

time he has sought no intercourse with the rest of the world; has lived alone in the wilderness, and obtained his subsistence by the cultivation of not more than one acre of land. This he manured with grass, leaves and other vegetables. His principal living has been corn, potatoes and pumpkins. For a time he kept some stock—had a pasture—but for a number of years he has lived almost with the exception of a few domestic fowls, Woodchucks, rabbits, skunks, weasels, squirrels, rats and mice, and these without dressing, were the varieties of his table. His clothing consisted of two garments, fastened together at the waist by large wooden pins, and was made of wool, hemp or flax twisted coarse, and wove in narrow stripes, sewed together and put on and worn out probably without cleansing; and shoes or moccasins of bark shaped to his feet and worn off. He could read, always kept the year, day of the month, and week. He was not disposed to converse much upon religious subjects. He however kept a testament; paid some regard to the sabbath; was somewhat addicted to profanity, and was a lover of ardent spirits. He expected after death to be about and take care of his farm. For some years his strength has been failing, but he kept a-bout till the very day before he died. His friends have endeavored to draw him from his retirement, but in vain. Thousands from the neighboring towns have visited his hermit, for so he was called. He has often in the summer season been found naked, his head uncovered and uncombed, and his beard unshaven. His neighbors have been disposed to assist him, but he has generally rejected their offers. The night on which he died, though his dress was uncomfortable and filthy, finding him very weak, they wished to have remained with him; but no to-morrow he should be about again; but in the morning early he was found a corpse. His remains were next day committed, with suitable religious services, and in the presence of a large concourse to the dust, on the place where he had spent almost half a century in the manner described. He was perhaps equally destitute of friends and enemies. He was industrious and honest. He lived for himself entirely, and still was a lesson of instruction to thousands. The picture which he exhibited was human nature in ruins.

His relations, if he have any, are informed that after all, he has left a property worth from five to six hundred dollars, with but little incumbrance.

BOSTON, JUNE 30.

The Surveyor and Assistant Surveyor employed by the United States under the fifth article of the late treaty, sailed from this port on Saturday, and will commence their labors immediately at the source of the river St. Croix, and, in conjunction with the Surveyors appointed on the part of the British government, proceed upon an actual survey of that part of the eastern boundary of the United States which lies north of the monument heretofore established by the Commissioners of the two nations. We are sufficiently sensible of the delicacy of all national questions, while in a train of negotiation, but believe that much misapprehension may be avoided by informing the public, as we now do correctly, that while the survey of the boundary already stated, is progressing with all convenient dispatch, the principal Surveyor of each nation, with a party of five persons, instead of thirty, as has been suggested, will proceed in advance to explore the country to the waters connected with the St. Lawrence, and also westwardly to the source of Connecticut river.

This course, and we understand that it was the only one proposed, was undoubtedly adopted in this town, for the purpose of obtaining topographical information; and it is a high satisfaction to learn that steps are being taken, cautiously, but amicably to ascertain every fact necessary to a fair and honest execution of the treaty. No claim whatever has been laid before the Commissioners by the British agent, or the agent of the United States—nor is it probable that there will be any before the report of the Surveyors is made, perhaps in the full of the present year. If there should then be advanced any pretension unfavorable to the interests of Massachusetts, or of the United States, we have no doubt it will be promptly and properly met on the part of the American government.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.

RICHMOND, JULY 9.

We learn that, the evening before last, Mr. John Peatross, of this city, was travelling on foot, eight or ten miles from here, on the road leading to City Point, when he was overtaken by or overtook a person, who accompanied him a short distance. Mr. Peatross called for something to drink at a tavern, where the murderer noticed that he had money in his pocket book. At some distance from the tavern, near a thick wood, Mr. Peatross was seized through the head, the ball entered the back part and coming out above the nose. The body was drawn into the wood from the road; by tracing the blood it was soon found and information of the circumstance was soon circulated. The next morning the murderer entered a tavern; where, from his visage, and from noticing some blood on his inner waistcoat, (he then having two) the landlord's daughter suspected him and commu-

nicated her suspicion to her father. Persons were collected and the man arrested, after a struggle. Some bloody clothes were found in his knapsack and the pistol deeply loaded. He says his name is Robert Gibson, but that Robert Gibson, another name, was immediately committed to goal. He had with him some articles known to have belonged to the deceased.

