

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IX.]

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1816.

[No. 443.]

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 (but at the option of the Editor) until arrearages are paid. Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. All advertisements sent to the office without having the number of times for which they are to be inserted, designated, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly. All communications to the Editor must be post paid.

POLITICAL.

From Cobbett's Political Register, of May 25.

LANDING OF THE ENGLISH AMBASSADOR IN AMERICA.

JOHN BULL'S AMBASSADOR TO AMERICA was, it would appear, disappointed at the reception he met with on his landing in your country. My authority is the following paragraph, published in our newspapers. "The Narcissus, Captain G. Crofton, arrived at Portsmouth, on Thursday, from Halifax and Bermuda. The Niger, capt. John Jackson, had arrived at Halifax, having landed the Hon. Mr. Bagot, Ambassador to America at Annapolis. Mr. Bagot had no reason to feel flattered with the reception he experienced. It appeared to the officers of the Niger, that the Americans were apprehensive, should they ever suffer their natural curiosity to be gratified at the moment, it might give a degree of credit to the arrival of the English Ambassador; they therefore shut themselves up in their houses. They could not fire a salute as their guns upon the fort were out of order. Eight of the Niger's men deserted from the boat, and no authoritative aid could be obtained to discover their retreat. The Niger, so soon as she had landed all the ambassador's suite, proceeded to the dock, and was there preparing to receive on board Gen. Sir John Sherbrooke, of Quebec, he having been appointed Governor of Upper Canada. She has sailed for the river to be paid off."

What flattering did Mr. Bagot want, I wonder? Did he expect you to run out and prostrate yourselves before him, and lick his hands or his shoes? What! these officers of the Niger? expected, I suppose, that the people of Annapolis were to range themselves in two lines with bare heads for the Hon. Mr. Bagot to walk through? He ought, I suppose, as they thought, to have his way strewn with flowers to the City of Washington, that grand scene of the expectations of Ross and Cockburn. "Behold! indeed! what a salute should the people of Annapolis make upon such an occasion! What cared they for the Hon. Mr. Bagot any more than for another man? And what should they care? I do not believe, however, that they shut themselves up in their houses to avoid him. They are not such Boobies. But it is one of the follies of John Bull's gentlemen, that whenever they go they are surprised if all the world do not run gapping at them, and pulling off hats to them. The people of America care nothing about "great people." If the officers of the Niger had wanted a shouting mob at the feet of Mr. Bagot, they should have taken out a detachment of the British foot-coach-rabbi, and such as those who followed "old Blucher" about. But in order to have effected their purpose in a handsome manner, they should have carried out a dozen ton of strong beer as well as the Rabble. Then Mr. Bagot would have been most cordially welcomed. "Fire a salute!" indeed! What should an American fire a salute for upon such an occasion? The subject of joy was it to America, that an English public envoy had arrived? The silliness of the Niger was it because Mr. Bagot was the son of a Lord that all this piece of work, all this eclat, was to take place? Just as if the Americans had not seen Lords, and Knights and Honourables before! Just as if they had not seen Sir George Prevost, Sir James Yeo, Sir Alexander and Sir John Cochrane, Sir E. Pakenham and the ever memorable Sir William Howe, Sir Henry Clinton, and Lord Cornwallis? SMITH tells a story of the capture of Lord Percy, now Duke of Northumberland, &c. or just after the battle of Lexington. The Yankee soldiers had put his Lordship in prison in a room of what we call a public house, and what you call a tavern, in some country place. The people of the neighborhood who knew nothing of Lords except by hearsay, crowded to the tavern to see the Noble Personage; when a

Wool Carding Machine.

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

A Runaway in Custody.

WAS committed to the jail of Jefferson county on the 22d July last, a Negro man named Henry, about 19 years old, about five feet ten inches high, not very black, big mouth and thick lips. Had on when committed, a green roundabout, light homed pants, old shoes and old wool hat—says he belongs to the estate of Mr. Tuberville, and was hired to Charles L. Love, of Fairfax county, Va. His owner is requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law. JOHN SPANGLER, Jailor, Sept. 4.

New Drug and Medicine Store.

THE subscriber has just received a further supply of fresh Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. which makes his stock on hand very complete. He deems it quite unnecessary to enumerate the long Catalogue of Medicines he has on hand, suffice it to say, he has every article in common use. He has also a variety of other articles, part of which he will enumerate as follows, viz.

- Paints and Dye Stuffs.
- White Lead, Dry and ground in Oil, Spanish Brown ditto.
- Yellow Ochre ditto.
- Red Lead, Black Lead
- Venetian Red
- Patent Yellow, Red Chalk
- Kings Yellow, Cromic Yellow
- Rose Pink, Turp. De. Sienna
- Umber, Crocus Martis
- Litharge, Sugar of Lead,
- White Vitrol, Stone Ochre
- Dutch Pink, Floxer of Emery
- Blue Smalt, Powdered Turmeric
- Vermillion, Drop Lake
- Carmine, Red Coral
- Quick Silver
- Yardgrass, Aquafortis
- Prussian Blue No. 1.
- Ditto No. 2.
- Gum Copal
- Ditto Varnish
- First Quality Black Varnish
- Spirits Turpentine by the Barrel, Gallon, or Bottle
- Logwood, Fustic
- Nicaragua wood
- Brazil Wood
- Ground Red wood
- Copperas, Alum, Indigo
- Madder, Annatto
- Alleppo Galls, Resin Ball

An Assortment of

- Hatters Trimmings
- Bow Strings, Linings,
- Bands, Bindings,
- Morrocco Skins.

Miscellaneous Articles.

- Ladies Dressing Boxes
- Tortoise shell Combs assorted
- First quality Quills
- Ditto Razors in Cases
- Silken Pocket Pens Cases
- Ditto Tooth Picks
- Ditto Bookbinds
- Essence Lemon, Ditto Burganot
- Oiler of Roses, Pomatum
- Tooth Powder, Ditto Brushes
- Windsor Soap, Rose ditto
- Transparent ditto, Wash Balls
- Lip Salve in Boxes
- First Quality Wine Bitters, 2 in bottle
- Shining Liquid Blacking 5
- Gold and Silver Leaf
- Dutch Metal ditto
- First quality Claret 2 bottles
- Philadelphia Porter & Ale in 5
- Best Spanish Cigars
- Chewing Tobacco.

AN ASSORTMENT OF THE

- First quality English Quills.
- And a variety of other articles too tedious to mention, all of which he will sell at the Alexandria prices. His Soda Fountain is now in operation, and a constant supply of Water, of the best quality, will be kept on hand, and may be had at the Fountain from Sun-rise in the morning until nine o'clock in the evening.

ANTHONY R. THORNTON, Winchester, Aug. 7.

Blank Deeds, Appren-

tices, Identities, Constables Warrants, Attachments, Bail Bonds, and Forthcoming Bonds for sale at this Office.

young girl, who was looking through the window at him exclaimed: "What is that a Lord, you? Come away Jimina!"

The people of Annapolis have, I dare say, something else to do than to stare at Lords, and Lords' sons, or at any such people. I'll engage that there were very few of them who knew who Mr. Bagot was, and not one who would shut himself up in his house, for the sake of either avoiding him, or for any other purpose connected with his arrival. But pray, when did the people here give any credit to the arrival of an ambassador?—And especially of an American Ambassador? When did we first salute upon such an occasion? Oh! we are big John Bull's America. This insolence is a little limited as to America. It may do with regard to the poor, crawling, lousy wretches in Spain, Portugal, and Naples, and the other countries that are under the dread of England; but it will not do with regard to America, except indeed as far as it relates to the Cousins of New-England, who perhaps might have been willing to crawl upon their bellies to give way to the arrival of a Lord's son. The best way, upon such occasions, is for the Blue and Buff to hold their tongues. They cannot complain with any effect. I can assure them that John Bull, conceived as he is, is not prepared to add five hundred millions to his debt, and twenty millions a year to his taxes, in order to avenge this pretended slight to the lion. Mr. Bagot will have to pay the amount of Mr. Bagot's slavery and the expenses of his mission, together with that gentleman for life; and that is quite enough for John without a new war on account of the taciturnity of the people of Annapolis. No, not the officers of "the Niger" will not succeed in stirring up strife between the two countries upon this account. The history of the events of the war is still before us. But they must talk; they must send forth paragraphs, and make their angry language heard. What in all the world but uncomprehensible stupidity to do this could have induced them to publish to the world, that "Eight of the Niger's men had deserted from the boat" which landed the Ambassador? This must have been nearly the whole of the boat's crew. Now, what could be the cause of this? These were not present men; the ship was manned with people chosen since the peace. It is well known, indeed, that she lay a good while waiting for men. We never hear of any American seamen deserting. At any rate, why was this fact told to the world? Were they bad men if they were, it is well known, that the best of a crew are generally selected for such services; and what, then, were the rest of the ship's company? And could no better men be enlisted? If they were good men, what could make them leave their boats? Was the temptation so strong? What a country must that be, where such powerful temptations to remain exist? These eight men, it seems, were not discouraged by the cold reception of the Ambassador. They clearly expected a different sort of reception. (Which our seamen had in Spain and Portugal, or any other of the Social Order countries, we never hear of their running away. The land of America seems to be spread over with bird-line; or, else, the people must have love powder to give to our sailors. Be the cause what it may, however, the best way would be, in all such cases, to hold our tongues; for the complaint which the statement of this fact was intended to introduce, was, that "no authoritative aid could be obtained to discover their retreat." This is the fact to the narrative. This was the object principally in view. As if the government or nation of America had in this case, committed an unjustifiable act against us, against England, and against us, against us.

