suffrage to all militia men, and persons who pay taxes; one for the establishment of a Branch of the Bank of Virginia; or Farmers' Bank of Virginia, at Abingdon in Washington county; one for leave to erect a toll-bridge across James river from the lands of Thomas Wilson, near Westham, to the lands of James Uplshaw's estate on the South side of the river; several for Turnpike Roads, and a considerable number from persons of colour lately emancipated, praying permission to reside as free persons in this Commonwealth.

On motion of Mr. Rutherford, leave was granted to bring in a bill to amend the law concerning the emancipation of slaves, for the purpose of authorizing the County, or Superior Courts of Law to grant permissions to meritorious persons to reside in the State, after being emancipated.

On motion of Mr. Lane, leave was given to bring in a Bill to perpetuate so much of the Act for saving Executions, (which will expire in March next) as relates to the remedy given to recover the amount of the bonds taken by virtue of that Act.

A proposition was also submitted by Mr. Barbour, and laid upon the table, to continue in force the whole of the same Act, until the first of August next.

Several resolutions in the Delaware, and going into Philadelphia on board a cartel, he deserted, and was several times seen in that city. He was condemned to die, but recommended to the royal mercy on account of the impetuous state of his mind occasioned by his recent sickness. A letter was read from adj. gen. Dunne to prove him a prisoner of war, and William Cobbett alias Peter Porcupine, was called as a witness to prove his hand writing.

This young man had command of a boat belonging to the Jassour; the sailors in the boat run it on shore near Cape May, and deserted; he could not return, as well from the difficulty of managing the boat, as being surrounded by the people on the shore, whom, making a virtue of necessity, he surrendered, and was conducted to this city, where he received an order to report to the marshal, and a subsequent notification from the adjutant general's office, in consequence of some misunderstanding in the bounds prescribed to him as a prisoner of war—this is probably the letter which he produced, and which no doubt he received as a prisoner of war.]

THE PEACE ESTABLISHMENT.

The whole number of Officers composing the Military Peace Establishment of the U. States, as at present organized under the provisions of the act of March 3d, and regulations of May 17, 1815, is as follows:

- 2 Major Generals
- 4 Aids to ditto, Captains of the line
- 4 Brigadier Generals
- 4 Aids to ditto, subalterns of the line
- Adjutant and Inspector General
- 2 Assistant Generals
- 1 Quarter-Master General
- 4 Deputy Quarter-Master Generals
- 4 Brig. Inspectors, officers of the line
- 6 Hospital Surgeons
- 15 Hospital Surgeon's Mates
- 2 Garrison Surgeons
- 20 Garrison Surgeon's Mates
- 2 Judge Advocates
- 2 Chaplains
- 1 Apothecary General
- 2 Assistant Apothecaries
- 1 Commissary General of purchases
- 2 Deputy Commissaries
- 6 Assistant Commissaries
- 1 Pay-Master of the Army
- 2 Deputy Pay-Master Generals
- 2 Assist. Dep. Pay-Master Generals.

Engineers, Ordnance, Artillery, Infantry, and Rifle Regiments and Corps.

- 12 Colonels
- 16 Lieutenant Colonels
- 17 Majors
- 116 Captains
- 116 First Lieutenants
- 42 Second Lieutenants
- 2 Assistant Adjutants
- 10 Regimental Surgeons
- 19 Regimental Surgeon's Mates
- Of the above Subalterns the following may be in the Staff.
- 14 Adjutants
- 11 Quarter Masters
- 10 Pay-Masters
- 32 Conductors of Artillery.

REACTION IN CONNECTICUT.

At the town meetings in Connecticut last week, further evidence of attachment to the general government is seen in that state. In Litchfield, (the present residence of Oliver Wolcott, esq.) the town officers, for the first time in 12 or 15 years are all republicans. And in New London, for the first time in many years, the republicans succeeded with all their candidates. We trust in preserving efforts and renewed exertions in the approaching spring. The Hartford Convention did more than create a rage for the republic cause in New-England, as succeeded in elections will prove.—[Colum.]

The United States Ship Wasp.

CONFIRMATION.

