

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IX.]

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1816.

[No. 432.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for 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. All communications to the Editor must be post paid.

HALLO! HO!

THE advertising noise has become so great, that it requires some exertion to be heard. Interest leads the world—and as it is the interest of the subscribers to sell goods, they propose to make it the interest of purchasers to deal with them. They now have a large store of FRESH GOODS, at Mr. Kearsley's corner in Shepherd's Town, and are selling them remarkably cheap, where the following articles and many others may be had, viz.

Ladies' straw hats and bonnets, fine and coarse, trimmed and untrimmed. Kid and Morocco shoes of all colours. Leather shoes, coarse and fine. Parasols of newest fashion and umbrellas. Jaconet, book and leno muslins. Mull and fancy do. Well assorted Shirting muslins of all kinds. Coarse muslins of all descriptions. Gown silks of all colours, among which are white and black satins superfine. Figured silks in very great variety. Silk and damask shawls well assorted. Cotton shawls of all colours and sizes. Silk and cotton handkerchiefs assorted. Calicoes, a very extensive assortment. Embroidered cambricks of various colours. Linen cambricks and cambrick muslins. Silk stockings, black and white. Cotton stockings, white, black and slate colours. Silk, beaver and kid gloves, long and short. Silk lace 6-4 wide, white, black and green. Ribbons, fashionable in great variety. Cotton lace and thread, and cotton fringe assorted. Ginghams, good in quality and well assorted.

Bombazines and bombazetts all colours. Black goods for mourning in great variety. Feather fans neatly assorted. Domestic cottons of all kinds. Nankeens, long and short pieces. Morocco hats, red, green and black. Men's Leghorn hats and suspenders. Blue broad cloths, an elegant assortment. Other fashionable cloths in great variety. Cassimeres, cassinets and Florentines. Waistcoat patterns assorted. Velvets, Vervetets and Corduroys. Stockingstuffs and Bennett's Cordis. Irish lincens, Diapers and Towelling. Ticklenburgs, Burlaps and zbnaburgs. Cotton yarn, hose and flannel. Cotton Bedtickings, counterpanes and checks. White, red and yellow flannels. Sweeping, scrubbing and shoe brushes. Queens, China, a large assortment. China in complete sets and single. Plated, lustered and Japan'd ware. Wire and hair meal sifters. Looking glasses and flowered paper. Cheiving tobacco, snuff and Spanish segars.

A variety of school and other books. Writing paper, ink powder and pencils. Candlesticks, Iron, Brass and plated. Spades, Shovels, strap iron, and steel. Waldron's best cradling scythes. Bedstead caps, castors, and screens. Desk and Bureau locks and mousing. Iron rimmed knob locks and latches. Double and single plane bits, chisels and gouges. Knives and forks, penknives and razors and a great variety of other hardware. Loaf, lump and brown sugars. Coffee and Teas assorted. Wines and Spirits, French brandy, Gin and Whisky. Common rum, and bottled porter. Sugar House and Havana molasses. Best London white lead ground in oil. Flaxseed oil, and dry paints assorted. Cotton mills, sad irons, and curryscombs. Frying pans, bed cordons, and lat covers. Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs and Ginger. Allum, Copperas, Indigo and Madder. Candles, soap, salts, Lee's Pills, Laudanum, Godfrey's cordial peppermint and other medicines. With a vast variety of other things too tedious to mention.

KEARSLEY & DAVENPORT. Shepherd's Town, July 4.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE Collector of the Revenue will attend at Fulton's tavern, in Charlestown, on Wednesday the tenth day of July next, for the purpose of receiving distillers returns. As the duty on distilled spirits will expire on the 30th day of June, it is absolutely necessary that returns of all spirits distilled between the first day of April and the first day of July, should be made to the Collector on or before the 10th day of July.

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Wm. DAVISON, Col. Rec.

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.

SPRING GOODS.

The subscriber has just received a great variety of

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

Irish Linens—Sheatings—Mul Mul Muslins—Cambrics—Jaconet—Coloured—Ginghams—Dimities—Marseilles Vesting—Calicoes—India Muslins—Shirting Cambrics—Silk Shawls—Kid Gloves—Bonnetts—Fancy Ribbons.

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

Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee, Fresh Teas, Rice, Cheese, Molasses, Almonds, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, 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 Scythes, Dutch Scythes and Wheat Stones, &c. &c.

The subscriber is receiving goods constantly, 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.

JOHN CARLILE & Co. Charles Town, June 19.

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,

selected from the latest importations, which they offer for sale on very accommodating terms. THEY HAVE

Irish Linens and Sheatings. 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 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 Tercenes, 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 Sheatings. Twill'd Bagging. Ticklenburg. Home-made Linen. Plated Bridle Bits and Stirrup Irons. 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 Suckles, &c. &c. &c. May 30.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

IN consequence of a false report having been circulated of the subscriber, he thinks it necessary to lay before the public a vindication of his character. Wm. Grove's mill in Charles Town, was broken open, on the night of the 11th of May last, and a considerable sum of money taken. This infamous act, I have understood, has been reported by some villain, to have been committed by me, as I had just left the employment of Mr. Grove. I have remained silent from that time until the present, under the impression that I would be enabled to discover the person by whom said report was propagated, which was most certainly intended to injure me in the opinion of the unacquainted with my character. I will give a reward of FIFTY DOLLARS, to any person, who will give such information of the propagator of this report, as will enable me to prosecute him.

The annexed affidavits, it is hoped, will be a sufficient evidence of my innocence. H. B. ALLISON. Charles Town, June 26.

Jefferson County, to wit: Personally appeared John Wilson, before the undersigned, a justice of the peace for said county, and made oath upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that H. B. Allison lodged at his house on the night that the mill of Wm. Grove, in Charlestown, was broken into, and that he (Allison) went to bed between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock.

RICHARD WILLIAMS.

Jefferson County, to wit: Personally appeared James Wilson, before the undersigned, a justice of the peace for said county, and made oath upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that on the night that the Charlestown Mill was broken open, H. B. Allison slept with him at the house of John Wilson, in the same bed—and that he awoke off during the night and found the said Allison in bed, and arose with him next morning.

RICHARD WILLIAMS.

Those who made purchases at the sale of the property of Ann Eversole, dec'd—also, the purchasers at the sale of the property of Giles Cook, jun. dec'd, will please take notice, that their notes became due on the first of April, and if not paid by the 10th of August, suits will be brought to August Court.

JOHN ABELL. June 26.

FUR & WOOL HATS,

Coarse and fine Shoes, Knives and Forks, of almost every price and quality. Hand saws and Pen-knives, &c. &c. for sale at the subscribers store, near the Market House.

JOHN CARLILE & Co. Charles Town, June 19.

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 Bulskin, 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 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 Coach,

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.

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Wm. DAVISON, Col. Rec.

estate and slaves (stating the names and residence of the persons to whom transferred,) and their value,—the changes of residence, and non-residents with their names and residence and the value of the property, the burning or destruction of houses or other fixed improvements of real estate, with their value—property that has become exempted from taxation and its value, stating the ground on which the exemption is claimed and the state laws by which it is permanent, or specially exempted—and where an abatement is claimed for slaves that have died, or runaway, or have otherwise become useless since the preceding assessment the statement must give a list of all the slaves with their sex and ages (excepting those obtained by transfer) owned by the individual, valued according to their value on the 1st of January 1816, which value must be less than that of the valuation of his slaves at the preceding assessment to entitle him to an abatement. In all these cases there must be such a specification and description of the property as it stands on the first day of June 1816; and as it stood at the preceding assessment as will enable the principal assessor to make proper deductions in cases where they may be rightfully claimed, and proper charges where they are incurred.

To aid in attaining this precision, the following form is annexed, being that required in the original assessment, and which, as near as may be, may serve as a model in drawing out the statements now required from individuals.

DAVID RIDGWAY, Principal Assessor for the 9th District, Virginia.

June 29, 1816. List of lands, lots of ground, with their improvements, dwelling houses, and slaves, owned by A. B. on the first of June, 1816, lying and being within the 9th district of Virginia, viz.—One Farm (here insert its description, specifying the water course, on which it is situated, noting the adjoining proprietors, or otherwise stating particulars by which it may be known and distinguished) containing (here insert in words its length the number of) acres, having thereon, one dwelling house of wood of two stories, 40 feet in length and 30 feet in depth, two barns of wood, one grist mill, describing the same, and any other improvements the farm may contain.

Valued at Dollars.

Two unimproved lots in the said town (here insert the street on which situated, in square feet, perches or acres.) Valued at Dollars.

Ten slaves of the following Description:—

Males—1 above 60 years of age; 4 between 12 & 60 years; 2 under 12 years; Females—2 between 12 & 60 years; 1 under 12 years; Valued at Dollars.

Total Dollars.

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, Crossbar'd do. Bandanna, Flag, and Black Silk Handkerchiefs, 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, Straw and Silk Bonnets, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Nankeens, Corsets and Velvets, Irish Linen and Sheeting, Shirting Cambricks, Cloth and Cassimeres, 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.

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, & 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.

Blank Attachments For Sale at this Office.

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Wm. DAVISON, Col. Rec.