TOASTS.

Our Country.—Whilst in the enjoyment of the blessing which it affords, let us not forget that it was rescued from the tyranny of Britain by the valor of our revolutionary patriots.—We will defend its rights and honor. Yankee Doodle.

The Constitution of the United States.

Averse to all legitimacy that does not recognize the power emanating from the people;—the patriot soldier will ever find in that display of gratitude—against which its principles are unjustly accused of being militant. Hail Columbia.

The memory of the illustrious Washington.

—May the halo that encircles thy glory be the beacon to direct thy grateful countrymen.—Lozan Water.

The memory of our Revolutionary Patriots.

—The country they emancipated is now the only asylum of liberty. Doxey Water.

The President of the U. States.—

The honored magistrate of a peoples' choice. President's march.

The Marquis de La Fayette.—

The friend of America—the associate of Washington. Washington's march.

Major General Brown.—

The patriot and soldier, who, like Washington, left his plough to lead our arms to victory and glory. Brown's March.

And as searching with a warrant, upon what ground was the warrant to be granted?

What was the oath to express? It could not allege, that the man to be searched for had committed any crime against the laws of America; and yet without such allegation, I am very sure that no search warrant could be legally granted by a justice of the peace in America. What do these officers mean, then, by their complaint? There was no legal authority to assist them. Did they want to suspend the settled laws of America? The sailors who had deserted had as good a claim to be protected by law as the Ambassador himself had. Not that they had rights in deserting; for they had voluntarily entered, but the laws of America were not to be suspended for the sake of their being taken back to their duty. A justice of the peace in England has no legal authority to issue a warrant to search for an American deserter, if such a man should ever exist in England. Why, then, should we think of claiming such interposition in America? Are the laws of all countries to give way at our nod? In short, it is impudence and ignorance that suggest the publication of articles like this.—You will, I am sure, stick to your laws. W.M. COBBETT, NEW-YORK, Sept. 21.

MILITARY CELEBRATION OF THE 17th SEPTEMBER, 1814.

In commemoration of the 17th Sept. 1814, the day on which the army of Niagara, under the command of major general Brown, defeated a glorious victory over the British forces in Canada by a sortie from Fort Erie. A national salute was fired from Fort Gibraltar at one o'clock. An humble and fervent prayer or fervent gratitude was offered to the Divine Spirit by the rev. Dr. Jones, chaplain U. S. army, and an eloquent and pertinent oration was delivered in the City Hall, to a crowded audience of patriotic ladies and gentlemen, by Captain Ronayne, U. S. artillery.

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ODE TO THE ISLAND OF ST. HELENA.

BY LORD BYRON.

Peace to thee, isle of the Ocean; Hall to thy breezes and billows! Where, rolling its tides, in perpetual devotion The white waves its plummy surf pillows! Rich shall the chaplet be, history shall weave thee! Whose undying verdure shall bloom on thy brow, When nations that now in obscurity leave thee, To the wand of oblivion alternately bow! Unhapp'd in thy glory—unstain'd in thy fame—The homage of ages shall hallow thy name!

III.

Hygeian breezes shall fan thee, Island of glory resplendent! Pilgrims from nations far distant shall man thee— Tribes, as thy waves independent! On thy far gleaming strand, the wanderer shall stay him, To snatch a brief glance at a spot so renowned; Each turf and each stone, and each cliff shall delay him, Where the step of thy exile hath hallow'd thy ground! From him shalt thou borrow a lustre divine— The wane of his sun was the rising of thine!

IV.

Whose were the hands that enslav'd him! Hands which had weakly withstood him— Nations which while they had often times brav'd him, Never till now had subdued him! Monarchs— who oft to his clemency stooping, Received back their crowns from the plunder of war— The vanquisher vanish'd—the Eagle now drooping— Would quench with their sternness the ray of his star!

V.

But cloth'd in new splendor the glory appears, And rules the ascending—the planet of years. Pure be the health of thy mountains! Rich be the green of thy pastures! Limpid and lasting the streams of thy fountains! Thine annals unstain'd by disasters! Supreme in the ocean a rich altar swelling, Whose shrine shall be held by the prayers of mankind— Thy rock beach the rage of the tempest repelling; The wide wasting contest of wave and of wind— Aloft on thy battlements long be unfurld, The Eagle that decks thee—the pride of the world!

VI.

Fade shall the lily, now blooming, Where is the hand which can nurse it? Nations who rear'd it shall watch its consuming— Untimely mildews shall curse it. Then shall the violet that blooms in the valleys, Impart to the gale its reviving perfume— Then when the spirit of Liberty rallies, To chaunt forth its anthems on tyranny's tomb.

From the Gleaner.

Characteristic Anecdote of an American Sailor.

During the heat of battle between the U. States and Macedonian, a ball from the enemy entered one of the port holes of the United States, and out of the hole of one of the men quite in two near the middle, so that the parts fell separate from each other; the ball passing through the stairway which led up to the spar deck, struck the breach of a gun upon the opposite side of the frigate, and glanced up against a beam over the gun, where its force was spent—it fell upon the gun deck, and rolled back directly to the port where it had come in. A tar who was standing by the side of his comrade when he was killed, cried— "Poor Jack, d—me that was a good shot, they shall have that fellow again!" and seizing the ball, which had not yet stopped, thrust it into the gun, which was instantly discharged at the enemy.

SAVE YOUR RAGS.

THE highest price will be given for clean linen and cotton Rags, at this office.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, praying them to pass an act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from Harper's Ferry to Winchester in Frederick county. Sept. 18.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND,

about half a mile from Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, containing by a late survey 309 acres, of which 137 are in timber. It is of excellent quality. For particulars apply to Mr. John Yates, near the premises, or to the subscriber, in Winchester, Virginia. R. O. GRAYSON, September 18.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed to the subscriber by James Fulton, to secure the payment of a debt due John Downey, will be sold, for ready money, before the door of R. Fulton's Hotel, on Saturday the 5th of October next, the following slaves, viz. Cyrus, Milly, Betty, Jude, Matilda and Beck, together with several obligations for the payment of money. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock. TH. GRIGGS, jr. Trustee, Sept. 18.

HORSES FOR SALE.

The subscribers will sell at private sale, a number of valuable work horses, for cash, or on a credit of six, nine or twelve months as may suit the purchaser. HENRY STRIDER, Sept. 18.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL

Flour on Commission,

at two per cent, and remit the money to the consignee agreeably to his instructions.—The Farmers, Merchants and Millers in the country will find it to their interest to employ some person here to sell for them, who is acquainted with the purchasers, and the banks and bank paper now in circulation.—He can at all times sell for good chartered paper of the District, or unchartered, if instructed so to do. HE HAS ON HAND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Genuine Medicines and Drugs,

of a very superior quality, which he will sell on the lowest prices possible. W. WEDDERBURN, Fairfax Street, Alexandria, September 12.

LAND FOR SALE,

UNDER DEEDS OF TRUST.

THE subscribers, to whom two deeds of trust have been executed by James Hiett and Mary his wife, to secure the payment of money therein mentioned, to Sebastian Eaty, will sell, at public sale, for ready money, on the premises, on Friday the 18th of October next, a tract of land, containing one hundred acres, lying in Jefferson county, Va. adjoining the lands of Thomas Griggs, Richard Hardesty and others. The subscribers will convey to the purchaser such title as has been conveyed to them. SETH SMITH, Trustee, JAMES CLARK, S, September 18.

Regimental Orders.

THE first battalion commanded by Major Benjamin Davenport will parade at Shepherdstown on Saturday the 19th of October, at 11 o'clock.

The second battalion commanded by Major James Hite will parade at Charlestown on Saturday 20th of October at 11 o'clock—commandants of Battalions will order commandants of companies attached to their respective commands accordingly. VAN RUTHERFORD, Lieut. Col. Commandt. 55th Regt. V. M. Sept. 18.

TWENTY DOLLARS

REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 9th instant, a Negro Man by the name of

BILL,

formerly the property of James Williams where said Bill, has a mother living—he is about 24 or 25 years of age, about six feet high, large eyes and lips, face inclined to be slant; he is in the habit of wearing his hair platted before—his clothing a tow linen shirt and trowsers, and roundabout of dark home made flannel cloth; he has other clothing, and will probably change. I will give the above reward for apprehending said fellow, and delivering him to me at the Rocks, or securing him in any jail. JOHN H. LEWIS, The Rocks, September 11.

CHEAP GOODS

FOR CASH.

JOHN CARLILE, & CO.

HAVE ON HAND

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

That will be sold off very low. They invite all those who wish to purchase for Cash, to call and see their assortment, consisting of the following articles:

- Cloths, cassimeres and superfine flannels
- Velvets, thicksets and Bennett's cords
- Stockingnets and cassinetts
- Leno and Jaconet muslins
- 4-4 and 6-4 cambric muslins
- Calicoes assorted & curtain calicoes
- Silks well assorted
- Coloured cambricks
- Silk and cotton handkerchiefs
- Silk, kid, beaver and buckskin gloves
- Marseilles, moleskin & swansdown vesting
- Shirting linen and cotton
- Black, white and pink crapes
- Bonnets—Black, white, mixed and lead coloured hose
- Fur and wool hats
- Coarse and fine shoes, with a great variety of other goods, all of which will be sold off on the most accommodating terms to purchasers.

