

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

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[No. 426.

**AN INDIAN STORY,**  
FOUNDED ON FACT.

SOMBRUNA was daughter of Norack the brave.  
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 slave,  
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 was the shade of her hair,  
Her cheeks were tattooed, and the skin of a bear;  
Hung carelessly over her shoulder.

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  
Over the rocks of Niagara's fall.

Tho' her Tonky was kind, tho' her Tonky was true,  
Yet at times he drank deep of the bowl;

One day, overcome by its powers, he withdrew  
To sleep off its fumes, in his safe-moored canoe.

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

Her charms, too alluring, a passenger saw,  
As he trod the green banks of the deep;  
And proffer'd his love to the beautiful squaw—  
She scorn'd his embraces forbidden by law,  
And ran to rouse Tonky from sleep.

Sombruna ran swift, but her speed was in vain,

The stranger ran swifter before,  
Loos'd the rope that madé fast the canoe to the plain,  
Down the stream her dear Tonky now drift-ed amain,

Whilst Sombruna wept loud on the shore.

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

As towards the rough cataract's verge,  
She beheld the canoe gliding down the full stream.

She beheld Tonky rou'd like a man from a dream,

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

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

Was plung'd in the deluge below.

**A DOUBLE CONSCIOUSNESS.**

The Medical Repository furnishes the following singular article, communicated by Dr. Mitchell to the Rev. Dr. Nott, dated January, 1816.

"When I was employed early in December, 1815, with several other gentlemen, in doing the duty of a visitor to the U. States military academy at West Point, a very extraordinary case of *double consciousness*, in a woman was related to me by one of the professors.—Major Bilkovic, who so worldly occupies the mathematical chair in that seminary, vouches 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 Pennsylvania:—

"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 fair 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 *tatula rasa*—all vestiges, both of words and things, were obliterated and gone. It was found necessary for her to learn everything 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 somnolency invaded her. On rousing from it she found herself restored to the state she was before the first paroxysm; 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 versa*, and so of all other matters; to know them satisfactorily she must learn them in both states. In the old state she possesses fine powers of penmanship; while in the new, she 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 embarrassment. 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, of September next.

GIBBONEY & LINDSEY,

Inform their friends and the public, that they have very recently commenced the **TAILORING BUSINESS**,

in the brick house formerly occupied by William Tate, Esq. as an office, adjoining the Bank, and nearly opposite the shop of Mr. Thomas Likens, where they tender their 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, without delay.

Charles-Town, June 12.

W. & J. LANE,  
Have just received a very general assort-  
ment of

**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, Dimities, Double Cloth and Mull Muslins, Dimities, Double Florence and Laventine Silks, rich Silk Shawls, Bandano, Barcelona and Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Shirting Cottons, Calicos and Chintzes Marseilles and other Waistcoating, Plain and Ribbed Stockinetts, elegant London Saxon Cloths, Casimères, Parasols and Silk Umbrellas. Ladies fashionable Straw Bonnets and Shoes, Bedticks 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" Shawl and Herring, 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, having been well bought, are now offered at very reduced prices for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers.

Charles-Town, June 12.

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

Winchester, May 29, 1816.

WILLIAM DAVISON, Collector.

Thomas S. Bennett & Co.

HAVE commenced the Mercantile business in Shepherd's-Town, opposite Messrs. Selby & 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 terms.

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

Gingham, and Seersuckers

Ladies and gentlemen's silk and cotton Hose

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 colours

Laventines, Satins, and Double Flo-

rences, black and other colours

Thread, Silk and Cotton Laces

Supreme Cloths and Kersimers

Second quality Cloths and Kersimers

Florentine and Marseilles Vestings

White Counterpanes

Russia Sheetings

Twill'd Bagging

Tickleburg

Home-made Linen

Plated Bridle Bits and Stirrup 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 Sickle, &c. &c. &c.

Charles-Town, June 12.

FOR SALE,

A Handsome Coachee,

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

June 12.

5t.

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, lace'd, and has a scar on both sides of his face. Also, BETTY, wife of Jack, about 20 years of age, about 5 feet high—had on a piece of Virginia cloth—Say they belong to William Hodgson, of Alexandria.

JOHN SPANGLER, Jailer.

Charlestown, June 12.

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 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.

May 29.

Runaway Negro.