Notice is hereby given, THAT I will attend in person or by deputy, at the Court House in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va. on the 20th day of July next; at James' tavern in Shepherd's Town on the 30th day of July next; at the Court House in Martinsburg, on the 31st day of July next; at Bath, (Warm Springs) on the 2nd of August next; at the Court House in Winchester, on the 5th day of August next; at Green's tavern, Pughtown, on the 6th day of August next; at Front Royal (Mrs. Hickman's) on the 8th day of August next; for the purpose of receiving any information that may be furnished as to the changes which may have taken place in the assessable property of individuals since the last assessment made under the act of January 9th, 1815, and previous to the 1st of June, 1816, which information must be given in writing under the signature of the person whose tax may be affected thereby. Those changes extend to

1. Assessable property omitted to be assessed at the preceding assessment, property that has ceased to be exempted from assessment, such as property belonging to the U. States, or a state, or otherwise exempted, which on its transfer becomes assessable. All such property is now to be assessed. But no alteration is to be made in the previous valuation of any real estate in virtue of any improvement thereon.

2. Transfer of Real Estate and Slaves, according to which an abatement in the enumerations and valuations of the persons transferring them will be made, and a correspondent increase in the enumerations and the valuations of the person to whom the transfer may be made.

3. Changes of residents and non residents. These changes will merely require a transfer from the lists of residents, to that of non-residents, or vice versa, as the case may be, of the property in the ownership or agency of which such a change has occurred.

4. The burning or destruction of houses or other fixed improvements, of Real Estate, for which an abatement equal to the injury arising from these causes is to be made.

5. The exemption of property that has ceased to be assessable for which also an abatement equal to its value is to be made.

6. Slaves that have been born, or have died, or have runaway or have otherwise become useless since the preceding assessment. In these cases changes in the preceding valuations are only to be made, where the tax chargeable to any person for Slaves would be diminished by the valuation on the 1st day of June of all those [excepting such as have been obtained by transfer] then owned by such person, & the reduction in the valuation in such event is to be equal to the difference between the valuation of those owned at the preceding assessment and the existing value of those owned the 1st of June, 1816, and an abatement equal to such reduction to be made.

The whole of these changes are to be relative to the 1st day of June, and in all of them the rates of the valuations made under the act of January 9th, 1815, are, as near as may be, to be maintained, excepting in two cases,—one where a partial alienation of real estate shall occur, in which case, as the tax as fixed agreeably to the preceding assessment, is to be apportioned among the several parts, according to their respective values on the 1st of June, the proportional value according to the preceding valuation, at that time of the part alienated, and of the remainder of the property should be stated; the other respecting slaves other than such as are transferred within the same collection district) which are to be valued according to their existing value, and slaves that have been born, or have died, or have runaway, or have otherwise become useless since the preceding assessment, in which case the course above stated is to be pursued.

Any person becoming the owner of a Slave by transfer to him, from a collection district, other than that in which he resides, is required, under the penalty of 10 dollars, to render as aforesaid a statement specifying the age and sex of such slave; who is to be valued according to his or her existing value.

In all cases in which such information of a change in the assessable property of any person, according to the preceding assessment, shall not be so received, such person and property will continue liable to the whole tax chargeable thereon agreeably to that assessment.

Notice is further hereby given,

THAT I will attend in person or by deputy, at the Court House Charlestown, on Monday 12th August next; at the Court House Martinsburg, on the 14th of August next; at the Court House Winchester, on the 1st of August next; (for the purpose of receiving, as to the revised enumerations, and valuations made in virtue of such changes, which will be open to the inspection of any person who may apply to inspect the same, and a statement of which will be previously made and delivered to each person affected thereby, or be put in the Mail, addressed to him or her and directed to the Post Office nearest to the abode of such person, agreeably to my best information, except in the case of persons not residing in this Collection District.

In the statement furnished by individuals, it will be necessary to specify with precision the property of an individual as it existed at the time of the preceding assessment,—the assessable property omitted then to be assessed, and its value, the transfers of real

estate and slaves (stating the names and residence of the persons to whom transferred,) and their value,—the changes of residence, and non-residents with their names and residence and the value of the property, the burning or destruction of houses or other fixed improvements of real estate, with their value—property that has become exempted from taxation and its value, stating the ground on which the exemption is claimed and the state laws by which it is permanent, or specially exempted—and where an abatement is claimed for slaves that have died, or runaway, or have otherwise become useless since the preceding assessment the statement must give a list of all the slaves with their sex and ages (excepting those obtained by transfer) owned by the individual, valued according to their value on the 1st of January 1816, which value must be less than that of the valuation of his slaves at the preceding assessment to entitle him to an abatement. In all these cases there must be such a specification and description of the property as it stands on the first day of June 1816; and as it stood at the preceding assessment as will enable the principal assessor to make proper deductions in cases where they may be rightfully claimed, and proper charges where they are incurred.

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SOUTH AMERICA.

BOLIVAR'S EXPEDITION.

The success of the Patriots under Bolivar in Terra Firma, &c. is an event that cannot fail to have a great and auspicious influence on the liberation of all South America. In a central situation between North and South, open to a direct intercourse with Europe, and in the vicinity of the principal Islands, it invites volunteers from every quarter, and may maintain an intercourse with all the world. Hundreds of Irish, English and other disbanded officers naval and military, had proceeded for Demerara, Curacao, Trinidad, and St. Domingo, in order to join the patriots by the first conveyance; and thousands from all parts will volunteer in the cause of independence.

When the details of general Bolivar's operations come to hand, they will present to us a most interesting picture. The royalists who murdered opponents without mercy, and even sacrificed foreign merchants to their fury, have, we trust, required for such deeds; the liberales have been released from the "reign of terror," and enough done to insure the freedom of Venezuela. Who could foresee, some years ago, that a few regiments of West India free negroes should cooperate in giving liberty to the whites & blacks of the Southern continent? Their service is probably on condition of emancipating the blacks; or the following may explain the fact.

The reader may remember that when Gen. Bolivar was checked in his brilliant victories over the royalists in 1813, by want of arms alone, Gen. Montevede gained the ascendancy by liberating the slaves of the patriot-party. Then had they to emigrate, men, women and children, from the beautiful province of Venezuela to the West India Islands.

SCENES AT CUMANA.

Humboldt, in the "Personal Narrative of Travels to the equinoctial region of the New Continent," is particular in describing every thing around the city of Cumana, (now in possession of general Bolivar and the Patriots): the geology of its vicinity; its climate, trees, fortresses, &c. We extract the following description of practices and customs which will be thought remarkable enough.

"The castle of St. Antonio is built at the eastern extremity of the hill, but not on the most elevated point, being commanded on the east by an unfortified summit. The town is considered both here and every where in the Spanish colonies as a very important means of military defence; and when danger was near, the Spaniards were eager to propagate the thorny opuntia, and promote its growth, as they are careful to keep crocodiles in the ditches of fortified places. Under a climate where organised nature is so powerful and active, man summons as auxiliaries in his defence the carnivorous reptile and the plant with its armour and formidable thorns."

"The banks of the Manzanares are very pleasant, and shadowed by mimosa, carythina, ceibas and other trees of gigantic growth. A river, the temperature of which, in the season of the floods, descends as low as 22 degrees, when the air is at 30 and 33 degrees is an inestimable benefit in a country where the heats are excessive during the whole year and where it is so agreeable to bathe several times in the day. The children pass as it were a part of their lives in the water; the whole of the inhabitants, even the women of the most opulent families, know how to swim; and in a country where man is so near the state of nature, one of the first questions asked at first meeting in the morning is whether the water is cooler than the preceding evening. The mode of bathing is various enough. We every evening visited a very respectable society in the suburb of the Guayqueas, (Indian inhabitants.) In a fine moon-light night, chairs were placed in the water, the men and women are lightly clothed, as in some baths of the north of Europe, and the family and strangers, assembled in the river, passed some hours in smoking segars, and in talking, according to the custom of the country, of the extreme dryness of the season, of the abundant rains in the neighboring districts, and particularly of the luxuries, of which the ladies of Cumana accuse those of the Caracas and of the Havana. The company were under no apprehensions from the bavas or small crocodiles, which are now extremely scarce, and which approach men without attacking them. These animals are three or four feet long. We never met them in Mazzanaras, but with a great number of dolphins, which sometimes ascend the river in the night, and frighten the bathers by spouting water."

Port of Cumana.—The port of Cumana is a road capable of receiving all the navies of Europe. The whole of the Gulph of Cariaco, which is thirty five miles long, and sixty eight miles broad, affords excellent anchorage. The great ocean is not more calm and pacific on the coasts of Peru than the seas of the Antilles from Porto Cabello,

and especially from Cape Codera to the point of Paria. The hurricanes of the West Indies are never felt in these regions, the vessels of which are without decks.

Therapy, (N. lat. 10-10).—The city of Cumana, properly speaking, occupies the ground that lies between the castle of St. Antonio & the small rivers of Manzanares and Santa Catalina. The Delta, formed by the bifurcation of the first of these rivers, is a plain covered with marnies, sopotas, plantains, and other plants, cultivated in the gardens or chuzes of the Indians. The town has no remarkable edifices, and the frequency of earthquakes forbids such embellishments. The heats are somewhat less oppressive on the side towards the sea shore, than in the old town when the reverberation of the calcareous soil, and the proximity of the mountain of St. Antonio raises the temperature to an extraordinary degree.

"The shore near the mouth of the small river Santa Catalina is bordered with mangrove trees, but these mangroves are not sufficiently spread to diminish the salubrity of the air of Cumana.

