

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. X.]

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1817.

[No. 475.]

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE PRICE of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the commencement, and one at the expiration of a year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance—No paper will be discontinued, except 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.

EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

Letter, by order of the Emperor Napoleon, addressed by General Count Montholon, to Sir Hudson Lowe, British Governor of the Island of St. Helena.

GENERAL—I have received the treaty of the 3d of August, 1815, concluded between his Britannic Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia, which accompanied your letter of the 3d July.

The Emperor Napoleon protests against the contents of that treaty; he is not the prisoner of England. After having placed his abdication in the hands of the representatives of the nation, for the advantage of the constitution adopted by the French people, and in favor of his son, he repaired voluntarily and freely to England, with the view of living there, as a private individual, under the protection of the British laws. The violation of every law cannot constitute a right. The person of the Emperor Napoleon is actually in the power of England, but he neither has been, nor is, in the power of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, either in fact or right; even according to the laws and customs of England, which never included, in the exchange of prisoners, Russians, Prussians, Austrians, Spaniards or Portuguese, though united to these powers by treaties of alliance, and making war conjointly with them.

The convention of the 2d of August, concluded fifteen days after the Emperor was in England, cannot have a right of any effect. It exhibits only a spectacle of the coalition of the four greatest powers of Europe for the oppression of a single man—a coalition which the opinion of every nation, and all the principles of sound morality, equally disapprove.

The Emperors of Austria and Prussia, and the King of Prussia, having, neither in fact or in right, any claim over the person of the Emperor Napoleon, could decide nothing respecting him.

Had the Emperor Napoleon been in the power of the Emperor of Austria, that prince would have recollected the relations which religion and nature have formed between a father and a son—relations which are never violated with impunity.

He would have recollected that Napoleon had four times restored to him his throne; viz. at Lyons in 1797, at Luneville in 1801 when his armies were under the walls of Vienna; at Presburgh in 1806, and at Vienna in 1809, when his armies had possession of the capital and three fourths of the monarch! That prince would have recollected the protestations he made to Napoleon at the bivouac in Moravia, in 1806, and at the interview in Dresden in 1812.

Had the person of the Emperor Napoleon been in the power of the Emperor Alexander, he would have recollected the ties of friendship contracted at Tilsit, at Erfurth, and during twelve years of daily correspondence.

He would have recollected the conduct of the Emperor Napoleon the day after the battle of Austerlitz, when, though he could have made him, with the wreck of his army, prisoners, contented himself with taking his parole, and allowing him to operate his retreat. He would have recollected the dangers to which the Emperor Napoleon personally exposed himself in order to extinguish the fire at Moscow, and to preserve that capital for him—assure that prince would never have violated the duties of friendship and gratitude towards a friend in misfortune.

Had the person of the Emperor Napoleon been in the power of the King of Prussia, that sovereign could not have forgotten that it belonged to the Emperor, after the battle of Friedland, to place another prince on the throne of Berlin. He would not have forgotten, in the presence of a disarmed enemy, the protestations of attachment, and the sentiments of gratitude, which he testified to him in 1812, at the interviews in Dresden.

Accordingly appears, from articles 2d and 5, of the treaty of the 2d of August, that

Wool Carding.

The subscriber has just received a complete set of new Cards of the best quality, and in a few days will have his machine ready for carding, at the mill formerly called Sibert's mill, one mile from Smithfield. Those who favour him with their custom, and bring their Wool clean and well picked, may depend on having it carded in the best manner. Persons bringing their Wool a distance, may have any quantity under fifty pounds carded the same day they bring it, by coming early in the day.

At the same place, will be in operation in a short time, a Plaster Machine, which will pound and grind Plaster at the reduced price of 52 50 cents per ton.

S. CAMERON.

April 21.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber's farm, near Lee-town, on Saturday the 12th inst. a dark brown filly, two years old, and well grown, a small star in the forehead, long tail, and has been docked—she has been seen in the neighborhood of A. Rosenberger's Mill. I will give the above reward to any person who will secure her and give me information so that I get her again, and all reasonable expenses paid, if brought home.

JOSHUA BURTON.

April 30.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

The subscriber intending to remove to the western country, offers his house and lot for sale, in Charleston, opposite the residence of R. Worthington, in a fine healthy situation; the house is two stories high, and the lot contains half an acre of ground. A great bargain will be given to any person inclined to purchase, and possession may be had on the 15th of September next.

GREGORY O'NEAL.

April 30.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership that existed under the firm of Selby and Swearingen, was dissolved in July last by its own limitation—All those who stand indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to Walter B. Selby, who settles for the concern all transactions relative to the same.

WALTER B. SELBY.

April 30.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against hunting and ranging through the subscriber's farm, or committing any trespass whatsoever upon the same, as he is determined to prosecute all who may be guilty of such offences hereafter.

BENJAMIN DAVENPORT.

April 30.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Stolen on the night of the 26th instant, from the door of Mary McKinney, on the road leading from Charleston to Lee-town, a man's saddle, nearly new, made by Samuel Russell, the pad stained with blood in several places, brass bullet bosses, strong stirrup leathers and common stirrup irons. The above reward will be paid for returning the saddle, and securing the thief so that he be brought to justice, or five dollars for the saddle only.

AARON RAWLINGS.

April 30.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having public arms in their possession, in the county of Jefferson, are requested to deposit them with Capt. Buckmaster, in Charleston, or Mr. Jacob Sheetz, in Shepherdstown—Commandants of companies are particularly required to attend to this notice.

VAN RUTHERFORD, Lt. Col. com. 55th Reg.

April 30.

LOOK HERE!

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his customers that he will continue to receive at his Store and Mill, small notes issued from banks, (generally called tickets) until the 10th of next month, and no longer, as after that day he will pay out specie change.

R. WORTHINGTON.

April 22.

Through your paper permit me to solicit my brother merchants to adopt the above mode.

R. W.

3000lbs. TOBACCO.

Have 3000lbs. James River Tobacco, some of which is old, and of a superior quality. They will sell it by the keg or less quantity. Charleston, April 16.

Humphreys and Keyes,

THE SUBSCRIBER

Hereby informs the public that he has lately opened a house of

Public Entertainment,

in Charleston, Jefferson County, at that well established house and stand, formerly kept by Henry Haines, on the main street, adjoining the stream of water which passes through the town—his sign exhibits a portrait of General Washington on horseback. Being well supplied with all necessary articles to give comfort and satisfaction to those who may give him a call, he solicits a portion of the patronage of his fellow citizens.

JACOB HALTMAN.

April 16.

TO GUN SMITHS.

The subscriber has for rent, a Gun Smith Shop with a complete set of Tools, in Charles-Town, Jefferson county, Va. He has also for sale, a complete set of Lock forging tools, shot-gun and rifle barrels, walnut and sugar tree stocks, of the best quality, sheet brass, cast mounting, and a quantity of stone and charcoal. He has likewise for rent the blacksmith shop lately occupied by Henry Rockenbaugh. To an industrious man who understands his business, this will be a very desirable and profitable situation. For terms apply to the subscriber, living at Harper's Ferry, or to Robert Avis, jun. in Charleston.

ROBERT AVIS, sen.

April 16.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber wishing to move to the western country, offers for sale a tract of land lying in Berkeley county, Virginia, ten miles north east of Winchester, and one and a half miles from Joseph Bell's mill, on Opeckon Creek. This farm contains about 400 acres, about 185 cleared and under good fence, about 40 acres which are well set in clover. There are two never failing streams running through it, and a good sulphur spring. On the premises are four comfortable dwelling houses, with a double barn to each of them, and a number of good fruit trees. Any person wishing to purchase a less quantity can have it by applying to the subscriber, on the premises.

WILLIAM DUNN.

April 9.

PROPOSALS,

BY SAMUEL B. T. CALDWELL, Leesburgh, Va. For publishing by subscription, a second edition of the

MEMOIRS OF

WILLIAM SAMPSON, Including particulars of his adventures in various parts of Europe; his confinement in the dungeons of the inquisition in Lisbon &c. &c.

SEVERAL ORIGINAL LETTERS, Being his correspondence with the ministers of state in Great Britain and Portugal;

A short sketch of the HISTORY OF IRELAND, particularly as it respects the spirit of British domination in that country, and a few observations on the state of manners, &c. in America.

HAVING obtained leave of the author to publish an edition of the above work, the editor with confidence appeals to the public for patronage and support in the undertaking; being fully assured that a work of such intrinsic value will not be permitted any longer to slumber in the arms of obscurity. One limited edition only has been published, which is now entirely out of market. The author has been frequently solicited to publish another, but his professional calling would not permit. The edition that has been published, scarcely circulated out of the state of New-York, whereas it ought to find a place in the library of every philanthropist in America.

The memoirs of Sampson, were written soon after his arrival in this country in 1806. He fled to this asylum of the oppressed from the cruel hand of unrelenting tyranny. He here received a cordial welcome, and now rests in peace on Columbia's happy shore, "where the labourer is thought worthy of his hire, and where the poor find peace." The historic facts recorded—the eloquent dress in which they are clothed—the keen satire in his letter to Lord Spencer, render the work invaluable.

