Freedom points to havoc dire, Spread by envy, hate and ire— Then inward shows the happy state Which amity and peace create.

Avarice tempts with richest stores, To distant conquest and domain-In vain she points to golden ores, Lo! she meets with stern disdain.

Ambition flattering displays, Glittering trophies, heroes crown'd: Columbia turns from glory's blaze, And pities zealots gazing round. CHORUS.

See Columbia makes a sign, Let us write what she imparts, Tutor'd by her voice divine, On the tablet of our hearts.

My sons reap plenty from my soil, "Domestic happiness pursue; "Scorn the lure of foreign spoil, " Do as you'd have others do.

"Mark, this rock repels each wave;
"Your foes shall find your emblem this-"United, every shock you'll brave, "And Heav'n will grant perpetual bliss.

"Come justice and benevolence,

"Shed your influence hand in hand; "Your blessings to my race dispense, " Make joy abound thro'out my land.',

A HOAX.

A great Leader of fashions among the dashing bloods in the city has recently had a hoaz played offupon him, which some of his most intimate friends cannot help admitting is a fair one. The gentleman in question possesses a heart of the greatest susceptibility, and capable of the most sudden, but per-haps not the most lasting impressions. He was about to receive the hand of a lady of no ordinary merit when he was diverted from his purpose by the beauty, innocent simpli-city, and other attractive qualities which seemed to be combined in the daughter of a country gentleman, whom he saw by chance in the vicinity of the metropolis, leaning on the arm of her father. So forcible was the young citizen struck with the irresistable charms of the lovely cottager, that acting upon the principle, that "faint heart ne'er won a fair lady," he left no means untried to obtain an introduction to the London visitors, as he supposed them. He succeeded heyond his most sanguine expectations. Having convinced the wary father, that in point of property and family no reasonable objections could be made to him as a son-inlaw, he was equally fortunate, after a little coyness, in gaining his suit with the daughter. One thing, however, was necessary to be done; as the father had been all his life, by means of the strictest economy, saving a goodly portion for his dear and only child, which was secured for her in hard cash, he should deem it the height of imprudence on his part if he did not see, before marriage, old gentleman's satisfaction. The young gentleman painted the amiable qualities of his betrothed bride in the liveliest colors, and obtained the consent of his parents to the match. Little more was now to be done, the match. Little more was now to be done, except the father was to introduce his intended son-in-law to his friends in the country, and then see the happy pair to church. But before all this could be effected, the old gentleman must perform his promise to his daughter to let her visit Bath. "By all means," said the lover "and I will make one of the party." To Bath they went; and so enamored was the young citizen with his choice, that he offered to purchase for her a variety of trinkets. Had the simple cottager been accustomed to the played a more genuine taste than was disco-vered in her selection of the ornaments offered to her. By some chance or other, she al-

ways hit upon articles the most costly. Now approached the time when the impatient lover was anxious for the nuptial rites. to be performed, but something or other al- On which there is a Dwelling House and ways intervened to prevent the journey to see the friends in the country. At length, wearied out, the youth was solicitous for the performance of the ceremony before the performance of the ceremony before the miles above Fredericksburg, on the South bein operation about the of this month. country jaunt took place; any further delay branch of the Rappahannock, running I pair would appear strange to his friends. Sunday, the 14th instant was appointed for the union which was to take place in the city.

WOOL-CARDING MACHINE, com-The evening previous to the happy day, the lady wrote a note from her father's lodgings near the Strand, to say that she had just been apprised that a dear friend was on the point of sailing for India, and that she could ing House and other buildings; and near it, of the intended happiness of seeing him that evening. The denouement, as may be supposed, is, that the lady never came to her appointment, but assisted her pretended father in making and decomposed for the present of ther in packing up and decamping with all

the plate and valuables, to the amount of £600 which had been purchased by the citizen in the contemplation of the marriage. No traces have been discovered of the hopeful pair, but they are supposed to belong to a gang of swindlers, in which there are some females of a superior order, and who on several occasions, have taken the lead in their nefarious transactions .- [London Paper.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber intending to remove to the Western Country, offers his House and Lot for sale, in Charlestown, opposite the residence of Mr. Robert Worthington, in a fine healthy situation. The house is two stories high, and the lot contains half an acre of ground. A great bargain will be given to any person inclined to purchase, and possession may be had on the fifteenth of September next

GREGORY O'NEAL.

Thomas S. Bennett & Co. HAVE commenced the Mercantile business in Shepherd's Town, opposite Messrs. Sel-by & Swearingen's. They have a very general and extensive assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS. selected from the latest importations, which they offer for sale on very accommodating

Irish Linens and Sheetings Elegant diaper and damask table Linens
Linen Cambricks, Kentings
Cambrick, Jaconet, Leno, Book and
Mull Muslins, unusually cheap

India Muslins Elegant plain and satin striped Muslins Fancy Muslins of various descriptions Ginghams, and Seersuckers Ladies and gentlemen's silk and cotton

Ladies and gentlemen's white and black kid Gloves,

Superb laventine Shawls and Handkerchiefs, richly figured and plain Love Handkerchiefs

Italian and Canton Crapes of various co-Laventines, Satins, and Double Flo-

rences, black and other colours Thread, Silk and Cotton Laces Superfine Cloths and Kersimers Second quality Cloths and Kersimers Florentine and Marseilles Vestings White Counterpanes Russia Sheetings Twill'd Bagging Ticklenburg

Home made Linen Plated Bridle Bits and Stirrip Irons A large assortment of Saddlery China, Glass and Queen's Ware A few elegant sets of plated Castors Cheap Groceries and Liquors

Hardware and Cutlery Waldron's double prime Cradling and Grass Scythes Long's Sickles, &c. &c. &c.

Runaway. Negro.

COMMITTED to the jail of Jefferson County, as a Runaway, a Mulatto Man who calls himself John, and says he is the that a proper settlement was made upon his daughter by her husband. The poor youth was too far gone to recede—neither did he coat, coarse shirt, light coloured cassimere wish it, and every thing was arranged to the pantaloons, all much worn, an old wool hat

Valuable Property for Sale.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Thursday 20th June,

THE UNION MILLS.

SITUATED on the North branch of the Rappahannock river, in the County of Culpeper, about 28 miles above Fredericksburg, and 1 1-2 miles below Norman's Ford, runhaut ton all her life she could not have dis- | ning two pair of 6 feet Burr stones, and a

A Tract of Land containing 400 ACRES.

never be happy without taking a last farewell 450 Acres of WOOD-LAND, heavily timof her; but the short distance to the ship down the river would not prevent her from Mills are in fine Wheat neighborhoods, and meeting her dearest husband at the church next morning, although it would deprive her dance of water. The Terms will be made

JOHN ALCOCKE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT, agreeably to acts passed during the last session of Congress-

The duties on licenses to retailers will, from the 31st of December, 1816, be reduced to those payable according to the act of August 2, 1813. These licences will be granted for a year, except in case of an application for a license to retail between the 30th day of June and the 1st of January next, which will be granted for a period that will expire on the 31st of December next, on paying a sum which shall bear the same proportion to the duty for a year, according to the existing rates, as the time for which the license may be granted,

That the duties on spirits distilled within the United States, will cease after the 30th of June, 1816, to which period returns must be made of the spirits that may be distilled on or

That after the 30th day of June, 1816, new rates of duties on licenses, for stills and boil. ers will take effect, which are as follows, in cents, for each gallon of their capacity.

	DOMESTIC MATERIALS.		ROOTS.		FOREIGN MATERIALS.	
	Stills.	Boilers.	Stills.	Boilers.	Stills.	Boilers.
1 week,	41	9	21	44		
2 weeks,	9	18	41/2	9		
l month,	is	36	9	18	23	46
2 months,	36	72	18	36	46	92
3 months,	51	108	. 27	54	. 68	136
4 months,	72	144	- 36	72	90	180
5 months,	90	180	45	90		
6 months,	10,8	216	54	108	135	_ 270
8 months,					180	360
l year,	216	432	108	216	270	540

The provisions applicable to the duties on licenses to distillers, are, in general, the same with those laid by the act of July 24, 1813. The most important of the new provisions are—that the duty is invariably to be paid in money, when that payable upon the still or stills, or boilers, licensed at any one time, does not exceed twenty dollars; that a deduction of eight per centum is, in all cases, to be made for prompt payment; that in cases where the duties are bonded, they are to be given with two sureties at the least (instead of one as heretofore) and are to be paid at the end of twelve months, from the expiration of the license; that all stills are to be licensed, that are used, or kept in a situation for use; that a penalty lies against any person who shall keep in or about his distillery, any beer, or other liquor, prepared from grain, for the purpose of distillation, for more than eight days, without having a license; that a collector is authorised to enter a distillery at any time, whether between the rising and setting of the sun, or at any other time.

In cases in which a license for distilling, shall have been granted, according to the present rates of duty, for a period extending beyond the 30th day of June, 1816, it is required, under a penalty for neglect, that the person to whom the same may have been granted or transferred, shall, on or before the said day, apply to the collector, and pay, or secure the payment of the additional duty, according to the new rates, for the unexpired period of the license from the

New forms for bonds, will be prepared by the collector and furnished to distillers on ap-

WILLIAM DAVISON, Collector,

Winchester, May 29, 1816.

JOHN CARLILE & Co. Have just received and now opening, at their Store, near the Market House,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS,

Amongst which are, elegant black, brown, ead, and changeable Silks, Crossbarr'd do. Bandanno, Flag, and Black Silk Handk'ffs, Black, White, and Pink Crapes, Hat and Bonnet ditto, Cambricks, Leno and Jaconet Muslin, Calicoes, Curtin Calicoes, Sewing Silk, Black, White and Lead colored Hose, Chip, Strawand Silk Bonnets, Shawls, Handk'ffs; Nankeens, Cords and Velvets, Irish Linen and Sheeting, Shirting Cambricks, Cloth and Cassimere, almost every price, colour and quality, with a general assortment of

Hardware and Groceries. And almost every other article suitable for Town and Country. They will be sold off, on the lowest terms possible for Cash. Charles Town, May 29.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Smallwood, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment-and those having claims against said deceased, are desired to exhibit them properly attested, that arrangements may be made for settlement. ELIZ. SMALLWOOD, Adm'trix. Charlestown, May 29.

Wool Carding Machine.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his former customers and the public generally, be in operation about the 25th of this month. The above Machines will be managed by an experienced hand, and every attention paid to render general satisfaction. They are supplied with cards of the first quality, and will, with the attention which they will have, insure as good work to customers as any other machines in this or the adjoining counties. It will be necessary for wool sent to the above machines to be well prepared, as it will be an advantage to the carding, The price for carding wool into rolls eight cents per pound. JAMES WALKER. Avon Mills, May 22.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

SPRING GOODS.