Near the Market House, 2 Charlestown, Sept. 11.

Shepherd's-Town and Winchester

Turnpike Road.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of Virginia, passed at their last session, entitled "An Act incorporating a company to establish a Turnpike Road from Shepherd's-Town to Winchester," Books will be opened at the following time, and places, under the direction of the following commissioners, for the stock in said road, to wit:—On Thursday the 10th day of Oct. next, at James' tavern, Shepherd's-Town, under the direction of John Baker, Abraham Shepherd, Daniel Bedinger, Henry Line, John Line, John Wingerd, John T. Cooks, James Kerney, Walter B. Selby, James Brown, Presley Bernaduke, John Unsel, and Thomas S. Barnett.

At Moudy's Tavern, Smithfield, on the same day, under the direction of William P. Flood, Sebastian Eaty, Daniel Fry, Moses Smith, and Seth Smith. At McGuire's Tavern, Winchester, on the same day, under the direction of Archibald Magill, Jared Williams, Daniel Lee, Alfred H. Powell, Robert White, jun. Edward McGuire, Charles Magill, Lewis Hoff, Daniel Gold, Isaac Baker, and John Mackey.

And at Graham's Tavern, Martinsburgh, on the same day, under the direction of Elisha Boyd, A. Waggener, Jas. Stephenson, Joel Ward, R. L. Head, and David Miller.—That said books will be continued open at said several places for three days successively. The shares are Fifty Dollars each, and Two Dollars on each share are to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the residue at such times and in such manner, as the President and Directors of said company, hereafter to be chosen, may require.

When the importance of this road, to the several places mentioned, and the sections of country adjacent thereto, is taken into consideration, it is presumed that the subscriptions will be liberal.

It may not be amiss to inform the public, that the Boonsborough Turnpike Road, which is to run from that place to the Potomac, opposite Shepherd's-Town, and which connects at the former place, with the Turnpike Road leading to Baltimore, is progressing rapidly to a completion; two miles of which being completed or nearly so, and two miles more have been contracted for, and the whole distance being not more than nine miles. It is also confidently expected, that if individuals will do their duty, that the Turnpike Road from Shepherd's-Town to Winchester, from its direction through the centre of the valley, will be one of those roads which the Legislature will patronize, and aid, from the fund for Internal Improvement.

JOHN BAKER,

and other Commissioners. Shepherd's-Town, Sept. 5.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership of Gibboney and Lindsey, was dissolved on the 9th instant, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to Emanuel C. F. Gibboney, who is authorized to receive the same. Emanuel C. F. Gibboney, James Lindsey, Charlestown, Sept. 11.

The Tailoring business will in future be carried on by the subscriber, at his shop next door to the bank, where he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. E. C. F. GIBBONEY, Charlestown, Sept. 11.

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- White Vitrol, Stone Ochre
- Dutch Pink, Floxer of Emery
- Blue Smalt, Powdered Turmeric
- Vermillion, Drop Lake
- Carmine, Red Coral
- Quick Silver
- Yardgrass, Aquafortis
- Prussian Blue No. 1.
- Ditto No. 2.
- Gum Copal
- Ditto Varnish
- First Quality Black Varn

"the dogmas of faith, the ceremonies of religion, and the acts of sovereign authority." This order or decree happened just at the time when the sovereign pontiff received from the protestant hands of Great Britain, as his port of Civita Vecchia, those invaluable relics of antiquity which were stolen from his palaces and temples by the transported felon, on whose head his holy hands and voice conferred the sacred benediction.

The Paris papers of Aug. 6, arrived last night. Thirty Lt. Gens. have been placed in actual service, as the inspectors of arms, and 60 camp-majors as sub-inspectors. Such news as this will probably be exhibited as a strong symptom of hostility, especially as some letters from France speak of an approaching levy of 60,000 men to incorporate with the old troops.

The Duke of Wellington's new stud horses lately purchased amounting to 15 in number left town yesterday with the grooms, &c. for embarkation for the continent. His grace ordered his travelling carriage and suit to be in readiness at 1 o'clock to-morrow morning, at the Queen's palace, where he will take a farewell leave of all the royal family, and his numerous friends. His Grace will be accompanied by the Marquis of Worcester and Lord Arthur Hill, as his aides-de-camp. They will proceed to Brussels and from thence to Paris.

The expedition against the Barbary States is not likely to be so easy a one as is generally imagined. There are other considerations connected with it—supposing our success equals our most sanguine expectations, Lord Exmouth has, according to the most reasonable conjectures, to bombard the town and burn the fleet. All that maritime skill and fearful excellence of the means of destruction can effect, will be called into practice. Many lives of the peaceful people will be sacrificed, and the government will sue for mercy. In that case, with the positive consciousness that all treaties are incompetent to restrain the predatory habits which these nations have always pursued as a business, and even as a duty, will a treaty be concluded? or are attempts to be made to convert these barbarians to the habits and usages of civil life? To make the barbarians of maritime Africa an orderly and civilized, and consequently a powerful and happy people. To change the habits of countries—to convert useful industry in the soil where only destructive rapine has flourished—to connect the people with their rulers by useful and salutary laws—and above all to defer something to national prejudice, both in religion and morals, these are herculean tasks; but still they must be accomplished before Europe can be freed from the Mediterranean robbers by anything else than a constant attitude of watchful threatening—yet without pretending to "look into the seeds of time and say what grain will grow, and what will have such a containing confidence in the equal dispensations of Providence, that we think the time of the desirable revolution will not be very distant. The existence of that perfidious race of pirates, the dregs of all nations on the finest shores of Africa, is one of the greatest obstacles to the connexion of Europe with the original people of that great portion of the world. Let us hope that in future days Africa may there revive her Carthage, and spread from those shores, the lights of religion and literature and of arts, over the unexplored space which the Niger waters.

Genoa, July 20.—Capt. Paolo Pisenenchi, commanding the galliot Sainte Anne, coming from the coast of Africa, has given the following details of the situation of the Barbary Powers. The Dey of Algiers has made to return to the city 6000 slaves to work at the fortifications. They have repaired all the sides that were feeble and in a bad state; they have also erected two exterior bastions, forming a kind of entrenched camp upon the two sides of the city in case of descent. The Dey is at the head of the workmen. A great number of vessels had been dismantled, and their cannon employed upon the ramparts. We are assured they are furnished with five hundred fire balls. The activity of the dey is incredible, and the Algerine people show the greatest enthusiasm. It is supposed they will be assisted by the troops of the King of Morocco, who has indulged in some pleasantry upon Lord Exmouth's conduct in the last expedition.

Morocco May 21.—(From a letter.) His Majesty the Emperor of Morocco, having learnt with the greatest indignation that several of his Mahometan subjects who are in Europe, in order to obtain the greater consideration pretended to be members or relations of the Imperial Family, and have been guilty of various excesses and of this and other kinds, his Majesty has been induced to ordain as follows:—

1. Every subject of the Emperor of Morocco and several other ships expected to join them, when they intend making an attack on Algiers, in connection with the English fleet.

"The Dutch character does not stand very high, as they pass so much of their time in port; but it was reported, however, that one of their frigates had taken an Algerine, after a desperate battle in which the former lost 160 killed and wounded.

"Gibraltar is a complete garrison.—There are nearly eight thousand soldiers stationed there, the finest looking fellows I ever beheld. The streets are filled with people of all nations, among them I saw several Algerines, most frightful looking objects. From morn till night there is a continual buzz—it seems like a fair.

"I visited the different batteries of that extraordinary fortress. About 500 feet nearly perpendicular, we entered gallery

5. The present Decree shall be communicated to all Governors of our ports, who are to provide that it be executed with the utmost rigor.

Given at our city of Fez, (according to the Christian reckoning) the 21st January, 1816.

His Excellency the Minister Saïy Mahomet, Salary, had on the 15th March this year, (according to the Christian date) an evening audience of his Majesty the Emperor of Morocco, the next morning the report of his sudden death was spread, which caused great sorrow. The property he has left is very large, and falls to the imperial treasury. In his own house his excellency Alghaz Abd Mahammud has appointed Vice-Roy and Governor of all the islands from Tetuan to Rabat.

A corsair of Tunis (Reis Chamli) had captured a three-masted ship, the Virgin, Capt. Antonio, under Neapolitan colors, and carried it into Baff, with the intention of selling it there. The governor of the place, who reported the circumstance to his majesty, immediately received orders to set the ship at liberty; to put the corsair of the pirate (Reis Chamli) in prison for 15 days, and at the same time to signify that if any one should again dare in his ports (Tunis, Tripoli and Algiers) to pirate he shall be immediately sentenced to death.

PARIS, Aug. 9.

Yesterday a Parisian returned from Algiers, where he had been a long time a slave. He promenade the streets of the capital in the dress which he wore during his captivity.

ANCONA, July 27.