The greatest encomium we can heap upon the work is to say, that *William Sampson, Esq.* of New-York is the subject and the author.

CONDITIONS.

THE above work will be comprised in one octavo volume of about 450 pages, neatly printed on new type, and fine paper, with the author's late corrections.

The price to subscribers, neatly bound and lettered, will be \$2 50—or \$2 25 in extra boards.

Any person who will procure nine subscribers and become responsible for the same shall be entitled to a tenth copy.

Subscriptions received at this office.

Constables' Office

For sale at this office.

Jefferson County, to wit.

George Reynolds, Complainant, against Ferdinand Fairfax, Samuel J. Cramer and Edmond Downey, Defendants. IN CHANCERY.

The defendant Ferdinand Fairfax not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth; upon the motion of the complainant by his counsel: It is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the 4th Monday in June next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and that the other defendants Sam. J. Cramer and Edmond Downey, do not convey, pay away or secrete any monies by them owing to, or goods or effects in their hands belonging to the absent defendant Fairfax, until the further order and decree of this court: And that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, printed in Charleston, for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court-house of said county.

R. G. HITE, Clk.

April 30.

Jefferson County, Sct.

Luke Green, Complainant, against Samuel Wolgamore Defendant. IN CHANCERY.

The Defendant Samuel Wolgamore, not having entered his appearance and given security agreeably to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth; upon motion of the complainant by his counsel: It is ordered that the said Samuel Wolgamore do appear here on the first day of the next June court, to be held for this County, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, printed in this county for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court-house of said county.

A Copy.—Teste,

R. G. HITE, CLK.

April 30.

The Elegant and well bred Horse

MARQUIS,

WILL stand this season, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, in each week, at the stable of Mr. John Lock, at the White House, on the road leading from Charleston to Winchester, six miles from the former place; and on Friday and Saturday, in each week, at Beall's mill, (the burnt mill) on the road leading from Charleston to Harper's Ferry.

MARQUIS is a chestnut sorrel, full 17 hands high, 6 years old, remarkably well made and active. A view of Marquis, with a knowledge of the stock from which he was bred, will be sufficient inducements for good judges to breed from him. An attentive person will be employed to attend on the horse. For pedigree and further particulars see the handbills.

VAN BENNETT.

March 19.

BANK NOTICE.

THE Cashier of the Farmers', Mechanics' and Merchants' Bank, Jefferson County, Va. having resigned his office, the Directors of the Institution have appointed Smith Slaughter and John Yates, Agents, to settle the affairs of the Company. Those who are indebted to the Institution in this county, will take notice, that by an order of the Board, one third of the balances due must be paid on or before the 17th day of March next;—half the remainder on the 18th day of May following, and the residue on the first of August ensuing. The debts due to the Concern in Frederick and Berkeley, must be paid on or before the first day of each month above mentioned.

The Agents will leave funds in the hands of Mr. J. Stephenson and Mr. R. Worthington, to redeem the paper of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN YATES, President.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Farmers', Mechanics' and Merchants' Bank of Jefferson County, Virginia, are notified that, on the first Tuesday in August next, before they proceed to choose Directors for the following year, a proposal will be submitted to them to dissolve the association.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN YATES, President.

Feb. 12.

Regimental Orders.

THE training of the Officers of the 55th Regiment will commence on the 14th of May, and continue three days. The Regiment will parade on the 17th of May, at Charleston, their usual rendezvous.

VAN RUTHERFORD, Lt. Col.

Com. 55th Reg. V. M.

April 16.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

Jefferson County, Sct.

March Court, 1817. William G. Newton, Complainant, against Samuel Maxwell, Lloyd Beall, and James Stubblefield, Defendants. IN CHANCERY.

The defendant Samuel Maxwell, not having entered his appearance and given security agreeably to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth; upon the motion of the complainant by his counsel: It is ordered that the said Sam. Maxwell do appear here on the first day of the next June court, to be held for this county, and answer the bill of the complainant; and it is further ordered that the defendants Lld. Beall & James Stubblefield do not pay, convey away or secrete any monies by them owing to, or goods or effects in their hands belonging to the absent defendant Maxwell, until the further order of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, printed in this county, for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court-house of said county.

A Copy.—Teste,

R. G. HITE, Clk.

April 16.

Wool Carding Machines.

THE subscribers inform the public that they have a complete set of machines now in operation at their mill, near Mr. Isaac Strider's Mill, one and a half miles from Lee-town, where they intend carding wool, if the good people will please to favor them with their custom. All persons from a distance can have the wool by the return of the cart. Their rolls shall be done in the neatest manner. It is necessary that the wool should be picked clean of burrs and sticks. The price for carding is only the moderate price of eight cents per pound.

JOSEPH ROBERTS, & Co.

April 23.

PAINTS, OIL, &c.

White and red lead, Patent yellow, Venetian red, Litharge, Spanish brown, King's yellow, Whiting, Rose Pink, Yellow Ochre, Lampblack, Stone do, Umber, Prussian blue, Flaxseed Oil, Vermillion, Spirits Turpentine, Patent green, Copal Varnish, Verdigris.

Also the following Die Stuffs.

Indigo, Logwood, Madder, Fustick, Coppers, Annatto, Allum.

All for sale by the subscriber on the lowest terms.

R. WORTHINGTON.

April 23.

OLD WHISKEY.

THE subscriber has excellent whiskey for sale.

ALSO,

WINES, JAMAICA SPIRITS, FRENCH BRANDY, HOLLAND GIN, &c. &c.

LIKewise, A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

JUST RECEIVED.

R. WORTHINGTON.

April 23.

Copartnership.

THE subscribers having entered into a Copartnership in the mercantile business, will carry on the same under the name and firm of BAKER TAPSCOTT & Co.

JOHN KEARSELY, BAKER TAPSCOTT.

Shepherd's Town, April 17.

The Cheap Store.

THE subscribers pledge themselves to the public, that their store shall be what they profess it to be—A Cheap Store. They have now on hand, at the place where business has heretofore been done by John Kearseley, a handsome assortment of

GOODS

of every description, and intend in a few weeks to add to their stock a new supply of FASHIONABLE GOODS,

suitable to the approaching season.

They invite the public generally to give them a call, and they will be convinced from the bargains they will get, that the subscribers have indeed a Cheap Store.

BAKER TAPSCOTT & Co.

April 17.

CAVALRY ATTENTION.

The Jefferson Cavalry will parade at Charleston on Saturday the 10th of May next, in complete uniform. Punctual attendance is required.

JOHN TALBOTT, Lt. Com.

April 23

chambers; it served him for a country house but it was not in a proper habitable state workmen have been employed as it for a year, and the emperor has been continually subjected to the inconvenience and insubordination of inhabiting a house in the progress of building. The chamber in which he sleeps, is too small to contain a bed of ordinary dimensions; but every alteration at Longwood prolongs the inconvenience of having workmen there. There are, however, in this miserable territory, beautiful situations, presenting fine trees, gardens, and good houses. There is, besides, Parlatton House; but the positive instructions of government forbade you from giving up the house, although much expense would thereby have been saved to your government—an expense incurred in fitting up at Longwood a hut, covered with paper, which is already unserviceable.

You have interdicted all correspondence between you and the inhabitants of the island—you have, in fact, placed the house at Longwood as a secret—you have even prevented any communication with the officers of the garrison—it seems, therefore, to be your study to deprive us of the pleasure which this miserable territory affords, and we here find that as we are not to be on the island, and uninhabitable House of Ascension. During the four months that you have been at St. Helena, you have, sir, rendered the situation of the emperor much worse. Count Bertrand has observed to you that you violate even the laws of your legislature, and that you trample under foot the rights of general officers, prisoners of war. You have repudiated that you act according to the letter of your instructions and that your conduct to us is not worse than is dictated by them. I have the honor to be, your very humble, and very obedient servant,

(Signed)

The Gen. Count DE MONTHOLON.

After I had signed this letter, I received yours of the 17th August, in which you subjoin the account of an annual sum of £20,000 sterling, which you consider indispensable for the support of the expenses of the establishment at Longwood, after having made all the reductions which you thought possible. We do not think we have any thing to do with the discussion on this point—the table of the emperor's necessary provisions, and the necessities, &c. and the provisions are of the worst quality. You ask of the emperor a fund of £12,000 sterling, as your government will only allow £3,000 for all the expenses. I have already had the honor of informing you that the emperor had no funds; that for a year past he had neither written nor received any letter, and that he is altogether ignorant of what has passed or is passing in Europe. Transported by force to this rock, without being able to write or to receive any answer, the emperor has always desired, and is still desirous, to provide himself for all his expenses, of whatever nature, and he will do it as soon as you render it possible by taking off the interdiction laid upon the merchants of the island, with regard to his correspondence, and directing that it should not be subjected to any requisition on your part or by any of your agents. Therefore the wants of the emperor would be known in Europe, and those persons who interested themselves in his behalf might send him the funds necessary to provide for him.

The letter of Lord Bathurst, which you have communicated to me, gives birth to strange ideas. Are your ministers then ignorant that the greatest misfortune of a man in captivity and adversity is a great and noble spectacle? Are they ignorant that Napoleon at St. Helena, in the midst of persecution of every description, to which he opposes nothing but serenity, is greater, more sacred, and more venerable than when seated on the first throne in the world, where for so long a time he was the arbiter of kings? Those who in such a situation are wanting to Napoleon, are blind to their own character and that of the nation which they represent.