The subscriber has just received a great va-

SPRING GOODS. CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING

CT THE TODEON
CLES:
- Marseilles Vesti
Calicoes
India Muslins
Shirting Cambri
Silk Shawls
Kid Gloves
Bonnetts
Fancy Ribbons,

Also, a general assortment of Saddlery and Hardware, China, Glass, Queens and Tin Ware. -LIKEWISE-

Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee, Fresh Teas, Rice, Cheese, Molasses, Almonds, Raisins, Figs, Primes, Filberts, and many other articles in the Grocery line. Also, Madeira, Port and Lisbon Wine, Claret and Cogniac and French Brandy, Jamaica Spirits, and Antigua Rum, Gin and Whiskey, Waldron's Cradling and Grass Seythes, Dutch Scythes and Whet Stones, &c. &c.

The subscriber is receiving goods constant, ly, and solicits all who may wish to purchase goods to give him a call, as he is induced to believe that it will be to their interest, as he is determined no pains shall be spared to give satisfaction to his customers, to whom he tenders his thanks for past favors.

R. WORTHINGTON.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received a very handsome assortment of SPRING GOOD'S,

which they now offer for sale at their store in Charles Town, at very reduced prices for cash, or to punctual customers. Their assortment consists of almost every description of DRY GOODS, also a very complete assortment of Pen Knives, Knives and Forks, Sheep Shears, and House Trimmings, Nails of almost every size, Flax Hackles, Grassand Cradling Scythes, German, Crowley, and Blistered Steel, Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Teas, Walnuts, Almonds, Filberts and Raisins, Brandy, Wines and Spirits of an excellent quality, Queens Ware, &c. W. & J. LANE.

March 28th

Blank Attachments For Sale at this Office.

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FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IX.]

WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1816. [No. 428.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion, and when not particularly directed to the contrary, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

85- All communications to the Editor must be post paid.

ZOOLOGICAL DISQUISITION.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN.

The original inhabitants of America shown to be of the same family and lineage with | are prone to snarl and grin, and they have a those of Asia; by a process of reasoning not hitherto advanced. By Samuel L. Mitchell, M. D. Professor of Natural History in the University of New-York, to De Witt Clinton, Esq. President of the New-York Philosophical Society, dated New-York, March 31, 1816.

The view which I took of the varieties of the human race, in my course of Natural History, delivered in the University of New York, differs in so many particulars from that entertained by the great zoologists of the age, that I give you for information, and without delay, a summary of my yesterday's lecture to my class.

I denied in the beginning, the assertion that the American aborigines were of a peculiar constitution, of a race sui generis, and of a copper color.* All these notions were treated as fanciful and visionary.

The Indigenes of the two Americas appear to me to be of the same stock and genealogy with the inhabitants of northern and southern Asia. The northern tribes were probably more hardy, ferocious and warlike, than those of the south. The tribes of the lower latitudes seem to have been greater profi-cients in the arts, particularly of making clothes, clearing the ground and erecting works of defence.

The parallel between the people of America and Asia, affords this important conclusion, that on both continents the hordes dwelling in the higher latitudes have overpowered the more civilized, though feebler habitants of the countries situated towards the equator. As the Tartars have overrun China, so the Aztecas subdued Mexico. As and that which our navigators bring from the Huns and Alans desolated Italy, so the Wakash, the Sandwich Islands and the tinge the skin, and give other peculiarities Chippewas and Iroquois prostrated the po- | Fegees. ous settlements on both banks of the | 2. The close resemblance there is between | Yours truly,

The surviving race in these terrible conflicts between the different nations of the ancient native residents of North America, is evidently that of the Tartars. This opinion | The plumes of hirds are twisted or tied to is founded upon four considerations.

I. The similarity of physiognomy and water like the back of a duck, features. His excellency Mr. Genet, late 3. Meshes of nets regularly minister plenipotentiary from France to the United States, is well acquainted with the faces, hues and figures of our Indians and of the Asiatic Tartars: and is perfectly satisfied of their mutual resemblance. Mons. Cazeaux, consul of France to New-York, has drawn the same conclusion from a careful examination of the native man of North America and Northern Asia.

Mr. Smibert, who had been employed, as Josiah Meigs, now commissioner of the land office of the United States, relates, in executing paintings of Tartar visages, for the Grand Duke of Tuscany, was so struck with the similarity of their features to those of the Naraganset Indians, that he pronounced places, and the hippas or fighting stages of them members of the same great family of the Society Islands. mankind. The anecdote is preserved, with

Itime of the Medical Repository.
Within a few months, I examined over with those of the living Malays. and again seven or eight Chinese sailors, who had assisted in navigating a ship from Macao to New-York. The thinness of their beards, the bay complexion, the black lank hair, the the Robertsons, the Buffons, the Raynals, aspect of the eyes, the contour of the face, and in short, the general external character, induced every person who observed them, to remark how nearly they resembled the Mo-hegans and Oneidas of New-York.

Sidi Mellimelli, the Tunisian envoy to the United States in 1804, entertained the same opinion, on beholding the Cherokees, Osages and Miamies, assembled at the city of Washington, during his residence there.— | with the undervalued and despised popula-Their Tartar physiogoomy struck him in a | tion of America. The learned Dr. William-

2. The affinity of their languages. The | ability late learned and enterprising professor Barton took the lead in this curious enquiry.— I forbore to go farther than to ascertain ton took the lead in this curious enquiry.— by the correspondences already stated, the He collected as many words as he could from identity of origin and derivation of the American and Asiatic natives. I avoided the the languages spoken in Asia and America, and he concluded, from the numerous coinopportunity which this grand conclusion af-forded me. of stating, that America was the idences of sound and signification, that there must have been a common origin. cradle of the human race; of tracing its colonies westward over the Pacific Ocean, and

3. The existence of corresponding customs. I mean at present to state that of beyond the sea of Kamschatka, to new set

fore part and sides of the head, so that no | land and by water, until they reached Eu- 1 the American commissioners in Council. thing is left but a tuft or lock on the crown. | rope and Africa; and lastly, of following ad- | The conditions of a treaty were presented THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY The custom of smoking the pipe, on sois Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid.

The custom of smoking the pipe, on solution is moking the pipe, on solution is mo ropean, that on coming to America, he had left the new world behind him for the pur-4. The kindred nature of the Indian dogs of America, and the Siberian dogs of Asia. pose of visiting the old. It ought, never-theless, to be remarked, that there are The animal that lives with the natives of the two continents, as a dog, is very different from the tame and familiar creature of the same name in Europe. He is either a different species, or a wide variety of the same species. But the identity of the American and Asiatic curs is evinced by several

considerations. Both are mostly white.—
They have shaggy coats, sharp noses and erect ears. They are voracious, thievish, and to a considerable degree indomitable. sible, at this moment, fairly to estimate. And the conclusion of Jefferson, Lafon, and They steal whenever they can, and some-times turn against their masters. They Having thus given the history of these

have seen them, to call them mummies .-

They are some of the most memorable of

the antiquities that North America contains.

The race or nation to which they belonged is

extinct; but in preceding ages, occupied the region situated between Lakes Ontario and

Alleghany mountains, and westwardly by

That they were similar in their origin

1. The sameness of texture in the plain

and character to the present inhabitants of

the Pachic Islands and of Austral Asia, is

cloth or matting that enwraps the mummies,

the feathery mantles brought now-a-days

from the islands of the South Sea, and those

wrappers which surround the mummies

lately disinterred in the western states.

the threads, with peculiar skill, and turn

3. Meshes of nets regularly knotted and

4. Mockasons or coverings for the feet.

manufactured with remarkable ability, from

the bark or rind of plants worked into a sort

5. Pieces of antique sculpture, especially

of human heads and of some other forms,

found where the exterminated tribes had

dwelt, resembling the carving at Otaheite,

6. Works of defence, or fortifications,

possessed by these people, who may be sup-

overspreading the fertile country formerly

posed capable of constructing works of mucl

greater simplicity than the morais or burial

7. As far as observations have gone, a

belief that the shape of the skull and the an-

I reject therefore the doctrine taught by

the European naturalists, that the man of

western America differs in any material

point from the man of eastern Asia.-Had

the De Paws, and the other speculators

upon the American character and the vilifi-

ers of the American name, procured the

requisite information concerning the hemis-

phere situated to the west of us, they would

have discovered that the inhabitants of vast

regions of Asia, to the number of many

millions, were of the same blood and lineage

son has discussed this point with great

gle of the face in the mummies correspond

New Zealand; and other places.

tied, and formed of a strong even twine.

of strong matting.

argued from various circumstances.

the Canis Sibericus, is a very important fact. The dog, the companion, the friend or the slave of man, in all his fortunes and remarkable varieties, to wit.

migrations, thus reflects great light upon the history of nations and of their genealogy. Secondly, the WHITE man, inhabiting na-II. The exterminated race in the savage encounters between the nations of North America in ancient days, appears clearly to have been that of the Malays.

Thirdly, the BLACK man, whose proper residence is in the regions south of the Me-The bodies, and shrouds, and clothing of residence is in the regions south of the Mediterranean, particularly towards the interior of Africa. The people of Papau and Van Dieman's Land, seem to be of this some individuals, have, within a few years been discovered in the caverns of saltpetre and copperas within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee; their entire and exsicated condition, has led intelligent gentlemen who

to an extent and an amount that it is impos-

It is generally supposed, and by many able and ingenious men too, that external physical causes, and the combination of cir- Prairie du Chien and at Fort Osage. None cumstances which they call climate, have wrought all these changes in the human form. I do not, however, think them capable of explaining the differences which exist among the nations. There is an internal Erie on the north, and the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and bounded eastwardly by the physical cause of the greatest moment, which has scarcely been mentioned. This is the generative influence. If by the act of modelling the constitution in the embryo and fœtus, a predisposition to gout, madness, scrofula, and consumption, may be engendered, we may rationally conclude, with the sagacious D'Azara, that the pro-

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL. (Notes—not by professor M.)

have seen some western Indians of North America nearly as fair as the whites. Humboldt speaks of the Guayquerias at Cumana, as of 'very tall stature,' of 'great muscular strength,' and adds, 'the colour of the skin was something between a brown and a copper colour. Seen at a distance, motionless in their attitudes, and projected on the horizon, they might have been taken for statues of bronze.' This is one of the noblest races of men in Terra Firma; They assume a superiority over the Chaymas and other copper coloured tribes, because their blood is uncontaminated by a mixture which they consider base and ignoble. 'Notwithstanding the intimate ties which appear to unite the whole of the American nations as belonging to the same race, several tribes do not the less differ from each other in the height of their stature, and their complexion more or less tawny, &c .- Personal Narrative, ps. 255 and 365.

+ Are there not stronger reasons for believing that three distinct varieties of ourselves have existed ever since the creation of the human race?

ST. LOUIS, (MISSOURI.)