"On leaving the Indian suburbs, and ascending the river towards the south, we found a grove of cactus, a delightful spot, shaded by tamanduis, brazilletoes, becanas and other plants, remarkable for their leaves and flowers."

[N. Y. Columbian.]

"A thicket of thorny trees, almost impenetrable on account of the spikes or prickles of the cactus, &c.

Translated for the Boston Palladium.

HAVANA, April 24. EXECUTION FOR MURDER.

Don Jose Miguel Izquierdo, Clerk of the Admiralty in this station, &c.

I certify that on the 19th inst. at half past 7 o'clock, A. M. the galley slave of this royal arsenal, Jose Florentino Harra, aged 27 years, underwent the capital punishment on the gallows to which he was sentenced by the court of this Commandancy General of Marine on the 19th of April of last year, (and which the Supreme Tribunal of the Admiralty of Spain and the Indies confirmed) for the treacherous murder of the Justice of Peace, D. Francisco Rodriguez, and at half past 3, P. M. his right hand was cut off and nailed to the hook which is without

the statements in the public prints, in which all are exercising their ingenuity, you can draw for yourselves. Reports of more or less doubtful authority on this point I will abstain from giving you. All papers coming from the departments are now submitted to the inspection of the Police before their delivery. This regulation formerly applied only to foreign journals.

The spirit manifested in Dauphiny appears to have diffused itself throughout the East of France, and even in other quarters. At Besancon, the state prisoners, who are incalculably numerous, rose lately and broke loose from their confinement; several of them were, however, retaken, the rest secured themselves in the houses of the inhabitants, or took refuge in the neighboring mountains. A considerable display of military force which happened to be standing there, alone prevented this rising from becoming general. The disturbance, such as it was, was with great difficulty quelled.

Throughout Burgundy and Bourbonnais, symptoms of commotion have appeared. At Nismes, the religious and political feuds have revived, and the two parties are in arms against each other. Even the loyalty of Marseilles is found to be shaken; from good private authority I learn that the Duc d'Avre, who arrived there with a body of the Royal Guard, to receive the Sicilian Princess at her landing, met with a most indifferent reception. The fact is, the commercial prospects of the city, have been blighted, and that they whom these prospects had estranged from the common interests of their country, now participate in the general feeling. From Rennes, Government are understood to have received intelligence of an alarming nature, which they carefully withhold from the public. The accounts describe a citizen like M. Mezieres, Mezieres in particular, as in a state of insurrection.

Of Paris we can speak more precisely. The uneasiness of the court is indescribable. The Palace at night may be said to exhibit the aspect of a camp or of a besieged place. A double line of guards surround it on all sides. Patrols of Gendarmery and National Guards are met reconnoitering in every street. The coffee houses are cleared of their company at eleven o'clock by these inspecting patrols, and persons found out much after that hour are taken into custody.

The Grand Depot, the *Marsais de Meuse*, consists the coffee houses and places of public resort himself, wrapped up in a great coat, which after listening to the conversation of parties, he suddenly throws open, displaying the insignia of office, and then delivers up to his agents, always at hand, those whose language he deems seditious. He a few days since stopped three gentlemen on the Boulevard in the open day, inquired their names, their pursuits, and the motives of connection between them, and upon obtaining satisfactory answers, suffered them to continue their walk. Three persons cannot be seen warmly engaged in conversation without awakening the attention of the police.

What heightens the perplexity of the Court, is that they distrust all around them. M. de Cases, who was so violently and frequently assailed in the House of Deputies, is still undermined by the Angouleme party. In a fit of disgust, he a few days since offered his resignation, which the king declined, recommending him however a less lenient system for the future. "Since a reign of clemency," said his Majesty, "cannot touch the hearts of my subjects, I will arm myself with intolérable severity."

A scene of bloodshed, indeed, may be expected, should things take a favorable turn for the Royal cause. The people continue furnished for news. The literary cabinets are constantly filled. The English papers are sought for and read with eagerness, and the issue of our debates in Parliament are looked for with anxious solicitude.

"Were you here at the period which preceded the memorable 20th March, 1815? If you were, you can form an exact idea of the state of the public mind at this moment."

[Remarks from the London Star.—Although we sometimes lay before our readers private letters from Paris, we are far from believing them entitled to full confidence—and for the plainest reason, the public funds still maintain their price—and to us it appears impossible that public credit could be maintained were the public peace or internal tranquility in eminent danger. The gossip of private letters serves, however, to exhibit a picture of public manners, and not unfrequently to direct attention to objects, which, in the present state of the French Press, we must otherwise remain in perfect ignorance.]

Several regiments of British troops that had been ordered home from France, have received counter-orders, and several corps had been put in motion.

In several provinces of France and about Paris, the eternal articles and troubles and revolutions have spread a report that in the month of May a new revolution would break out in that unhappy kingdom. Severe measures are taken to repress this audacity. An extraordinary degree of interest is excited as to the real author of GENARON. Those who profess to be in the secret, ascribe it to a Noble and eccentric Lord, who, it is rumored, has delineated himself in the person of his hero.

Numerous emigrations are daily taking place from this country to America.—There are about 12 American ships nearly ready to sail for the U. States, and the whole of them are provided with passengers, consisting of mechanics and persons brought up

to agriculture. Some of the ships in question have agreed to take as many as 80, others 50, on board. For their passage each person is to pay £10 and find himself. Some say the American government, in the end, are to be the paymasters.

A letter from St. Helena says, Bonaparte discovered very little emotion when informed of the deaths of Murat and Ney. Gen. Drouot, who, in his youth, had a desire for the service of the Church, has resolved to devote the remainder of his days to the altar.

A new article, called "Pitcairn's Island," has been recently bro't out in London. It is founded on the story of the mutineers of the Bounty.

Marshal Massena was dangerously ill on the 9th of May.

LIVERPOOL, May 25. Various Foreign Intelligence.—Paris letters are to the 18th of May. Twenty-one individuals had been seized at Paris recently, and delivered over to be tried for conspiracy. M. Berrier, jr stands accused of having professed dangerous doctrines in the defence of gen. Cambronne, doctrines which directly attack the rights of legitimacy. There is a report that the monarchs of Austria, Russia and Prussia are to have an interview during the summer at Toplitz. The duke of Wellington is employed in taking precautions in consequence of the disturbed state of France. The people of Paris are as eager for news from the departments as they were for bulletins from the army—the greatest inquietude prevails in the ministerial departments—much is expected from the national guard, but in every legion only particular citizens, who it is believed, may be depended on, are entrusted with ammunition. At Vincennes during the night, libels against government are slipped under the house doors.

From Paris, May 18. "The intelligent part of the community is dissatisfied with the policy the ministers are laboring to give to the conspiracy. They do not believe it is the ebullition of a few obscure individuals—but the result of a deep laid plan whose ramifications are immense, and whose secret instigators are to be sought after in the accredited agents of government, nay in the centre of the palace itself—it is the natural offspring of that mistaken policy, which endeavors to conciliate the heterogeneous elements of the revolution, with the pure friends of royalty. I will not conceal from you, that the voyage of Eugene Beauharnois to Constance, has been viewed with just suspicion—that Marshal McDonald does not disguise various causes of personal dissatisfaction, especially as the officers who aided him in the dissolution of the army of the Loire, are not employed, although he promised them preferment under sanction of the government, and I believe the war department, which was certainly held forth as an inducement for his exertions on that perilous occasion, though now perhaps beyond his hopes, is not effaced from his memory. The ultra royalists publicly proclaim that they have directed a view hostile to the establishment of the Bourbons, the passions of all parties, by flattering each with the notion that the object of the present movement is in favor of his peculiar views by promising to the Orleansists, the Duc d'Orleans, to the republicans, a republic to the young regime of Maria Louisa and the others Napoleon; they say, who have planned all this are Talleyrands of the day, many employed near the person of the king, holding high and confidential offices, against whom material proof would be difficult to be found, but also are ready judged by men skillful in political speculations."

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated May 8. "The following are the details in the ministerial circles, concerning the conspiracy, which has just been discovered in Paris; there can be little doubt of their authenticity."

"Some of the agents of the military police, forming part of the nocturnal patrols, had remarked an individual, apparently of the inferior class, returning to his house in the Rue de la Harpe, at 4 o'clock in the morning. He was traced at 9 o'clock in the evening to an obscure hotel in the Rue de la Rochechouart, where he regularly passed the night. He was seized at the end of a fortnight, as well as all the persons assembled there. The greater part were disarmed officers; men already signaled by the police. Their examination led to further discoveries; a press and several seditious proclamations were seized, rather, I am informed, tending to subvert the present government, than in favor of the usurper or any other pretender. It is asserted that the apprehension of Benoit, Maret's secretary in Switzerland, and of the chevalier St. Agnon, have thrown new and unexpected light on the subject."

"This is now believed to be a subordinate ramification of a deep-laid plan which embraces in its action Fouché at Dresden, Carnot at Warsaw, Evreman in the Netherlands, and Soult at Dusseldorf. Considerable sums of money have been already secured, and as the affair will shortly be examined by a court of justice, the public anxiety will soon be dissipated."

M. Maron and Clout, formerly aides de camp to Marshal Ney, have been apprehended at Nismes. The motives of this measure have no connexion with the affair I have just related. It is believed the gentlemen are acting under an entirely different influence."