COMMITTED to the jail of Jefferson

County, as a Runaway, a Mulatto Man

who calls himself John, and says he is the

property of John Hughes, of Fauquier county, Va. Had on a light colored homemade coat, coarse shirt, light colored cassimere pantaloons, all wash worn, an old wool hat and coarse shoes about half worn—about 5

feet 9 or 10 inches high, flat nose and bow-legged. The owner is desired to receive him, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

JOHN SPANGLER, Jailer.

Charlestown, May 29.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

**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 licenses 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, shall bear to a year.
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 before that day.
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,	4 1/2	9	2 1/2	4 1/2		
2 weeks,	9	18	4 1/2	9		
1 month,	18	36	9	18	23	46
2 months,	36	72	18	36	46	92
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	54	108	135	270
8 months,					180	360
1 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, are kept in a situation for use; that a penalty lies against any person who shall keep or sit 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.

phiteiro if not ascribable to the builders of the town; but to the plan which an unknown cause had designated. The square is on the east of the circle. On it a few buildings are erected, and when this ful circle is wholly occupied, will probably rival it in magnificence, excel it in convenience and symmetry, though gratify curiosity less with the splendor of novelty.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW-YORK, June 12.  
LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the brig Falcon, from Londonderry, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received Irish papers of the 7th, containing London dates to the 2d of May, and Paris accounts to the 27th of April. The extracts we have given, shew at least, that jealousies exist between the high powers of Europe, which may lead to new troubles. The papers are principally filled with a part of the report (to be concluded in succeeding papers) of the trial of Sir Robert Wilson, and Messrs. Hutchinson and Bruce, who had been convicted of having aided in the escape of Lavalette, and sentenced to a short imprisonment.

The accounts from Ireland represent the commerce of that country to be in a very languid state.

DUBLIN, May 3.—The English Mail due yesterday, arrived in the regular course, bringing the London Journals of Monday, and another day's French papers.

The Bourbons in France have, by a new and unequivocal act, proved themselves the worthy allies and assistants of their kinsman, Ferdinand of Spain. A number of these brave Spaniards, called *Liberators*, who assisted in delivering their country from Bonaparte and a French invasion, and who had taken refuge in France against the sanguinary persecutions of the beloved sovereign, whom they had succeeded in restoring, have been arrested in Paris by order of the French government, and will no doubt be delivered up to Ferdinand, to be disposed of as he thinks proper.—Among the number of those arrested is the celebrated Mirabeau.

*State of France.*—The Duke of Wellington has returned to Paris. His journey to Brussels and the Hague has given rise to various rumors and speculations, which, if well founded, are of the highest importance and may ultimately lead to events which would once more change altogether the political situation of Europe. The state of things must, one should think, be critical, which would not permit the Duke to cross over from the Hague to attend the marriage ceremony of his future Queen.

Private letters give different versions of these rumors. We subjoin two statements—the first, dated the 2d April, is from the Morning Chronicle—the other, dated the 25th, from the Courier:

PARIS, April 24.

The Duke of Wellington arrived in Paris on the night before last. The Aide-de-Camp of the Emperor Alexander, whose arrival here I mentioned in my last brings dispatches of which one of the objects is to withdraw from the Duke the command of the Russian army in France, which he holds as Generalissimo of the allied forces. The precise cause of the difference existing between the Russian and British Cabinets, cannot long remain a secret to the public; it would appear, that they relate to the settlement of a new order of things in contemplation in this country. According to the most prevalent opinion, these differences arise from pretensions set up by Russia in favor of the young Prince of Orange, in the event of the reigning family of France being removed from the throne. The expediency of the latter measure, for the general tranquility of France and that of Europe, is understood to be now sensibly felt by the Allies. An article which has lately appeared in the Belgian Moniteur, is thought to be remarkable, under the present circumstance. This article, which is a most flattering eulogy of the young Prince of Orange, concludes with the remark, that the young Prince justifies already the high destinies to which he may be called. These high destinies in the opinion of many, are obviously the throne of France. The government of the Low Countries, in concert with the government of Russia, are certainly taking steps in that view. They lately made overtures to a character of great eminence in this country who suspecting M. de Richelieu's feeling on that point, ventured to confide to him the communication he had received. That minister replied, "such overtures do not surprise me, you may be further consulted on the same subject." Whence it would appear, that M. de Richelieu is not a stranger to the Russian plan, in favor of the young Prince, and that he presides over the government of France, as it has always been thought, under the immediate influence of Russian counsels. In the hypothesis of such a change of dynasty, the late vote of credit for the six millions demanded by M. Richelieu, might be supposed a provision for the retiring Prince's."