FLATTERING PICTURE-PERHAPS

OVERCHARGED. To a Gentleman in Richmond, dated

St. Louis, May 13. It is at lenth ascertained that every thing will immediately be tranquil on this frontier.

You will recollect that, after the treaty at Portage des Sioux last autumn, the Sacs at Tunis. and Foxes of Rock River were the only hostile Indians who refused to identify the course of policy they designed to pursue.

The distinct cause which governed their disposition at that period is not known; but gether with my fellow voyagers, and soon it is generally ascribed to the artful and insidious tamperings of the traders who are to the hold of a kebec, heaped upon one permitted to go among them. However, be another wounded, in a most cruel manner, this as it may, about ten days ago a deputa- Mouldy biscuit and fætid water constituted tion of the principal chiefs and warriors arri-ved at this place pursuant to an intimation fering does not always terminate in death. thaving away the hair of the scalp, from the tlements; of following the emigrants by from our government; and last week met. The wounds which I received in the action

part) as a sine qua non to negociate. At first they hesitated and cavilled—and seemed desirous to soften down the offered terms. This however had no effect; and the conditions of the treaty were agreed to, which will this day be presented and signed. They are to confirm all former treaties—to relinquish the prisoners of war-and to res-

tore the property they have stolen since the conclusion of peace with Great Britain.

The people of your state seem to have a pretty just estimate of the great advantages afforded adventurers on this side of the Mississippi. I know of no department of life where a respectable Virginian could not enhance his fortune, and at the same time preserve his social happiness and tranquility.
There is an ample fecundity of soil to invite
the agriculturist. Industrious manufacothers favourable to the great antiquity of American population, will be daily reinforced and confirmed.

There is an ample fecundity of soil to invite the agriculturist. Industrious manufacturers and mechanics are scarce; and in a rapidly rising country libration. rapidly rising country like this, they are certainly a very useful people. Town imraces of man, spreading so extensively over the globe, I consider the human family under three divisions.

provements are commencing, and no doubt will hence forward be continued with great spirit. Yet it is difficult to procure work-First, the TAWNY man, comprehending men; and, when procured, you have them the Tartars, Malays, Chinese, the Amerian of the most indifferent order, and at the can Indians of every tribe, Lascars, and | most extravagant price. This great misforother people of the same cast and breed. tune can only be remedied by drawing from From these seemed to have proceeded two the states virtuous and enterprising me-

The vast quantities of minerals, salines turally the countries in Asia and Europe, situated north of the Mediterrancan Sea; and, in the course of his adventures, settling all over the world. Among these, I reckon the Greenlanders and Esquimaux.

The vast quantities of inherals, salines and furs on the Upper Missouri, Mississippi and Illinois shortly promise to be a great source of American speculation. Trade immediately in the two former articles is interested by the distribution of the Mediterrancan Sea; and Illinois shortly promise to be a great mediately in the two former articles is interested. But how far the monopoly of Indicates the statement of the Mediterrancan Sea; and Illinois shortly promise to be a great mediately in the two former articles is interested. dian interest by the government may affect their system of factories, so baneful to the good of the western country. Official agents have already established trading houses at as yet is fixed on the Illinois.

Lands can be purchased in this territory at the price of from two to three Dollars; which, were they in many parts of Virginia could not be had for fifty or one hundred dollars per acre. Why the great difference of value, God only knows. Every thing a farmer raises here can be literally rolled to the river, and conveyed to any quarter of the globe. Private claims are certain; and but rarely indeed do we hear of a land dispute. The public lands go into market this summer. They of course admit of no con-

With regard to professions, I must confess that this town is sufficently furnished. Law and physic are pretty well dealt out, and upon tolerably easy terms. However, in other parts of the territory, there is a scarcity even of these people, who are gen-* As to colour it may be said, there are erally as plenty as the locust of Egypt in nore than ' slight shades of difference.'-We any American climate but this. I am not prepared to pronounce upon the qualifications of the medical faculty; but I apprehend it is highly respectable. The bar is considerably meritorious in point of legal information. Oratory or Elequence is not to be reckoned among its characteristics. Nevertheless many of the lawyers are expert in managing the feelings of our back-

woods juries. Judging by my own experience, I would pronounce the climate the most healthy I have ever lived in-and really there is as little sickness and disease of any kind prevailing as in any part of America west of the mountains. Those that do occur are generally of a bilious character, and easily checked. I do not believe that more than ten persons have died in the whole district of St. Louis, including the town, within the last two years. Where could so small a bill of mortality be elsewhere found? Upon the whole, I conclude the Missouri is to be the most formidable link in the great western chain before ten years elapses.

[Enquirer.

WHITE SLAVES

FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER.

Recitals of the deplorable situation, cruel treatment, and horrid sufferings of the white slaves in Africa.

Particulars furnished to admiral sir Sid-ney Smith by M. Melchior Debrie, Knight of St. John of Jerusalem, and of the royal

"In an excursion which I made in the Meterranean in 1798, on board a corvette under the Maltese flag, equipped as a cruizer against the Barbary states, I was taken, together with my fellow voyagers, and soon

of quickening its pace, they belaboured me of quickening its pace, they betaboured me with their sticks and whips. On entering unfuriated mob hissed and hooted, and insulted me; inflicted upon me blows with sticks, and lashes with whips, kicked and cuffed where the secretary as containing and them to St. Pierre and Miquelon, where they were to settle. They had turned the that is good in Spain.—That such men they were to settle. They had turned the whole of their property in France into ready whole of their property in France into ready it may be presumed they are not all justifications.

SMYRNA, JAN. 31.

The plague is not yet banished from this set struck on the rocks, where her head was and lashes with whips, kicked and cuffed. and lashes with whips, kicked and cuffed me, spit in my face, uttered horrid impre-cations and threats and assailed me with stones; such was my reception in that parbarous town, which I momentarily expected
would be my untimely tomb. You dog of a
Christian—you shall suffer—you shall be
put to death! exclaimed my tormentors, as
they continued to beat and outrage me. At

This is ascribed to our having not yet had
women, &c. got on deck: but the water
rising by degrees gave them no hopes of
escaping from the waves. The women clung
to the rigging, helding their children in
their arms and the shrieks and lementations
our great commercial intercourse with the length, in the midst of a horde of those bar-barians, one took me by the arm, another bloody power. Within a few years an inby the ear, and twirling me round and round, asked, "How much will you give for the beast?" They then dragged me through Tanis, to convey me to Barna, the residence of the Bey, in whose service I was entered as a slave. Having one day repeated, to one of my companions in misery, an expression the offence. She was immediately conhibited the most shocking spectacle. All of my companions in misery, an expression made use of by the Bey—that the ground which he trod upon contained mines of gold and silver; but that he took special care not to mention the circumstance, in order that was still obstinate. And, shocking to rehe might not excite the jealousy and cupidity of the Europeans, who would soon drive him from his dominion—he came to a knowledge of the disclosure, and ordered me to be put in irons. It is the horrid and insatiable thirst for gold which instigates those barbarians to the perpetration of so many atroci-ties. For my deliverance, in the capacity of a knight of Malta, they required 100 slaves or 100,000 francs.

"Ere long I should infallibly have fallen a victim to the horrors of such a cruel captivity, if Mr. Devoize the French Consul, and Mr. Magra the English Consul, had not come to my succour. I feel happy in having it in my power to proclaim to the world their generous and humane conduct, and publicly to declare my gratitude, by publishing their names, and blessing their memory.

"It is in that barbarous country, that sery, where one sees, as collected in a focus, and its mouth. Our nearest white saved, as it was these sailors that alarmed all the horrid inflictions that can torture the neighbors are those of Boon's settlement. The village and caused the horse to be neighbors.

feet, then compelled by heavy lashes of a part of the country between this place and whip, to continue on foot their painful drudgery; and it frequently happens that those wretches, quite worn out with hunger and fatigue, would give half their scanty pittance | and fertility; and, unless some unforeseen of bad bread to obtain a remission of stripes.

"I have seen respectable inhabitants of the islands of St. Peter and Sardinia, torn from their country-men, women, children, old men, and infants at the breast-all-all indiscriminately dragged into slavery, and the vilest of the brute creation.

loathsome prison for several years, partly in-consequence of the horrid treatment they them are expected in the course of the sumendured-and partly in consequence of unwholesome food and infectious air, had lost the human figure and appearance; I fancy they are still present to my sight-their eyes are ferocious their color livid their beards reached to their waist-their arms were withered-their nails indurated and formed like the claws of feline animals-in short, they were seemingly no longer of the human species. * * * * One day I was ordered to throw them their portion of black bread-I had scarcely time to withdraw—they darted at me howling and roaring more hideously than wild beasts. The sight harrowed up my very soul, and chilled my blood in my veins. From this narrative some idea may be

formed of the treatment which the captive foreigners are doomed to suffer in Africa. N. B. The revolutions which have taken place since the period of M. the Chivaleer Debrie's captivity have put other Beys (some of whom were humane and enlightened statesmen) successively at the head of that regency; but have produced no change in the system of the government, whose policy is to be incessantly at war with one or several European States in turn, and to derive a

PORTUGAL.

revenue from the ransom of captive slaves.

The following article is one of the many of much merit, which have appeared in the Messenger, a very neat paper printed twice a week at Georgetown, in the District of Columbia.

Of the state and condition of Portugal, the people of this country have a very imperfect idea. The depth of ignorance in which it is buried would scarcely be credited by them. It was formerly said, that, to take from a Spaniard all his good qualities and leave him all his vices, was to make him a Portuguese. How true this may have been we will not pretend to judge. But so low is the Spanish character fallen, that it can scarcely be possible now. Junot, the late Duke of Abrantes, to whom Napoleon assigned the government of Portugal, and knew the people, described them in the terse language of a Republican general, as "un race execrable." Such a people, however is rather to be pitied than reproached: and we speak of them not with contempt,

In the midst of this barbarous mass, how-

before and during the boarding, were not dressed till after the lapse of six days. We landed at length at the Goletta, an imposing fortress near Tunis. I was not able to walk—they tessed me upon a mule, and, by way of quickening its pace, they belaboured me encouraged the interposition of the French; fixed, and her stern only above water. The and, of these many perished. In the year 1808, a considerable number of them were weather moderated a little, and many of the This is ascribed to our having not yet had

teresting and beautiful young woman was burnt by order of that monstrous tribunal. The tale is short, but mournful. She had, came to their assistance; on the last boat signed to one of the gloomy cells of the holy inquisition: but, all its devout admonitions and pious torture proved unavailing. She late, she was finally delivered over into the hands of the executioners. On these facts | his father, mother, wife and two young chil our readers may rely. They were related dren. Never was there a scene of greater in society in London, a few years ago, by distress witnessed. The whole of the pasone of the officers of the inquisition, who visited her during her confinement.

INTERESTING EXTRACTS

Of a letter from an officer at Fort Osage, Missouri Territory, April 29th, 1816, to the editors of the Columbian.