The following very singular occurrence is asserted to have taken place at Amiens.—A person having sounded the political sentiments of the attorney general of that dis-

trict, the latter, anxious to discover what secret project there might be on foot, pretended to acquiesce in the sentiments of his companion, & at length consented to accompany him blindfold to a meeting where those projects were to be developed. He was accordingly led by his conductor through many turnings and windings, but (as he strongly suspected) without ever being taken out of the town of Amiens. At length his eyes were unbound, and he found himself in the midst of a number of persons, many of whom he well knew. They first swore secrecy, and then exposed to him their plan, the ultimate object of which was, that with which the revolution first began—namely, a change of dynasty, by the elevation of the branch of Orleans to the throne. After having, as they thought, fully enlightened him in this scheme, he was driven home with the same caution as he was brought to the meeting; but the first use he made of his liberty was to inform the prefect, and through him the government, of what had happened. Orders were in consequence issued for apprehending all the conspirators that were known to this gentleman, and for instituting a strict search after the rest."

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR. From the Virgin Islands Courier, received at the office of the Freeman's Journal. TORTOLA, MAY 27.

First Bulletin of the emancipating army of Venezuela.

The expedition from Aux Cayes, planned by the Captain General Bolivar, and under the command of Admiral Louis Brion, sailed on the 31st March from that port.

After a very favorable voyage they made the Islands Pertuis on the 1st May, and the Heights of Marguerita the day after, when a topsail schooner and a brig were descried, whereupon the admiral ordered the squadron, for the purpose of detaching those vessels from the shore, and to ascertain from whence they sailed, to pursue them; this being effected, the line of battle was formed and the national flag followed the mainmast. The Commandant named the brig and schooner, the latter being a better sailer hauled her wind, when the schooners General Marino, Jupiter and Concejó chased her, the other vessels following the Admiral in chase of the brig. At 11 the schooner Conception attacked the brig on the larboard side and the Commandant co-operated on the starboard, the brig making a vigorous defence with great guns and musketry; in a very short time she was dismantled, but continued to resist with great tenaciousness. At this moment the admiral being wounded, the captain Renato Beluch took the command of the Commandant and of the squadron. That vessel thereupon, under a dreadful fire, boarded the enemy, who unavailingly endeavored to repulse us, but our valiant sailors having taken possession of the quarter deck, obliged the enemy to retire to the hold, and struck the Spanish flag. The captain was found dead in the cabin, having received a shot through the head, as were also the lieutenant and surgeon; on the decks and in the hold there were 42 killed and 31 wounded, besides a number who jumped overboard and were drowned. The brig is a man of war, called the Intrepido, of fourteen 8 pounders, among which were six brass culverins, and she had on board 110 men, her commander was lieutenant of the Iglesia frigate.

At 5 P. M. after exchanging a few broadsides, the schooner struck her colors to the General Marino just as the latter was in the act of boarding her; the captain was badly wounded, and we found 16 of the men killed and wounded. She is a king's schooner, called the Rita, mounting one 1ng 18 on a swivel, two 24 pound canonades, and 2 double fortified 18 pounders, with a crew of 90 men, her commander was second lieutenant of the frigate Mateo Campo.

On our side there were only on board the Commandant 7 killed and 8 wounded, among the former was that brave officer Barthelemy. The General Marino had two men slightly wounded.

The admiral, and captain Beluch conducted themselves in this day's battle with all that bravery and ability which were justly to be expected from their judgement and valor, and the captain general, highly satisfied therewith, has raised the former to the rank of admiral, and the latter to that of captain. The officers and the crews engaged in the actions, acquitted themselves in a most satisfactory manner, and the remainder regretted their not having met with any enemy to combat with.

The events of this day have terminated the blockade of the north side of this island, the only forces which supported it having fallen into our hands, which would have been the case with as many as might have attempted to oppose us.

Head-Quarters, North City of Marguerita, May 3, 1816.

SANTIAGO MARINO, Major General.

The second Bulletin of the emancipating Army of Venezuela.

Gives an account of the flattering reception of the squadron met with at the North City, and of the visit paid them by Gen. Arismendi. It also states that the royalists evacuated the place on the 24 inst, with much precipitation, that they left their arms and provisions, and our warriors occupied all their posts on the 3d, without firing a musket. The city of Assumption presents a melancholy spectacle of desolation; the royalists

have not left one stone above another, every building has been consumed by fire.

On the 6th, the independent squadron commenced the blockade of Pamplona.—The enemy were fortifying themselves, but would soon have to choose the alternative of submitting or perishing.

H. Q. North City of Marguerita, May 8th, 1816.

SANTIAGO MARINO, Major General.

From the Susquehanna Democrat. COUNTERFEITERS.

On Sunday morning last, two men were arrested at Pottstown, in this county, for passing counterfeit money. One of them, calling himself JAMES C. PORTER, is about 5 feet high, rather slender, light blue eyes, hair sandy and inclined to curl, speaks rather slow and with stammered correctness—his countenance is florid and of a serious cast; wears a snuff colored coat and pantaloons, and in all respects has a genteel appearance. It is supposed his real name is Page, and that he belongs to Yeomert.

The other calling himself JAMES SEYMOUR, about 6 feet 7 inches high, stoutly built, his eyes blue, with a sly lowering look, dark hair, clothes dark and apparently fine horsepun. Their ages from appearance, we should judge to be somewhere between 26 and 30.

It has been ascertained that they have passed in this county near 150 dollars in Counterfeit Bills on the Banks of North America, Pennsylvania and New Brunswick, viz. A \$50 bill on the Bank of Pennsylvania, four 20's on the Bank of North America, two 3's on the New Brunswick Bank, and one on the New York Bank.

James C. Porter, alias Page, answers to the description of David Lewis, who escaped from the jail in Bedford county—James Seymour is supposed to be the man mentioned in the Bedford papers, as calling himself James Smith. From every circumstance which has come to our knowledge we have no hesitation in believing that these fellows are old offenders and that they are pretty expert hands at their nefarious business. If the officers of the Alleghany Bank of Pennsylvania, or any other person, can give any information which tend to convict them, it is requested that they will do so. The Banks whose notes have been forged, also should take measures to ensure their punishment.

More Counterfeiters.—A gentleman from Easton informs us, that two men passing through Northampton under the "style and title" of pedlars, passed some counterfeit money. They were taken, mounted on their own cart, and drove towards Easton. Just at dusk they became very thirsty and prevailed on one of the attendants to go to a house a little way from the road for some water. Their hands being tied behind them, they got back to back—one succeeded in loosening the other, when the ungrateful rascal, instead of waiting to free his companion, took leg bail, and fled into the woods. He was, however, taken in a day or two, and both are safely lodged in gaol. About 500 dollars in counterfeit bills were found upon them.

Still more.—From Wilkesbarre we learn that two very well dressed young gentlemen, on their way, as they said, from Pittsburg to Albany, passed through there. At the ferry twenty miles below the town they bought a horse of a German, and as he preferred Philadelphia money they not only paid for the horse in bills of the city banks, but obligingly exchanged about forty dollars with him. Before he long, however, the cheat was detected, the gentlemen were pursued and taken ten miles above Wilkesbarre. They thought it extremely rude to treat travellers so unmanly, but were nevertheless taken to town; stopping at the tavern one of them dismounted—the other put spurs to his horse and gave them a merry race. John Gilpin never attracted more attention, "stop him! catch him! there he goes!" The whole village was in an uproar. In an instant every scholar in the academy without waiting for "by your leave master," was in the street. As he passed down main street, turning out for nobody, two or three attempted to arrest his progress "by trying what virtue there was in stone"—but the "young sance box," pushed in for the woods. Every body went in pursuit, and after about an hour's chase the fellow was secured and brought before Justice Dyer, who, to accommodate the people, adjourned the examination to the court house, and both were committed for trial.

ALEXANDRIA, JULY 10.

Justice Hoffman decided on Monday last that all the stockholders of unincorporated banks were partners, bound jointly and severally to pay all such paper as might be issued by the company or representatives of such company. This was a case wherein Alexander Sangster was plaintiff and certain stockholders of the Merchants' Bank defendants. Yesterday the plaintiff was put upon defence before the same court, as a director and stockholder of the Real Estate Bank, and confessed judgment. This appears to be one of Mr. Jefferson's unprofitable contests, "trying who can do each other the most harm."

RICHMOND, JULY 6. CALL OF THE LEGISLATURE.

We understand, that the Executive Council have agitated the question, whether they should make an extraordinary call of the Legislature, before the 15th of November next—the day, on which the last Legislature was called to the banks to resume specie payments. Some queries have been addressed by the

Executive to the Banks—to which, an answer has been returned.

The question was taken on Tuesday last, when the Executive Council decided against a call of the Legislature, by a Majority, it is currently reported, of 5 to 3.

The following succession of events deserves to be noted:—On the 15th November, the summary process is given to the creditors against the Virginia Banks.—On the 1st Monday of December, the General Assembly of Virginia meets.—On the 1st Monday of January, the 2nd instalment is due on the United States Bank—viz. ten dollars in specie, on each share.—On the 20th February, no Bank Notes will be receivable for United States taxes, but such as are convertible into specie.

NORFOLK, JULY 8. SPECIE PAYMENTS.