MONTHOLON.

REPLY TO NAPOLEON'S LETTER.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

We cannot help differing with those who are inclined to blame Lord Holland for bringing forward his motion yesterday, relative to the treatment of Bonaparte. It drew forth a decisive and official refutation of all the complaints of ill treatment, alleged against our government; it exposed the mean and base arts which had been resorted to, to calumniate us, and it proved, beyond the possibility of doubt, the absolute necessity of applying to Bonaparte the most watchful and incessant restrictions. For the sake of more clearness, we shall take the heads of the charges (a.) and secondly the refutations (b.)

(a.) The charges are, That he has been exposed to additional restrictions, with respect to the space allotted him for exercise. 2. That at those hours most proper for exercise, all ingress or egress from Bonaparte's residence (Longwood) was interdicted. 3. That he is prevented from procuring

such, he is to be wanted, or from such scribbling as he journals.

4. That he is not allowed to send a sealed letter to the Prince Regent, nor to correspond with, nor receive letters from his wife, friends, or relatives.

5. That he is debarred the means of writing an account of his former acts.

6. That the sum for his maintenance has been reduced to 8000*l.* a year, and that he supplies for his table, are scanty and inadequate.

Such are the charges. The refutations are as follows:

(b.) 1. During the first period of his confinement, he had a circumference of no less than 12 miles to ride or walk in, without the attendance of any officer—whose range had not been reduced till it had been found that he had abused that confidence reposed in him, by tampering with the inhabitants. That range was now reduced to eight miles, instead of twelve, and within that boundary he might at present walk, without the attendance of any officer. Beyond those limits he might go over any part of the island, attended by an officer of rank, not lower than a captain in the army.

2. Though he has not free passage through the island after sunset, he may at any hour walk in his garden. Sentinels were stationed there after sunset, and he expressed his dislike to walk when he was thus watched. Sir Hudson Lowe, with every desire to attend to his wishes, after that fixed the sentinels in places where they would not look on him. Would any one wish these sentinels to be removed altogether, just at the time when it was most likely that he should escape?

3. Soon after Bonaparte's arrival at St. Helena, he expressed a wish for some books to complete his library, and a list was made out by General Bonaparte himself, and transmitted to this country. This list was sent to an eminent French bookseller in this town, with orders to supply such of the books as he had, and to obtain the rest from other booksellers. As several of the books were not to be obtained in London, the bookseller was desired to write to Paris for them. He accordingly obtained some of them from Paris, but others of them could not be obtained. These books, to the amount of 13 or 1400*l.* worth, were sent, with an explanation of the circumstances which prevented the others from having been sent.

The newspapers have been refused, from a knowledge that attempts have been made, through them, to hold correspondence with him.

4. He might have sent any letter to the Prince Regent, but not sealed. The ministers, who are responsible, must know the nature of such a letter, but it would certainly have reached his Royal Highness. He may likewise send and receive letters from his wife or relations, but they must be opened; they will then be sent as addressed. Only one of his relations, his brother Joseph, has written to him, and that letter was forthwith forwarded to him.

5. No attempt has been made to prevent him from writing any part of his life.

6. Eight thousand a year has been deemed a fair permanent allowance for his maintenance; but Sir Hudson Lowe thinking the establishment of Bonaparte could not be provided for suitably under 12000*l.* a year, the latter sum was immediately agreed to.

With respect to provisions and wine, it need only be stated, that for nine persons, the number connected with Bonaparte, there are allowed eleven dozen of wine, (claret, champagne, &c.) weekly.

Such then is the manner in which we treat Bonaparte; in a manner in which, if there be any room for condemnation, we are quite sure it will not be on the score of its being too liberal, harsh, or vindictive. Thanks, we repeat, are due to Lord Holland for offering so official and decisive an opportunity of putting down the charges brought against us.

FROM THE BOSTON FALLOUT.

Additional Items from English papers to the 31st March.

In the British house of lords on the 15th of March, Mr. Brougham moved four resolutions.

1. That the trade and manufactures of England are reduced to a state of such unexampled difficulty, as demands the most serious attention of the house.

2. That those difficulties are materially increased by the system of policy pursued with respect to our foreign commerce; and that a revision of this system ought forthwith to be undertaken by the house.

3. That the continuance of those difficulties is in a great degree owing to the severe pressure of taxation under which the country labours; and which ought by every practicable means to be lightened.

4. That the system of foreign policy pursued by ministers has not been such as to obtain for the people of this country, those commercial advantages which are justly the influence of Great Britain in foreign courts fairly entitled them to expect. The house passed to the order of the day after a long debate—118 to 33.

Mr. Brougham complained that all letters were opened in post-offices abroad. (He might have added, and at home too.)

At a meeting of the electors of Westminster, held on the 15th of March, an address to the prince regent was voted (with loud acclamations) beseeching him to remove the

present ministers from his councils and confidence for ever.

Sir E. Burdett, Lord Cochrane, and Major Cartwright, were among the orators on this occasion.

Arrests continue to be made in Scotland. Mr. Robert Kerr, is among the last.

Lord Castlereagh has stated to the intention of the British government to observe strict neutrality between Spain and her revolted colonies. Mr. Ponsot gave notice of an intended motion on this subject. Complaint was made by Mr. Brougham of the Slave Trade.

Some proceedings relative to Mr. Campbell's pay as ambassador to Lisbon, have taken place in parliament.

A motion in the British parliament for documents respecting Bonaparte's treatment was negatived without a division.

The representative from Bridport, England, Mr. Sergeant Best, resigned—H. C. Sturt, Esq. and the famous Mr. Hunt offered for the vacancy. The former was elected.

A bill is before parliament opening the East India Trade to vessels from Malta and Gibraltar.

The semi-annual dividend of the Bank of England for April, 1817, is fixed at 5 per cent.

The Princess of Wales was at Manlich, March 18.

COBETT is said to be coming to America with two of his sons, intended for the bar.

Mr. Cobbett contradicts the story of his having been horse-whipped.

The Canton Viceroy and Mandarins are said to have assured Captain Maxwell, that the firing on the frigate *Alceste* was entirely owing to mistake—as it was intended to sail him.

The Barbary Pirates are said to have renewed their depredations with unusual activity.

Lord Exmouth is said to be preparing for another visit to Algiers.

It is said Madame Murat is about to marry a General, who has attended her for some time.

King Ferdinand has suppressed all exclusive privileges respecting the fisheries.

The property of the "Prince of Peace," still remains under sequestration in Spain.

By a decree of March 24, 65 books are prohibited by the Spanish government.

The Pope has restored the independence of the Republic of St. Marino.

The Emperor of Russia has induced the Nobility of Courland to give freedom to their peasants.

Vessels are fitting in Russia for another voyage of discovery. They have already one vessel out on such a voyage.

The Russian Captain Gallowin, three years a prisoner at Japan, is about to publish a narrative.

An Austrian frigate of 36 guns, is about to sail from Trieste for the Brazils, with an ambassador.

A French frigate and corvette are about to sail to survey New Holland. The British have also given orders for a survey.

In London, March 18, (since the duty was taken off) Carolina rice sold from 48s. to 45s. 6d. It is reported that the British government contemplate giving a bounty of 7s. 6d. on East India rice imported into Ireland.

The price of the best wheat loaf, weight 4lb. 5 1/2 oz. in London is 17 3/4d.

The price of corn is said to "continue" to fall in the German markets.

A cargo of wheat from Leghorn arrived in England, March 28.

From 3 to 400 vessels are chartered to bring wheat from the Baltic to England.

A deficiency of the supply of American cotton was still complained of in London, March 18.

The contracts of the French government for tobacco, on the 10th of March, and those proposed for April and May, produced no effect on the London market.

From the Calcutta Gazette.

Our readers will recollect a rumour some time ago of a Chinese army amounting to one hundred thousand men having advanced to the southward of Assam, with an intention of attacking the Rajah of Nepal. It is true that a force of about 10,000 men did advance in that direction; but the object of the movement is not exactly known. Letters from Katmandoo state, that this force has lately broke up its incampment and retired to the interior of China.

Curious anecdote—Extract of a letter from Benares, May 6, 1816: "Since you tell me that you wish to hear about native customs and manners, I must mention a fellow who has been lately hung at Calcutta, and suffered for an offence which I think never was heard of in Europe.—He was an admirable swimmer and diver, and used to frequent the GHIAU'S Sand place where the women came to bathe in the river. He would make his way along under the surface of the water, till he got close among them, and then seizing one of them by the legs, would drag her under the water for the sake of her ornaments; for the women of this country always bathe in their valuable gowns and pearls. Meanwhile the newspapers teemed with horrible accounts of alligators carrying away bathers;—and these monsters were talked of and feared by every one, and seen by no one. At last, one day, a girl disguised herself from his grasp, rose to the top of the water, and screamed out that it was no beast, but a man! He was then caught, and confessed that he had carried on the trade for seven years. Of the number of his victims he had kept no reckoning."