By intelligence from Tripoli and Tunis, we learn that the standard of the Prophet is displayed by the Barbarians, and that they have placed their robberies under the protection of religious fanaticism. A Neapolitan ship of the line, 2 frigates, 2 brigs, and 2 corvettes, have been here on their way to meet the English and American squadrons, &c. Two vessels of his Holiness have sailed for the same destination, which is said to be Gibraltar.

The brig St. Charles, Capt. August, brings a confirmation of the American squadron being determined to commence hostilities without waiting for Lord Exmouth.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The Kent, an English ship, was lately attacked by 2 Algerine Corsairs, one of whom was commanded by the nephew of the Dey of Algiers. The British vessel, a merchant only, resisted most gallantly till she was in a sinking state; she then struck. The British captain reproached the Dey's nephew in terms of great severity, which so enraged the pirate, that he said, "I had the English worse than the tigers of the desert; and he should be as glad to bury their island in the sea, as he was to sink the vessel now taken from them." Two of the British crew were put to death, others were compelled to do the duty of the ship and the rest beaten and thrown into the hold. One only of the crew, a Frenchman, was sent on shore and set at liberty.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.

Removal of Hostilities at St. Domingo.—Arrived this forenoon the schr. Gen. Jackson from Jacquemel, John Gildee, master, who informs us that the day previous to his leaving, the 21st of Aug. news was brought from Port au Prince, that 13 deserters had arrived there bringing information that Christophe was moving with all his army and military equipage towards that place, for the purpose of commencing an immediate attack—that he had already advanced as far as St. Marks, where he was joined by a Spanish general (name unknown) with a small force under his command from the Spanish part of the island.

The inhabitants of Jacquemel were in the highest spirits on the occasion; as they regarded the expected attack on the part of Christophe, as the assurance of his complete overthrow, and consequently, the placing all the French part of that valuable island under the government of Petion; an event devoutly to be wished.

BOSTON, SEPT. 18.

Extract of letter from a Midshipman on board the United States Ship Washington, dated Naples, 17th July, 1816.

"We arrived at Gibraltar after a passage of twenty two days. Our ship sailed well, in excellent order and was much admired by the English, Dutch, and Spanish navy officers.

"The Dutch have a squadron lying at Gibraltar and several more ships expected to join them, when they intend making an attack on Algiers, in connection with the English fleet.

"The Dutch character does not stand very high, as they pass so much of their time in port; but it was reported, however, that one of their frigates had taken an Algerine, after a desperate battle in which the former lost 160 killed and wounded.

"Gibraltar is a complete garrison.—There are nearly eight thousand soldiers stationed there, the finest looking fellows I ever beheld. The streets are filled with people of all nations, among them I saw several Algerines, most frightful looking objects. From morn till night there is a continual buzz—it seems like a fair.

"I visited the different batteries of that extraordinary fortress. About 500 feet nearly perpendicular, we entered gallery

No. 1. It is a battery cut out of the solid rock, ten feet wide, and eight high, and extends three quarters of a mile in length, no light entering except thro' the port holes, which gives it a gloomy appearance. No one, without seeing it, can form any idea of such an Herculean labor. There are several other galleries, also, some remarkable ones, no end to one of which has yet been discovered. The top of the rock is seven hundred and eighty feet high, from which you can see a great distance into Spain.—Here a bit pound cannon and a long 21 are mounted, how they got them there I cannot conceive.

"On our arrival at Naples, found several of our men of war in the harbor, but they instantly seemed suspicious of us and hauled to the dock, as soon as they discovered who we were. They have ordered us under a quarantine of twenty one days (which does not look very friendly) merely because we stopped at Gibraltar.

"From where we now lie, we can see the place where once stood the city of Herculaneum, also the tomb of Virgil, which places I intended to visit.—I was disappointed in the view of the bay of Naples. I think if Boston harbor had a few ancient castles to set it off, it would be vastly more beautiful. Mount Vesuvius is, however, a grand sight.—In the day you can see about as much smoke apparently as proceeds from a chimney that has been recently on fire.—In the night you can discover a blaze apparently about three or four feet high.

"We expect to visit Messina, Palermo, Syracuse, Algiers, &c.

BOSTON, SEPT. 20.

AMERICANS AT PARIS.

An account of the celebration of the 4th of July by our countrymen at Paris, has been published in America from a French Gazette. It would appear by the following, which we copy from a London paper that there were some inaccuracies in that statement.

From the London Star of July 25.

In a Paris Newspaper of the 6th instant, there is an incorrect account of the dinner given by the citizens of the United States in Paris, on the 4th of July, the Anniversary of their Independence. The following we are authorized to publish as a correct statement of the toasts that were given at that meeting:—

The Day—May its return always find us prepared to defend the rights which it conferred.

Our Country—Comparison has taught us, that there is none more deserving of our affection.

The Memory of Washington. The President of the United States. The King of France. The Army of the United States.—It has justified the best hopes of the Patriot.

The Navy of the United States.—It reasons alike with Christians and Infidels. Gen. La Fayette.—Le veoi.

His letter of excuse to the committee, for not coming with them, was then read.

The Heroes of the American Revolution.—May their posterity emulate their virtues, while they commemorate their valor.

An American gentleman just arrived from Paris, who was present at the above dinner, informs us, that La Fayette's letter was cheered with enthusiastic applause.—Copies were taken, in which after an affectionate apology for not personally attending, we find the following remarkable sentence:—"I shall most cordially join in the commemoration of our revolutionary days, and the days of liberty, prosperity and glory, which have since shone upon the United States."

CHARLESTON, SEPT. 11.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—Between 6 and 7 o'clock last evening, the steam boat Enterprise put off from Sullivan's land, on her passage to town. When about 100 yards from the shore, when most of the passengers were crowded in the cabin to avoid the rain which was heavily falling at the time, the boiler exploded! The noise of the explosion was so slight as not to have immediately excited the attention of those in the cabin, until the hissing of the boiling water, and the cries of the wounded, occasioned a general consternation.

There were on board about seventy passengers—but, providentially, very few females or children.—Eight persons were the unfortunate victims of this accident. "Three whites—two of them since dead, and the third, Mr. HOBBS, a cooper, so dreadfully scalded, that he is not expected to out-live this day. Two blacks were also killed, and three most dangerously burnt. The escape of the boiling water also injured several others, in a slight degree. Assistance was immediately afforded by boats from Ire Island, and the wounded and other passengers re-landed.

It is said to be the opinion of Capt. Howard master of the Steam Boat, and we have conversed with some passengers, who also state it as their opinion that the above accident was occasioned by lightning. It is, however, on the other hand believed, that on account of salt water being used for creating the steam, the explosion of the boiler, which was iron, instead of copper, was an inevitable result.

We are not prepared to give any opinion upon this point, but sincerely regret the recurrence of these accidents, by which so many lives have been lost, and a very natural prejudice raised against a great and useful invention.

The steam boat has just arrived.

ORIGINAL LETTER FROM DR. FRANKLIN.

The following is an original, and was sometime since published in the Paper Field. It will excite, it is presumed, no ordinary degree of attention. It will be read by some with eagerness, because it is from the pen of Dr. Franklin; and in the opinion of his disciples, it is no supererogation to venerate every thing from him, as a precious relic. It will be read by others, as a curious specimen of the doctor's liberality of sentiment on religious subjects. *See Intell.*

Philadelphia, Feb. 6, 1753.

"Sir—I received your kind letter of the 2d inst, and am glad that you increase in strength; I hope you will continue mending till you recover your former health and firmness. Let me know whether you still use the cold bath and what effect it has.

As to the kindness you mention, I wish it could have been of more service to you. But if it had, the only thanks I should desire, is that you should always be equally ready to serve any other person that may need your assistance and so let good offices go round, for mankind are all of a family.

For my own part, when I am employed in serving others, I do not look upon myself as offering favors, but as paying debts. In my travels, and since my settlement, I have received much kindness from men to whom I shall never have an opportunity of making the least direct return. And numberless mercies from God who is immediately above being benefited by our services. The kindness from men I can therefore, only return on their fellow men, and I can only shew my gratitude for these mercies from God by a readiness to help his other children and my brethren. For I do not think that thanks and compliments, though repeated weekly, can discharge our obligations to such other and much less than to our creator. You will see in this my nation of good works, that I am far from expecting as you suppose, to merit Heaven by them. By Heaven we understand a state of happiness, infinite in degree and eternal in duration; I can do nothing to deserve such reward. He that for giving a draught of water to a thirsty person should expect to be paid with a good plantation would be modest in his demands compared with those who, think they deserve Heaven, for the little good they do here on earth. Even the mixed imperfect pleasures we enjoy in this world, are rather from God's goodness than our merit; how much more such happiness of Heaven. For my part I have not the vanity to think I deserve it, the folly to expect it, nor the ambition to desire it; but content myself in submitting to the will and disposal of that God who made me, who has hitherto preserved and blessed me, and in whose fatherly goodness I may well confide, that he will never make me miserable, and that even the afflictions I may at any time suffer shall tend to my benefit.