With no little surprise we learn that the Executive Council have decided not to call the Legislature together at an earlier period than usual: the act of the last assembly, requiring the banks to resume specie payments, on the 15th of November next, will therefore go into operation, and the banks will be left to prepare themselves for an event which threatens their very existence. In doing this they must necessarily involve the mercantile interests of the State in lasting difficulties; the incompetency of their customers to pay, will increase with the increasing demands of the banks; for the notes of the banks with which these demands must be paid, will in a short time cease to circulate, inasmuch as they will be treated up with a view to obtain specie for them. Hence, while the debtors to the bank will sooner or later be compelled to stop payment, the banks themselves will not attain their object.—Their specie, will in defiance of every caution be taken from their vaults to assist in forming the capital of the national bank, or be otherwise disposed of without benefitting the State. We earnestly hope for a more favorable result from this decision of the Council than the utter ruin of the commercial interests of the state, but we must say the prospect does not give the least encouragement to such a hope.—Herald.

The circumstance attending this death, is detailed by His Excellency the Governor on 17th, are as follows.—The deceased and three or four others, with their waggons and teams, stopped at the Cherokee village on Rock creek, to feed; one of the party went to an Indian cabin to get fire, and was there abusively driven by an Indian called Goodwoman, another Indian present gave notice to the white man, who set off on his return to the waggons, and was followed by Goodwoman, who was intoxicated and who on approaching threw his knife, and struck the white man on the elbow without injury. On his calling the other waggons to his relief, some other Indians took Goodwoman away, who, after a short time, returned, and after much abuse, attempted to stab young Davis, who avoided him.—He then attempted to get hold of an axe but was prevented, and again tried to stab Davis with his knife, who continued to avoid him, until one of the whites called out "defend yourself." Davis then took a latchet, and on Goodwoman's again approaching him with his knife, struck him on the neck and wounded him mortally. Three other Indians (two armed with rifles) shortly after came to the camp, took young Davis to where the wounded Indian lay, and tied him (so to light, says one of the affidavits, that his hands turned black) and there detained him until Goodwoman died, when they shot Davis dead on the spot. Means have been taken, we are informed, to apprehend and bring to trial the offenders.

New York, July 8. Extract of a letter, dated Bangor, (Dist. of Maine) June 28, 1816.

"Last evening, about sun-set, an Indian, belonging to the Penobscot tribe, murdered a tavern-keeper, belonging to this town; the circumstances are as follows:—

"Two Indians, in company, had been loitering about the inn a considerable time; were rather noisy but not much intoxicated. When the family were about to take supper, Mr. Knight, the unfortunate victim, ordered the Indians to be gone, they moved towards the door, and Mr. K. followed to see them out; when one of them turned, and struck at Mr. K. who kicked the Indian, when a scuffle ensued, out side the door. Mr. K. was in the act of retreating into the house, when one of the Indians overtook him, and buried his knife into his body. It entered his back on the left side, and penetrated quite into the heart—Mr. K. fell and immediately expired. The Indians fled to their canoe, and attempted to escape, but fortunately were overtaken, and are now in custody. Mr. Knight was a young man of respectability; had been married but a short time, and his wife was a witness of the horrid scene."

BALTIMORE, JULY 10. We stated in the Gazette of Monday, the arrival of Christopher Hughes, Jun. esq. the commissioner, sent on behalf of our government to Cartagena to apply for the release of a number of American citizens detained there in prison, and for a restoration of their property. In the first branch of his mission, as has already been stated, Mr. Hughes succeeded; all the Americans in confinement were immediately released and delivered up on his application. In the other subject of his mission, we learn with regret, he was wholly unsuccessful. The Spanish government refused to restore any of the property.

We are also assured that the accounts received here of the cruelties exercised upon our countrymen whilst in confinement, fall short of the truth; the most deliberate barbarities were practised on them.

It will be as highly gratifying to every American to know, as the circumstance is honorable to Mr. Hughes, that whilst employed in obtaining the release of his own countrymen from a confinement where they had experienced so much cruelty, he was not unkindly of the unfortunate condition of others similarly situated. At this request, the Spanish government released a number from prison, and sent on board the Macedonian, ten English and several French prisoners confined at St. Martha. The Englishmen were put on board a British vessel, the Frenchmen came in the Macedonian to the United States. [Fed. Gaz.]

THE REPOSITORY. WEDNESDAY, JULY 17.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS. It would appear by the last dates from Paris, &c. that a part of the French nation was yet much given to "twisting and turning"—and if the turmoil was to the extent reported, it does not argue that the reign of the Bourbons is either popular, happy, or consolidated. We must not suppose that the French papers are now allowed to publish the whole and nothing but the truth; nor are we to presume that the latter writers afford impartial and correct accounts—but we must use our discrimination, and after making due allowances for the silence and motives or coloring of the former, and the situation, the overwings and crudities of the latter—make up an opinion as well as such incongruous materials will permit.

The late reports of a misunderstanding between the Courts of St. Petersburg and London—and that the British government was negotiating for the removal of Bonaparte to England, have vanished like air, thin air.

TO FARMERS. It is acknowledged on all hands, that the first crop of grass has been very light; perhaps not more than half the usual quantity. To make up for this deficiency, it is recommended to farmers to plough down as much ground as convenient as soon as possible, and to sow it broadcast with oats and Indian corn. These will be fit to cut about the 20th September, when the saccharine juices of the corn blade and stock, together with the tender straw of the oats, will make a fodder equal to the best hay;—try and be convinced.

Death Warrant.—On Tuesday the Sheriff of the county of Philadelphia, received the death warrant of Richard Smith, convicted of the murder of captain Carson. He is to be executed on the 10th of August, between the hours of ten and two. Aurora.

FOR SALE, FRESH MILCH COWS, with young calves, if immediate application be made to RICHARD MSHERRY, Lee Town July 17.

FOR SALE, An elegant Gigg and Harness. ALSO, A healthy Negro Girl, well acquainted with housework. Enquire of the Printer, July 17.

Ten Dollars Reward. STRAYED from the subscriber, living about four miles from Hagers-town, & about one mile from Gen. Ringgold's, on Wednesday the 29th ult. a BLACK MARE COLT, two years old this spring, with a snip, a large swiftness, one of her hind feet white. The above reward and reasonable charges will be paid to any person who will return said stray, or give information to the subscriber, where she can be found. ISAAC ROWLAND, June 3, 1816.

CAUTION. THE subscriber hereby cautions the public against hunting or ranging through his land, or entering his farm on any pretence whatsoever, as he is determined to prosecute every person who may be found trespassing as aforesaid, without discrimination. BENJAMIN BEELER, Mills Grove, July 10.

Bank, Charlestown. The Stock-holders in this Institution, are hereby notified, that the time for which the present Directors, were chosen to serve, will expire on the 31st inst. they are therefore particularly requested to meet at the Bank on the first day of August next, at 10 o'clock, to regulate the future proceeding of the Company. Wm. BROWN, Cashier. July 10.

Wash. Nat. Reg. Jesuits.—The order of Jesuits was founded at Rome in the year 1540, by Pope Paul 3d, in the reign of the eighth Henry of England, and their number limited to 60. During his pontificate the celebrated council of Trent assembled, and Henry was excommunicated. The limitation of the number of Jesuits to 60 did not long continue. Their numbers in 1608 were 10,581; in 1679, 17,655; in 1709, 19,928. In 1717 they had 714 colleges and other establishments, more than 200 missions, 161 seminaries, and 19,376 members, including 10,056 priests. The affairs of the order were conducted by one general, 37 provincials, 350 priors, and other officers. After having been for some years abolished, the order was restored in 1815, by the present monarch of Spain, Ferdinand the VIII, who at the same time, and in the same pious spirit, re-established the office of the holy institution. Aurora.

Anecdote.—A sportsman returning from a fox chase, stopped at a farm-house to get something to drink. The peasant's daughter was standing in the door, and the following dialogue ensued: Sportsman—Please to let me have a glass of ale, miss. Girl—Got none, sir. Sportsman—Let me have some beer then. Girl—Got none, sir. Sportsman—Well give me a drink of water. Girl—Got none, sir. Sportsman—Got no water! Why how do you do? Girl—Very well, I thank ye, sir, how do you do yourself.

DIED. At Beaufort, in S. C. on the 30th ult. the Hon. PAUL HAMILTON, late Secretary of the Navy of the United States. Let us respect the memory of this truly honorable and estimable man. He has departed from a world for which his open-hearted benevolence and warm-hearted disposition almost unfitted him. At Major Wm Gholson's in Brunswick county, (Va) on Thursday last, of a lingering disease, Hon. THOMAS GHOLSON, a Representative in Congress from the State of Virginia; as upright a politician, and as righteous a man, perhaps, as ever has filled a place in this sublunary scene. Nat. Intel.

WANTED. A young man to attend in a store, one who is capable of doing business, and well recommended—no other need apply.—Inquire of the printer, or a note addressed to A. D. will be attended to immediately. Charlesstown July 17.

JOYS OF SCOLDING.

Some women take delight in dress, and some in cards take pleasure, while others place their happiness in hearing words of treasore, in private some delight in kissing, their hidden charms unfolding, but they mistake their sovereign bliss, There's no such joy as scolding.

Each morning as I open my eyes, I soon dispense all silence, Before my neighbours can arise, They hear my clack a mile hence; When at the board I take my seat, There's one continued riot, I eat, I scold, I scold, I eat, My clack is never quiet.