Such is the report in circulation; perhaps in some particulars incorrect: we shall shortly know the circumstances more fully.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

BOSTON, JULY 3.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES arrived at the lines yesterday about twelve o'clock, and was received by the immense concourse of citizens that assembled, with loud and reiterated acclamations. Salutes of artillery, and a peal from the various bells, announced to the citizens in other parts of the town the joyful intelligence of the arrival of the CHIEF MAGISTRATE OF THE REPUBLIC. The order of procession being arranged, the line of march was taken up at about half past twelve, as follows: Squadron of Cavalry, commanded by Major PHILIPS.

Major General Crane, Brigadier Gens. Dearborn and Guild, of the first division, with their respective suites.

James Prince, Esq. Marshal of Massachusetts District, and Samuel Bradford, Esq. Sheriff of Suffolk County.

The Committee of Arrangements, on horse-back—Chairman of the Committee, PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES. Suite of the President, including officers of the United States Army and Navy. United States' Officers of the Civil Department.

Hon. Thomas H. Perkins, Leader of the Boston Cavalcade. Cavalcade of Citizens of Boston. Field, Regimental Staff, and Company of officers of the First Division of Militia, mounted, and in uniform.

Squadrons of Cavalry from the First and Second Brigades, First Division. Citizens of Norfolk County, and of other Counties, mounted.

Line of Carriages from Boston. Line of Carriages from Norfolk County, and other Counties.

The whole being thus formed proceeded through Washington-street, Orange-street, and Boylston-street, to the Common, where the procession passed through two lines, composed of the Scholars of the different Schools in Boston. It then proceeded across the Mall, through Winter-street, Marlboro-street, Cornhill, State-street, and Broad-street to the Exchange Coffee House.

The windows of the houses in the streets through which the Procession passed, were thronged with ladies and other spectators, anxious to obtain a view of the distinguished citizen whose blood had flowed in the cause of American Independence, and whose merits and services, from that time to the present, had so justly entitled him to the first honors in the gift of his country.

Upon the arrival of the President in State-street, which had been handsomely decorated with flags and streamers, he was again greeted with loud and reiterated plaudits. Here he dismounted, and was escorted by the Independent Company of Cadets, under Col. Rogers, to the superb apartments furnished for him at the Exchange Coffee House. In the second gallery of this spacious edifice the President received the Address of the Chairman of the Committee, on behalf of the Citizens of Boston, to which he immediately replied as its numerous galleries, were filled with spectators; and during the performance of these interesting ceremonies, their approbation was frequently and audibly expressed. When at length the President ended, and after so much fatigue, retired to his apartments, the reiterated acclamations of the numerous assemblage of citizens gave new evidence of the cordiality with which they welcomed his arrival. This effusion of natural feeling was honorable to the town, and proved that the principles which actuated the patriots of '75, by which Boston once attained such a commanding attitude, still glow in the bosoms of their offspring.

The weather was remarkably fine, and notwithstanding the immense concourse of people who had assembled on this interesting occasion, we have not noticed the slightest accident. The Cavalcade was very numerous, and the assemblage of many children, with their respective instructors, on the Common, had a novel and pleasing effect. All political distinctions were laid aside, and the citizens of Boston, whose domestic peace has for so long a period been immolated at the shrine of party, once more united in fraternal bonds. We have every reason to believe that this state of things is exceedingly grateful to the feelings of our illustrious guest, and that he has been gratified with his reception in this town. It was indeed, a proud day to Boston.—The following is the Address to the President, and his reply:

To the President of the United States. Sir—The citizens of Boston, by their committee, appointed for that purpose, beg leave to offer you their cordial and respectful salutations, upon your arrival in this metropolis.