The faith you mention has doubtless its use in the world. I do not desire to see it diminished, nor would I endeavor to lessen it in any man. I wish it were more productive of good works than I have generally seen it—I mean real good works—works of kindness, charity, mercy and public spirit—not holiday keeping, sermon reading or hearing, performing church ceremonies, or long prayers, filled with flatteries and compliments, despised even by wise men, and much less capable of pleasing the Deity.—The worship of God is a duty, the hearing and reading of sermons may be useful, but if men rest in hearing and praying, as too many do, it is as if a free school value itself on being watered and putting forth leaves though it never produce any fruit. Your great master thought much less of these outward appearances and professions, than many of his modern disciples. He preferred the doers of the word to the mere learners; the son that seemingly refused to obey his father and yet performed his commands to that professed his readiness but neglected the work—the heretic but who was the Samaritan, to the uncharitable though orthodox priest and sanctified Levite—and those who gave food to the hungry, drink to the thirsty, raiment to the naked, and entertainment to the stranger, and relieve the sick, though they never heard of his name, he declares they shall in the first day be accepted, when those who cry Lord, Lord, who value themselves on their faith, though neglected good works, shall be rejected. He protested he came not to call the righteous but sinners to repentance, which implies in his mind's opinion, that there were some in his time so good that they needed not to hear him even for improvement; but now a days we have scarce a little person that does not think it the duty of every man within his reach to set under his petty administration, and that whoever omits them, offends God. I wish to such more humility, and to you health and happiness, being your friend and servant.

B. FRANKLIN.

Sackett's Harbor, Sept. 11.

Col. Hawkins, agent for the U. States, under the treaty of Ghent, and major Roberdeau, topographical engineer, have been here on their way to the westward, exploring the line, &c.—They say the line west of Connecticut river is at present too far south, and that by establishing it on the true 46th degree, or parallel of latitude, will give the United States sixteen townships of Lower Canada, and their excellent fort and island, Isle au Noir.

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2.

SPECIE.

Within a few days there have been imported into Philadelphia alone, 28,591 dollars from Bordeaux; 100,000 dollars from London; 6,000 from Antwerp; 17,000 from London; in all 152,591 dollars. Into other ports, large importations have also taken place. We should, therefore, think that specie accumulating so rapidly in the country, there can be no necessity for the banks to act with their present severity upon the community.

Important trial.—At Goslen, in New York, on the 13th ult. came on at the Circuit Court before Judge Platt, the trial of Peggy Bounden against Stephen Field. It was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover damages of the defendant for the loss of services of the plaintiff's daughter, who had been induced under false and fraudulent pretences to become a wife of the defendant, who, it appeared, had a former wife living at the time. The Jury returned late on Saturday night, and shortly returned a Verdict of Five Thousand Dollars damages.

Wives bridle your tongues.—Mr. Beattie, also recovered in Salem, N. Y. during the same term, two hundred and twenty five dollars, on an action of slander brought by him against Mr. John Beattie, jr. for words spoken by the wife of the said defendant.

IMMENSE SACRIFICES.—At the sale of 600 packages of British dry goods, by Jones & Town, New York, which took place on the 4th ult. every article was (to use a technical phrase) knocked down at considerably less than first cost. The greater part of the invoice too, consisted of cloths which ought at this time to command a good price; but it appears from Elridge's "Sale Report" that superfineries which cost from 13 to 22s. sterling per yard, only averaged 8s. 6d.; those which cost from 16 to 25s. 8d. 50, and super double milled cloths which cost from 22 to 30s. sterling, averaged only 8s. And every thing else in proportion.

Freeman's Journal.

IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION.

Extract of a letter from New Orleans dated 28th August.

"A gentleman from Mexico, high in the circle of the revolutionists, is now here, on his way to Washington, with proposals from the Patriots, 'to make a full and immediate compensation for all the claims of our citizens and country, on the government of Spain, provided the United States will acknowledge the Republic of Mexico'—An easy mode this of getting justice, so long withheld; but what a stigma will such an arrangement attach to old Castilian honors! The infant wipes away the reproach of pillage and injustice from its parent.—This gentleman mentions that an English nobleman of talents, has had a meeting with the chiefs, that is the generals, whom he has assured that Great Britain waits only for the example of the United States to acknowledge the new Republic: all the merchants and manufacturers of England are pressing that government incessantly to do so, thereby to open a fair and direct trade with that rich portion of the new world, as the only means of relieving their present distress, and preserving and extending this lucrative commerce. Russia as well as the other Northern powers, it is said, will also acknowledge the independence of Mexico." All this appears to us highly probable. Spain will find too late, that with nations as amongst individuals, "honesty is the best policy."

"As yet we have been as usual."

(Den. Press.)

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Extract of a letter to a respectable House in Baltimore, received via New York, dated Buenos Ayres, July 26, 1816.

"On the 11th inst. the Congress at Tucuman declared the Provinces of Rio de la Plata a free and independent government, which was accordingly communicated officially to our Consul on the 10th, and goes by this opportunity to our government.

[Patriot.]

Among the singular circumstances of this wonderful age (says a London paper) is the Emperor of Austria falling deeply in love with Madame Murat, Napoleon's sister. The Lady is represented to be not only extremely fascinating in her manners, but also as possessing talents little inferior to her famous brother, now a prisoner at St. Helena.—If the Emperor should marry this very charming and very capable woman, added to the encouragement given to Jerome Bonaparte, Eugene Beauharnois a man of uncommon talent and popularity, and a number of Napoleon's Generals and Statesmen, must keep the Balivark, and the other Legatimates, in a state of continual suspicion and apprehension.—And add to this again, the conspicuous figure which the Empress Maria now makes in Italy, where she is a favorite with the multitude, must be another cause of apprehension.—[Balt. Amer.]

Lately, in a place called Doylestown (we will not mention the State) an Eagle perched on the top of the steeple of "the Hall of Justice," and seemed to survey the town and

adjacent country with a friendly eye.—A man, or a savage in the shape of a man, got his gun, and shot the noble animal, "the bird of Job," and the emblem of American glory.—The Eagle measured six feet between the extreme parts of his wings.—One Editor says, "it was found pay to deprive Justice of her Eagle."—We say, that the name of the barbarian who committed this wanton and cruel deed, should be handed down to posterity with scorn and contempt.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

A gentleman in this city has favored us with the perusal of a letter from his friend in Liverpool, dated Aug. 4, from which we make a few extracts, some of them not a little curious:—

He mentions several failures at Manchester and Liverpool.

Every description of manufactured goods are particularly low—much lower than you ever knew. Great variety of articles are sold here at a less price than freight. You can have nothing but what you see if it is water. I am afraid you begin to think, because the trade is hid on your side it is all good here. A man arrived here about six weeks ago from America, with a wife and four children. He originally left Wigan for America, and during his stay there, maintained his family respectably, and managed to get a good house of his own—but on the return of peace, the wages for weaving were reduced, and he determined to sell his house, furniture, &c. at an immense sacrifice, and visit his native country. He proceeded, on his arrival, to Wigan, where he labored hard at finding calicoes for a shilling per yard—but finding the thing not so agreeable as at the place he left, he returned back here in a fortnight, & actually returned last week to America—in the same vessel that brought him here. This, I think, is the strongest case I know of the advantages which America possesses for working people. I do not think it is the place for a man who, like yourself has obtained a handsome independence, unless you wish to turn your attention actively to agriculture and the improvement of waste land. You will not meet with many in your travels who have acquired as large a capital as yourself, in the same space of time. I cannot help thinking you will return better satisfied with this country than when you left it. This country is the place for enjoyment, as I before said, if a man has only got the means. On the other hand, I think America is the place for a young and industrious family with small means.

"The papers of to day say that the Americans are desirous of having a war with Spain, and that they do not wish to avoid one with this country."

"Government is shipping nearly 600 pieces of ordinance to Canada, with a considerable quantity of military stores; from 5 to 60 tons of shipping have been engaged for the purpose of conveying stores to Canada. What can this mean? I hope the peace of the two countries will not be again disturbed; it is advantageous to both to be at peace."

[Columbian.]

Extraordinary Summer's Excursion.

One of the gentlemen of the Philadelphia Bar, P. A. Browne, esq. has just returned from a summer's jaunt to England, in which he was accompanied by Mrs. B. There having been no jury trials, in civil cases, at June term, as usual, on account of the heat of the season, he has, without losing a single court, resumed his practice. Mr. B. left Philadelphia on the 7th of June, and returned on the 20th of September.

The laborious practice of the law obliges gentlemen in extensive business, to make journeys to the Springs, Falls of Niagara, Canada, &c. to recruit their health; but never before has so extraordinary an excursion taken place as the present. Mr. B. has no doubt derived much general knowledge from his visit to the curiosities of England, as well as great professional advantages from seeing the courts of justice. He has heard the arguments of the ablest lawyers, and the charges of the most distinguished judges of Great Britain; has made two voyages between the Old and New World; and has returned to his office, after an absence of only 104 days; forty of which he spent in England, principally in and about London. Greatly recruited in health, he will no doubt be enabled to pursue his profession with additional pleasure, industry and effect.

[Phil. Centinel.]

The horse of Wm. Crozier, of Salem, N. Y. broke his leg last February in passing over a bridge that had been for some time out of repair. Mr. C. brought an action against Moses Bartlett, overseer of highways for the town—proved that the bridge had been out of repair for several weeks previous to the accident, of which circumstance the overseer had full knowledge, and recovered sixty-four dollars, the value of the horse. This was right; because the overseer must have known his duty; and neglecting to perform it not only occasioned the death of the horse, but might have occasioned that of the rider.

[Va. Pat.]

FROM A DUBLIN PAPER OF AUGUST 8.