Ere's night when ere I go to bed, I always fall a weeping, For silence is the thing I dread, I cannot scold when sleeping, For then my pains to mitigate, And drive away all sorrow, Although to night may be too late, I'll pay them off to-morrow.

LIST OF LETTERS

In the Post Office, Charles-Town, Va. on the 30th June, 1816.

A. Isaac Astor, Benjamin Allen, Jun. John Agar, Heckiah Allison. B. John Briscoe, 2; John Brown, Samuel Berry, Nancy Buckmaster, Thomas N. Bell, J. Brasher, Mary Blue, Lydia Alexander, Benjamin Beiler, Charles M. Butler, Hannah Brown, William Blackburn, James Burr, George Butcher, Isaac Buyers, John Buckmaster, 2; Fanny C. Brown.

C. Commandant 55th Regiment, Juliet Collins, 3; Thomas Cockrell, 2; William P. Craghill, Shepherd Church, Mary Crayton, Michael Clark, Samuel J. Cramer, Jesse Cleveland, John Combs, John Clapper, John Carline & Co. D. Aquila Davis, Richard Duffield, 2; John Dailey, Benj. Davenport, James Doors, Achsah Davis, Joseph Deleplane, 2; William Deleya, William Dilworth, Mason B. Dodd, 2; Philip Doddridge.

E. Susan Eversole. F. Robert Fulton, James Ferguson, Benj. Forman. G. John Griggs, Thomas H. Grady, Ann Grubb, Thomas Griggs, Mr. Griffith, John Griffie, Elizabeth Grantham, William Groce, Daniel Griffith. H. Arthur Harris, 2; George Holmes, John Hinkle, Thomas Hammond, James Hyat, Daniel Haines, Jeremiah Hanes, George Haines, Nancy Hoke, Fanny C. Hite, Samuel Homold, Agnes Huston, Charles Hembold, George Hagle, Maria Heath, Andrew Hyat, Samuel Hinkle.

I. Henry Ister. J. Judith Jefferson, Stephen Jonson, Henry Jones. K. Sire Merchant Krongen. L. Robert C. Lee, 4; John Lock, Harriet Loundes, Mr. Leavright, George Lay, William Lee, James Lock, Frederick Loader. M. John Marshall, Joseph M. Cartney, 3; Thomas Melvin, D. Murphy, Nancy Mercer, James M. Cundy, Jesse Marnaduke, William M. Kinley, Elmer Miller, Bealton Melon, Hironie M. Carty, Agostus Moore, Bennett Morrell, Nelly Miller, Daniel Muselman, Angeline Magill, Henry Miller.

N. Thomas Newton, Caleb Needham, Elizabeth Nicholson. O. Humphrey Oglevie, David Oglevie, 2; John Ogdon. P. William Painter, Jacob Painter, Robert Pratt or Jacob Warts, Fernon Price. R. Harriet Riley, Th. Robinson, Andrew Russell, Isaac Rogers, Geo. Reynolds, W. Riley. S. Benjamin Sibbins, Alexr. Strath, Geo. Shadloun, Susan Seecany, James Somerville, William Z. Sinclair, 3; Elizabeth Studt, Smith Slaughter, 2; John Steward, Robert Stemmans, Rebecca Swaney, Mrs. Stanhope, Nancy Spangler, Captain Strother, Phillippa Strider, Hugh Sitwell, Benjamin Sainsbury. T. Hannah Tucker, Henry Tenar.

U. James Verdier, Ann Vestal, Wm. Vestal. V. James Wilson, 2; Robert Wilson, Jacob Warts, Robert Waters, Samuel Williams, J. Wood, Benj. Wilson, Mathew Whiting, Robert S. Wilson, Robert Washington, Beverly Whiting, John Wallis, Francis Whiting, Samuel Washington, Richard Williams, Elizabeth Willis. Y. Robert L. Young, Mr. Young. Z. Jacob Zompra.

HUMPHREY KEYES, P. M.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I will attend in person or by deputy, at the Court House in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va. on the 29th day of July next; at James' tavern in Shepherd's Town on the 30th day of July next; at the Court House in Martinsburg, on the 31st day of July next; at Bath, (Warm Springs) on the 2nd of August next; at the Court House in Winchester, on the 5th day of August next; at Green's tavern, Pughtown, on the 6th day of August next; at Front Royal (Mrs. Hickman's) on the 8th day of August next; for the purpose of receiving any information that may be furnished as to the changes which may have taken place in the assessable property of individuals since the last assessment made under the act of January 9th, 1815, and previous to the 1st of June, 1816, which information must be given in writing under the signature of the person whose tax may be affected thereby. These changes extend to

1. Assessable property omitted to be assessed at the preceding assessment, property that has ceased to be exempted from assessment, such as property belonging to the U. States, or a state, or otherwise exempted, which on its transfer becomes assessable. All such property is now to be assessed. But no alteration to be made in the previous valuation of any real estate in virtue of any improvement thereon.

2. Transfer of Real Estate and Slaves, according to which an abatement in the enumerations and valuations of the persons transferring them will be made, and a corresponding increase in the enumerations and the valuations of the person to whom the transfer may be made.

3. Changes of residents and non-residents. These changes will merely require a transfer from the lists of residents, to that of non-residents, or vice versa, as the case may be, of the property in the ownership or agency of which such a change has occurred.

4. The burning or destruction of houses or other fixed improvements, of Real Estate, for which an abatement equal to the injury arising from these causes is to be made.

5. The exemption of property that has ceased to be assessable for which also an abatement equal to its value is to be made.

6. Slaves that have been born, or have died, or have runaway or have otherwise become useless since the preceding assessment. In these cases changes in the preceding valuations are only to be made, where the tax chargeable to any person for Slaves would be diminished by the valuation on the 1st day of June of all those [excepting such as have been obtained by transfer] then owned by such person, & the reduction in the valuation in such event is to be equal to the difference between the valuation of those owned at the preceding assessment and the existing value of those owned the 1st of June, 1816, and an abatement equal to such reduction to be made.

The whole of these changes are to be relative to the 1st day of June, and in all of them the rates of the valuations made under the act of January 9th, 1815, are, as near as may be, to be maintained, excepting in two cases,—one where a partial alienation of real estate shall occur, in which case, as the tax is fixed generally by the preceding assessment, it is to be apportioned among the several parts, according to their respective values on the 1st of June, the proportional value according to the preceding valuation, at that time of the part alienated, and of the remainder of the property should be stated; the other respecting Slaves other than such as are transferred within the same collection district) which are to be valued according to their existing value, and slaves that have been born, or have died, or have runaway, or have otherwise become useless since the preceding assessment, in which case the course above stated is to be pursued.

Any person becoming the owner of a Slave by transfer to him from a collection district, other than that in which he resides, it is required, under the penalty of 10 dollars, to render as aforesaid a statement specifying the age and sex of such slave, who is to be valued according to his or her existing value.

In all cases in which such information of a change in the assessable property of any person, according to the preceding assessment, shall not be so received, such person and property will continue liable to the whole tax chargeable thereon agreeably to that assessment.

Notice is further hereby given, THAT I will attend in person or by deputy, at the Court House Charlestown, on Monday 12th August next; at the Court-House Martinsburg, on the 14th of August next; at the Court-House Winchester, on the 15th of August next; for the purpose of receiving any appeals that may be made in writing, as to the revised enumerations, and valuations made in virtue of such changes, which will be open to the inspection of any person who may apply to inspect the same, and a statement of which will be previously made and delivered to each person affected thereby, or be put in the Mail, addressed to him or her and directed to the Post Office nearest to the abode of such person, agreeably to my best information, except in the case of persons not residing in this Collection District.

In the statement furnished by individuals, it will be necessary to specify with precision the property of an individual as it existed at the time of the preceding assessment,—the assessable property omitted then to be assessed, and its value, the transfers of real

estate and slaves (stating the names and residence of the persons to whom transferred), and their value,—the changes of residence, and non-residents with their names and residence and the value of the property, the burning or destruction of houses or other fixed improvements of real estate, with their value—property that has become exempted from taxation and its value, stating the ground on which the exemption is claimed and the state laws by which it is permanent or specially exempted—and where an abatement is claimed for slaves that have died, or runaway, or have otherwise become useless since the preceding assessment, the statement must give a list of all the slaves with their sex and ages (excepting those obtained by transfer) owned by the individual, valued according to their value on the 1st of June 1816, which value must be less than that of the valuation of his slaves at the preceding assessment to entitle him to an abatement. In all these cases there must be such a specification and description of the property as it stands on the first day of June 1816, and as it stood at the preceding assessment as will enable the principal assessor to make proper deductions in cases where they may be rightfully claimed, and proper charges where they are incurred.

To aid in attaining this precision, the following form is annexed, being that required in the original assessment, and which, as near as may be, may serve as a model in drawing out the statements now required from individuals.

DAVID RIDGWAY, Principal Assessor for the 9th District Virginia.

June 29, 1816. List of lands, lots of ground, with their improvements, dwelling houses, and slaves, owned by A. B. on the first of June, 1816, lying and being within the 9th district of Virginia, viz.—One Farm (here insert its description, specifying the water course, on which it is situated, noting the adjoining proprietors, or otherwise stating particulars by which it may be known and distinguished) containing (here insert in words at length the number of) acres, having thereon, one dwelling house of wood of two stories, 40 feet in length and 30 feet in depth, two barns of wood, one grist mill, describing the same and any other improvements the farm may contain.