"We were ordered to this post, where we arrived on the 24th of March, from Belle- drowned. Some of the sailors, about 11 o'. Fontaine, 15 miles above St. Louis, This fort is beautifully situated on the bank of the Missouri river, about 400 miles above its mouth, and on the boundary line between the Missouri territory and the Indian lands not yet purchased. There are three or four | been for this providential circumstance, not small settlements on the river between this a single person on board could have been body, and shock and appal the soul.

"I have seen poor Sicilians receive 200 blows with a bamboo upon the soles of the blows with a bamboo upon the soles of the mouth of the Osage river. The greater about 100 miles below us, near the mouth of out to the assistance of the unfortunate peo-Le Moine river, and about 60 miles above | ple on board. the mouth of Missouri, over which I have occurrence should prevent, this vast tract must one day be the garden of America. Our nearest residents and daily visitors are

the. Big and Little Osage nations and the Caw nation: some of these tribes are always with us. They are numerous and powerful, sold with less compunction than the obdurate | but friendly to us.—The laway and Sauc nacaptors would have disposed of so many of the vilest of the brute creation.

the vilest of the brute creation. "I saw, finally, two nephews of the Bey put in chains by his orders. These unfortunate young men, confined in a dismal and profess friendship—but we keep a sharp eye on their conduct. None of the tribes farther north or west have visited us. Some of north or west have visited us. mer. They are not so friendly; they con-tinue to commit murders and robberies, particularly when they meet our hunters near | Grand Signior, whose nominal sovereignty | the mountains or Spanish lines. A Mr. Greenwood, a hunter and trader, came into the fort a few days ago, who was robbed by the Pawnee Indians of about 1500 or 2000 dollars' worth of property; he and his three | been suppressed by the Government, and comrades escaped with nothing but their the rest sent to their friends. lives. A report has reached us through him and two other channels, that a Mr. Chouteau, with a party of 20 or 30 men, has been sian and Kalmuc languages. attacked and rebbed; that some of them Letters from Liverpool to were killed and the rest dispersed, by the

Indians near the mountain. "I intend, by next autumn, if I can obtain permission, to take two or three whites island, 2s 7d; boweds 20d. to 201. and a party of Osage Indians, and visit the the natural curiosities of the country along 2s. 8d. to 3s. the mountains. The salt mountain is but 5 or 600 miles west of this place.

We have been honored by a visit from Colonel Boon, the first settler of Kentucky he lately spent two weeks with us. This singular man could not live in Kentucky when it became settled. He has established a colony or settlement, as mentioned, on the Missouri, about 100 miles below us, which has been nearly destroyed by the Indians during the late war. The colonel cannot live without being in the woods. He goes a hunting twice a year to the remotest wilderness he can reach; and hires a man to go with him, whom he binds in written articles to take care of him, and bring him home, dead or alive. He left this for the river Platt, some distance above. Col. Boon is eighty-five years of age, five feet seven inof his years; is still of vigorous mind, and is pretty well informed. He has taken part in all the wars of America, from before Braddock's war to the present hour. He has held respectable state appointments, both civil and military; has been a colonel, a legislator, and a magistrate; he might have accumulated riches as readily as any man in Kentucky-but he prefers the woods, where you see him in the dress of the roughest, poorest hunter?

Melancholy shipwreck on the coast of

A letter from Jersey gives the following with him a considerable sum of money and Paris. His journey to Brussels and the interesting particulars of the late melancholy jewels. [He was doubtless assassinated by Hague has given rise to various rumors and shipwreck of the Balance, a large French the legitimates.

before and during the boarding, were not | ever, are some possessed of genius and vir- | transport, capt. Le Sage, having a crew of of despair were distinctly heard. Some country. boats reached them at the break of day, from Rozel; 36 persons, however, women, and children, were drowned before the boats hastened to tender them assistance, some fell on their knees with uplifted hands, crying, out Gratitude, Gratitude! while others

frantic, called for their parents, their husbands, wives, children, &c. One man lost distress witnessed. The whole of the passengers were almost literally naked. Mrs. M'Kenzie, the lady of captain M'Kenzie, of the 8th R. V. was indefatigable in her care of the women, rubbing their legs, benumbed with cold, and restoring life to the numbed with cold, and restoring life to the children by putting them in her bed, &c.
There were ten ladies in the cabin who, when informed of the desperate state of the vessel, refused to go on deck, and were all The number of these victims increases daily. clock on Saturday night got into the small boat and without oars, sails, or rudder, were instantly carried out from the vessel, and drifted by the greatest, chance into the middle of Rozel Haven; and had it not

FOREIGN NEWS.

Boston, June 4 LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

We have been favored by Mr. JACK, of the Exchange Coffee-House, with Bristol papers to the 22d of April, and London to the evening of the 20th, received by the Bristol

On the 13th of April it was officially notified in England, that the marriage of the

There was afterwards a report that it was is still acknowledged by these pirates, it has induced the Dey to liberate 153 Greek and 3

Austrian captives.

The Polytechnical School at Paris has

At St. Petersburg they are now printing the New Testament in the Armenian, Per-Letters from Liverpool to Bristol, Eng

land say the house of Roscoe, had settled with their creditors and resumed business. Prices of Cotton, London April 16-Sea

At Liverpool, April 13-boweds 20 to salt mountains, lakes and ponds, and see 21d; New Orleans 201 to 24d; Sea islands Tobacco, at London, 13d. Va. Rice 26s.

> in bond. Flour has advanced 5s. per sack.

LONDON, APRIL 16. Gold fell again, yesterday, Portugal gold in coin and bars are now at £4 per ounce; a price, which, considering the superiority of that gold to the British standard, makes | been made public at Parma.

the guinea worth rather less than its nominal | "Dear Count Magawli-I learn with the Some German papers contain an account to contribute, by all the means in my powof a disturbance having broken out in the | er, to alleviate them. In consequence, I eastern part of France, in which several of particularly recommend to you to hinder all the Austrian troops were wounded. The kinds of fetes on my arrival. The finest disbanded French soldiers, aided by the peasantry, had risen in the neighborhood of Befort and the Vosges, and the Austrians heart, will be their distributing among the were under the necessity of putting them

down by force. In consequence of this dis-turbance the Austrian force in Alace is to At the charitable dinner of the African and Asiatic Society, the waiter, in announcing the toast of Henry of Hayti, a monarch in 32 days from Londondary, Irish papers he had never heard of before, committed a to 7th ult. are received. The only interestwhimsical blunder, calling out "Gentlemen, ing articles in them is, the trial of sir Robert be pleased to fill bumpers; here's King Wilson, Bruce, and capt. Hutchinson, for

Henry the Eighth." PARIS, APRIL 15. M. Roger Ducos, one of the Regicides, on his way to Austria was overturned in a care riage, the wheel went over his body, and he for the offence. died in a few moments afterwards. He had The duke of Wellington has returned to jewels. [He was doubtless assassinated by Hague has given rise to various rumors and the legitimates.] THE REPOSITORY.

FRANKFORT, APRIL 10.

It is affirmed that M. Fouche is going to

publish Memoirs concerning the Triple Administration, which will be accompanied by justificatory pieces, throwing great light on the events of our age. M. Fouche must

city .- Every week five or six persons die of

THE BARBARY POWERS.

In the French Chamber of Peers on the

th April, Viscount Chateaubriand made

the following proposition:"GENTLEMEN-I shall do myself the ho-

nor of submitting to you a project of an address to the King. It is for the purpose of asserting the rights of humanity, and effac-

ing, I trust, the shame of Europe. The Parliament of England, in abolishing the

Slave Trade in blacks, appears to have sug-gested for our emulation a more splendid

triumph. Let us abolish the slavery of the

whites. This sort of slavery has too long

existed upon the coast of Barbary; for, by

I have met among these ruins the successors of the unhappy christians, for the deliverance of whom Saint Louis sacrificed his life.

Before the revolution, the corsairs of Tripo-

li, of Tunis, of Algiers, and of Morocco, were restrained by the vigilance of the Order of Malta. Our vessels had the dominion

of the Mediterranean, and the flag of Phi-

lippa Augusta made the infidels still trem-ble.—Taking advantage of our discords they have dared to insult our shores. They have

carried off the population of a whole island. Men, women, children, old men, have been

all plunged in the most frightful slavery. Is it not for Frenchmen, born to glory and ge-

nerous enterprises, to accomplish at last the work begun by their ancestors? It was in

France the first Crusade was preached. It

is in France that we must raise the standard

of the latter, without departing from the

character of the times, or employing means foreign from our manners. I know that we

have no fear for ourselves from the powers of

the coast of Africa; but the safer we are, the

more nobly we shall act in opposing their injustice. Small commercial interests cannot

palance the great interest of humanity. It is

time for civilized nations to free themselves

from the shameful tributes which they pay to

"Gentlemen, should you adopt my pro-position, and it be afterwards lost by fo-

They change the virtues without weakening them; they conduct them to the same end,

while they give them a different direction.

Thus we are knights no more, but we can

be illustrious citizens; thus philosophy may share the glory attached to the success of my

roposition, and boast to have obtained, in

an enlightened age, what religion attempted in vain in an age of darkness.

"I move that there be presented an Addres to the King by the Chamber of Peers.

In this Address his Majesty shall be humbly requested to order his Minister for Foreign

Affairs to wright to all the courts of Eu-

According to a publication made at Parma, the following is the title which the

"Her Majesty the Imperial princess Archduchess of Austria, Maria Louise,

Duchess of Parma, Placentia, and Guas-

tella."—The following letter, written by this Princess to Count Magawli Cerati, has

most lively grief the distresses which still

indigent the sums which they design to

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the brig Falcon, arrived at New-York

iding in Lavalette's escape. They were

found guilty of the charges, and sentenced

these fetes. "MARIA LOUISA.

"Schenbrunn, Feb. 28."

Archduchess Maria Louisa has adopted:

"Please then, gentlemen, to hear my pro-

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19.

Staunton on the 19th of August next, to adopt measures for effecting a convention.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of emi nent talents and respectability, in one of the lower counties of Virginia. "Seeing the Presentment of your count

grand Jury, published in one of our newspapers, I sent it with a letter ** from which

your part of the State-I can assure you that imilar sentiments are entertained by many just and thinking men on this side of the mountain. Men, who, though long retired from public life, to preserve the integrity, and of course, the political importance of Virginia in this union of sovereign, and Independent States, by doing justice to their | solved upon, in consequence of the repeated forth once more from their obscurity. During the - years of the best part of my life, which I dedicated to the Legislature of this master would be much gratified by the arri-Commonwealth, I endeavored to promote, as the Journals of the H. of Delegates will from the United States of America. attest, the views and interests of my transmontane fellow citizens, upon almost all occasions, because they appeared to me, generally speaking, after a close scrutiny into motives, to consult the true interests of the whole State, and the pure principles of a just and equal Government. The "outward and visible signs" of Liberty they ever despised, whilst they adhered, with inflexible firmness, to the "inward spirit" and sense of it.