PARIS, April 27.

"We are all occupied here in conjectures and reflections on the probable result of a Treaty of Alliance which is reported to have been signed between the Emperor of Russia, his Majesty of Prussia, and the King of the Netherlands. It is said that the object of the Duke of Wellington's visit to the Hague is to obtain an explanation of the King of the Netherlands as to the intentions of the high contracting parties in this triple alliance. The Noble Duke is particularly interested in

acquiring an exact knowledge of the object of this treaty, as it is generally said that Russia has manifested a wish to deprive his Lordship of the command of the Allied Army stationed on the French frontiers, and to offer it to the Prince of Orange. What degree of credit is to be attached to these reports I will not say. I yesterday heard a Russian Gentleman say, that it was absolutely necessary that Austria should cede Galicia to the Emperor Alexander, who never could or would be satisfied until that province was added to his dominions. It appears that Russia is become the fast friend and firm supporter of the King of the Netherlands. To Russian influence is attributed the little attention which has been paid to the remonstrances of this Court relative to the protection and asylum afforded to the French regicides in Belgium. Many persons suppose that the result of this triple alliance will be the forming a similar treaty between England, France and Austria. But recollect that what I send you is but reported—and the report of Paris!"

LONDON, MAY 10.

An article from Dijon, which appears in all the French papers, states, the Minister of War has given orders that all the military residing in the department of Cote d'Or are called into actual and immediate service under severe penalties.

This, together with the late order for raising the fifty regiments, will, I hope, be admitted as a proof that government are actually making military preparations. The Duke of Berry, who takes a very active part in the forming of this armament, enquired of Clarke the other day, whether he could promptly raise 150,000 men, which that minister confessed to be impracticable—then, could he raise 100,000? The possibility of even such a levy appeared to him doubtful. "What?" said the Duke, "you who could raise myriads of men for the service of the usurper, cannot raise so incon siderable a force for that of the legitimate sovereign?" The minister observed in reply, that times and things were altered; that he had every where to encounter either open resistance, or what was efficient, the *vis inertiae*. "Then," resumed the Prince, "if France will not fight for us, she must submit to her doom—a prey to the allies, she must share the fate of Poland."

But all private anecdotes apart, the public and official accounts alone afford sufficient evidence of extraordinary levies of men and money being made by the French court. No cause is assigned for them, and yet they must have a purpose, and that purpose can not but anxiously engage the conjectures of us.

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES'S WEDDING DRESS AND JEWELLERY.

*The Dress.*

1. The wedding dress is a slip of white & silver atlas, worn under a dress of transparent silk net, elegantly embroidered in silver lame, with a border to correspond, tastefully worked in bunches of flowers, to form festoons round the bottom, the sleeves and neck trimmed with a rich suit of Brussels point lace. The mantua is all two yards and a half long, made of rich white and white atlas trimmed the same as the dress to correspond. After the ceremony, her Royal Highness will put on a dress of very rich white silk, trimmed with broad satin trimming at the bottom, at the top of which are two rows of broad Brussels point lace. The sleeves of this dress are short and full, intermixed with point lace, the neck trimmed with point to match. The pelisse which the royal bride will put on when her Royal Highness leaves Carlton House for Bushey Park, is of rich white satin, lined with sarsnet, and trimmed all round with broad ermine. Her Royal Highness has also the following dresses made up upon the occasion—

2. A dress of white net, embroidered in gold lame, an elegant border over white satin; the mantua of an extremely rich gold brocade, with blown roses, richly woven very thickly all over the dress, and trimmed with broad gold lace.

3. A dress of transparent net, worked in bright and dead silver; the border twelve inches deep in scallops; at each scallop is placed a bunch of barley corn, in bright and dead silver; the sleeves to match, trimmed with point lace, over white satin.

4. A silver tissue dress trimmed with a rich trimming of silver lace and Brussels point.

5. A gold India worked Muslin, on small spots, very thick and deep border to correspond, and trimmed profusely with Brussels point.

6. Another dress similar to the former, only in springs.

7. Two Brussels point lace dresses, with border and trimming of point lace to match—the one cost 350 the other 300 guineas.