STATE OF THE NORTH OF IRELAND.

Full Dye and Dress

the same, at the shortest notice, and in the nearest manner. He continues to receive wool as usual to manufacture.

JOHN DAVENPORT.

Opequon Factory, Sept. 20.

FULLING AND DYING.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL RECEIVE RAW CLOTH

AND

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JOHN DAVENPORT.

Opequon Factory, Sept. 20.

STAY COWS.

I have two COWS, which have eloped in and about the first of September, one of which was purchased by Col. Van Rutherford from Clement Davis, near Charles Town, a brown or light black, with some white about the body, mark not recollected. The other a light brindle Heifer, three years old, marks not recollected. I will give Five Dollars to any person who will take them up, and give information to me.

P. MARMADUKE.

Shepherd's Town, Oct. 2.

accomplished. You will judge how this can be accomplished, when the poor wretches accused offer to pay their lawyers in kind! I was offered a tub of butter to defend a poor fellow charged with making pottene. Another poor wretch, who was indicted for stealing a plank, offered me half a dozen loaves with my brief, and assured me he would pay the balance in pie.—This is new in the annals of the Bar. I think it worthy a place in your journal; for, though the fact be ludicrous enough, it speaks a most melancholy history of the kingdom."

TO THE EDITOR.

Fredericksburg, Sept. 19, 1816.

"I am happy to inform you that the almost unprecedented alarm which has been excited in this place and the neighboring Counties by the drought of July and August about to subside, owing to a belief that with economy the farmers will make quite a sufficiency of Corn, Hay, &c. for their own consumption, and the subsistence of their Stock. In the upper parts of Orange, Madison, Calpeper and Fauquier their Crops of Corn are as good, if not superior, to their Crops last year. In the lower and poorer parts of those Counties, together with Stafford and Spotsylvania, the Crops will be rather short, but is believed by good judges to produce, (with a favorable fall) enough for home consumption. Beyond the Blue Ridge, from Staunton to the Potomac, I am told by a gentleman who lately travelled that route, the Crops of Corn are very abundant. I think an early call of the Legislature would be advisable, as the distress occasioned in the interior of the Country (by being compelled to pay taxes with Virginia paper) is incalculable, inasmuch as many pay a premium of 20 to 30 per cent, to procure it."

Married, on Thursday evening the 25th ult. by the Rev. Seely Bunn, Mr. Samuel Ruckelshough to Miss Polly Johnston, both of this place.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, at Harper's Ferry, Va. on the 30th September, 1816.

A.

John Attwood, Jacob Ault.

B.

Bennet, Wager, & Co. Robert H. Breedin, Thomas Boyd, James Briscoe, Francis Beveridge, Dennis Byrne.

C.

John Cellar, Horrashea Coe, William Chambers.

D.

Elizabeth Dillow, Raphael Darnold.

E.

Ruth Easton.

G.

Alexander Grim, 2; Elizabeth Griffith, Mary Garrett, Joseph Gorney.

H.

Joseph Heath, Samuel Hinkla.

I.

Richard Jordan.

L.

David Little, William Leake.

N.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IX.]

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1816.

[No. 444.]

TO THE PUBLIC.

WARD, HOLMES, & CO.

HAVE their Woollen Cloth Manufactory, near Bruce's Mills, seven miles N. E. of Winchester, now in complete operation, where they receive WOOL to be manufactured into CLOTH. Those who may send their wool to us may depend on having it done in a masterly manner, and in due time; they also receive RAW CLOTH to be filled and dressed according to directions. They have made arrangements with Mr. Daniel Fry, of Smith-Field, to receive Raw Cloth and deliver the same. The person or persons leaving cloth must lap up in it written directions of the manner to be dressed and coloured; and they will send for the cloth so left once every two weeks, after the 15th of Sept. until the first of March 1817, and return the same when dressed to the said D. Fry's where the owners may have it on paying him for fulling and dressing the same.

The company have on hand a considerable quantity of cloths, cassinetts and linseys, which they will sell for cash.

Two or three good boys would be taken as apprentices to the above business.

Sept. 25.

Fair Warning.

THE subscriber intending to move to the state of Kentucky the 10th of October next, all persons having any claims against him are requested to bring them forward for settlement, and receive payment on all just claims. Those neglecting this notice, he hopes will ever after hold their peace.—Those indebted to him by note or book account, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment—no longer indulgence can be given.

TH. H. GRADY.

September 25.

Estray Heifer.

Came to the subscriber's farm, near Smith-Field, sometime in March 1816, a brindled heifer, with some white about the face, and has a piece cut out of the under part of the right ear—supposed to be three years old.

WILLIAM P. FLOOD.

September 25.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, praying them to grant a Charter to the Farmer's, Mechanic's and Merchant's Bank of Jefferson County, Va. Charlottesville, Sept. 25.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, praying them to pass an act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from Harper's Ferry to Winchester in Frederick county.

Sept. 18.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND,

about half a mile from Charlottesville, Jefferson county, Virginia, containing by a late survey 309 acres, of which 137 are in timber. It is of excellent quality. For particulars apply to Mr. John Yates, near the premises, or to the subscriber, in Winchester, Virginia.

R. O. GRAYSON.

September 18.

LAND FOR SALE,

UNDER DEEDS OF TRUST.

THE subscribers, to whom two deeds of trust have been executed by James Hiett and Mary his wife, to secure the payment of money therein mentioned, to Sebastian Patsy, will sell, at public sale, for ready money, on the premises, on Friday the 18th of October next, a tract of land, containing one hundred acres, lying in Jefferson county, Va. adjoining the lands of Thomas Griggs, Richard Hardesty and others. The subscribers will convey to the purchaser such title as has been conveyed to them.

SITH SMITH, } Trustees.
JAMES CLARK, }

September 18.

TWENTY DOLLARS

REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 9th instant, a Negro Man by the name of

BILL,

formerly the property of James Williams where said Bill, has a mother living—he is about 24 or 25 years of age, about six feet high, large eyes and lips, face inclined to be sharp; he is in the habit of wearing his hair plaited before—his clothing a tow linen shirt and trousers, and roundabout of dark home made flannel cloth; he has other clothing, and will probably change. I will give the above reward for apprehending said fellow, and delivering him to me at the Rocks, or securing him in any jail.

JOHN H. LEWIS.

The Rocks, September 11.

Regimental Orders.

THE first battalion commanded by Major Benjamin Davenport will parade at Shepherdstown on Saturday the 19th of October, at 11 o'clock.

The second battalion commanded by Major James Lite will parade at Charles Town on Saturday 26th of October at 11 o'clock—commandants of Battalions will order commandants of companies attached to their respective commands accordingly.

VAN RUTHERFORD, Lieut. Col. Commandt. 50th Regt. I. M.

Sept. 18.

Shepherd's Town and Winchester Turnpike Road.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of Virginia, passed at their last session, entitled "An Act incorporating a company to establish a Turnpike Road from Shepherd's Town to Winchester." Books will be opened at the following time, and places, under the direction of the following commissioners, for the stock in said road, to wit:—On Thursday the 10th day of Oct. next, at James Tavern, Shepherd's Town, under the direction of John Baker, Abraham Shepherd, Daniel Brainerd, Henry Line, John Line, John Wingerd, John T. Cooks, James Kerney, Walter B. Selby, James Brown, Presley J. Brumback, John Unsell, and Thomas S. Bennett.

At Andy's Tavern, Smithfield, on the same day, under the direction of William P. Flood, Sebastian Patsy, Daniel Fry, Moses Smith, and Seth Smith.

At McGuire's Tavern, Winchester, on the same day, under the direction of Archibald McGill, Jared Williams, Daniel Lee, Alfred H. Powell, Robert White, jun. Edward McGuire, Charles McGill, Lewis Hoff, Daniel Gold, Isaac Baker, and John Mackey.

And at Graham's Tavern, Martinsburgh, on the same day, under the direction of Elisha Boyd, A. Waggner, Jas. Stephenson, Joel Ward, R. L. Head, and David Miller.—That said books will be continued open at said several places for three days successively. The shares are Fifty Dollars each, and Two Dollars on each share are to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the residue at such times and in such manner, as the President and Directors of said company, hereafter to be chosen, may require.

When the importance of this road, to the several places mentioned, and the sections of country adjacent thereto, is taken into consideration, it is presumed that the subscriptions will be liberal.

It may not be amiss to inform the public, that the Boonsborough Turnpike Road, which is to run from that place to the Potomac opposite Shepherd's Town, and which connects at the former place with the Turnpike Road leading to Baltimore, is progressing rapidly to a completion; two miles of which being completed or nearly so, and two miles more have been contracted for, and the whole distance being not more than nine miles. It is also confidently expected, that if individuals will do their duty, that the Turnpike Road from Shepherd's Town to Winchester, from its direction through the centre of the valley, will be one of those roads which the Legislature will patronize, and aid for the aid for internal improvement.

JOHN BAKER, and other Commissioners, Shepherd's Town, Sept. 5.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership of Gibboney and Lindsay, was dissolved on the 9th instant, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to Emanuel C. F. Gibboney, who is authorized to receive the same.

Emanuel C. F. Gibboney, James Lindsay.