Believing that your morals have not yet been corrupted by luxury and its concomitant vices, and that this, therefore, is the moment, when our Constitution may be amended, without danger, I beg leave to suggest a course by which the wishes of all just men and real friends to their country may be consummated. You have on your side a majority of the People of the State. It is a fixed principle in Republics that the majority shall govern. You may, therefore, call a convention without consulting the Legislature. There is nothing in our legislative Constitution, for it is only an ordinary act of Legislation, that makes the assent of the Legislature necessary to the calling of a Convention. This point is not touched upon. In submitting the question then to them, you have conceded, through courtesy, more than in justice you ought to have conceded. The onsequence has been, and, I fear, will ever be, if you pursue the same course, a refusal

of your just demands. The path before you then is plain. Upon a measure of such magnitude as the formation of a Constitution, all the intellectual faculties and moral virtues of the community should be called forth without any regard to locality. Locality is the essence of legislative, but not of Conventional Representation. Let each of your Congressional Districts, elect ten men from the State at large, to serve in a Convention to be held on the first day of November next in the City of Richmond. Recommend it to the cismontane Districts to do so likewise. If they listen to your recommendation-well. If notthe fault will be their own. You the majority will have done your duty—and you the majority may proceed rightfully to amend the Constitution. It is time, sir, that our practice should begin to approximate at least, butes of both. I have fixed on the first day of November, because I think it probable that the Legislature will then be in session, and it is fit that this subordinate Body should behold the majority of the sovereign People in supreme convention."****

Joseph Stanford, of this town, was un-fortunately drowned in the Shenandoah river on Thursday night last. The deceased was seen about dusk in a boat near the middle of the river fishing, and is supposed to have fal-len overboard in attempting to regain the

SERIOUS AFFAIR.

Rabelias tells us a story of one PHIL-LIFOT PLACT, who being brisk and hale, fell dead, as he was paying an old debtwhich, perhaps, causes many not to pay their's-FOR FEAR OF A LIKE ACCIDENT.

The PRESIDENT left this city yesterday for Montpelier, where it is expected he will spend the summer months; there being no blic business, at this time, particularly requiring his attendance at the seat of govern-Nat. Intel.

citizens of the present day. But it is not generally known, that some of the early acts of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, are equally queer. About the year of 1683 or 1684, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed a resolution that "no member thereof should come to the House barefoot or eat his bread and cheese on the steps?"

Pontchartrain, sailed on the Bayou road, as far as the house formerly owned by Daniel Clark, and then struck across the fields to the rear of this city. Yesterday (Sunday) all the world sailed on parties of pleasure to the Bayou, St. John; this is usually a pleasure droll, several sailed on dry land up to the is bread and cheese on the steps.".

VOYAGE TO TURKEY.

It appears by the last accounts from the Mediterranean, that although the American squadron stilled remained at Port Mahon, Commodores Perry and Shaw, intended as latter are a domestic people—they seldom or never adventure beyond their own seas;

Dardanelles. This, then is one object.

ansmontane fellow citizens, would come representations of the resident minister of his sublime highness at London, to Mr. Adams, our ambassador, that his sovereign val of an ambassador to reside near his court [Petersburg Intelligencer.

FROM THE (STEUBENVILLE) WESTERN HE-

MOUNT PLEASANT.

The town of Mount Pleasant, in Jefferson county, Ohio, was laid out in the fall of the year 1802, in the woods-in 1806 there were families in the town, living mostly in cabins; the same year a few bricks were made in the town.

Mount Pleasant now contains between 80 and 90 families, and about 500 souls, exclusive of journeymen and laborers-it has 3 cabinet maker's 3 taverns,

shops, 2 waggon maker's saddler & harness shops, 3 hatter's shops, 2 wool carding machines, 4 blacksmith's shops, machine for spinmanufactory for ning wool, sp nning thread 1 baker's shop, from Flax, brick meeting shop for making house, 92 feet by wool carding ma-60, two stories chines. high, with galleweaver's shops, ries, belonging

1 nail factory, to the Society of l apothecary's shop, Friends, 2 tanneries, A brick school 3 taylor shops, house, 46 by 22, 6 shoe & boot shops, and a brick market 8 master carpenters, house 32 by 16. Private buildings-20 of brick, some ex-

Nearly 500,000 bricks were made the present year, and the demand not supplied. In the country from one to six miles dis-

tant, there are: 9 merchant mills. 12 saw mills 1 paper mill with 2

l woollen factory with 4 looms, 2 fulling mills.

Almost any trade not enumerated above, would find encouragement in Mount Plea-

The above enumeration was made last summer, and there is no doubt but that the if not to conform to our theory. Republicanism, morally speaking, is the synonyme of christianity. Liberty and equality, benered for the population of that settlement generally, as to wealth and industry and moral and steady habits, is such as, together with the institution of a chartery gether with the institution of a chartered bank within the town of Mount Pleasant, cannot fail to render that town one of the most considerable, as it at present is one of the most wealthy, towns in this part of the

EXTRACT OF A LETTER, DATED

" New-Orleans, May 14. "I wrote to you by the ship Jackson, I will therefore only add what has occurred

"The water, I believe, has ceased to rise in the city, it having found a vent into lake Borgue.—The breach in the levee above town is not yet closed; we are very sanguine, however, in our hopes that it will be done speedily. The operation has com-menced, and is so far successful.—They have moored two large ships across its mouth, and have begun to throw in bags filled with earth. The water with which part of the city is covered begins to throw out a horrid smell, produced, no doubt, by its communication with the privies and with the burying ground. Imagine what our situati-BLUE LAWS.

The "Blue Laws of Connecticut" have often been a source of merriment to the citizens of the merriment to the citizens of

CHILLICOTHE, June 11. Horrid Accident-We have a painful duty perform in recording an unparalleled scene of human misery and anguish which

occurred on board the steam boat Washingsoon as practicable to sail for the city of Con- ton, lately built at Wheeling, Vir. and comstantinople, the capital of the Turkish emcounty will take place at the court house in
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Charlestown on the 4th purpose of appointing deputies to meet at perhaps less than their neighbors. These where she continued until Wednesday morning.-The fires had been kindled and the or never adventure beyond their own seas; boilers sufficiently hot preparatory to her we do not say but they have heard of the country called the United States of America and the helm put to larboard in order to -but the discovery of the Western World. | wear her in a position to start her machineand the name of our Republic, may be con- ry, but only having one of her rudders shipjectured the utmost extent of their know- | ped at the time, its influence was not suffieient to have the desired effect, and she If our countrymen, therefore wish to be shot over under the Virginia shore, where you will read an extract ****

known and respected by the Infidels—and to
it was found expedient to throw over the
be respected they need only to be known— kedge at the stern to effect it. This being your own, and those of our fellow citizens in | we know of no expedient more to the pur- accomplished the crew were then required pose, than to dispatch a respectable squa- to haul it again on board, and were nearly dron of our national armed ships into the all collected on the quarter for that purpose. Another may be, to give the Sultan some the cylinder towards the stern, exploded & be ascertained by the certificate of the previous intimation with regard to the pro- ; threw the whole contents of hot water a- | clergyman who joined them in wedlock, or jected Embassy from the United States to mong them, and spread death and torture in the testimony of respectable persons having the Porte, which we now understand is rethe Porte, which we now understand is re- every direction. The captain, mate, and solved upon, in consequence of the repeated several others were knocked overboard, but were saved with the exception of one man who is still missing by boats from the town, and by swimming to the Virginia shore.

deposition of the mother, accompanied by the testimony of other respectable persons having knowledge of them, or by transcripts plosion—every physician with a number of the citizens went immediately to their relief. On going on board, a melancholy and really horrible scene presented itself to view-6 or 8 were nearly skinned from head to feet, and others slightly scalded, making in the whole, 17. In stripping off their clothes the skin pealed off with them to a consider-

> ufferers, rendering the scene horrible, beond descripti The cause of this melancholy catastrophe may be accounted for by the cylinder not having vent through the safety-valve, which was firmly stopped by the weight which hung on the lever having been unfortunately slipped to its extreme, without its being no-ticed, and the length of time occupied in wearing before her machinery could be set in motion whereby the force of the steam would have been expended—these two causes united, confined the steam till the strength of the cylinders could no longer contain it, and

able depth: added to this melancholy sight,

the ear of the pitying spectator, was pierced

by the screams and groans of the agonizing

it gave way with the greatest violence. The steam-boat was warped across the river and safely moored in deep water at Point Harmer, where it is probable she will stay several weeks, till her boiler can be re-

As her cylinders were all on deck, the boat has received no material injury from the explosion.

The following is a list of the sufferers.

Capt. Shreve, Mr. - Clark, (engineer) Rev. Mr. Toler, (passenger) James Blair, Amos Bennet, George White, Notley Drown, Enoch H. M'Feely, Israel Morehead, . do. Joseph Walsh, * Peter Laufer, * Barney Harvey, * Thomas Brown, painter, * James Nutter, (passenger) of

Nicholasville, Kentucky, * Samuel Wait, (carpenter) Joseph -, missing, supposed to have been knocked overboard and drowned-it is

said he was from New Hampshire. * Jacob, a black man, *Since dead.

Amer. Friend.

ANNAPOLIS, JUNE 8.

The Embassy to Naples and St. Peters-Yesterday at nine in the morning, his Ex-

cellency WM. PINKNEY, minister extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the courts of Naples and St. Petersburgh, and family, embarked for Naples on board the U. States ship Washington of 74 guns, Capt. Creighton. Salutes were fired from the Washington and the guns in the harbor. At eleven she weighed anchor and proceeded with a full press and fine western gale down the bay. Mr. King goes out as secretary of Legation, and Com. Chauncey as commander of the Mediterranean squadron. Our minister debarks at Naples and after settling our affairs at that court proceeds by land to St. Petersburgh As this may justly be considered the most splendid embassy that has ever left this country, the best prayers of the nation accompany her worthy represen-

New York, June 6. At about one o'clock yesterday, the 5th June, ALBERT GALLATIN, Esq. went on board the United States sloop of war Peacock, the vessel which is shortly to convey him to France, on which occasion a federal salute was fired.