9. Two dresses of British cloud net, elegantly trimmed with cloud, and another to wear over satin slips. There are besides several dresses of plain satin, handsomely trimmed with lace and net.

11. A morning dress of fine muslin, with three rows of Valenciennes lace, the flounce surmounted with broad footing to match; lace ruff and four breadths of the same, and cuffs to correspond.

12. A fine India muslin dress, with Mechlin lace; flowers, cuffs and ruffs of the same, and a lace cap, trimmed twice round.

13. Two worked dresses for the occasion: very rich scalloped borders of four rows, quilled with net at the top of each

row. Lace and muslin worked ruff and cuffs to match.

Several other dresses are nearly similar. The jewellery is the most magnificent description, consisting of a beautiful wreath for the head, composed of rose buds and leaves of the most superb brilliants; a necklace of a single row of large brilliants of the finest lustre, with large drop ear-rings to correspond, and a brilliant cestus of great value. Her royal highness has also a pearl necklace, and bracelets with diamond clasps, equally splendid. Her royal highness' casket contains other ornaments, consisting of colored stones, richly encrusted with jewels. She has also rich diamond armlets presented by Prince Coburg.

LATEST FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

NINE DAYS LATER.

It is as we feared.—The crevass has not been closed; the attempt has even been abandoned. At a late hour last evening, we were favored by a gentleman of this City, with the following melancholy account, which he had just received—enclosed in a letter from a friend at New Orleans:

New-Orleans, May 21.

The attempt to close up the crevass, we are sorry to say, has been abandoned. The depth of water that covers the rear of the city, hourly increases, and we foresee no termination to its increase till the periodical fall of the Mississippi. Before that happens, the whole city may, and probably will be overflowed. It is a truth, however, interesting and consoling, to those who anticipate, with satisfaction, the future prosperity of New Orleans, and we make it known to our northern fellow citizens with emotions of mingled pleasure and indignation, that the breach in the embankment of the river not only might have been closed up before it had existed a week, but with the energy and persevering industry which the occasion ought to have called forth, with the ample means which the law appropriates to that specific object, the force of the torrent might have been checked in the first twenty-four hours. It is now two weeks since the embankment was broken, and nothing, no nothing has been done to avert the desolation with which we are surrounded, and the calamities yet in store for us.

Though this want of exertion argues a total want of public spirit and public virtue, yet it is a melancholy fact (we confess it with shame and confusion) that nothing has been done to save this rich and flourishing city, the seat of laborious industry and enlightened enterprise, the principal mart and emporium of an extensive and populous region, from imminent danger of being covered with a pestiferous pool, alive with serpents and alligators.

The mischiefs that will result from this fatal indifference to the progress of the inundation, are beyond calculation. The damage sustained by private property immediately within its reach, and the mortality to be apprehended after it subsides, are not to be compared to the evil that will arise from the reputation that our city will acquire abroad. Had the crevass been stopped, as we repeat, it might have been a few days after it broke out, it would have passed off as an accident that seldom occurred, and involved no serious consequences when it did.

But now, after what has happened, the impression abroad will be that of an eruption upwards of fifty. The whole damages may be estimated at about \$100,000 some of the property having been insured.

The want of water, of engines, of management and concert, were distressingly felt on this occasion: but many persons deserve the highest praise for their activity and presence of mind. The conduct of several strangers and ladies was worthy of the highest admiration and gratitude, nor were many coloured people undeserving of great applause.

Only about two hours and half were required to inflict upon us this dreadful calamity, such had been the dryness of the weather for some days, and such was the combustible nature of the buildings. But the most galling reflection is that there seems very little doubt of the fire having been the work of two or three despicable incendiaries.

General suspicions are entertained on this head, and a discovery may very probably yet be made. At present, however, no expenditure, no labor can be immoderate with the object. But we dread the paralyzing influence of those endless divisions and sub-divisions of factions into which our city is split. Until this influence is put down, the attempt had better be left untried. A failure would augment the calamity.

10. Another dress similar to the former, only in springs.

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row here last evening—from one of them, who appears well informed, I have obtained the following intelligence, which I transmit to you for the information of the friends to South American liberty and independence, in the U. S. Yours, S. H.