On the 22d ult. we published a Postscript, stating, that the Wasp was safe, and on the Brazil coast—observing, at the same time, that we had applied to the source whence the report came, for a more particular statement, and as soon as obtained, should lay it before our readers. The following extract of a letter from his mother, received yesterday, by the same young gentleman who furnished the Postscript, may be considered as the result of our enquiry:

"A letter which I received last mail from your brother Robert, runs thus— you have no cause to be uneasy about my brother William.—The Gibraltar papers announced the arrival of the Wasp in Pernambuco, and her departure thence for the Indian Ocean. And another more powerful evidence of the safety of the Wasp is, that Mrs. Blakeley received a letter from her husband, in which he said, 'do not be surprised, if I am absent two years to come.' This letter was received by the prize Altalanta." [Norfolk Beacon, Dec. 8.]

BOSTON, DEC. 9.

Came into harbor on Wednesday, the Independence 74, the Congress 36, and Macedonian 38, to give into ordinary.

The superior style in which the Independence worked into harbor, with great wind, was noticed by nautical gentlemen with unanimous approbation.—The head way she made when in stays was peculiarly remarkable. When she passed the Washington 74, in lower harbor com. Chauncey saluted the Independence, settled his topails, and hailed.

down the blue pennant, which had been flying, and hoisted his red pennant. This is the first time that one American line of battle ship has passed another; and will be recorded as a novel epocha. The Washington 74 remains below.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13.

At the sessions now held in this city before the mayor and two aldermen, a conviction took place on Monday of an interesting nature to the community. Benjamin F. Haskins, and two others, one by the name of Bayard and the other Phelps, were indicted for a conspiracy to defraud the public by means of a fictitious bank. Bayard appeared on the face of the bills as president, and Phelps as cashier. The circumstances as related to us, were shortly these:

Haskins, who was the ringleader, and contriver of the plot, and who alone reaps the benefit of the rogery, sought for a man of the same name with the president of one of our banks and at last found him in one Bayard, a common soldier, from whom, for a trifle, he obtained a power of attorney to sign his name to money bills. Phelps was his clerk, and signed as cashier merely by his direction. Thus prepared, he opened an office, which he called the Agency and Exchange Bank, and issued notes resembling the notes of the Bank of America which were circulated to the amount of several thousand dollars, but which, when presented for payment, could find no one to acknowledge them. The jury found them all guilty, but recommended Phelps to mercy. Haskins was remanded to Bridewell, till

20 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 25th of March last, an indentured apprentice, named ABRAHAM HUNTSBERRY—had one year, eight months and seven days to serve when he went away. Had on a full suit of black domestic cloth, a new rorram hat, and took with him other clothing not recollecting; wore an old English Watch in his pocket—5 feet 5 or 6 inches high in his grey eyes, long nose, big mouth, when he laughs, nearly from ear to ear. A short time before he went away, he took his trunk to his uncle Christian Allemongers; he staid with him the first night he absconded, and the next day was seen going up the road towards Winchester, with his uncle's son and two of his horses, to another uncle of his, near Winchester—he was seen at the foot of Negro Mountain, with 30 dollars in his possession. I expect his uncles must have furnished him with this money, if not, he could not have come honestly by it. As for his honesty I have been much deceived in. I will give the above reward to any person, who will bring the scondrel back to me.

MICHAEL DUTRO. Charlestown, December 14.

CHEAP WOOLEN GOODS,

CONSISTING OF Superfine and common Cloths, Double and single mild Cassimers, Stockinets, Imperial Cords and Cassinets, Fancy and common Vesting, Coating, Balizes, Flannels and Kerseys, Rose, Point and Strip'd Blankets, Lamb's Wool and worsted Hosiery, &c.

Also—Bombazines of almost every colour, Corduroys, Constitution Cords and Thick sets, Irish Linens, Shirting Cambricks, Cinnamon and cambric Muslins, Silk Shawls, Large cotton Shawls for Winter—Together with almost every other article that the inhabitants of Charlestown, and its neighborhood may stand in need of—all of which, the subscriber pledges himself, will be sold on the very lowest terms, as he is desirous of closing his fall sales.

R. WORTHINGTON. Persons who have to furnish Negroes that they have hired with blankets, will find it to their interest to call on the subscriber for them. R. W. December 14.

NEGROES TO HIRE.

TO be hired, at Lee Town, on Thursday the 28th instant, about 30 Negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls. I have five or six hundred weight of TOBACCO on hand, which will answer for smoking or chewing, for sale.

RICH'D BAYLOR. December 14.

NEW STORE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has opened in the house lately occupied by Mr. M. Wilson, AN ELEGANT SELECTION OF DRY GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching season.