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, MAY 7.

Among the numerous arrivals at this port last evening, was the last sailing ship named Capt. Formas, in the almost unprecedented passage of 21 days from Greenock, whence she sailed on the 13th of April, and from the land on the 14th.

By this arrival the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received London papers to the 13th of April, (a fortnight the latest and the latest Shipping Lists of the 13th, from which we have selected the following articles, comprising every thing of interest that contains either political or commercial intelligence.)

The Greenock letters of the 11th of April state the price of Flour at that place at 72s. 7d. per barrel; upland cotton 1s. 8d. 1/2; Sea Island 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d.

A Treasury warrant has, we understand, been issued to persons holding official situations under government, of a thousand a year and upwards, recommending them to relinquish or to subscribe a tenth of their salaries for the use of the state, in consideration of the public distresses; and looking forth the example of the Lords of the Treasury themselves, who it appears, have thus given up for the present, or for a limited time, a tenth of the stipend attached to their situations.

We yesterday received advices from Hamburg to the 2d of April. Two vessels with cargoes of tea, and other Chinese produce, had arrived at that city from China. They bring no tidings relative to the British affairs. The most pleasing intelligence from the Continent relates to the weather, which is said to be as fine throughout Germany as it had recently been in England. The immediate effect is a diminution in the price of corn, which has become progressively cheaper for some time past.

Thomas Baird, merchant, and Alexander Maclaren, weaver, were tried at Edinburgh on the 5th instant for sedition, and found Guilty. The Jury recommended both the prisoners to the mercy of the court.

Messrs. Prince of Essling, died on Friday last at his hotel in Paris.

From the accounts we have recently received, either through the channel of private information, or of that of the provincial papers, the greatest tranquillity already prevails throughout the country.

A morning paper says—"It was yesterday confidently asserted in the political circles, that Bonaparte would shortly be removed from St. Helena; and Malta was mentioned as the place of his future abode. It was added that, to effect this object, the Emperor of Russia had very earnestly interested himself." We do not believe a single word of this statement.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

Lord Cochrane, we understand, has raised the £10,000 and bought a fine vessel, nearly as large as a frigate, which he proposes to man with the best sailors he can procure, for his voyage to South America.

Lucien Bonaparte has demanded of the Pope a passport to the United States of America; but it is not known whether it will be granted him.—The other members of the Bonaparte family, who are at Rome, are doing well. Among the foreigners who they admit into their Society are a great many British.

APRIL 2.

We are enabled to communicate the following circular, by which it will be seen that the debates in Parliament on its reassembling after the recess are expected to be attended with considerable interest. The opposition, who, it is said, will be very strenuously supported by their friends, have given several notices for motions on different subjects, and government, in order to be enabled to meet the force which will be brought against them in the House, are naturally desirous in their turn to secure the whole of their strength for the day of trial. Hence the circular in question. The following is a copy—

CIRCULAR.

Downing Street.

I think you may be desirous of knowing whether there will be much business immediately after Easter; and I therefore take the liberty of recalling to your recollection that several notices have been given for motions by the opposition; and I also wish to observe to you that the various estimates for the year are still to be voted. With these, and other important subjects, the House will be constantly occupied; and there is reason to be certain, that from the first day of meeting after the holidays, the friends of the opposition will be very regular in their attendance.

C. ARBUTHNOT.

APRIL 4.

Our private letters, and the Paris Journals which have this morning arrived, of Tuesday last, also that serious agitations have more than usually prevailed of late. The Gazette de France, but none of the other newspapers we have received, mentions some disturbances among a part of the King's body guards at Versailles, the place which it is said the Royal Family will now make their summer residence. The appearance of the King at the Windows of the Tuilleries produced an unusual sensation. The sensible between the Royalists and the Jacobins still continue.—The latter have the audacity to wear the violet, the emblem of Bonaparte, thus displaying their affectionate remembrance of his return two years ago to his go-

vernment of a hundred days; and persons are found in the French Ministry, who have the effrontery to excuse these manifestations of their sentiments.—*Continued.*

Can't Exchange—London, April 7.

Not being any market on Friday, there was a large accumulation of arrivals on this day, when Wheat was heavy and sold at a decline of 1s. 6d. per quarter. Barley is 1s. per quarter, and very dull sale at that price, and only prime qualities could be got on all other descriptions are unsaleable. Oats are 2s. per quarter, clover hay, considerable arrivals, both from our own coast and Ireland.

Wheat (Eng) 70s 11s 12s, 13s, 14s, 15s, 16s, 17s, 18s, 19s, 20s, 21s, 22s, 23s, 24s, 25s, 26s, 27s, 28s, 29s, 30s, 31s, 32s, 33s, 34s, 35s, 36s, 37s, 38s, 39s, 40s, 41s, 42s, 43s, 44s, 45s, 46s, 47s, 48s, 49s, 50s, 51s, 52s, 53s, 54s, 55s, 56s, 57s, 58s, 59s, 60s, 61s, 62s, 63s, 64s, 65s, 66s, 67s, 68s, 69s, 70s, 71s, 72s, 73s, 74s, 75s, 76s, 77s, 78s, 79s, 80s, 81s, 82s, 83s, 84s, 85s, 86s, 87s, 88s, 89s, 90s, 91s, 92s, 93s, 94s, 95s, 96s, 97s, 98s, 99s, 100s.

GREENOCK, APRIL 4.

The riots at Manchester have been completely suppressed, and the fears of its inhabitants allayed, by the prompt assembling of the military, who now invest that town. Several persons, who had been found most active in promoting disorder, were apprehended and sent to London. A disturbance also appears to have taken place at Carnley, which favoured more of robbery, than having for its object any political purpose.

The Assent was on Monday given by Commission to the Seditious Meetings Bill, and an adjournment of both Houses took place, the Lords for Wednesday fortnight, and Commons for Monday the 14th inst.

From the London Courier, of April 7.

Our Paris letter to day is of more importance than it appears to be. The liberal party, as they call themselves, have long been making efforts to deprive the King of his body guards, and to have sincerely royalists, and strategists have been forming to entrap them in quarrels, to render them odious and produce their dismissal. In this it seems the Liberals are succeeding. Many of the officers of the corps threatened to resign. Marshal Macdonald has just assumed the command of them, after having delayed doing so, under the pretence of illness, though in reality, it is supposed, till some appointments were made suited to his wishes. Our private letters represent this affair as likely to lead to very important consequences. It is said to be in contemplation to dissolve the body guard.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

The following extract of a letter from an American at Buenos Ayres to his friend in New York, giving a view of manners, and a description of the country, which, though not new to some readers, may appear novel and interesting to many.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 26, 1817.

"Buenos Ayres is situated on the river Plate, about 220 miles from its mouth. The harbour is probably the worst in the world, owing to the shallowness of the river, which is not more than from 15 to 18 feet from its lower, 50 miles from its mouth to this place, and also to the pomaras, or high winds, accompanied with rain, which commence in an instant, and blow with unabated fury for three or four hours. The British guard frigate stationed at this place has lost, during three tornados, in 2 months, 11 men and 3 officers. The town of Buenos Ayres contains about 50,000 inhabitants, 12,000 of whom are militia, 1000 (probably) regular troops, principally Blacks and Indians.—The government is vested in the hands of the Supreme Director, who is chosen by the people. There is also a Congress, whose members have been sitting for two years, with a salary of 4,000*l.* per annum, for the purpose of choosing or framing a constitution, but have not yet succeeded. The city is large, and built generally of brick; the streets run in right angles, but are extremely narrow and dirty, few of them being paved. A stranger, used to see none but North American or European houses, would think himself, on his arrival here, to have been transported into a prison yard—as all the houses, at least those that have their windows fronting the street, have iron gratings; but many of them stand back in courts. The richest and most handsome buildings are the churches, consisting of a nave 25; of these Iglesia de St. Jago, which has a convent attached to it, is the richest and largest, the building alone occupying eight acres of ground. This church contains the flags taken from the British arms in 1807, when the city was recaptured by the natives from them. These churches and convents are filled with monks and friars, who live in great alliance, extorted from these ignorant and bigoted people; for in every age of ligated hypocrites and assassins are to be found. From six in the evening until 3 in the morning, the churches are filled with these wretches, on their knees, pretending to supplicate the Supreme Being for a remission of sins; but the greatest part of their integrity exists in a tall round body, which each of them carries in a left round his body—and which accounts for the fact, that few nights pass without some one or more being assassinated.

"The women here, generally, are not very beautiful; their complexions are dark—but there is a something so attractive and lovely in their eyes as to make them interesting at first sight; proffered love they are always ready to return—and I believe that their disposition in this respect originates in the exclusively confined life which they lead at home, without ever being permitted to associate with our sex; for it would be thought the height of indecorum

for a young lady to be seen in company with any man, except he was a relation. There is a life of restraint and slavery; it is therefore natural that they should incline to licentiousness.

"There is a theatre here—and I think will only be necessary to mention the price of admission, twenty five cents—from which you may easily judge of its value.