Effects of intemperance. - Yesterday morning an elderly man was found dead on the corner of Oldslip and South street. We un-derstand his death was occasioned by sucking a great quantity of rum, from casks which had just been landed on the Oldslip PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

City of Washington May 9, 1816. NOTICE is hereby given to claimants for half pay pensions, under the act of Congress, passed on the 16th April, 1816, entitled " An act making further provisions for

office: 1st. The date of decease of the officer or soldier, to be established from one of the

following sources, namely: The records of the war department. The proper rolls of the army. The testimony of military officers, (staff

The testimony of other respectable per-

2d. The legality of the marriage, the name of the widow, with those of her children who may have been under sixteen years of age at the time of the father's decease. with the state or territory and country in which she and they reside, should be estaber of children may be ascertained by the The whole town was alarmed by the ex- from the parish registers, duly authenticat-

> 3d. The widow, at the time of ascertaining and allowing this half pay, or placing her on the list for it, must show that she has not again married; and must moreover repeat this at the time of receiving each and every payment thereof; because, in case of her marrying again, the half pay reverts to such of her children as may be under sixteen years of age. This may be done by the testimony (affidavits) of respectable per-sons, having knowledge of the case. These evidences being produced to, and filed in the office of the paymaster general,

the pensioners can be there enregistered.

In cases of orphans only, (where there is no widow,) the guardian will, of course, act for them; establish their pensions, as prescribed in the foregoing regulations, and receive the same. Payment will be made semi-annually.

ROBERT BRENT, Paymaster General.

PREPARE TO PAY your Taxes in Virginia chartered

paper, or specie. THE subscribers will commence collect-

ing the Taxes for the County of Jefferson, on the 1st day of July next, and as the Treasury Department of the state will receive no other but notes of the Chartered Banks of Virginia, or specie, in payment of the Public Revenue—all persons concerned are requested to be prepared with the above money, as no other can be received by us. WILLIAM LITTLE,

JOHN B. HENRY, Dep. Sh. for Van Rutherford

June 19.

Wool Carding Machine.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his former customers, and the public generally, that he has commenced the carding of wool

at the old stand, col. Taylor's mill, in Frederick county, distant 8 miles from Charles Town, 4 from Berryville, and 4 from Snicker's Ferry. The above machines are in complete order, being furnished with a set of new cards of a superior quality, made for the pur-pose of carding Merino wool. These machines will, with the attention which shall be paid to them, insure as good work to customers as any other machines in this country. It will be necessary for wool sent to the above machines to be well prepared, as it will be an advantage to the carding. The price for carding wool into rolls will be eight cents per

JOHN HOGELAND.

FUR & WOOL HATS,

Coarse and fine Shoes. Knives and Forks, of almost every price and quality,

Handsaws and Pen-knives, &c. &c. &c. for sale at the subscribers store, near the Market House. JOHN CARLILE, & CO.

Look to this.

Charles Town, June 19.

THE subscriber will sell at private contract, a quantity of household furniture, all good and new, Mahogany, Walnut and Cherry. Persons wishing to purchase good furniture, will do well to give him a call, as necessity compels the sale. He will sell at a reduced price for cash, or on a short credit. TH. H. GRADY.

Charles Town, June 19.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, on Saturday) the 29th inst. In a credit of three months, the following property, viz: household and kitchen furniture, bacon, hog's lard, one milch cow, cooper's tools, and a large stock of valuable hogs.—The sale will commence at the subcriber's house at 11 o'clock.

WM. GROVE & Co.

AN INDIAN STORY, FOUNDED ON FACT.

SOMBRUNA was daughter of Norack the

Obey'd the least glance of his eye.

Sombruna was short, but so graceful her air, It made the heart throb to behold her: As ebony black was the shine of her hair, Her cheeks were tattooed, and the skin of a

Hung carelessly over her shoulder.

O'er the rocks of Niagara's fall.

'Tho' her Tonky was kind, tho' her Tonky Yet at times he drank deep of the bowl: One day, overcame by its powers, he with

To sleep off its fumes, in his safe-moor'd ca- Have just received a very general assort-

Whilst Sombruna watch'd o'er her lov'd

Her charms, too alluring, a passenger saw, As he trod the green banks of the deep; And proffer'd his love to the beautiful

She scorn'd his embraces forbidden by law, And ran to rouse Tonky from sleep.

Sombruna ran swift, but her speed was in

The stranger ran swifter before, Loos'd the rope that made fast the canos to

Down the stream her dear Tonky now drifted amain, Whilst Sombruna wept loud on the shore.

Now, struck with new horror, she utter'd a

As towards the rough cataract's verge, She beheld the canoe gliding down the full She beheld Tonky rous'd like a man from a

By the thundering roar of the surge. Tonky seiz'd his strong paddle, but seiz'd it

All his strength, skill and art was too slow; So he wav'd a l'arewell to his agoniz'd mate, Coolly laid himself down, and submitting to

Was plung'd in the deluge below.

A DOUBLE CONSCIOUSNESS

The Medical Repository furnishes the fold Dr. Mitchell to the Rev. Dr. Nott, dated

ber, 1815, with several other gentlemen, in he hopes that all who owe him, in any way doing the duty of a visitor to the U. States | whatever, particularly those owing too long, military academy at West Point, a very extraordinary case of double consciousness, in a and reasonable request.

JOHN CARLILE. woman was related to me by one of the professors.-Major Ellicott, who so worthily occupies the mathematical chair in that seminary, vouched for the correctness of the following narrative, the subject of which is related to him by blood, and an inhabitant of one of the western counties of Pennsylva-

"Miss R. possessed naturally a very good constitution, and arrived at adult age without having it impaired by disease. She possessed an excellent capacity, and enjoyed fuir opportunities to acquire knowledge.— Besides the domestic arts and social attainments, she had improved her mind by reading and conversation, and was well versed in penmanship. Her memory was capacious, and stored with a copious stock of ideas .-Unexpectedly, and without any forewarning, she fell into a profound sleep, which continued several hours beyond the ordinary term. On waking, she was discovered to have lost every trait of acquired knowledge. Her memory was tabula rasa-all vestiges, both of words and things, were obliterated and gone. It was found necessary for her to learn every thing again. She even acquired, by new efforts, the arts of spelling, reading, writing, and calculating, and gradually became acquainted with the persons and objects around, like a being for the first time brought into the world. In these exercises she made considerable proficiency.-But after a few months, another fit of som-nolency invaded her. On rousing from it she found herself restored to the state she was before the first paroxism; but was wholly ignorant of every event and occurrence that had befallen her afterwards.

The former condition of her existence she now calls the old state, and the latter the new state; and she is as unconscious of her double character, as two distinct persons are of their respective natures. For example, in her old state she possesses all her original knowledge; in her new state only what she acquired since. If a gentleman or lady be introduced to her in the old state, and vice vertors acre of ground. A great bargain will be sa, and so of all other matters; to know them satisfactorily she must learn them in possession may be had on the fifteenth of feet 9 or 10 inches high, flat nose and bow both states. In the old state she possesses fine powers of penmanship; while in the new, ohe writes a poor and awkward hand, having

not had time or means to become expert. During four years and upwards, she has undergone periodical transitions from one of these states to the other. The alterations are always consequent upon a long and sound sleep. Both the lady and her family are now capable of conducting the affair without em-For his years and his courage held high—
With hatchets and tomahawks deck'd was his cave;
His sons were all warriors; and each as his

Capable of condineing the analysis of the many state. By simply knowing whether she is in the old or new state, they regulate the intercourse, and govern themselves accordingly. A history of her curious case is drawing up by the rev. Timothy Aldin, o

GIBBONEY & LINDSEY

Inform their friends and the public, that

TAILORING BUSINESS,

Sombruna was happy; for Tonky, the son
Of a Cherokee chief, young and tall,
Had sigh'd and had knelt, till her heart he
had won. As she sat by the side of the waters that run Professional services to the public. Those who may please to patronise them, may rely on having their work executed in the most fashionable, neat and durable manner, with-

Charles-Town, June 12.

W. & J. LANE,

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

which have been carefully selected for cash, from the late arrivals this spring. They invite those who wish to purchase remarkable cheap goods to call and view their assortment, which consists in part of very cheap Irish Linens, Dowlas and Diaper, Cambrick and Mull Muslins, Dimities, Double Florence and Laventine Silks, rich Silk Shawls, Bandano, Barcelona and Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Shirting Cottons, Calicoes and Chintzes, Marseilles and other Waistcoating, Plain and Ribb'd Stockinetts, elegant London Saxony Cloths, Casimeres, Parasols and Silk Umbrellas, Ladies fashionable Straw Bonnetts and Shoes, Bedticking and German Linens, Knives and Forks, Pen Knives, Waldron's Cradling and Grass Scythes, Scythe Stones, Flax Hackles, Strap Iron, Crowley and German Steel, Queens, Glass and China Ware, Susquehana Shad and Herrings, Sugars, Teas, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, sweet Oranges, Almonds, Raisins, Philberts, and Walnuts, Spirits and Brandy, Port and other Wines, Wrought and Cut Nails, Patent and other Medicines, Paints and Oil, all of which beauty. and Oil-all of which, having been well bought, are now offered at very reduced prices for cash, or on a short credit to punc-Charles-Town, June 12.

NOTICE. ALL those indebted to the subscriber, are requested to come and pay off their accounts immediately. The necessity of this request "When I was employed early in Decem- must be obvious to every person interested, will come forward and comply with this just

John Carlile, & Co.

TENDER their sincere thanks to those who have been punctual in discharging their accounts, and inform them, that they have a large and elegant assortment of GOODS, which were purchased very low, and will be sold as low as any in this part of the country. We will feel happy in supplying them with any kind of goods they may want, on the cheapest and best terms. Charles-town, June 12.

> FOR SALE, A Handsome Coachee,

finished off in the best style, with morocco lining and spring Venetian blinds, but little the worse for wear, which will be sold very cheap.—Apply to the printer.
June 12.

Runaway Negroes.

COMMITTED to the jail of Jefferson county, Va. on the 19th of May last, a negro man named JACK, about six feet high, 28 or 30 years old-had on light colored pantaloons of Virginia cloth, a brown cloth great coat about half worn, old wool hat, and old shoes, laced, and has a scar on both sides of his face. Also, BETTY, wife of Jack, about years of age, about 5 feet high-had on a fock of Virginia cloth—Say they belong to Illiam Hodgson, of Alexandria. JOHN SPANGLER, Jailer.

House and Lot for Sale.

Charlestown, June 12.

THE subscriber intending to remove to the Western Country, offers his House and Lot for sale, in Charlestown, opposite the residence of Mr. Robert Worthington, in a property of John Hughes, of Fauquier country, as a Runaway, a Mulatto Man who calls himself John, and says he is the property of John Hughes, of Fauquier country, as a Runaway, a Mulatto Man who calls himself John, and says he is the September next.

GREGORY O'NEAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT, agreeably to acts passed during the last session of Congress-1. The duties on licenses to retailers will from the 31st of December, 1816, be reduced to those payable according to the act of August 2, 1813. These licences will be granted for a year, except in case of an application for a license to retail between the 30th day of June and the 1st of January next, which will be granted for a period that will expire on the 31st of December next, on paying a sum which shall bear the same proportion to the duty for a year, according to the existing rates, as the time for which the license may be granted,

2. That the duties on spirits distilled within the United States, will cease after the 30th of June, 1816, to which period returns must be made of the spirits that may be distilled on or

3. That after the 30th day of June, 1816, new rates of duties on licenses, for stills and boilers will take effect, which are as follows, in cents, for each gallon of their capacity.