The naval and military expedition, which it was known the Patriot generals Bolivar and Dr. Irinda de Marina, were fitting out at that part of the Island of St. Domingo, under the government of Pétion, arrived at the Island of Margarita early in May—it consists of 21 armed vessels and transports, having on board 3500 troops, of which 1500 are colored troops of the line, furnished from Pétion's army—the others are composed of Patriot emigrants who fled from Cartagena and New Grenada after the success of the royal general Morillo. After relieving the Island of Margarita from the blockade of the royalists, Gen. Bolívar proceeded immediately for the Spanish Main.

The principal part of his force is destined first against the city of Auguadura, an important post on the Oronoco. Having reduced that place, the fleet will convey the army (increased as it will be by reinforcements) against the royal force in Carrasquilla. No doubt is expressed of the complete success of this expedition, and of the final triumph of the patriots. They are generally in possession of the interior of the country. The royal force is represented as small and easily overcome, the firm and inflexible patriot. He volunteered his services and took an active part in the field, where his bravery in the hour of peril secured to him the confidence of his associates in danger. Since the establishment of independence, he has regarded the fortunes of his country with anxious solicitude. By his death his family have lost a tender friend, and society a valuable member.

RALEIGH, N. C. June 14,  
FIRE!—On Tuesday night last, just after our citizens had generally retired to rest, an alarming fire broke out in the store of Wm. Shaw, Esq. on Fayetteville st. and communicated with astonishing rapidity to the adjoining tenements. The evening was calm and beautiful, but what wind there was being from the south, the flames were carried to the closest built part of the town. In a short time the whole square was in a blaze, and crossing Harget st. the conflagration spread upwards towards the state house, and was not checked until it reached the dwelling of Mr. John Stuart, where by blowing up part of the premises, and by the vigorous exertions of the inhabitants and strangers, the further progress of this element was arrested. Below the store in which it originated, Mr. Matthew Shaw's new dwelling-house, together with his two stores, and all the front buildings of John Marshall, esq. fell a prey to the devouring flames. The extent of its devastation comprises about a square and a half. In both these squares the houses fronting on Harget st. were all destroyed, if we except Mr. Miller, which in fact was the only dwelling in the whole range of fire which was saved. The greatest alarm was felt during the scene for the whole town, as the houses in many directions were several times on fire—particularly on the other side of the way, the Star Printing Office, Nat. Johnson's new house, and was not checked until it reached the dwelling of Mr. John Stuart, where by blowing up part of the premises, and by the vigorous exertions of the inhabitants and strangers, the further progress of this element was arrested. Below the store in which it originated, Mr. Matthew Shaw's new dwelling-house, together with his two stores, and all the front buildings of John Marshall, esq. fell a prey to the devouring flames. The extent of its devastation comprises about a square and a half. 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### TO THE CHILD OF SORROW.

Though clo'd in dark affliction's night,  
Yet weep thou not sweet child of sorrow;  
For though to day grief shrouds thy light,  
Thy sun may brightly rise to-morrow.

Though o'er thy head black tempests howl,  
And mark them with despair's dark fur-  
row;

Let not the gloom overwhelm thy soul;  
But wait with patience for the morrow.

Whilst on the darkest shades of woe,  
Of Hope sweet consolation borrow;  
She will her beaming smiles bestow,  
To gild with cheering ray thy morrow.

Or if that morrow darkly rise,  
And thou art still immers'd in sorrow;  
Let Faith still point beyond the skies,  
And whisper, "There's another morrow."

Then let this cheer thy drooping heart:  
A sad guide where grief can never follow;  
Let Faith and Hope their smiles impart,  
Oh! still look toward the morrow.

### TO MAKE BUTTER THAT WILL KEEP SWEET FOR YEARS.

Take good cream and churn it thoroughly, then wash out all the buttermilk with brine that has been purified with scalding and skimming; put the butter into oak or ash tubs, and keep it covered with a very strong brine, which is made by putting more salt into water than boiling water will dissolve. In the usual way of putting salt into butter, there is always more or less dirt put into it with the salt; and the salt dissolving leaves the butter porous, lets in the air, and is the cause of its turning rancid. Milk should not be taken with cream that is to stand sometime, as it is one cause of the butter tasting bitter. When any milk settles at the bottom of a vessel of cream, it may be well to stir it from the bottom every day, to let in the air, which may prevent its turning bitter.

Cream should be churned till all is turned to pure butter, or buttermilk, otherwise the butter will taste greasy. It is of importance that all the buttermilk is worked out, it has as much tendency to spoil butter, as blood has meat.