The visit with which you are pleased to honor them, recalls to the recollection of many their interview with your illustrious

professor, the father of his country, on a similar occasion. They remember, with great satisfaction, the hope, the confidence, and the fond anticipation of national prosperity which his presence inspired; and it is now, sir, a subject of congratulation to you and to themselves, that after thirty years of eventful experiment, during conflicts and revolutions in the old world, which have threatened all, and subverted many, of its ancient governments, the constitution which was adopted under the auspices of that great man, has acquired vigor and maturity; and that in a season of profound peace, his successor is permitted, by the prosperous state of public affairs, to follow his example, in visiting the extensive country over which he has been called to preside.

While this journey affords to many of your fellow-citizens the opportunity and advantage of commencing with you a personal acquaintance, which is always desirable between a people and their rulers, they rejoice at the same time in the belief, that the local information relative to the great and various interests of the United States, which you will derive from actual observation, will facilitate your arrangements, for the discharge of your duties, and enable you to apply in practice, with additional confidence and success, those principles of an elevated and impartial policy, which you have been pleased to promulgate, as the basis of your intended administration.

Called to the service of your country at an early period of life, and distinguished in the arduous struggle which obtained its independence; your subsequent occupations, in successive important offices and various departments, at home and abroad, have afforded you the means of becoming conversant with the foreign and domestic relations of the nation; and with these qualifications you are now raised to the highest dignity which can be conferred by a free people.

These public claims to consideration and attention from all descriptions of your fellow citizens are cheerfully admitted by the citizens of Boston; who are also desirous of evincing their respect for the unblemished tenor of your private character, and their sense of the urbanity and hospitality which peculiarly characterized your deportment towards all those of your countrymen, who during the period of your foreign embassies, were so fortunate as to come within the sphere of your civilities and protection.

It is, therefore, with real satisfaction, that they receive you within the precincts of Boston; and they pray you to be assured of their earnest solicitude to contribute, by all the means at their command, to your comfort and enjoyment during your residence in this town.

They also, confiding in the rectitude of your intentions, and trusting that the powers vested in you by the Constitution will be exercised with a sincere regard to the welfare of the people, whose precious interests are committed to your charge, avail themselves of this occasion to express their ardent hope, that the favorable circumstances which attend the commencement of your administration may, with the blessing of heaven, under your guidance, concur to promote the advancement of the loved country to the highest possible condition of prosperity.

With these sentiments, they unite their best wishes for your health and happiness; and that the course and close of your administration may entitle you to the gratitude and affection of your constituents, and the respect of posterity.

By order of the committee, CHARLES BULFINCH, Chm.

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT. FELLOW-CITIZENS: The kind reception which you have given me on the arrival of the citizens of Boston, and which their conduct has so fully confirmed, has made a deep and lasting impression on my mind, which you will have the goodness to communicate to them.

As no person is more willing than I am, in the discharge of my duty, according to the fair exercise of my judgment, to take example from the conduct of the distinguished men who have preceded me in this high trust, it is particularly gratifying to me to have recalled, by this incident, to the memory of many who are now present, a like visit from the illustrious commander of our revolutionary army, who had justly claimed the revered title of Father of his Country.

It was natural, that the presence of a citizen, so respected and beloved, who had so eminently contributed to the establishment of this government, and to whom its administration, in the commencement, had been committed, should inspire an enlightened, virtuous, and free people, with unlimited confidence in its success; and it is a cause of general gratification and joy to us all, to find, that thirty years after a successful experiment have justified that confidence in its favor. Yes, fellow citizens, we instituted a government for the benefit of all; a government which should secure to us the full enjoyment of all our rights, religious and civil, and it has been so administered. Let us, then, unite in grateful acknowledgements to the Supreme Author of all good, for extending to us so great a blessing. Let us unite in fervent prayers, that he will be graciously pleased to continue that blessing to us, and to our latest posterity.