"As to commerce, trade, &c. every thing is completely at a stand. The country is very populous—the soil rich, and cattle in great abundance. A good horse may be bought from 30 cents to 10 and 20 dollars—a bullock, from 2 to 7 dollars—and sheep may be purchased—100 miles in the interior, at 1 1/2 cents each. Fruit trees are in great abundance; they consist of the peach, apple and pear—also, the orange, lemon, fig, olive, &c. and the grape vine, which grow all over the country. These latter being a novel sight to a stranger, produce at first an agreeable sensation; but when we recollect that these are the only ones to be seen here, we naturally regret our noble North American forests, so useful to the husbandman and the mechanic, which decorate the face of nature, and are so grateful to the eye. Wood is so very scarce, that they burn, together with a few limbs of trees, the fat of oxen, sheep, &c. Indeed, you may see every day waggons loaded with fat meat, to burn in furnaces and other places.

"You may think that a country in which meat, &c. is in such abundance, must be very rich; on the contrary, owing to the slovenly and torpid disposition of the inhabitants, it is one of the most miserable in the world. All they seem to think of is their priests and bigotry. Yesterday I was accosted by a decent looking old man with a small silver crucifix—and what do you suppose he requested of me?—That I should kiss it, and then give him money for the priest to get the soul of one of his friends out of purgatory.

"There are here five printing offices, one of which has eight new presses, and type, &c. worth \$7000 in the United States; and there is but one person here who has a knowledge of the business; yet there are hundreds of miserable wretches, taken from the hospitals, who, after working at the business a few months, are considered and employed as workmen. This has rendered the business so miserable, that one can scarcely live by his labor. The practice was introduced by those who have been here formerly.

INQUIRY REMARKS.

Might not plantations of the best foreign trees be introduced, to the great improvement of the country?

Is it not probable that the present revolution will give a new turn to the manners of the sexes, beneficial to both, by removing the unnatural and despotic restrictions now imposed on the women?

Is it not likely also that the priesthood may be dissolved, in the progress of civilization?—At present the clergy seem literally to constitute a church militant.

Is it not possible, however, that the author of the foregoing letter, being a transient visitor at Buenos Ayres, has treated the clergy and their customs too harshly—by mistaking the letter?

Is there any danger of the constituent Congress playing the game of the Roman Decemvirs, and perpetuating their own power at the expense of the state?—*Cont.*

FROM THE FRANKLIN REPOSITORY.

THE LOCUST.

Observations on the Cicada or Locust of America, which appears periodically once in 16 or 17 years—By Moses Bartram.

On the 8th of June, 1765, I took several twigs of different kinds of trees on which I saw Locusts darting (as it is called) to lay their eggs; of those twigs I put some in empty vials, some in wals with a little water, and some I stuck in a pot of earth, which I kept moist in order to preserve the twigs fresh.

July 21, the eggs in the twigs in the vial with water hatched, as did those in the twigs in the pot of earth, soon after them; but the twigs in the empty vial being withered, the eggs perished; yet I have observed that on twigs accidentally broken off in the woods, if they lie near the ground in the shade so as to be kept moist, the eggs in them will hatch in due time; but those that are exposed to the sun, they surely die.—The young Locusts that were hatched in the twigs in the vial ran down the twigs to the water, on which they floated about 24 hours, and then died; those that were hatched in the twigs in the pot of earth ran down the twigs immediately to the earth and entered it at the first opening they could find, which they searched for eagerly, as if already sensible of danger, by being exposed to the light of the sun. I have observed that in the natural way the eggs are usually hatched in the month of the twigs into which the eggs are inserted; the twigs will in that situation remain several months till by some lucky accident they are disengaged, and then they will hatch in a few minutes after, and seek their retreat in the earth, in the same manner as those which being in the usual time. But many persons being thus imprisoned.

Viewed through a microscope the moment they are hatched they appear in every respect as perfect as at the time of their last transformation, when they rise out of the

earth, put off their scaly covering, expand their wings, display their gaudy colours, dart forth their legs, and after a few days existence, to fulfil the wiser purposes of their Maker, close the period of their lives by an easy death. How astonishing therefore and inscrutable is the design of Providence in the production of this insect, that is brought into the world in darkness, till the appointed time comes, when it ascends again into light by which they are enabled to continue their existence. The females are furnished with a bearded tail, which they perceive the tender shoots of all trees they happen to light upon, without regard to situation of a case; many therefore perish by the quick growth of the trees in which the eggs are deposited, and more perhaps by being laid in twigs that hang over streams or standing waters. The dart by which the operation is performed consists of three parts; a middle and two sides. The middle is hollow through which the eggs are darted, and the two sides serve as a covering to defend it. These may easily be taken apart, by slipping the middle through the grooves of the two sides, and it is by slipping the two outside parts by each other rapidly, that they work a kind of stout hole in the soft twig they make choice of, till they reach the pith, and then they eject their eggs into it to the number of twelve; when this is performed, they begin another hole close by the side of the former, and to continue to work till they have eared along two rows, each row consisting of twelve or more holes. They then remove to another twig and proceed as before, and so from twig to twig till they have exhausted their store, after which they soon expire, and have not yet been able to discover the full depth to which these little animals descend—some I have heard have been found thirty feet deep; I myself have seen them ten. They do not however seem to travel to any great distance horizontally, for they are seldom found far from the woods, unless in grounds that have been newly cleared. It often however happens, that in the long period of their torpid state, great tracts of country are cleared in North America frontiers, and converted into arable or pasture, and it is not unusual to see them leave their cells in those plain grounds, and hasten to some adjoining fence to put off their encumbrance, and prepare themselves for flight. This they always do in the night, by crawling to some tree, along a fence or among bushes, or strong grass; and it is remarkable, that they do this in this chrysalis state, for instead of being wrapped in a plain covering which confines the inhabitant to a certain spot till it bursts, they have a covering fitted to their form in which they can travel to a considerable distance, and which they cannot leave till they find some solid substance, in which they fix their claws and then with an effort which requires the utmost exertion of their strength, they burst their case, which always opens from the shoulders to the forehead of the head, out of which they crawl, leaving a sticking fast behind them. Thousands of these cases may be seen in a morning sticking to all parts of trees, which substance and which not being flexible after it is dry, often so incumbers them that they can put it off that many perish in the attempt. For this reason they always choose the night for this operation; and wait for the enlivening influence of the warm sun to strengthen and give consistency to their wings, which as first are white, soft and moist, but soon assume a dark brown color with firmness, and renders them to fly, and a transparency that adds a beauty to their appearance which nature was wanting.

On Wednesday last, Mr. Rogers, the assistant to the governor of this country, as he was returning from Black Rock, early in the evening, was attacked by two ruffians, who came upon him immediately from the woods, and, without speaking, knocked him down, stabbed him in the breast, and attempted to cut his throat with a large knife. Fortunately however, in this attempt they struck the knife in his mouth, which they entered in the most shocking manner, and from his stillness, to be dead, they rifled his pockets of his money, papers, &c. After laying some time he succeeded in getting to the house, which was some distance from whence he was brought home. Immediate and active search was made after the villains, but it has as yet proved unavailing, and it is much to be feared that they will escape with impunity; as the darkness of the night and suddenness of the attack made it impossible for him to discover their faces with sufficient certainty to identify them. What motive induced the perpetration of this deed is uncertain; but it is supposed that the goal which they knew he had charge of, and supposed that he had them with him.

NEWBURN, (N. C.) MARCH 19.

The Superior Court of Law for this County commenced on Monday last, his Honor Judge Lowrie, presiding. On Thursday sentence of death was passed upon Benjamin Sparrow and Samuel Sparrow, convicted at the last term on an Indictment for negro stealing, and Friday the 16th of May appointed for their execution.

THE ROT AT NEW-ORLEANS.

We have the best authority, of gentlemen who were eye witnesses of the whole of the late disturbance at New Orleans, for saying that the affair has been greatly exaggerated in all the accounts that have been published of it. There was an affray, it is true, originating in a dispute between two vessels, about wharfage, or something of that sort. When people are disposed to quarrel, the slightest pretext is sufficient. In this way, probably, the tri-colored vane excited the assault on the British vessel. One person only was killed, instead of several, as represented. The British captain was not hurt, nor was the vessel greatly injured, and of course they had no occasion to fire.—There are other particulars mentioned in the private letters published, for which there appears to have been no sufficient foundation. The imagination of the writers appear, in a moment of trepidation, to have enlarged every object, and clothed every circumstance with horror.

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

We have often wished, in reading the returns from our Sister States, to have in view the entire representation of each State in the Congress of the United States, embracing those who have been elected, those who are changed, and the change in point of political complexion.—We now do unto others as we wish they should do unto us. Having just received such returns as enable us to compile the list of representatives, we subjoin this list under the points of view which we have stated.

1. District of the Northern Neck—Wm. Lige Ball, (Republican) in place of Gen. John D. Hungerford, whose political course has not been considered steady by the Republican Party.