Valued at Dollars. One dwelling house in the town of (here insert the town, the streets, and the materials of which built, the number of stories, the length and depth of the buildings or offices attached, and particularizing the extent of a lot on which it stands.) Valued at dollars.

Two unimproved lots in the said town (here insert the street on which situated, in square feet, perches or acres.) Valued at dollars. Ten slaves of the following Description:— Males—1 above 50 years of age; 4 between 12 & 50 years; 2 under 12 years; Females—2 between 12 & 50 years; 1 under 12 years; Valued at dollars.

Total Dollars.

Forty Dollars Reward. RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Jefferson County, Va. on the 27th of last month, NEGRO JOHN, about 40 years of age, of a dark complexion, and has rather a sullen countenance, has a scar on the hind part of his head, occasioned by a burn or scald, and a knot or wen on one of his hands, but not recollected which—had on when he went away, homemade clothes, but may have changed them since. Twenty Dollars will be given if he is taken within the county and brought to me, or 40 Dollars if taken without the county & lodged in any jail so I can get him again.

JOHN BRISCOE, Senr. Pied Mont, July 3.

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 money, 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.

Last Notice. THOSE who made purchases at the sale of the property of Ann Eversole, dec'd—also, the purchasers at the sale of the property of Giles Cook, jun. dec'd, will please take notice, that their notes became due on the first of April, and if not paid by the 10th of August, suits will be brought to August Court.

JOHN ABELL. JAMES WALKER. Avon Mills, May 22

THE SUBSCRIBER

Inform the public that he has opened a house of public entertainment in Charles-Town, Jefferson county, Virginia, at the old and noted stand, formerly owned and kept by Thomas Flagg, on the main street, at the sign of

WILKINSON'S INN.

He is plentifully supplied with all necessaries for the comfortable accommodation of those who may patronise him.

THOMAS WILKINSON, July 3.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Harper's Ferry, June 30, 1816.

A. Jacob Astot, Mr. Sarah Abel, James Allen. B. John Boteler, Clemons Bateman, C. Peter Crane, Jesse Carney, 2, David Coons, John Cassidy. D. Valentine Durst, 2; Jacob Dery, Benjamin Downs. E. William Engle, John Ecard, Susan Eversole. F. Mrs. Barbary Filpot. G. Mrs. Mary Garrett, James Graham. H. Barton Hackney, John Henkle, Jones Heath, Elizabeth Hall, Joseph Heath, 2; John Humphreys, Joshua Hall, Mrs. Anna B. Hinkle, Miss Matilda Hinkle, Levi Hall. J. Mrs. Ellenor K. Johnson. K. Mrs. Isaac Keyes, Christian Krep. L. George Little. M. John Melvin, Sophia Martin, Benjamin Mary, Henry Miller. N. John Neer, Conrad Neer. P. Valentine Percell. R. James Riley, Wm. Reed, Miss Terrisa Riley, Elizabeth Riley, John Reynolds, John Russell, James Russell, 2; Miss Susan Riley. S. Philip Strider, Henry Strider, Peter Somsell, Ezekiel Stipes, Jonathan Smith, Noble Smith, Solomon Sicker. T. Robert Whitte, 3; Caleb Warfield. R. HUMPHREYS, P. M.

ESTRAY. CAME to my farm about the 1st of May, a small Iron Gray MARE, about 3 years old, and shod before.—The owner is requested to come and prove property, and take her away. S. SLAUGHTER. July 3.

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, selected 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, Len, 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, Lower Handkerchiefs, Italian and Canton Crapes of various colours, Laventines, Satins, and Double Florences, 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, Towild Baggings, Tickenburg, Home-made Linen, Plated Bridle Bits and Stirrup Irons, A large assortment of Saddlery, China, Glass and Queen's Ware, Cheap Groceries and Liquors, Hardware and Cutlery, Waldron's double prime Cradling and Grass Sicyles, Long's Sicyles, &c. &c. &c.

Wool Carding Machine. THE subscriber respectfully informs his former customers and the public generally, that his WOOL CARDING MACHINES at Mr. Beecher's Pulling 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

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion, and when not particularly directed to the contrary, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

All communications to the Editor must be post paid.

INDIAN CIVILIZATION.

[FROM THE AMERICAN.]

A late letter from Return J. Meigs, esq. (who has long resided in the Cherokee country,) says:

"In the year 1809, I had a census taken of the number of the Cherokee nation, which amounted to 12,257—the number of males and females were nearly equal—they have considerably increased since that period, so that, including a colony of Cherokees, who went to settle on the river Arkansas, their number is about 15,000 souls; those who emigrated to Arkansas, as well as those on their ancient grounds, have made considerable advances in acquiring the useful arts, particularly in the manufacture of cotton and woollen cloth. They raise the cotton, and the indigo for dyeing their yarn, most of their looms are made by themselves, they have more than 500 ploughs; this greatly increases the tillage of their lands; they have large stocks of black cattle and horses, swine, and some sheep; they have poultry in plenty; and having now an abundance of the necessaries of life, their population proportionally increases. By means of some schools, many of their young people read and write. A great part of the men have adopted our modes of dress; and the females, without exception, dress in the habits of the white people. Some of them who are wealthy are richly dressed. They are remarkably neat and clean in their persons—this may be accounted for by their universal practice of bathing in their numerous transparent streams of water which, in almost every direction, run through their country. Men, women and children practice bathing, which certainly contributes to their health. All can swim, and this is often a great convenience, as no river can impede their way in travelling. When the females bathe, they are never exposed; any improper conduct towards them, would be held in detestation by all. Since I have been first in this nation, a young white man solicited the hand of a young Cherokee woman, she refused his offer, and objected, as a principal reason, that he did not, as the Cherokees do, bathe himself in the rivers. A blution with these people was formerly a religious rite. It is not now viewed by them in this light, but is nearly allied to a moral virtue. It is unfortunate for these people that they should be held in contempt by people who, in no respect, are better than they, and have no advantage of them except in the color of the skin—and whether this ought to be so considered, is problematical, for we have seen savages with white skins."

"I have not been an inattentive spectator in viewing these people in various situations; in their forests, in their houses, and in their councils. The progress of their children in their schools has been as great as that of any other children in acquiring the knowledge of letters and figures.

"Nature has given them the finest form—and can we presume that God has withheld from them correspondent intellectual and mental powers of mind? No man who has had public business to transact with them, can have a doubt of the capacity of their minds. Their hospitality in their houses is every where acknowledged by those who acted with them in the late war against the hostile Cherokees. It will be acknowledged, that where hospitality and bravery resides, they are not solitary virtues."

In reply to some vulgar slurs thrown by some writers against the Indians, Mr. Meigs remarks—

"That there are some Indians who are well informed, and of decent handsome manners and deportment, is well known. And as to animal configuration, if there is a difference, it will be found in favor of the Indians—and if a statutory should want models of the human figure, he will find the most perfect among the southern Indian tribes, south of the Ohio river.—There is no occasion to go to Greece or Italy for models for the sculptor; and if propensities have any analogy to configuration, the Indians must have the preference."

"About half of the Cherokee nation are of mixed blood by intermarriages with

white people. Many of them are as white as any of our citizens.

"The Cherokees universally believe in the being of a God—they call him the Great Spirit; they mention him with reverence—with them, his attributes are power and goodness. They never profane the name of God in their own language. They have no size of words that can combine to profane the name of God."

A society has been established in Massachusetts, by some christian philanthropists, to discourage war.—Whatever opinion may be entertained of the utility of this institution, no doubt can exist about the purity of the motives of the respectable individuals who compose it. One of the strongest arguments for war in Europe, a crowded population, cannot be found in this country for a long period of time. The following letters were received by the founder of this society, in answer to an application to the writers for their support of its views. Any letters coming from such eminent men as Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson, must be interesting; but these are highly characteristic. We copy them from the 4th number of "the Friend of Peace," a work published under the auspices of this society.—Aurora

MR. JEFFERSON'S ANSWER.

Monticello, Jan. 16, 1816. Sir—Your letter, bearing date Oct. 18, 1815, came only to hand the day before yesterday, which is mentioned to explain the date of mine. I have to thank you for the pamphlets accompanying it to wit, the Solemn Review, the Friend of Peace, or Special Intervew, and the Friend of Peace, No. 2. The first of these I had received through another channel some months ago. I have not read the two last steadily through, because where one assents to propositions as soon as announced, it is less of time to read the arguments in support of them. These numbers discuss the first branch of the causes of war, that is to say, wars undertaken for the purpose of honor, which you aptly analogize with the act of dwelling betwixt individuals, and reason with justice from the one to the other. Undoubtedly this class of wars is, in the general, what you state them to be, "needless, unjust and inhuman, as well as antichristian."

The second branch of this subject, to wit; wars undertaken on account of wrong done; and which may be likened to the act of robbery in private life, I presume will be treated of in your future numbers. I observe this class mentioned in the Solemn Review, p. 10, and the question asked, "is it common for nations to obtain advantages of wrongs by war?" The answer to this question you will of course draw from history; in the mean time, reason will answer it on grounds of probability, that where the wrong has been done by a weaker nation, the stronger one has generally been able to enforce redress; but where by a stronger nation, redress by war has been neither obtained nor expected by the weaker—on the contrary, the loss has been increased by the expenses of the war, in blood and treasure; yet it may have obtained another object, equally securing it from future wrong. It may have obtained blood and treasure, losses of men, of the wrong he had committed, and thus have made the advantage of that too dear a purchase in future—in this way, the loss by the war may have secured the weaker nation from loss by future wrong.