Also—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES. Reflecting that public catalogues and exaggerated details contained in similar publications are more generally calculated to monopolize custom, than promote the interest of customers, I unequivocally recommend to purchasers to form the most judicious and experimental criterion, and if upon a strict examination and comparison of the quality and rates of such Goods, Wares and Merchandise as I offer for sale, deserve a share of public patronage, I flatter myself that a zealous and unremitting attention shall be invariably pursued to merit a continuance.

W. M. D. BURNETT. I will give a premium for Notes on the following Banks, viz: City Banks of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, and its most southern branches, and the State Banks of North and South Carolina. W. D. B. Charlestown, December 14.

FOR SALE,

Several good Work Horses, From three to ten years old. A credit, if purchasers prefer it, will be given for several months. Also a valuable STED HORSE, five years old last spring. Terms will be made as easy as possible. Also,

From 80 to 90 Barrels of Corn, for which a bond will be received, bearing interest from the date, payable the first of January, 1817.

A. STRAITH. Bullsikin, Dec. 14.

FOR SALE,

A healthy Negro Woman, about 30 years of age. She is a good house servant, and has also been accustomed to working on a farm. Enquire of the Printer. December 11.

NEGROES FOR HIRE AND FOR SALE.

ON Thursday the 28th instant will be offered for sale, at the house of Adam Moudy, in Smithfield, Jefferson county, seven or eight likely Negroes, principally females—among them are three excellent house-servants, two of the three are admirable washers and ironers, and tolerable good cooks; the third a very likely girl about 15 years old, and capable of performing all the duties of a house servant, one of the women has a child ten or eleven months old. The remainder are girls between the ages of 6 or 7 to 13 years. They are sold for no fault—Paper, negotiable (with approved endorsers) in thirty days, at any of the banks in Winchester, Martinsburg, Charlestown, or Harper's Ferry, will be received in payment for part of these Negroes. The subscriber cannot at this time speak positively as to the terms of the sale, probably some of the Negroes will be sold on a few months credit.—On the same day, and at the same place, about 20 likely Negroes will be hired. The sale and hiring to commence at 11 o'clock.

Wm. P. FLOOD. December 12.

Negro Woman for Sale.

I will sell for cash, a negro woman, about 33, and her child, a boy, about 4 years of age. They can be seen at Mrs. Seeligs, at Harper's Ferry, near which place I would prefer a purchaser. Richard Dufield, Esq. is authorised to contract for them.

JOHN STROTHER. Martinsburg, Dec. 12.

CAUTION.

THIS is to give notice that I forewarn all persons from trusting my wife Mary Smith on my account, as I do not intend to pay any debts of her contracting from this date. Given under my hand this 27th day of November, 1815.

DANIEL SMITH.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned by F. Fairfax, bearing date upon the 30 day of November, 1813, and of record in the office of the county court of Jefferson, Virginia, he will proceed to sell before the door of Robert Fulton's tavern, in Charlestown, in said county, upon the 30 day of February next, to the highest bidder for ready money, a tract of land, lying in the said county of Jefferson, containing by estimation ONE THOUSAND ACRES, known by the name of the Shannon Hill Tract. Said Land having been conveyed to the undersigned in trust to indemnify Charles Gibbs, as security for the said Fairfax.

The land will be sold subject to the several incumbrances upon it, and such title made to the purchaser as is vested in the Trustee.

TH. GRIGGS, Jr. Dec. 14.

Public Sale.

ON Thursday the 28th day of December, inst. will be offered at Public Sale, all the personal estate (negroes excepted) of Bushrod Taylor, deceased.—This sale will comprise almost every kind of property, which is either calculated, or necessary on a farm, viz.—Horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, a considerable quantity of corn, wheat and rye, household and kitchen furniture, and almost every description of farming utensils, and many other articles which would be difficult to enumerate. The terms of sale will be—for all sums under 10 dollars immediate payment will be required, and for all sums above that amount, a credit of nine months will be given, upon the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and bearing interest from the date if not punctually paid.—The sale will take place at Morgan's Springs, the late residence of the deceased, about two and a half miles from Herrysville, and will be continued from day to day until the whole is sold.—At the same time and place, the farm known by the name of Morgan's Spring, and one of the most valuable in that part of the country will be rented for a term of years.

And also a large number of negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, will be hired for the ensuing year, unless they should be previously hired by private contract which would be preferred.

By the administrators, GRIFFIN TAYLOR, EBEN TAYLOR. Dec. 14, 1815.