	DOMESTIC MATERIALS.		ROOTS.		FOREIGN MATERIALS.	
	Stills.	Boilers.	Stills.	Boilers.	Stills.	Boilers.
1 week,	41/2	9	21.	-41		
2 weeks,	9	18	41	9		
Lanonth,	18	36 .	9	18	23	46
2 months,	36	72	18	36	46	99
3 months,	54	108	27	54	. 68	136
4 months,	72	144	36	72	90	180
5 months,	90	180	45	90		
6 months,	108	216	51	108	135	270
8 months,					180	360
I year,	216	432	108	216	270	510

The provisions applicable to the duties on licenses to distillers, are, in general, the same with those laid by the act of July 24, 1813. The most important of the new provisions are—
that the duty is invariably to be paid in money, when that payable upon the still or stills, or
boilers, licensed at any one time, does not exceed twenty dollars; that a deduction of eight per
centum is, in all cases, to be made for prompt payment; that in cases where the duties are
bonded, they are to be given with two sureties at the least (instead of one as heretofore) and are to be paid at the end of twelve months, from the expiration of the license; that all stills are to be licensed, that are used, or kept in a situation for use; that a penalty lies against any person who shall keep in or about his distillery, any beer, or other liquor, prepared from grain, for the purpose of distillation, for more than eight days, without having a license; that a collector is authorised to enter a distillery at any time, whether between the rising and setting of the support of ting of the sun, or at any other time.

In cases in which a license for distilling, shall have been granted, according to the present rates of duty, for a period extending beyond the 30th day of June, 1816, it is required, under a penalty for neglect, that the person to whom the same may have been granted or transferred, shall, on or before the said day, apply to the collector, and pay, or secure the payment of, the additional duty, according to the new rates, for the unexpired period of the license from the

New forms for bonds, will be prepared by the collector and furnished to distillers on ap-WILLIAM DAVISON, Collector.

Winchester, May 29, 1816.

Thomas S. Bennett & Co. HAVE commenced the Mercantile business in Shepherd's-Town, opposite Messrs. Sel-by & Swearingen's. They have a very general and extensive assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS, elected from the latest importations, which they offer for sale on very accommodating

THEY HAVE Irish Linens and Sheetings Elegant diaper and damask table Linens Linen Cambricks, Kentings

Cambrick, Jaconet, Leno, Book and Mull Muslins, unusually cheap. India Muslins Elegant plain and satin striped Muslins Fancy Muslins of various descriptions

Ginghams, and Seersuckers Ladies and gentlemen's silk and cotton Ladies and gentlemen's white and black,

kid Gloves, Silk Gloves, Superb laventine Shawls and Handkerchiefs, richly figured and plain

Love Handkerchiefs Italian and Canton Crapes of various co-Laventines, Satins, and Double Flo-

rences, black and other colours

Thread, Silk and Cotton Laces Superfine Cloths and Kersimers Second quality Cloths and Kersimers Florentine and Marseilles Vestings White Counterpanes Russia Sheetings Twill'd Bagging Ticklenburg Home-made Linen Plated Bridle Bits and Stirrip Irons A large assortment of Saddlery China, Glass and Queen's Ware A few elegant sets of plated Castors

Hardware and Cutlery Waldron's double prime Cradling and Grass Scythes Long's Sickles, &c. &c. &c.

Cheap Groceries and Liquors

Runaway Negro. COMMITTED to the jail of Jefferson legged. The owner is desired to release him, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs. JOHN SPANGLER, Jailer.

JOHN CARLILE & Co. Have just received and now opening, at their Store, near the Market House,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS,

Amongst which are, elegant black, brown, lead, and changeable Silks, Crossbarr'd do. Black, White, and Pink Crapes, Hat and Bonnet ditto, Cambricks, Leno and Joos net Muslin, Calicoes, Curtin Calicoes, Sewing Silk, Black, White and Lead colored Hose, Chip, Strawand Silk Bonnets, Shawls, Handk ffs, Nankeens, Cords and Velvets, Irish Linen and Sheeting, Shirting Cambricks, Cloth and Cassimere, almost every price, colour and quality, with a general as-

Hardware and Groceries. And almost every other article suitable for Town and Country. They will be sold off, on the lowest terms possible for Cash. Charles Town, May 29.

Wool Carding Machine.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his former customers and the public generally, that his WOOL CARDING MACHINES at Mr. Beeler's Fulling Mill, will be removed to Mr. Daniel Kable's Mill, formerly owned by John Lyons, on Bullskin, and will be in operation about the 25th of this month. The above Machines will be managed by an experienced hand, and every attention paid to render general satisfaction. They are supplied with cards of the first quality, and will, with the attention which they will have, insure as good work to customers as any other machines in this or the adjoining counties. It will be necessary for wool sent to the above machines to be well prepared, as it will be an advantage to the carding The price for carding wool into rolls eight cents per pound. JAMES WALKER.

Avon Mills, May 22.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Smallwood, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those hav-ing claims against said deceased, are desired to exhibit them properly attested, that are rangements may be made for settlement.

ELIZ. SMALLWOOD, Admitrix.

Charlestown, May 29.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IX.]

WEDNESDAY, June 26, 1816.

No. 426.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

will be required to pay the whole in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid.

Zerland, as minister plenipotentiary.—At
the epoch of the projected expedition against
England, he was appointed commander of

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent nsertion, and when not particularly directed to the contrary, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

83 All communications to the Editor nust be post paid.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE OF MAR-

than a quarter of a century have desolated Europe, Marshal Ney has been associated to all the victories which have signalized the French armies. History will decide whether trance into Inspruck on the 7th November. ther so much valor and so many military virtures will be able to efface a moment of for-

sars; his vivacity, his strength, his skill in covered themselves with immortal glory.

managing a horse, decided him to give a Marshal Ney was then charged with the having passed successively through all inferior ranks, he was made captain in 1794; it was then he became acquainted with Gen.

Kleber. The frankness of his manners, and his military air, pleased this general, who soon appointed Ney to the command of a squadron, and employed him near his person. He intrusted him with several missions, in which he acquitted himself with the greatest success.

It was marshal Ney who, after many bloody combats, took, in 1807, the town of Friedland, which has given a name to one of the thousand victories which have rendered forever illustrious the French arms.

After the peace of Tilsit, marshal Ney conducted his army into Spain. It was in that fatal war that the marshal, having to apply the peace of the conducted his army into Spain. It was in that fatal war that the marshal, having to apply the conducted his army into Spain. rior ranks, he was made captain in 1794; it and immense magazines.

were remarked in the battles of Altenkir- captains.

he was made prisoner.—The army of the | death was the last wish, and seemed to be Sambre and Meuse was then commanded by the only hope of the soldier. general Hoche, who had a great esteem for

Soon after, general Ney was charged with the command of the bodies of troops dispersed between Huningen and Duseldorf; in less than eight days he made thirteen attacks, which all succeeded, and gave him the facility of causing all the regiments under his or-ders to cross the Rhine at the same moment. walls of Frankfort, where he routed 20,000 Mayencais in English pay, who had been join-ed by 2000 Austrians. He then returned to chamber of peers. pass the Maine near Mentz. He passed as conqueror, overthrowing all that opposed im, again took possession of Manheim, deidelberg, Bruchscal, Heilbron, and reached the walls of Stutgard, without experiencing the least check. These bold movements ged Austria to evacuate a part of Switrland, and thus contributed to the victory

of general Massena, in Switzerland, under THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY general Moreau in Germany, general Ney, a Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid after the peace of Luneville, was charged at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers He soon left this office for a mission to Swit-

The war between Austria and France having again broken out in 1805, furnished marshal Ney an occasion to signalize himself by new exploits.—He left the camp of An officer of the gendarmeric Montrouil for Germany, with his corps d'armee. On his arrival there he gave bat-SHAL NEY.

[ABRIDGED FROM THE FRENCH.]

During the long wars, which for more During the long wars, which for more remained master of the field of battle, and

gained a complete victory.

After the capitulation of Ulm, marshal 1805. He then marched into Carintha, where he remained until the peace of Pres-

getfulness, and a single instant of error.

Born at Sarre-Louis, February 10, 1769, of an honest, but not very opulent family, Marshal Ney embraced early the profession of arms; before the revolution he enlisted as a volunteer in the fourth regiment of hus-

preference to the light cavalry. His activity, zeal, and great intelligence, were not long in distinguishing themselves, and after, garrison were made prisoners, and there found in the fortress 800 pieces of cannon,

He particularly signalized himself at the passage of the Lahn, in 1794.

combat innumerable obstacles, which the natural difficulties of the country, and exalt-Being placed two years after in the divisi- ed patriotism of the inhabitants opposed to on of general Collard, with the army of the samble and Meuse, his valor and boldness the prudence and the volor of the greatest

chen, Dierdorff, Montabor, and Berndorff. During the retreat of the army in Spain, He assisted in the affair of the village of marshal Ney constantly commanded the

nitz, defended by fourteen pieces of artille-ry, and got possession of Pfortzein, where in which marshal Ney took so distinguished he took seventy pieces of cannon; soon after this brilliant action, he was appointed general of brigade.

a part; without speaking of that victory at Moskwa, which gave the duke of Elchingen the title of Prince, which the conqueror and the marshal bade adieu to his wife, as-In the following campaign, Ney repulsed conquered alike conferred on him, we shall the enemy at Glessen, and pursued it to merely call to mind that this illustrious and Steinburg, but, repulsed by superior force, and constrained to yield to numbers, he retreated; his horse was killed under him, and all the horrors of a climate where a speedy

It was at this epoch of mourning and congeneral Ney, and who soon obtained him by sternation that marshal Ney crowned in exchange; on his return to the army, he re- some sort his military career, and deserved ceived the rank of general of division.

The command of the cavalry of the French roes whom he alone knew how to preserve in Switzerland was confided to him, and he powerfully contributed to the victory gained by the French armies on the Thur, May 26, 1799.

Shortly after, gen. Ney was opposed to prince Charles; he fought against him, and took Manheim. In the action, the advanced took Manheim. In the action, the advanced took Manheim. In the action, the advanced to the find the first of the first of the find the first of the find the first of th prince Charles; he fought against him, and took Manheim. In the action, the advanced guard of the army had been surrounded near shall leave to history the care of relating the ship towards the United States, owes much thematical circle, are level as the surface of the ocean, and of extent equally evalve of the grasp of the eye. They are in a good Lauffen; Ney came to its assistance, put the enemy to flight, and made 1500 prisoners.

In the deal of the prince of Moskwa, at the different battles of Troyes, of Camp-Aurents.

In the latter is said to be a different battles of the prince of Moskwa, at the different battles of Troyes, of Camp-Aurents.