The Tailoring business will in future be carried on by the subscriber, at his shop next door to the bank, where he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

E. C. F. GIBBONEY.

Charlottesville, Sept. 11.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed to the subscriber by James Fulton, to secure the payment of a debt due John Downey, will be sold, for ready money, before the door of R. Fulton's Hotel, on Saturday the 5th of October next, the following slaves, viz. Cyrus, Milly, Betty, Jude, Matilda and Beck, together with several obligations for the payment of money. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

TH. GRIGGS, jr. Trustee.

Sept. 18.

SAVE YOUR RAGS.

THE highest price will be given for clean linen and cotton Rags, at this office.

WEAVING BUSINESS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he intends carrying on the different branches of weaving at his house, at the west end of the main street, Charlottesville, viz. Counterpanes, Coverlets, and Diaper, in all their different figures, also plain weaving. All those who may please to favor him with their custom, may calculate on having it done in the best manner, and at the shortest notice.

JOHN WIMMER.

September 4.

CHEAP GOODS

FOR CASH.

JOHN CARLISLE & CO.

HAVE ON HAND

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS,

That will be sold off very low. They invite all those who wish to purchase for Cash, to call and see their assortment, consisting of the following articles: Cloths, cassimeres and superfine damasks, Velvets, thickets and Bennett's cords, Stockingnets and cassinetts, Leno and Jaconet muslins, 4-4 and 6-4 cambric muslins, Calicoes assorted & curtain calicoes, Silks well assorted, Coloured cambricks, Silk and cotton handkerchiefs, Silk, kid, beaver and kuckskin gloves, Marselles, moleskin & swansdown vesting, Shirting linen and cotton, Black, white and pink crapes, Bonnets—Black, white, mixed and lead coloured hose, Fur and wool hats.

Coarse and fine shoes, with a great variety of other goods, all of which will be sold off on the most accommodating terms to purchasers.

Near the Market House, Charlottesville, Sept. 11.

Wool Carding Machine.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his former customers and the public generally, that his WOOL CARDING MACHINES at Mr. Beecher's Felling 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 answer general satisfaction. They are supplied with cards of the first quality, and will, with the attention which is usually given, insure a 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.

A Runaway in Custody.

WAS committed to the jail of Jefferson county on the 22d July last, a Negro man named Henry, about 19 years old, about five feet ten inches high, nativity black, big mouth and thick lips. Had on when committed, a green roundabout, light homestead pants, old shoes and old wool hat—says he belongs to the estate of Mr. Tuberville, and was hired to Charles I. Love, of Fairfax county, Va. His owner is requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN SPANGLER, Jailor.

Sept. 4.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL

Flour of Commission,

at two per cent, and remit the money to the consignee agreeably to his instructions.—The Farmers, Merchant and Millers in the country will find it to their interest to employ some person here to sell for them, who is acquainted with the purchasers, and the banks and bank paper now in circulation.—He can at all times sell for good chartered paper of the District, or unchartered, if instructed so to do.

HE HAS ON HAND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Genuine Medicines and Drugs,

of a very superior quality, which he will sell on the lowest prices possible.

W. WEDDERBURN.

Fairfax Street, Alexandria, September 12.

HORSES FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell at private sale, a number of valuable work horses, for cash, or on a credit of six, nine or twelve months as may suit the purchaser.

HENRY STRIDER.

Sept. 18.

TO DISTILLERS.

Hamprey Keys will receive Distillers application for Licenses.

From Moore's Irish Melodies.
This world is all a fleeting show,
For man's illusion given;
The smiles of Joy, the tears of Wo,
Deceitful shining, deceitful flow,
There's nothing true but Heaven.

And false the light on Glory's plume,
As fading hues of Even,
And Love and Hope, and Beauty's bloom,
Are blossoms gathered from the tomb—
There's nothing bright but Heaven!

BLUE LAWS.

FROM THE NEWBURYPORT HERALD.

Mr. Tolson—Much has been said within a few years of the blue laws of Connecticut, and pains have been taken to ransack the archives of that state, and to publish extracts from laws that were in force when they were first organized; but it is apparent that in many instances they took the laws of Massachusetts for a model, which were equally rigid, unjust, trying and absurd. I have made a few extracts from the code of laws established by this state, to which I have added some instances of their judicial proceedings in certain cases.

Law 1st—Pride in wearing long hair, like women's hair, others wearing borders of hair, and cutting and curling and immediately laying out of hair: grand jurors to present, and the court to punish by fine or correction.

Law 2d—Excess in apparel, strange new fashions, naked breasts and arms, and pinnioned superfluous ribbons on hair, &c. the court to punish at discretion.

Law 3d—Profaneness in persons turning their backs upon public worship before the blessing is pronounced, the select men are to appoint officers to shut the meeting house doors, or take any other measures to attain the end.

Law 4th—A loose and sinful custom of riding from town to town, men and women together, under pretence of going to lecture, tending to debauchery and unchastity, all single persons being offenders to be bound to their good behaviour with sureties, or suffer imprisonment.

Law 5th—Tobacco takers and common swearers, the constable directed to present to the next magistrate, to be punished at discretion.

Law 6th—For drunkenness, the offender to pay ten shillings; excessive drinking three and fourpence; tipping about half an hour, a crown.

Judgments of court as they stand recorded, for the following crimes:

1st. Josiah Plaistowe for stealing four baskets of corn, to return eight baskets, to be fined five pounds, and never to be called Josias, and not Mr. as he used to be.

2d. Capt. Stone for abusing Mr. Ludlow, by calling him just-as, is fined an hundred pounds & prohibited coming within the patent.

3d. Sergeant Perkins ordered to carry forty turfs to the fort for being drunk.

4th. Edward Palmer, for his extortion in taking two pounds thirteen and fourpence for the wood work of the stocks, is fined five pounds, and ordered to set in the stocks one hour.

5th. Thomas Pettit, for suspicion of slander, illeness and stubbornness, is sentenced to be severely whipped, and to be kept in hold.

6th. Catharine, the wife of Richard Cornish, was found suspicious of incontinency, and seriously admonished to take heed.

7th. John Wedgwood, for being in company of drunkards, to set in the stocks.

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCE.

Some time since, an inhabitant of this city, who was on business at Piscataway, tied his horse near a bee hive at the house of a farmer, while he went some distance in a field to view cattle. The bees commenced a warfare on the horse, when the alarm being given by blowing a horn from the house, the owner of the horse returned with every expedition, and found the bees settling in swarms and covering the neck and head of the horse—the agonies of the noble animal (and he was a noble one of the kind) are described as piteous; he had given up resistance and stood motionless; all attempts to rescue him proved unavailing; the bees attacked with fury every person who approached; when at length the horse was relieved by the killing of the bees, he survived only a few hours. It is truly astonishing when we contemplate the victory over so formidable an animal as the horse, by such an apparently insignificant foe as a swarm of bees; it ought however, to prove a caution against the practice of tying horses in the vicinity of bee hives.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Harper's Ferry, are hereby notified that a dividend of six per cent on the capital stock paid in, is this day declared payable to them or their legal representatives, on or after Tuesday the first of November next. By order of the President and Directors.

GEO. W. HUMPHREYS, Cash.

September 23.

J. D. Lowry

one trading interruption, although it contained no stipulation for the payment of tribute on the part of the U. States.

Continuing up the Mediterranean, the next in order of the Barbary states is Algiers, which is four hundred and sixty miles in length, and from forty to one hundred in breadth. Algiers formed, like Morocco, a part of ancient Mauritania; and on the decline of the Roman empire, fell into the hands of the Greeks, who, in the beginning of the seventh century, were expelled by the Saracens. After various revolutions, in which, though the town was changed, the people ever remained slaves. Algiers became tributary to Spain, from whose domination it was freed by the renowned Aruch Barbarossa, who, being invited to the assistance of the Algerines, drove out the Spaniards, and, according to the custom on such occasions, occupied the government himself. Barbarossa, in order to sustain his usurpation, acknowledged allegiance to the grand seigneur, and this was continued by his successors, who were generally sent from Constantinople, until the beginning of the seventeenth century, when, on the representation of the people of Algiers, permission was given by the Porte to elect a bey, who was to pay tribute, acknowledge the customary allegiance, and govern with the consent of his divan, or council of military officers.

Algiers has become, in effect, a military government, the bey being deposed and elected by the officers of the janizaries, without even the formality of applying to the grand seigneur, and the only trace of dependence is exhibited in an annual present of a few fine boys to the successor of Mahomet. The consequence of this system of military election is, that the oppression of the people, who have no voice in the state, remains the same under every change, and that the violence of the soldiery, and the tyranny of the emperor, has no restraint whatever, except the boundary of their vices and their wants. One tyrant may be brought to the bowstring, another raised to the throne, without the people either knowing or caring about the matter.

The city of Algiers derives its name from the Arabic word *Algeria*, on the island, there having been once an island fronting the city, which is now joined to the main land. It is built on the side of a hill, and is said to appear to navigators in the form of a ship's topsail, the tops of the houses being all flat and white. Algiers is supposed to contain one hundred thousand inhabitants, principally Mahometans.