2. District of Norfolk, &c.—Thos. Newton (Rep.) re-elected, without opposition.

3. Of Gloucester, &c.—Burwell Bassett, (R.) re-elected; without opposition.

4. Of Southampton, &c.—James Johnson, (R.) re-elected, without opposition.

5. Of Richmond, &c.—John Tyler, (R.) re-elected.

6. Of Petersburg, &c.—Peterson Goodwyn, (R.) re-elected, without opposition.

7. Of Brunswick, &c.—Thomas M. Nelson, (R.) re-elected, without opposition.

8. Of Chesterfield, &c.—Jas. Pleasants, (R.) re-elected, without opposition.

9. Of Albemarle, &c.—Hugh Nelson, (R.) re-elected.

10. Of Spotsylvania, &c.—Philip P. Barbour, (R.) re-elected without opposition.

11. Of Calverly, &c.—George F. Strother, (R.) in place of Dr. Aylett Hawes, (R.) re-elected.

12. Of Caroline, &c.—Robert S. Garnett, (R.) in place of William H. Roane, (R.) re-elected.

13. Of Buckingham, &c.—Archd. Austin, (R.) without opposition, in place of John Randolph, declined, (minority).

14. Of Loudoun, &c.—Charles F. Mercer, (Fed.) in place of Joseph Lewis, (F.) declined.

15. Of Amherst, &c.—William I. Lewis (R.) in place of J

WOOL MANUFACTORY.

JOHN DAVENPORT

TAKES the liberty of returning thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement he has received in his line of business, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same, by a determination to please those who may favor him with their patronage.

Manufacturing Wool,

will enable him to work on more accommodating terms, and also to finish work in a better style than heretofore. Wool will be received as heretofore, and manufactured according to the direction of the owners.

Openung Factory, May 7.

Persons in the neighborhood of Abingdon, desirous of having their wool manufactured into cloth, by having it forwarded to the address of John Heiskell, Editor of the Gazette, Winchester, shall find their directions strictly attended to, and the Cloth returned to Major John White, of Abingdon when finished.

BOARDING.

A few boarders would be taken, on reasonable terms, in a private family adjoining Charlestown. The situation is healthy, and free from the noise and bustle of the town.—Inquire of the Printer.

A Light Waggon for Sale.

The subscriber has for sale, a light waggon and gears, together with two good horses. LEONARD SADDLER. Charlestown; May 7.

JUST RECEIVED,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, Lemons, Oranges, Raisins, Figs, Almonds, Filberts, Cheese, Fresh Teas, Loaf & Lump Sugar, Brown ditto, Coffee, Molasses, &c. &c.

Excellent Chewing Tobacco.

R. WORTHINGTON. May 7.

A Lot of Ground for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale an unimproved lot of ground, near the jail, in Charlestown. The terms will be made easy, and an indisputable title given to the purchaser. GEO. SETTLEMERS. May 7.

CAUTION.

Whereas my wife Margaret has left my bed and board, without just cause or provocation, this is to forwarn all persons from harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from this date. JOHN MAGINNIS. April 23, 1817.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT

AS a private tutor, to one or two families, or to teach a select school, a gentleman whose mode of instruction is entirely new, and only practised by himself—by which he is enabled, and will engage to quicken, and mature the judgment of his pupils in one fourth the time required of those children taught in the common way: besides confirming them in a knowledge of the sciences he proposes to teach, his method has many other peculiar advantages, among which are, that it strengthens the memory and makes them understand the sciences quicker—besides the boys he prepares for a classical education will with a good teacher, acquire a knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages in one half the time required of those boys who are instructed by the common mode.

N. B. He will engage to make his pupils write an elegant and free hand in from three to six weeks, and make them perfect in mercantile Arithmetic in as many months. Enquire of the PRINTER. April 30.

Wool Carding.

The subscriber has just received a complete set of new Cards of the best quality, and in a few days will have his machine ready for carding, at the mill formerly called Sibley's mill, one mile from Smithfield. Those who favour him with their custom, and bring their Wool clean and well picked, may depend on having it carded in the best manner. Persons bringing their Wool a distance, may have any quantity under fifty pounds carded the same day they bring it, by coming early in the day.

At the same place, will be in operation in a short time, a Plaster Machine, which will pound and grind Plaster at the reduced price of \$2 50 cents per ton. S. CAMERON. April 24.

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE.

The subscriber intending to remove to the western country, offers his house and lot for sale, in Charlestown, opposite the residence of R. Worthington, in a fine healthy situation; the house is two stories high, and the lot contains half an acre of ground. A great bargain will be given to any person inclined to purchase, and possession may be had on the 15th of September next. GREGORY O'NEAL. April 30.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership that existed under the firm of Selby and Swearingen, was dissolved in July last by its own limitation.—All those who stand indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to Walter B. Selby, who settles for the concern all transactions relative to the same. WALTER B. SELBY, THO. VAN SWERINGEN. Shepherd's-town, April 30.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber's farm, near Leetown, on Saturday the 12th inst. a dark brown filly, two years old, and well grown, a small star in the forehead, long tail, and has been doctored—she has been seen in the neighborhood of Rosenberger's Mill. I will give the above reward to any person that will secure her and give information so that I get her again, and all reasonable expenses paid, if brought home. JOSHUA BURTON. April 30.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Stolen on the night of the 26th instant, from the doot of Mary McKinney, on the road leading from Charlestown to Leetown, a man's saddle, nearly new, made by Samuel Russell, the pad stained with blood in several places, brass bullet bosses, strong stirrup leathers and common stirrup irons. The above reward will be paid for returning the saddle, and securing the thief so that he be brought to justice, or live dollars for the saddle only. AARON RAWLINGS. April 30.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having public arms in their possession, in the county of Jefferson, are requested to deposit them with Capt. Buckmaster, in Charlestown, or Mr. Jacob Sheetz, in Shepherdstown—Commandants of companies are particularly required to attend to this notice. VAN RUTHERFORD, Lt. Col. com. 55th reg. April 30.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against hunting and ranging through the subscriber's farm, or committing any trespass whatsoever upon the same, as he is determined to prosecute all who may be guilty of such offences hereafter. BENJAMIN DAVENPORT. April 30.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Hereby informs the public that he has lately opened a house of

Public Entertainment,

in Charlestown, Jefferson County, at that well established house and stand, formerly kept by Henry Haines, on the main street, adjoining the stream of water which passes through the town—his sign exhibits a portrait of General Washington on horseback. Being well supplied with all necessary articles to give comfort and satisfaction to those who may give him a call, he solicits a portion of the patronage of his fellow citizens. JACOB HARTMAN. April 16.

3000lbs. TOBACCO.

Humphreys and Keyes, Have 3000lbs. James River Tobacco, some of which is old, and of a superior quality. They will sell it by the keg or less quantity. Charlestown, April 16.

TO GUN SMITHS.

The subscriber has for rent, a Gun Smith Shop with a complete set of Tools, in Charles-Town, Jefferson county, Va. He has also for sale, a complete set of lock forging tools, shot gun and rifle barrels, walnut and sugar tree stocks, of the best quality, sheet brass, cast mounting, and a quantity of stone and charcoal. He has likewise for rent the blacksmith shop lately occupied by Henry Rockenbaugh. To an industrious man who understands his business, this will be a very desirable and profitable situation. For terms apply to the subscriber, living at Harper's Ferry, or to Robert Avis, jun. in Charlestown. ROBERT AVIS, sen. April 16.

Copartnership.

THE subscribers having entered into a Copartnership in the mercantile business, will carry on the same under the name and firm of BAKER TAPSCOTT & Co. JOHN KEARSELY, BAKER TAPSCOTT. Shepherd's-Town, April 17.

The Cheap Store.

THE subscribers pledge themselves to the public, that their store shall be what they profess it to be—A Cheap Store. They have now on hand, at the place where business has heretofore been done by John Kearseley, a handsome assortment of

GOODS

of every description, and intend in a few weeks to add to their stock a new supply of FASHIONABLE GOODS, suited to the approaching season.

They invite the public generally to give them a call, and they will be convinced from the bargains they will get, that the subscribers have indeed a Cheap Store. BAKER TAPSCOTT & Co. April 17.

OLD WHISKEY.

The subscriber has excellent whiskey for sale. ALSO,

WINES, JAMAICA SPIRITS, FRENCH BRANDY, HOLLAND GIN, &c. &c. LIKEWISE, A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES, JUST RECEIVED.

R. WORTHINGTON.

PAINTS, OIL, &c.

White and red lead, Patent yellow, Venetian red, Litharge, Spanish brown, King's yellow, Whiting, Rose Pink, Yellow Ochre, Lamblack, S. one do, Umber, Prussian blue, Flaxseed Oil, Vermillion, Spirits Turpentine, Patent green, Copal Varnish, Verdigris.

Also the following Die Stuffs, Indigo, Logwood, Madder, Fustick, Coppers, Annatto, Allum.

All for sale by the subscriber on the lowest terms. R. WORTHINGTON. April 23.

Jefferson County, Sect.

March Court, 1817. William G. Newton, Complainant, against Samuel Maxwell, Lloyd Beall, and James Stubblefield, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Samuel Maxwell, not having entered his appearance and given security agreeably to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, upon the motion of the complainant by his counsel: It is ordered that the said Sam. Maxwell do appear here on the first day of the next June court, to be held for this county, and answer the bill of the complainant; and it is further ordered that the defendants Lill. Beall & James Stubblefield do not pay, convey away or secrete any monies by their owing to, or goods or effects in their hands belonging to the absent defendant Maxwell, until the further order of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, printed in this county, for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county. A Copy.—Teste.