I accepted the trust, to which I have been called by my fellow citizens, with diffidence, because I well knew the frailty of human nature, and had often experienced my own

deficiencies. I undertook this tour with a view, and in the hope, of acquiring knowledge, which might enable me to discharge my various and important duties with greater advantage to my country, to which my whole mind and unwearied efforts shall always be directed. In pursuing objects so dear to us all, I rely with confidence on the firm and generous support of my fellow citizens throughout our happy Union.

JAMES MONROE.

Upon the President's arrival at the lines of the town, he was met by the committee of arrangements, and Mr. Otis, from the committee, addressed him as follows: Sir—You are now arrived within the limits of Boston, and these gentlemen are a committee appointed to welcome your approach, and escort you to your lodgings. Upon your arrival there, they will avail themselves of your permission to express to you in a more formal and respectful mode than can be done here, the assurance of the unfeigned satisfaction which the citizens of Boston realize in the honor you have been pleased to confer upon them by this visit.

BOSTON, JULY 6.

Yesterday the President, having taken some refreshments on board the Independence, returned to Charlestown. He was received by a committee of the town, and an address was delivered to him by Dr. Bartlett, the chairman.

An arch, composed of evergreen, was erected at the principal entrance of the square; a profusion of roses, red and white together, formed the centre, and were every where intermingled with the green. A rural chain of twenty links, indicating the union of the states, hung in two festoons from the centre to the sides. Upon the arch above was inscribed, "The 17th of June 1775," the day of the battle of Bunker's Hill, and the President received the address and made his reply at this spot.

About 1700 men, artillery, cavalry, and light and heavy infantry, upon Bunker's Hill, were afterwards reviewed by the commander in chief. They were formed in a square around the monument erected in remembrance of Warren, and other heroes of that period.

Mr. Monroe then proceeded up the Middlesex canal, and dined with his excellency Gov. Brooks. He returned to town in the evening, went to an Oratorio in the church in Chauncy Place, and afterwards graced an elegant party, which was given in honor of his visit, by H. G. Otis, Esq. This entertainment was as magnificent as fashionable company, fine instrumental music and fire works in the garden could render it.

This day we hear the President will attend public worship at Christ's Church, at the north end of the town, in the morning, and in the afternoon he will attend the Rev. Mr. Channing's in Federal Street.

To-morrow, Mr. Monroe will be inaugurated L. L. D. at Cambridge University, upon which occasion an address will be delivered by President Kirkland, and an oration in Latin by a student—Subsequently a review upon the Common in Boston of the Brigade under General Waller, which is expected to perform various evolutions, will take place. The chief magistrate will dine with President Adams, at Quincy, return to town and prepare for his departure from Boston.

It is ascertained that the number of children on the Common on Wednesday amounted to 3650.

NEW YORK, July 7.

LATEST FROM GREAT BRITAIN. From our attentive and obliging Correspondent in London, we have this morning received by the way of Boston, a package, containing London papers of the 10th, 12th and 13th of May—the Dublin Evening Post of the 8th of May—and the London News Price Current and Lloyd's List, both of the 13th of the same month. Extracts of each will be found below.

Our London Correspondent, under date of the 13th of May, writes as follows:—His Excellency JOHN QUINCEY ADAMS has taken his passage in the ship Washington, Capt. Forman, for New York.

The London Globe of the 12th of May thus remarks:—A report is in circulation on the Continent, that the United States of America are endeavoring to obtain an establishment in the Baltic. A new treaty of Commerce between them and Sweden has been made public, which it is said has existed for some time.

In the House of Commons, on the 9th of May, a motion to go into Committee of the whole, on the Catholic Question, was, after a long and interesting debate, decided in the negative by a majority of 21.—In the House of Lords, on the 12th of May, there was a long and interesting debate, on the subject of a circular letter lately issued by Lord Sidmouth, to the Magistrates of the Kingdom.

The "Army Estimates" for the current year, were proposed in the House of Commons, on the 12th, by Lord Palmerston. The proposed reduction, in point of numbers, during the current year, amounts to 55,300 men; and the estimate of the army expenses this year is 1,800,000 less than the estimate of the last year.