Pine logs are not suitable for butter.

In Ireland they churn the whole of the milk together. In summer they do not let it stand over the second day at most. The Irish butter made in summer, is equal to that made in autumn.

The elder tree possesses the following valuable properties:—1 Saving turnips from the fly, 2 Preserving wheat from the yellow, 3 Preserving fruit trees from the blight, 4 preserving cabbage plants from caterpillars. The dwarf elder has the most potent effluvia, and it requires no other trouble, than to strew the leaves over the ground, or to strike fruit trees with it.

### 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.

Charleston, June 12.

### PREPARE TO PAY your Taxes in Virginia chartered paper, or specie.

THE subscribers will commence collecting 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.

Look to this.

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.

### GIBBONEY & LINDSEY,

Inform their friends and the public, that they have very recently commenced the

### TAILORING BUSINESS,

in the brick house formerly occupied by William Tate, Esq., as an office, adjoining the Bank and nearly opposite the shop of Mr. Thomas Likens, where they tender their 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, without delay.

Charles Town, June 12.

### BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

### 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 purpose 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 pound.

JOHN HOGELAND.

June 19.

### PUBLIC SALE.

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

WM. GROVE & CO.

June 19.

### NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, are requested to come and pay off their accounts immediately. The necessity of this request must be obvious to every person interested, he hopes that all who owe him, in any way whatever, particularly those owing too long, will come forward and comply with this just and reasonable request.

JOHN CARLILE.

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 Coaché,

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.

5t.

### Runaway Negroes.

COMMITTED to the jail of Jefferson county, Va. on the 19th of May last, a negro 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 20 years of age, about 5 feet high—had on a frock of Virginia cloth—Say they belong to William Hodgen, of Alexandria.

JOHN SPANGLER, Jailer.

Charleston, June 12.

W. & J. LANE,

Have just received a very general assort-  
ment of

### 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, Cambric and Mull Muslins, Dimities, Double Florence and Laventine Silks, rich Silk Shawls, Bandano, Barcelona and Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Shirting Cottons, Calicos and Clintzes, Marseilles and other Waistcoating, Plain and Ribbed Stockinets, elegant London Saxy Cloths, Casimères, Parasols and Silk Umbrellas, Ladies fashionable Straw Bonnets and Shoes, Bedticks and German Linens, Knives and Forks, Pen Knives, Waldron's Cradling and Grass Scythes, Seythe Stones, Flax Hackles, Strap Iron, Crowley and German Steel, Queens, Glass and China Ware, Susquehanna 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, having been well bought, are now offered at very reduced prices for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers.

Charles Town, June 12.

### LINEN & CLOTHES.

The subscriber has just received a great va-  
riety of

### SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING

ARTICLES:

Irish Linens — Sheetings — Marseilles Vesting

Mul Mul Muslins — Calicoes — India Muslins

Cambricks — Shirring Cambricks — Silk Shawls

Jacquett — Kid Gloves — Bonnets — Fancy Ribbons

Coloured — — — — —

Gingham — — — — —

Dimities — — — — —

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, Prunes, Fiblets, and many other articles in the Grocery line. Also,

Madeira, Port and Lison Wine, Claret and Cognac and French Brandy, Jamaica Spirits, and Antigua Rum, Gin and Whiskey, Waldron's Cradling and Grass Scythes, Dutch Seythe and What 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.

Charles Town, June 12.

### 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'rix.

Charleston, May 29.

R. WORTHINGTON.

May 15.

### 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 licenses 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, or 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, shall bear to a year.
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 before that day.
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.		ROTS.		FOREIGN MATERIALS.	
Stills.	Boilers.	Stills.	Boilers.	Stills.	Boilers.
1 week,	4½	9	2½	4½	
2 weeks,	9	18	4½	9	
1 month,	18	36	9	18	23
2 months,	36	72	18	36	46
3 months,	54	108	27	54	68
4 months,	72	144	36	72	90
5 months,	90	180	45	90	
6 months,	108	216	54	108	135
8 months,					270
1 year,	216	432	108	216	540

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2 months,	36	72	18	36	46
3 months,	54	108	27	54	68
4 months,	72	144	36	72	90
5 months,	90	180	45	90	
6 months,	108	216	54	108	135
8 months,					270
1 year,	216	432	108	216	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 surties 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