In the latter is said to be a different battle state of cultivation, producing wheat in quantity little exceeded bert, of Sissons, of Monterea, of Craon, of the latter is said to be a different battle state of cultivation, producing wheat in quantity little exceeded bert, of Sissons, of Monterea, of Craon, of the latter is said to be a different battle state of cultivation, producing wheat in quantity little exceeded bert, of Sissons, of Monterea, of Craon, of the latter is said to be a different battle state of cultivation, producing wheat in quantity little exceeded bert, of Sissons, of Monterea, of Craon, of the latter is said to be a different battle state of cultivation, producing wheat in quantity little exceeded bert, of Sissons, of Monterea, of Craon, of the latter is said to be a different battle state of cultivation, producing wheat in quantity little exceeded bert, of Sissons, of Monterea, of Craon, of the latter is said to be a different battle state of cultivation, producing wheat in quantity little exceeded bert, of Sissons, of Monterea, of Craon, of the latter is said to be a different battle state of cultivation.

When in the month of March, 1814, Bonaparte, who had retired to Fontainbleau. wished to carry on negociations with the allied monarchs, marshal Ney was charged to signify to the ex-emperor that he had ceased While this passage was effected, the general, at the head of 9000 men, marched to the submission to the provincial government. to reign in France; soon after, he made his When the king entered France, the prince

of Moskwa was named a member of the His majesty then entrusted him with the

shew his wonted valour; we shall borrow | Emperor, which are very agreeable-We | derives its name. The novelty of this ar

Employed successively under the orders | his own words to relate the result of this dis- present them to our readers, with a hope astrous day of Waterloo.

[Here follows Ney's letter to Fouche, which is already before the public.]

The allied troops, in virtue of the convention signed the third of July, occupied Paris.

The king returned to the capital on the ceptor La Harpe, is well known:

8th of the same month England, he was appointed commander of the camp of Montreuil.

General Ney received the reward of so much glorious service; he was included in the first promotion of marshals by the imthe environs of Aurillac, to a relation of his wife's: it was, there that he was comprised in the ordonnance of the 24th of July; he

An officer of the gendarmeric (M. Jau-

mard,) in whose custody he was placed, was charged to conduct him to Paris.

Before the journey, the marshal gave his word of honor to the officer not to make any attempt to escape. This officer had formerly served under the orders of the marshal; and he thought fit to rely on the word of his former general. He had no reason to repent of his confidence.

Between Monlieur and Aurillac, marshal Ney and his conductor stopped in a village to take some refreshment and repose. After the repast, a public functionary of the neighborhood came to inform the officer of gendarmerie, that at some distance hence he would find on the road persons posted, who had formed a plan to carry off the marshal. The latter was in the same room where this communication took place; some words that he heard gave him an easy insight into the subject of the conversation; he advanced and said to the officer, "captain, I shall merely remind you that I have given you my word of honor to go with you to Paris; if, contra-ry to my expectation and to all probability, an attempt is made to carry me off, I shall demand arms of you to oppose it, and to fulfil to the end the sacred promise which I made

The travellers continued their journey, and no attempt was made to carry off the

Arrived within four leagues of Paris, marshal Ney found in an inn his lady, who had come to meet him in a hired chaise. They had a conversation together of two hours, at the end of which the marshal told the captain that he was ready to go on: some all disconcerted, let who would be looking tears flowed from his eyes. "Do not be at him. The Emperor was much pleased surprized," said he to the officer, "if I have | with the dog, gave the word of command

the capital, the coach arrived at the end of the very dogs, are fond of Bonaparte:—the street de Sevres; the officer of gendar- what is the price of the dog?"—"400 francs,

cended the second fiacre, and alighted in the military prison of the Abbaye.

Some days after, he was transferred to the Conciergerie; he remained there till the moment when, being brought before the Court of Peers, his fate was decided by its decree of December 6, 1815.

ANECDOTES OF ALEXANDER, EMPEROR OF THE RUSSIAS.

that they may derive as much satisfaction

ALEXANDER AND LA HARPE. The attachment of the prince to his Preceptor La Harpe, is well known; it was ra-ther filial than that of a pupil; his greatest delight was to be in his society, and he would cling round his neck in the most affectionate embraces, by which frequently his clothes were covered with powder: "See my dear Prince," La Harpe would say, "what a figure you have made of yourself." "Oh, never mind it," Alexander replied, "no one will blame me for carrying away all I can

from my dear preceptor."

One day he went to visit La Harpe, alone; the porter was a new servant, and did not know him; he asked his name, and was answered, Alexander. The porter then led him into the servants' hall, told him his master was at his studies, and could not be disturbed for an hour. The servants' homely meal was prepared, and the prince was invited to partake of it, which he did without affectation. When the hour was expired, the porter informed La Harpe, that a young man of the name of Alexander had been waiting some time and wanted to see him. waiting some time, and wanted to see him. "Shew him in."—But what was La Harpe's surprize to see his pupil: he wished to apologize, but Alexander, placing his finger upon his lips, said, "My dear tutor, do not mention it; an hour to you is worth a day to me; and besides, I have had a hearty breakfast with your servants, which I should have lost had I been admitted when I came." The poor porter's feelings may be better imagined than described: but, Alexander laughing, said, "I like you the better for it; you are an honest servant, and there is 100 roubles to convince you I think so."

AN IMPERIAL SPANIEL.

An old woman at Paris had a waterspaniel, who could perform a number of tricks. One of the Russian princes saw it. and ordered the woman to bring it to the Emperor's head quarters. The price, demanded for the dog was 400 francs, which the prince thought too much. The Emperor ror came in as this dog was performing the manual exercise, with a stick, to the word of command, and like a good soldier, not at chen, Dierdorff, Montabor, and Berndorff.

He assisted in the affair of the village of Obermel, which was taken and retaken four times in two days. On the 24th of July, with 100 men, he took prisoners, near Wurzburg. 2000 of the enemies soldiers,

During the retreat of the army in Spain, not been able to restrain my tears. It is not for myself I weep, but for the fate of my children are concerned to many others, France owed to his valor the preservation of so many thousands of her bravest defenders.

Surprized, said ne to the omcer, "If I have not been able to restrain my tears. It is not himself, and saw it perform various tricks: for myself I weep, but for the fate of my children are concerned to the omcer, "If I have not been able to restrain my tears. It is not himself, and saw it perform various tricks: for myself I weep, but for the fate of my children; when my children are concerned I am no longer master of my sorrow."

The marshal and his wife entered the cartille in the dog, gave the word of command the surprized," said ne to the omcer, "If I have not been able to restrain my tears. It is not himself, and saw it perform various tricks: for myself I weep, but for the fate of my children; when my children are concerned I am no longer master of my sorrow."

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The marshal and his wife entered the cartillation of the cartillation of the fate of my had a saw it perform various tricks:

The marshal and his wife entered the cartillation of the cartillation of the wurzourg, 2000 or the enemies soldiers, and got possession of a considerable quantity of stores. At Sell, at the head of 400 horse, he sabred 300 of the enemy. The 8th of August, he forced the passage of the Repetror of August, he forced the passage of the Repetror of August, he forced the passage of the Repetror of August, he forced the passage of the Repetror of August, he forced the passage of the Repetror of August, he forced the passage of the Repetror of August, he forced the passage of the Repetror of August, he forced the passage of the Repetror of August, he forced the passage of the Repetror of August, he forced the passage of the Repetror of August, he forced the passage of the Repetror of August, he forced the passage of the Repetror of the gendarmeric placed himself in it.

It was thus they arrived at Paris, August the It was thus they arrived at Paris, August they arrived your Majesty."—" Pay her 500; I'll have

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

CIRCLEVILLE, OHIO.

In the county of Pickaway, justly cele-brated throughout the United States, for its extensive natural plains, and hardly less ce-lebrated for fertility of soil, is Circleville.— The county is south of Franklin, is north of Ross; is level and contains few miles which a small portion of labor would not convert into a garden. Much of it is in this state hers.

In 1800, general Ney was employed in the army of the Rhine, as commander of the 9th division, which occupied Worms and Frankendal. The 5th of June he gained the battles, and in this tle of the Iller, and took all the enemy's artillery.

Soon after, general Ney was charged with the brave, which had ever been conferred on the season of Craon, of Arbis sur-Aube, and of La Fere Champenoise.

Marshal Ney has been present in more than five hundred pitched battles, and in this long career of glory and of danger he has never disgraced the noble title of the bravest of the Swiss, is not pointed out in any authentic document to which we can refer—but it is understood, that La Harpe has been for a long time the Presentor of the season of Craon, of Arbis sur-Aube, and of La Fere Champenoise.

Marshal Ney has been present in more than five hundred pitched battles, and in this long career of glory and of danger he has never disgraced the noble title of the braves of the Swiss, is not pointed out in any authentic document to which we can refer—but it is understood, that La Harpe has been for a long time the Russian Emperor, and the Russians has imbibled the east of the Swiss, is not pointed out in any authentic document to which we can refer—but it is understood, that La Harpe has been for a long time town of inhabitants, of Susantial Russian Emperor, and the Russians has imbibled the east of the Swiss, is not pointed out in any authentic document to which we can refer—but it is understood, that La Harpe has been for a long time town of the state. Circleville is the shire town of this county. It is situated about a half mile east of the Scioto, in 5. and 50' west of Philadelle and the Russian Emperor, and the case of the Scioto, in 5. and 50' west of Philadella and the Russian Emperor, and the case of the Scioto, in 5. and in the state. Circleville is the shire town of has been for a long time the Preceptor of Alexander, and had breathed into him not only a love for himself, but for many of his liberal principles. It was owing to La Harpe, that a correspondence has been opened between Alexander and Mr. Jeffer-opened between Alexander and Mr. Jeffer-o son, which the latter knows so well how to of the town, is octagonal. Circleville is a improve for the benefit of the human race— curiosity, on account of its scite and form.— Hopes have therefore, been entertained, that The scite is on two mounds of earth, one owing to the impressions of La Harpe, the circular, the other square. The area of each is nearly equal, and together contain nearly the character of a Patriot King. Such government of the sixth military division; he exercised the functions in the name of the king till March 14, 1815, the period at which he unfortunately joined the standard of Bonaparte.

In the last short campaign of the month of June, marshal Ney had again occasion to show his wonted welcome. We shall however, the character of a Patriot King. Such presentiments ought not, however, to be too circumvallations, whose perpendicular height is probably fifteen feet above the adjoining ditch. In the centre of the town, is a small to poison the principles of Philosophy. Nero had Seneca for his preceptor; and he was finally the murderer of his master.

Some anecdotes are told of the Russian town is mostly built on the circle, and hence the capture of the capture of the adjoining ditch. In the centre of the town, is a small vacant circle. Emanating from this focus, the streets diverge in regular radii, intersecting the walls at equal distances. The derivative its page.