Tunis is divided from the territory of Algiers by the river Zaimo, and is about three hundred miles in length. It followed the fortunes of its neighbors, having successively formed a part of the empire of Rome, of the Saracens, and of the Turks. Its government is now, in almost all respects, similar to that of Algiers, and the same consequences result from it. The city of Tunis is built on the north point of the gulph of Carthage, about eight miles from the seats of ancient Carthage, of which nothing now remains but a few vestiges that indicate nothing of its former grandeur. Its rival Rome still exists; but in its present state almost creates a doubt in the mind, whether the two cities are to be considered as the most affecting reverses. Of Carthage nothing now remains but the place which occupies in history—of Rome nothing but what presents an affecting contrast to her ancient glory. Carthage is destroyed, and her race is no more; or, if they exist, exist under another name, and there is nothing of her now but what was great—the memory and the record of her former power. Rome still remains, and thousands of curious travellers, who have heard of her universal empire, her mighty name, her unscriptured emperors, and her invincible people, resort thither to see a city so famous for arts, arms, and literature. They behold St. Peter's exhibiting indeed a splendid contrast to the mossy and noble remains of Roman grandeur, yet not so great a contrast as is presented by the present state of Rome to the days of Carthage, who must be asked for his sake before he would give it, even to the saviour of Rome. They see a wretched pageant arrogating to himself little less than omnipotence, yet the mere puppet of those very princes whose predecessors formerly held his stirrups; a government of monks, an aristocracy of princes, living in sumptuous marble palaces, claiming a descent from the tyrants of the people, and as external slaves to the priesthood, and a miserable populace, surrounding the traveller in multitudes, and quarrelling like curs, for the very bones that are thrown in the streets. Surely Carthage was more fortunate than Rome; for it is better to perish with the regrets of mankind than to survive as objects of their derision and contempt.

The ancient Romans, who, wherever they carried their arms, left works of art that survived their empire, and remained as indestructible evidences of conquest and subjection, erected at Tunis one of the noblest aqueducts in the world. It is ninety miles in length, and some of the arches are nearly

a hundred feet high. It still answers the purpose for which it was intended, and will probably remain for ages a lasting monument of utility and magnificence. The city of Tunis was formerly supposed to contain two hundred thousand people, but its population is now probably less. It is ten miles in circumference, walled, flanked with towers, and has a citadel on a hill at the east side. Tunis is ten miles from the sea, and the entrance to its harbor is by means of a canal. This state was a rival and match for Algiers, and they have been at war for a long time past. Of late years, however, the Tunisians have been wretched by the gallantry and enterprise of the late Rais Hamida, who was killed in the action with part of the American squadron.

The fourth and last of the Barbary powers, following the course up the Mediterranean sea, is Tripoli, which is upwards of one hundred miles in length. Its capital is a walled city, strongly fortified, and with a population of perhaps twenty thousand souls. The same fortunes with those of Tunis were encountered by Tripoli, and the same system of government has been imposed upon the people.

Little is known of the country beyond the city of Tripoli, except that it is roamed by various tribes of Arabs, who agreeably to the customs of that wandering race, subsist by means of their cattle, and by plunder. About ninety miles east of Tripoli, was formerly situated a splendid city, founded by the Pienensians, called Leptis, which, together with Otrai and Tripoli, formed the powerful republic of Tripoli. According to Gibbon, Leptis was overthrown and laid in ruins by an earthquake. The following account of the remains of that great city, is furnished us by capt. Porter, who, after his liberation from confinement in Tripoli, visited them in company with doctor Ridgely, the American consul, and the French vice consul at Tripoli.

"Before leaving Tripoli," says capt. Porter, "it became necessary to mention my intentions to land from the Enterprise, then under my command, which he readily granted, and at the same time, offered me every facility to enable me to gratify my curiosity. He said that the Arabs on the coast would prove troublesome to us, unless they were informed that it was with his approbation we visited the place; and to remove all apprehensions of any injury from them, he would dispatch a *cham* or messenger to prepare them for our reception, and also send a *raia*, or captain of one of his corsairs, with me in my vessel, to cause every civility to be paid to our party. After these arrangements had been made, and permission obtained to take from Leptis any curiosities we could bring off, I took on board Dr. Ridgely the American consul, the French vice consul, the rais and his servants, and proceeded eastward."

"On arriving at Leptis, which is known by the remains of a large castle situated close to the beach, as well as the ruins which every where present themselves, we discovered the messenger who had been dispatched before us, and a party of Arabs with their horses and arms, and a number of sheep: these were told on landing, were a present from the Arabs, agreeably to an order from the bashaw, and were also given to understand that the horses were intended for our use in travelling into the interior, or wherever else we wished to go.

"We remained at Leptis three days, in which we explored all the ruins, most of which were in a better state of preservation, and far exceeding any thing of the kind I had seen in any part of the world. The columns were mostly thrown down, some of them broken in one or more pieces. They were generally of an enormous size, and of that beautiful green marble called the *verd antique*. It was evident that they must have been overthrown by some violent shock of nature, as they were, in many instances, removed to a considerable distance from the basis on which they stood. Every where was to be seen the ruins of magnificent temples, and all around the fragments of large fragments of altars, and other decorations of the interior of ancient temples, heads, legs, arms, and bodies of marble statues, as also several figures, entire, with the exception of their faces, which had been destroyed by the bodies of unbelievers, who had been turned into stone, as a punishment for their sins. Parts of superb Mosaic floors lay exposed to view, and several coins of former ages, reduced to rust by long exposure, were found. We visited also the burial places, and took copies of the inscriptions on the numerous marble sarcophagi, but without understanding them. On entering some of the huts of the Arabs, built of materials taken from these ruins, we saw among the rough stones composing their walls, the square ends of columns with their inscriptions still entire; parts of altars, pieces of marble exquisitely carved, and could not help musing on the changes which time and circumstances so often produce. Shafts of marble columns generally formed the principal foundations of

these miserable huts, whose whole appearance exhibited such a mixture of ancient elegance, contrasted with modern barbarity, as served to impress more strongly upon our minds than ever, the mortifying truth, that nothing is eternal which is the work of man, and that those who erect the sublimest temples to the gods, know not but that they are preparing materials for the hut of the robber.

"We visited the port, and saw the stone reservoirs where the galtees once obtained their supplies of water, and could distinctly see from whence it used to gush out, as well as the steps by which their crews ascended from their vessels. The port was circular; the entrance narrow, and strongly defended by castles, which in those days were no doubt deemed impregnable. The bottom of this harbor is now above the level of the sea, and where ships once rode, the grass now grows. The aqueduct is still entire, in many parts, and the castles, the temples, and other superb remains, are now the abode of the jackall and wild pigeon. The walls of that city, in some places have been shakled down, and on the side towards the sea are nearly covered with the sands of the ocean, which the strong north winds have thrown upon the coast. In some parts the tops of the houses are exposed, the sand having not yet quite covered them. They are of brown stone and flat. On digging through some of them, we found they were filled with sand. The amphitheatre, which is without the walls of the city towards the east, exhibits the vestiges of great magnificence. It is about seventy yards wide, and one hundred and fifty in length, with flights of some steps, running from the area in the middle, to the outer walls. The entrances are at either end, and it never has been covered.—There is a range of pedestals running the whole length of the area, and on digging in the sand at the base of one of them, we found the head of a lion, which I took on board the Enterprise, and gave to Mr. Lathrope, on my arrival in the United States."

Such is Leptis, once the principal city of a potent and energetic empire, which defied the power of the Roman emperors. What remains of it now is only restricted to add one more to the numerous instances of that oblivion, to which all the physical labors of man seem destined. Of the splendid cities mentioned in ancient histories, we know not where many of them stood, and of the others, nothing remains but a few indelible traces, either to lead or mislead the scholar.—Were it not for the poet or the historian, it never would have been known to us that they ever had been at all. They now only exist in the poetry of Homer, and the fate of that city is in itself sufficient to convince us, that none of the works of man approach so near to immortality as the labors of his mind.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

GENERAL BRADDOCK.

This brave but unfortunate officer, the commander and front of the "youthful Washington," was wounded in an attack made by the French and Indians in an ambush, in the summer of 1755, near what is now called Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania. This army (about twelve hundred) were compelled to retreat, and the general died of his wounds, and was buried at the eastern foot of the Laurel Hill, near the road made by Braddock's army from Fort Cumberland, at the foot of the Alleghany Mountain, in Maryland. A few years since, the inhabitants of the vicinity finding it necessary to alter the course of the road, and that it must pass directly over the grave, carefully removed the remains of the unfortunate general, and deposited them in a suitable elevated spot a little distance from the road, where they are interred, without any monument to designate, except what these poor and secluded people could form with the rude materials around the place.

The character given by the historian of Gen. Braddock is, that he was a man of undoubted courage and expert in all the punctilios of review, having been brought up in the English Guards; but he was naturally very haughty, positive and difficult of access; qualities ill suited to the temper of the people amongst whom he was to command. This extreme severity in matters of discipline rendered him unpopular among the soldiers, and the strict military education in which he had been trained from his youth, and which he prided himself on scrupulously following, made him hold the American militia in great contempt; because they could not go through their exercise with the same dexterity and regularity as a regiment of Guards in Hyde Park; little knowing, or indeed being able to form an idea of the difference between the European manner of fighting, and an American expedition through woods, deserts and mountains. Those alone who have seen country through which Gen. Braddock had to pass from Cumberland to Pittsburg, can form any thing like an adequate idea. Gen. Braddock has been censured for this defeat; but the most that is pretended against him is that he too much despised his enemy, and did not use sufficient precaution.