R. G. HITE, Clk. April 16.

Wool Carding Machines.

THE subscribers inform the public that they have a complete set of machines now in operation at their mill, near Mr. Isaac Sieder's Mill, one and a half miles from Leetown, where they intend carding wool, if the good people will please to favor them with their custom. All persons from a distance can have the wool by the return of the cart. Their rolls shall be done in the neatest manner. It is necessary that the wool should be picked clean of burs and sticks. The price for carding is only the moderate price of eight cents per pound. JOSEPH ROBERTS, & Co. April 23.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Farmers', Mechanics' and Merchants' Bank of Jefferson County, Virginia, are notified that, on the first Tuesday in August next, before they proceed to choose Directors for the following year, a proposal will be submitted to them to dissolve the association. By order of the Board of Directors, JOHN YATES, President. Feb 12.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to move to the western country, offers for sale a tract of land lying in Berkeley county, Virginia, ten miles north east of Winchester, and one and a half miles from Joseph Bell's mill, on Opeckon Creek. This farm contains about 100 acres, about 185 cleared and well fenced, about 40 acres of which are well set in clover. There are two never failing streams running through it, and a good sulphur spring. On the premises are four comfortable dwelling houses, with a double barn to each of them, and a number of good fruit trees. Any person wishing to purchase a less quantity can have it by applying to the subscriber, on the premises. WILLIAM DUNN. April 9.

Jefferson County, to wit.

April Court, 1817. George Reynolds, Complainant, against Ferdinand Fairfax, Samuel J. Cramer and Edmund Downey, Defendants. IN CHANCERY.

The defendant Ferdinand Fairfax not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth; upon the motion of the complainant by his counsel: It is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the 4th Monday in June next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and that the other defendants Sam. J. Cramer and Edmund Downey, do not convey, pay away or secrete any monies by their owing to, or goods or effects in their hands belonging to the absent defendant Fairfax, until the further order and decree of this court: And that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, printed in Charlestown for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of the said county. A Copy.—Teste.

R. G. HITE, Clk. April 30.

BANK NOTICE.

THE Cashier of the Farmers', Mechanics' and Merchants' Bank, Jefferson county, Va. having resigned his office, the Directors of the Institution have appointed Smith Slaughter and John Yates, Agents, to settle the affairs of the Company. Those who are indebted to the Institution in this county, will take notice, that by an order of the Board, one third of the balances due must be paid on or before the 17th day of March next;—half the remainder on the 18th day of May following, and the residue on the first of August ensuing. The debts due to the Concern in Frederick and Berkeley, must be paid on or before the first day of each month above mentioned. The Agents will leave funds in the hands of Mr. J. Stephenson and Mr. R. Worthington, to redeem the paper of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors, JOHN YATES, President.

Jefferson County, Sect.

March Court, 1817. Luke Green, Complainant, against Samuel Wolgamore Defendant. IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendant Samuel Wolgamore, not having entered his appearance and given security agreeably to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; upon the motion of the complainant by his counsel: It is ordered that the said Samuel Wolgamore do appear here on the first day of the next June court, to be held for this County, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, printed in this county for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county. A Copy.—Teste.

R. G. HITE, Clk. A Copy.—Teste, R. G. HITE, Clk.

THE Elegant and well bred Horse

MARQUIS, WILL stand this season, on Monday Tuesday and Wednesday, in each week, at the stable of Mr. John Lock, at the White House, on the road leading from Charlestown to Winchester, six miles from the former place; and on Friday and Saturday in each week, at Beall's mill, (the burnt mill) on the road leading from Charlestown to Harper's Ferry. MARQUIS is a chestnut sorrel, full 17 hands high, 6 years old, remarkably well made and active. A view of Marquis, with a knowledge of the stock from which he was bred, will be sufficient inducements for good judges to breed from him. An attentive person will be employed to attend on the horse. For pedigree and further particulars see the handbills. VAN BENNETT. March 19.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. X.]

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1817.

[No. 476.]

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

The price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the commencement, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance.—No paper will be discontinued, except 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.

From the late London Papers.

COBBETT. We have received from Hampshire the following particulars relative to Cobbett, which go to prove how little the stamp office demands, or the suspension of the Habeas corpus act, had to do with his absconding: "The effects advertised for sale in the Hants Chronicle and Courier, which we alluded to on Monday, were seized for rent by order of general Sir James Keppel, on a farm which Cobbett rented of him, consisting of an excellent mansion, and 105 statute acres of good land. Cobbett had resided in the mansion until lately, when he removed his family to a house standing on his own estate, and with them at the country; and a few days before they left the country, he removed his waggons and other implements of husbandry, and also his vines, the latter on a Sunday morning; no doubt all this was to prevent Sir James distraining them for rent. The fine estate which formerly bore great crops, had not an acre of it sown with any kind of grain, nor was there a pennyworth of any thing left but what was contained in the advertisement, and the greatest part of that actually removing when the distress was made. The sale was postponed because the sheriff, who has taken possession of all his property on his different farms under execution, has, as is usual in such cases, given an undertaking to pay the value of such effects as were distrained, in part of payment of the rent due."

COBBETT'S FAREWELL. We have just obtained a copy of Cobbett's farewell to his readers. The following are extracts: "I have reasoned thus with myself: what is now left to be done? We have urged our claims with so much truth; we have established them so clearly on the ground of both law and reason, that there is no answer to us to be found other than that of a suspension of our personal safety—If I still write in support of those claims, I must be blind not to see that a dungeon is my doom—I will write at all, and do not write in support of those claims, I not only degrade myself, but I do a great injury to the rights of the nation, by appearing to abandon them. If I remain here, I must, therefore, cease to write, either from compulsion or from a sense of duty to my countrymen; therefore it is impossible to do any good to the cause of my country by remaining in it;—but, if I remove to a country where I can write with perfect freedom, it is not only possible, but very probable, that I shall, sooner or later, be able to render that cause important and lasting services."

Upon this conclusion it is that I have made my determination; for, though life would be scarcely worth preserving with the consciousness that I shall do about myself or sleep in my bed merely at the mercy of a secretary of state—still there is something so powerful in the thought of country and neighborhood and home and friends, &c. &c. that to tear oneself away nearly approaches to the separating the soul from the body."

After exclaiming, (as if his absence would be the source of such evils)— "Shall truth never again be uttered? Shall her voice never again be heard, even from a distant shore?" He proceeds to hold forth a promise of writing from his Banishment, and, my countrymen, be you well assured, that though I shall if I live, be at a distance from you; that the ocean will roll between us, not all the barriers that nature as well as art can raise, shall be sufficient to prevent you from reading some part, at least, of what I write; and, notwithstanding all the wrongs of which I justly complain, notwithstanding all the indignation that I feel, notwithstanding all the provocations that I have received, or that I may receive, never shall there drop from my pen any thing which, according to the law of the land, I might not as freely write and publish in England. Those who have felt themselves supported by power, have practised towards me foul play without mea-

sure; but though I shall have the means of retaliation in my hands, never will I follow the base example. He says— "If I remain here, all other means will be first used to reduce me to silence; and, if all those means fail, then will come the danger. Therefore, that I may still be able to write; and to write with freedom too, I shall write, if I live, from America; and my readers may depend on it, that it will not be more than four months from the date of this address, before the publication of the weekly pamphlet will be resumed in London, and will be continued very nearly as regularly as it has been for years past."

"The sacrifice I make, under any other circumstances be justly considered as enormous. The ceasing of a profit of more than ten thousand pounds a year from my works, the loss of property of various sorts, the leaving of numerous friends and of local objects created under my own hands, and affecting me so many pleasing sensations. But all this weighs nothing, when compared with the horrid idea of being silenced, of sneaking to my farm and quietly leaving corruption to trample out the vitals of my country, while her infamous press was revelling in unexposed falsehoods and calumnies levelled against myself and my friends— compared to this, no loss of fortune, no toils necessary to support a numerous family, no poverty, no bodily suffering; there is nothing of this kind that must not appear trifling, and even wholly unworthy of notice, when compared with the loss of that satisfaction which I shall now derive from still retaining the power of combating corruption, and from the hope that I shall never cease to entertain of returning to my beloved country in the day of the restoration of her freedom." In a postscript he promises to be back "in a year or two at furthest," when his friends shall have vanquished the existing system.

Mr. Cobbett and his Sons—Our late London papers, have many remarks in relation to the escape of Mr. Cobbett and his two Sons. One of the papers states, that their departure from London was unexpected and sudden. "Few of his friends knew his intended destination; and still fewer of his acquaintance were apprised that he had quitted the metropolis." To those who transacted business with him on Saturday evening, he said, in casual conversation, that he should depart early next morning for Worcester, or some other distant place, where he intended to feel the pulse of the electors; and, if successful, should offer himself a candidate at the next general election. After depositing copy for the current number of his Register, he actually left London at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning, accompanied by his two Sons—William, who is about 22, and John, who is about 16 years of age.