"The case you state of two boxes, both of whom get a "terrible bruising," is apposite to this; he, of the two who committed the aggression on the other, altho' victor in the scuffle, yet probably finds the aggression not worth the bruising it cost him. To explain this by numbers, it is alleged, that Great Britain took from us, before the late war, near 1000 vessels, and that during the war, we took 1400; that before the war, she seized and made slaves of 6000 of our citizens, and that in the war we killed more than 6000 of her subjects, and caused her to expend such a sum as amounted to 4 or 500 guineas a head for every slave she made. She might have purchased the vessels she took for less than the value of those she lost, and have used the 6000 of her men killed, for the purposes to which she applied ours; have saved her 4 or 500 guineas a head, and obtained a character of justice which is as valuable to a nation as an individual. These considerations, however, are out, inductment to plunder, property, and take men in future on such terms. I neither affirm nor deny the truths material to the question; they are possible, and therefore present a case to your consideration, in a discussion of the general question: Whether any degree of injury can render a course to war expedient? Still less do I propose, to draw to myself any part of this discussion.

Age and its effects both on body and mind, has weaned my attentions from public subjects, and left me unequal to the labors of correspondence, beyond the limits

of my personal concerns. I retire therefore, from the question, with a sincere wish, that your writings may have effect in lessening this greatest of human evils, and that you may retain life and health, to enjoy the contemplation of the happy spectacle, and pray you to be assured of my great respect.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

MR. ADAMS'S ANSWER.

QUINCY, Feb. 6, 1816.

Dear Sir—I have received your kind letter of the 23d of January, and I thank you for the pamphlets enclosed with it. It is very true, as my excellent friend, Mr. Norton, has informed you, that I have read many of your publications with pleasure.

I have also read, almost all the days of my life, the solemn reasonings and pathetic declamations of Erasmus, of Fenelon, of St. Pierre, and many others against war and in favor of peace. My understanding and my heart, accorded with them, at first blush. But, alas! a longer and more extensive experience has convinced me, that wars are as necessary and as inevitable in our system, as hurricanes, earthquakes and volcanoes.

Our beloved country, sir, is surrounded by enemies, of the most dangerous, because the most unprincipled character. Collisions of national interest, of commercial and manufacturing rivalries, are multiplying around us. Instead of discouraging a martial spirit, in my opinion, it ought to be excited.—We have not enough of it to defend us by sea or land.

Universal and perpetual peace appears to be, no more nor less than everlasting passive obedience and non-resistance. The human flock would soon be fleeced and butchered by one or a few.

I cannot therefore, sir, be a subscriber or member of your society.

I do, sir, most humbly supplicate the theologians, the philosophers, and politicians, to let me die in peace—I seek only repose. With the most cordial esteem, however, I am, sir, your friend and servt.

JOHN ADAMS.

FROM THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER. Although much has been said of the remarkable battle of Waterloo, and many anecdotes have been related on the authority of peasant Decester, we think the following connected narrative given by him will still be read with interest.

THE MEMORABLE 18TH OF JUNE.

Narrative of the conduct of Napoleon Bonaparte on the 18th of June, 1815, during and after the battle of Waterloo, taken from the Deposition of John Baptist de Coster, who served as his guide on that day.

J. B. de Coster is aged about 53; he was born in the village of Corbeiloe, near Louvain, and has inhabited Wotton for 33 years; he is 5 feet 10 inches high, and of a robust, florid complexion; he is intelligent, and there is great appearance of truth in the answers he makes to questions put to him; he understands French very well, and expresses his ideas with great facility.

Before the invasion of Napoleon, de Coster occupied a small ale-house (cabaret) with about six acres of land. Upon the approach of the French Army, on the 17th of June, he retired with his family, consisting of his wife and seven children, into the wood of the Abbey d'Avoyers, where he passed the night (Saturday); at six o'clock on Sunday morning he went to church, and from thence to his brother's, who lived at Poncheuon. He met there three French Generals, who inquired of him if he had lived in the country a long time, and if he was well acquainted with the environs.—Upon his answering in the affirmative, one of them sent him to Bonaparte with a letter, and accompanied by a servant.

Bonaparte slept on the 17th of June in a farm called the Caillon, and left it at six next morning. De Coster found him at a farm, named Rossum, where he (Bonaparte) arrived at 8 A. M. and was immediately presented to Bonaparte, who was standing in a room about 20 feet by 16, in the midst of a great number of officers of his staff. Bonaparte asked him, if he was well acquainted with the local situation of the country, and if he would be his guide? De Coster having answered him satisfactorily, Bonaparte told him he would accompany him, adding, "Speak friendly with me, my friend, as if you were with your children."

Rossum farm is near La Belle Alliance. The Emperor remained there till near midday. During this time De Coster was closely watched in the farm yard by one of the Guard, who whilst walking with him, informed him of the force of the French army, and told him, that upon passing the frontiers, they had an army of 150,000 men, of which 40,000 were cavalry, among which were 9000 cuirassiers, 7000 of the New and 8 or 9000 of the Old guard. This soldier praised much the bravery displayed by the English at Quatre Bras. He particularly

admired the sang froid of the Scotch Highlander, who, (says he in his military style) "ne bougheoit que l'on qu'on leur mettoit la bannette du diere."

During this time Bonaparte had De Coster called three different times to obtain information as to the maps of the country, which he constantly consulted. He questioned him chiefly upon the distance of several towns of Brabant from the field of battle, and made him explain those he had seen in his youth. De Coster named fourteen, which appeared to please Bonaparte—he seemed very much satisfied to find that De Coster was Flemish, and that he spoke the language; he advised him above all to give only well authenticated information, and not to answer for things of which he was uncertain, shrugging his shoulders at the same time. He repeated often these instructions, adding, "that if he (Bonaparte) succeeded, his recompense would be an hundred times greater than he could imagine." He dispensed with every particular mark of respect, telling him that instead of taking off his cap, he need only put his hand to his forehead.

At midday Bonaparte went out with his staff, and placed himself upon a bank on the side of the road, which commands a view of the field of battle. Shortly afterwards news arrived that the attack upon the farm and Chateau of Hougomont, which he had commenced at 12 o'clock, was unsuccessful.

At one the battle became general. Bonaparte remained in his first station with his staff still five; he was on foot, and constantly walking backwards and forwards, sometimes with his arms crossed, but chiefly behind his back, with his thumbs in the pocket of a dark colored great coat; he had his eyes fixed upon the battle, and pulled out his watch and sniff box alternately. De Coster, who was on horseback, near him, observed frequently his watch. Bonaparte perceived that De Coster took sniff, and that he had none, gave him several pinches.

When he found that his attempts to force the position of the Chateau of Hougomont had been made in vain, he took a horse, left the farm Rossum at 5 P. M. and riding foremost, halted opposite to De Coster's house, about 100 yards from La Belle Alliance. He remained here until 7. At this moment he by means of a telescope, first perceived the Prussian advance, and communicated it to an aid-de-Camp wio, upon turning his spying glass, saw them also.—Some moments after, an officer came to announce that Bolow's corps approached, Bonaparte replied that he knew it well, and gave orders for his guards to attack the centre of the English army; and riding at full gallop, in advance, placed himself with his staff, in a hollow made by the road, half way between Belle Alliance and Haye Saint. This was his third and last position.

Bonaparte and his suit ran great risks to reach this hollow, a bullet struck the pomel of the saddle of one of his officers with-out touching him or his horse. Bonaparte contented himself by coolly observing "that they must remain in this hollow."

Here there was on each side of the road a battery, and perceiving that one of the cannons did not play well, he dismounted, ascended the height of the road, advanced to the third piece, and rectified the error, whilst the bullets were hissing around him.

Whilst in this position he saw eight battalions of his Old Guard, to whom he had given orders to force the centre of the English army, advancing upon Haye Sainte. Three of these battalions were annihilated in his sight, whilst crossing the road, by the firing from the farm and batteries. Nevertheless the French made themselves masters of the farm, and the Hanoverians who occupied it were obliged to surrender it for want of ammunition.

To support the foot guards (gard a pied) Bonaparte made his horse guards, composed of 8 or 9 regiments; advance; he waited the result of the charge with the greatest anxiety, but he saw the flower of his army destroyed in an instant, whilst ascending the hill upon which Haye Sainte is situated. This was his last trial, for on seeing his Old Guard destroyed, he lost all hope, and on turning to his officers said, "a present est finis, saucous nous." (It is now finished, let us save ourselves.)

It was half past 8 o'clock and without pursuing any steps, or giving any orders, he rode off at full gallop to Genappe. In passing before a battery of 14 guns, he ordered that before they abandoned it to the enemy they should fire 14 rounds.

When he arrived at Genappe, it was half past 6 o'clock, P. M. The only street which forms this village, was so incumbered with caissons and cannon, that it required an entire hour to pass them, alongside the houses; all the inhabitants had forsaken their dwellings; there was no other road to take, because the Russians occupied the left, and there was no other bridge but that of Genappe, by which to pass the river that flowed there.

From Genappe he advanced to Quatre Bras, hastened his pace, always afraid the Prussians would arrive before him; he was