LONDON, May 5.

We have mentioned in a foregoing part of this article that the cause of the arrest of Madame De St. Jean D'Angely was not known to, or at least it is not stated in the Paris pa-

pers.—We have been furnished by our Correspondent with some extracts from a letter written by her, and seized on the person of M. Robert, who was embarking for America.

MADAME REGNAULT DE ST. JEAN D'ANGELY.

Extracts from her letter to her husband.

MY DEAR FRIEND—It is impossible that these miserable people can continue to exist. A revolution is inevitable. It will be terrible, but it will lead to good; and we must resign ourselves to the most painful persecutions for the recovery of health. Do not believe that my partiality misleads me. It is easy to see that I do not deceive myself. Ask M. de Robert; he will tell you that if he could have anticipated the effect of Germanicus, we should perhaps have been delivered from these odious wretches. It will require no very great effort to overturn them, and they feel it. If they thought themselves strong, this week would have undecieved them.

Government is obliged to change the system of mildness which it has adopted and pursued for the last few months. It is by that they expected to lull us asleep, and that persons have said that they would do so; but things are not so bad. These men are our executors.—They are the destroyers of our honor, of our glory, of our laurels, of our industry. No possible reconciliation can take place between them and France; and every body must suffer, because every body is hostile to them.

And that man whom we have lost by our own fault, and given up to our most cruel enemies who have him in their power! All my strength, all my courage fails me in the reflection, at once so painful and humiliating. He left us his son, and he knows that son is the only true king of France. But he will deliver the father. Our honor depends on it. How all those people, already so contemptible, will sink before the Colossi! I do not believe that I am credulous, my dear friend. It is the sole occupation of my thoughts; but it is that of many others, who are perhaps more active. I will tell you no more; but believe me we are approaching a most happy crisis. Return quickly that you may judge more nearly.

LONDON, MAY 12.

CHARGES OF HIGH TREASON.

Saturday morning, Mr. Lachford, one of the King's Messengers, and Bishop, one of the officers belonging to the Public Office, Bow-street, arrived in the Manchester Mail with a person of the name of Mitchell, charged with high treason. He was confined at Bow-street Office during the morning, and at noon he was removed to the Secretary of State's Office for the Home Department, to undergo an examination. The Messenger and officer apprehended Mitchell at Huddersfield, in Yorkshire, where he had lately absconded, in consequence of his hearing that an information was laid against him for political offences, from his residence in Liverpool, where he carried on the business of a draper and mercer. He is also well known at Manchester.

The Law Officers and official gentlemen had been summoned on Friday to meet on Saturday, to examine others who had previously been in custody on charges of High Treason.—Mr. Giffard, the new Solicitor General, attended for the first time since his appointment.

Carr and Hall, who were apprehended on Saturday and Sunday, were brought to London, and examined for the first time. Three others, who had been in custody some time before, also underwent an examination. They were all committed to different prisons for another investigation.

The State Prisoners in the Tower have been furnished with a copy of their indictment, a list of the Jury to be summoned, and also the names and residences of the witnesses against them. The latter amount to no less than 240, and among them are Sir Francis Burdett, Major Cartwright, Mr. Hunt, and many other political characters.

Execution.—Saturday last, Allen, a considerable farmer in Cheshire, who was convicted at the last Chester Assizes of issuing forged Bank Notes, suffered the sentence of the law. He met his death with extraordinary fortitude, but his sufferings seemed long continue, the muscular motion being terribly exerted for more than ten minutes. A great number of friends, his wife and eight children attended and took the body for interment at Warham. During the awful solemnity of fixing the rope round the neck of the unfortunate culprit, three pick-pockets were detected in the execution of their profession, directly under the drop!—So much for example.