A valuable Plantation,

LYING in the County of Jefferson, and state of Virginia, containing

214 ACRES,

tolerably well improved—a good stone House well finished, other convenient houses, a tolerable good barn, one hundred and seventy apple trees bearing fruit. This farm is within five miles of Harper's Ferry, on the Potomac river, half a mile of Keyes's Ferry, both rivers navigable for boats within one and a half miles of good Merchant Mills.—There is an incumbrance on part of the Land, which will be made known to the purchaser by the subscriber living on the premises.

THOMAS KEYES. November 30, 1815.

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 wagon 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.

Boonsborough TURNPIKE ROAD.

THE Board of Managers for the above road having fixed on the location of the same, and having actually made a contract for paving part thereof, find it expedient to collect the second instalment of FOUR DOLLARS on each share of stock subscribed for the said road—the stockholders are therefore requested to pay the same to Messrs. James Labov, of Baltimore, George Smith, of Sharpshurg; or Jacob Hess, of Shepherd's-Town, Virginia, who are duly authorised to receipt for it, on or before the 24th day of January next.

Messrs. George Smith, George Hestreck and Jacob Mummery, empowered to receive proposals for paving that part of the road not yet contracted for (eight miles) They will accordingly attend, for that purpose, at the house of Mr. John Knode, in Sharpshurg, every Saturday until the first of April next.

By order of the Board, JOHN MILLER, Sec'y. November 28. —6w.

NOTICE.

ALL those who made purchases at the sale of James Young's Estate, are hereby informed that their Bonds and Notes will become due on the 1st of March next, when prompt payment is expected to be made, as indulgence cannot be given.

SAMUEL T. YOUNG, Adm'r. December 6.

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 pairs 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 untroubled by any other mill, there being no manufacturing mill within ten miles in any direction, in a fine wheat country, the improvement of which is rapidly progressing from the use of plaster and clover, and having a most unexamined share of country, yielding to its proprietor annually from 12 to 150 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, 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. Weyer, Esq. near Charlestown, in Jefferson County, or Charles Tyler, Esq. Alexandria, or to the subscriber residing at the spot.

JOHN C. SCOTT. November 15.

JOHN CARLILE, & Co.

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

A QUANTITY OF Woolen and other Goods,

Superfine Black, Blue and Bottle Green Cloths, Ditto London Cassimeres just opened, With a variety of Cheap Cloth, Cassimeres, and Cassinets, Coating, Flannel, Molekin, Bucking, Balize, 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, Pelicse 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.

GOODS.

THE FOLLOWING DYE STUFFS, Log-wood, Madder, Fustic, Indigo, Alum, Coppers, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

R. WORTHINGTON. Charlestown, Aug. 17.

New Establishment.

W. M. HARPER, JUN.

APOTHECARY & DRUGGIST,

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

P. S. I have a quantity of Log wood on hand at a very reduced price. ORDERS of every description may also be had at fair prices. August 24.

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.

Blank Attachments for sale at this office.

JOHN ABELL. November 30.

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 BRADY AND HUBLEY, Esq. Captain in the German Regiment of the Pennsylvania line, and member of the Society of Cincinnati; and 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 the several histories of our revolutionary contest have appeared, a clear and distinct view of the sufferings and privations of the American army has not been given. The prominent events, it is true, have been fairly, fully, and impartially narrated, and these seem to have attracted 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 hour of battle that our national exertions were so distinguished, as when our native 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 encountered these perils, is worthy of all praise; it is here that the character of Washington shines with its loveliest lustre. He remonstrated; he intreated; where remonstrance and intreaty would avail, and he imposed a salutary severity where 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 Hubley.

Histories of this kind serve to establish this important fact, that it is for the government to give the tone to the nation. Amidst the dismal moments of our revolutionary conflict, when nothing but family and domestic cares, and the perils of my and the cabinet, it was reserved for a few choice and heroic spirits to be the harbingers of plenty, to restate confidence, and finally to consummate the independence of the country.—This history indicates the principles—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 need no embellishments; they speak for themselves, and nothing but an impartial narrative is wanting to impress their conviction on the mind. History, when considered as a mere cold collection of facts, is scarcely worth the pains of perusal; it only demands our reverence when it enforces by example the great principles of law, liberty, and policy.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be comprised in two octavo volumes, each to contain from 500 to 600 pages, printed on a fine wove paper and new type. The price to Subscribers will be three dollars per volume in boards, and three dollars and fifty cents neatly bound and lettered, payable on delivery. Subscriptions for the above work, received at the Printing Office, and Clerk's Office, Charlestown.

PAINTS.

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

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