The London Courier of the 11th of April, contains a long article attempting to prove that Mr. Cobbett's chief cause for leaving England, was an Exchange process at the instance of the Stamp Office; and not the suspension of the Habeas Corpus. The article closes with the following remarks on the politics and support of various newspapers in London:—N. Y. Com. Adv. "It is not a little amusing to find the defender of Cobbett, in his opponent's charge of sides! To Cobbett, justice, he has never advanced any such accusation. He had changed sides on general politics at least three times, and he had defended as well as abused every Institution, The Church, America, Reform, Universal Suffrage, &c. &c. these subjects, he had fought the question each way three or four times over, and probably had discovered the most profitable of last. We will do him another piece of justice—we believe he did not look for, or receive money as a bribe for espousing any cause. Certainly we know of one instance, wherein a present in money was offered to him for services he had rendered, which could not have been otherwise than a tolerably large sum; but he very handsomely refused it. He derived benefits, however, from the circulation of his work. While the newspaper press is charged with being hired, and paid by the ministry, let us see how that question really stands.—Of fourteen daily papers in London, only three are decidedly on the side of ministers, and only one of these is very profitable. One other paper is generally on the side of ministers; the others are all against them; and the most profitable are those that are the most violently against them. Of upwards of twenty weekly papers in London, not one espouses the cause of ministers zealously; two or three are neutral, but 17 out of 20 are violently against government. Something of the same kind could be shown in respect to the Provincial Journals. If we had room to day, We wish we could persuade ourselves, that the opposition Journalists choose the side of conscience rather than of profit. Upon this subject we agree with a paper of this morning, that "it is the trade of an opposition writer not to be pleased. He writes to the gall and vinegar of the mind, because he thinks it pays better than

the mix of human kindness. He only bawls for what he thinks cannot possibly be granted; and nothing exceeds his vexation, when he finds himself caught in the trap of having praised government or the legislature by anticipation."

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 26.

TO THE PUBLIC.

My departure for America will surprise nobody, but those who do not reflect. A full and explicit statement of my reasons will appear in a few days, probably on the 5th of April. In the mean while, I think it necessary for me to make known, that I have fully empowered a person of respectability to manage and settle all my affairs in England. I owe my countrymen most sincere regard, which I shall always entertain for them in a higher degree than towards any other people upon earth. I carry nothing from my country but my wife and children, and, surely, they are my own, at any rate. I shall always love England better than any other country; I will never become a subject or citizen of any other state; but, I and mine were not born under a government having the absolute power to imprison us at its pleasure, nor, if we can avoid it, will we neither live nor die under such an order of things. If I have not taken leave of numerous friends in London and in the country, it was because I should have been made unhappy by their importunities, and the expressions of their sorrow. I make an enormous sacrifice of property and of feeling; but when my heart feels the ties of friendship, and of all interesting objects in Hampshire, it is recalled to the loss by the thought that I can enjoy them only during the pleasure of a secretary of state. When this order of things shall cease to exist, then shall I again see England. WM. COBBETT.

From the New York National Advocate.

TO THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA.

JAMAICA, (L. I.) MAY 3, 1817.

There is seldom any enjoyment unaccompanied with its alloy; and it has hardly ever been known, that a man, who opposed a corrupt government with any degree of ability, had the good fortune to escape attacks upon his private character, however fair and pure that character might be.—Knowing, as I do, the close connection in point of feeling, not to say of interest, which exists between the hired prints in London, and the aristocratic prints here, it was natural for me to expect, that the latter would become the channel for conveying throughout this country the slanders on me, which the despots in London might cause to be printed there. The proprietor of the New-York Evening Post has not, therefore, at all astonished me by a republication, from the London Times newspaper, of a string of most shameful falsehoods, which appeared in the former paper of the 7th inst. as a mere simple quotation from the Times.

The object of this string of falsehoods is to make the people of both countries believe, that my flight was occasioned not by dread of a dungeon; not by any expectation of some unfair and deadly blow from the despots; but by my debts, which I was unable to pay! There are, perhaps, few persons who will believe this; but it is nevertheless, necessary to contradict the scandalous falsehood. It is well known, that, but a few weeks ago, there was republished, in this same New-York Evening Post, from the same hireling London printer, a very detailed and minute account of my having been horse-whipped by Mr. Lockhart, a member of parliament.

The day, the hour, the precise spot, the wound given, the site of the wound; all were described. Yet not one word of truth was there in the whole of the history. I never was out of my house during the whole of that day; and I had never seen Mr. Lockhart for more than a week previously. I am, as a matter of fact, a private citizen, and my affairs, if I have any, are equally private. It has been published that I owe eighteen thousand pounds for newspaper stamps. The stamps are always paid for before they are taken from the stamp office, a fact well known to hundreds of persons in this country. It has been said that I owed rent for a farm. I loved half a year's rent (one hundred and fifty pounds) on the 25th of March, and there was stock on the farm to the amount of more than a year's rent, and things in the house worth more than another year's rent. In short, the whole is a string of atrocious falsehoods; as the reader must suppose, when I assure him, that I am able to prove, that my income from my writings was more than ten thousand pounds a year, clear money; and that I fully expect to receive, at least twenty thousand pounds out of the disposal of my landed and other property.

In a day or two it is my intention, when I have digested my plan, to publish a prospectus of my future literary labours. In the meanwhile I beg those gentlemen, who are proprietors, or editors of newspapers, in the United States, to have the goodness to insert

this address, and, in so doing, they will greatly oblige their obedient servant, WM. COBBETT.

P. S. This same New-York Evening Post has re-published some garbled extracts from my "Hampshire Address." I shall publish this address entire, in a few days, with notes, explanatory of some of the measures that have been adopted in England. I perceive, that the absentees tax is really on foot again! This will put the last rivet to the despotism. If the proprietor of the New-York Evening Post is in the habit of settling disputes in my country fashion, I will (though I never hardly made a bet in my life) bet him an even thousand dollars, that the government of England, that is to say the government of the Boroughmongers, does not last three years longer.

BOSTON, MAY 10.

INTERESTING NEWS.

The brig Tamalmoate, Captain Lovett, 84 days from Monte Video, and 46 from St. Salvador, has just arrived, and brings a full account of the Revolution at Pernambuco, as received at St. Salvador. A large force had sailed to blockade Pernambuco; and two ships, one of 20 and another of 30 guns, were fitted to go against that place.—troops were also about ready to go by land, and, if possible, to re-establish the royal authority. The inhabitants of St. Salvador had not openly espoused the cause of the revolutionists, but the orders of the government officers were obeyed with reluctance, and it was thought that the whole of that part of Brazil would soon follow the example set by Pernambuco.

OF PERNAMBUCO.

"The revolution, or rather conspiracy, which took place at Pernambuco on the 6th of March, originated with Domingos Martins and a Captain Pedrosa, of a regiment of infantry stationed there, connected with many others of a much consideration. "Those persons were known frequently to meet on pretence of masonic parties, &c. which excited no suspicion until December, when frequent intimations were made to the governor of treasonable & seditious intentions on their part, which was not noticed officially until the first of February, when a proclamation from his excellency advertised to those meetings, which principally caused some precipitation on the part of the conspirators, and induced to an order for the apprehension of Martins, and the arrest of Pedrosa at the parade on the 6th inst. Martins and Pedrosa having corrupted the soldiers, the former on being conducted to prison was released by the guards; and the adjutant who was intrusted with the arrest of Pedrosa, was killed by him on the spot, and likewise the colonel of the regiment. The signal was now given for revolt. The governor perceiving the defection of the troops, retired to the fortress of Brum. The rioters paraded the streets with a white flag, which was soon followed by the principal part of the citizens, with the cry of *Liberté, Patrie*. Those who had not shut themselves into their houses, retired to the shipping or forts—and shortly after the treasury, which was found to amount to 800,000 dollars in specie, and all the public offices, and forts were in possession of the rioters, and the white flag was hoisted instead of the Portuguese, except on the fortress of Brum, which was soon invested, and the governor summoned to surrender in an hour and a half, which he did, having no means of defence. He was then embarked on board a smack, and allowed twenty-four hours to depart with his family.—He proceeded on, as is reported, for Rio Janeiro. Order prevailed in the city, and a provisional government was established by Martins and Capt. Pedrosa, uniting two other persons with them. In a few days after the public offices were open, and business going on as usual. The latest information at Bahia stated, that they were opposed by the country towns and neighboring provinces or districts. It is not thought they can succeed for any time in opposition to the royal authorities; especially as the governor of Bahia has taken the most prompt and vigorous measures against them—already having sent a brig of war to blockade the port, and some cavalry by land; the brig to be joined in a few days by the *Carsissima* of 30 guns; and the *Mercuria* of 20."

CAPTURE OF MONTEVIDEO.

"The Portuguese entered Montevideo on 20th January, receiving a joyful welcome by the inhabitants then in the place, being principally old Spaniards. The Patriots having left the place two days previous. The Portuguese army was commanded by Gen. Lopez, amounting to about 5000 infantry and artillery. Immediately on their arrival, the general issued his proclamation, offering protection to every party, and threatening to punish any person that insulted the Patriots, which was strictly adhered to, as on the first day there was a number of boats put in prison for jolting some Patriot ladies; the Spaniards being very much disappointed on finding the place taken possession of by the