We give this day a full report of the Debate last night in the House of Commons upon the Catholic Question. It will be seen that Mr. Grattan's motion for a Committee was negatived upon a division, by a majority of 24; the numbers being—Ayes, 221—Noes, 245. Many of his friends were yesterday doubtful of its success; some were sanguine, but none, we believe, apprehended so great a defeat. Despondency prevailed through the ranks of its opponents and a bare majority was the greatest triumph with which they flattered themselves. In contemplating this result, the mind naturally reverts to the last great struggle in the same cause in 1813. On Thursday the 3d March, 1813, Mr. Grattan's motion for a Committee was negatived upon a division, by a majority of 24; the numbers being—Ayes, 221—Noes, 245. Many of his friends were yesterday doubtful of its success; some were sanguine, but none, we believe, apprehended so great a defeat. 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THE SOLDIER'S FUNERAL.

It is the funeral march. I did not think That there had been such magic in sweet sounds!

It awes the very rattle multitude, They follow silently, their earnest brows Lifted in solemn thought.

But such better thoughts Will pass away, how soon! and these who here Are following their dead comrade to the grave,

Unnaturally rent, a man who knew No resting place, no dear delights of home,

Who says that this is well as God has made All things for man's good pleasure, so of men

Toiling and troubled, though they pick the crumbs That from the rich man's table fall, at length

Who in his plain and simple gospel see All mysteries, but who find no peace enjoined,

I thank thee, with no pharisaic pride I thank thee that I am not such as these,

I thank thee for the eye that sees, the heart That feels, the voice that in these evil days

Amid these evil tongues, exalts itself And cries aloud against iniquity.

Rich. Compiler.

LIST OF LETTERS.

In the Post Office, Charlestown, on the 30th June, 1817.

William Ball, Samuel Briscoe, Robert Butler, Philip Beer, Daniel Brown,

John Carlile, Wm. Clark, John Clapper, Isaac Cary, Catharine Craddock,

John Gordon, William Grice, Ann Grey, Adam Grubb, John Griegs, Absolom Gantz,

John B. Henry, Francis A. Hamilton, John Howard, Haggin & Flanagan,

John Hinkle, Geo. Hageley, Dr. Hall, Benj. Hutchens, Andrew Hyatt,

John Howe, Benjamin Hoff, L. Hardesty, Hamilton Jefferson.

Eliza Kercheval, Wm. B. King, John Keller.

Robert Leavright, Geo. Lyons, James Lock, Mahlon K. Lancaster,

Wm. McCaughey, 2; Wm. McClelland, Robert Moore, Sidney McGuire,

Robert Scott, David Smith, Elizabeth Smith, Lewis Swift,

John Thomas, Henry S. Turner, Wm. Tarr, L. Talbutt,

Rachad Wright, Catharine Winniter, Thomas Watson, Mary Wade,

Joseph Waldron, Mrs. Wheeler, Samuel Wright.

Geo. Abel, Wm. Armstrong, Wm. Adams.

Uphame Bridgman, Miss Hannah Beckham, Geo. W. Bond,

John Conard, Elizabeth Coons, Miss Eliza Conaway,

Alex. Grim, 4; Wm. Graham, Mr. Green.

Joseph Hoffman, Wm. Haut, Geo. Hageley, John Harper,

George Johnson, James Johnson, David Little.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Harper's Ferry, on the 30th June 1817.

Geo. Abel, Wm. Armstrong, Wm. Adams.

Uphame Bridgman, Miss Hannah Beckham, Geo. W. Bond,

John Conard, Elizabeth Coons, Miss Eliza Conaway,

Alex. Grim, 4; Wm. Graham, Mr. Green.

Joseph Hoffman, Wm. Haut, Geo. Hageley, John Harper,

George Johnson, James Johnson, David Little.

Jane M'Carty, Sophia Martin, James Mackey, Michael Malhorn,

David Neer, Nathan Neer, Isaiah Nichols.

Benjamin Owens.

Levi Prince, Jacob Panter.

George Reaver, Capt. Stephen Root.

John Strider, 4; Christian Stonebraker, Samuel Shilite,

Samuel Thompson, Zebedee Trivette.

Isaac Wood, Thomas Westley, Abraham Whig, Henry Wolf.

R. HUMPHREYS, P. M.

NOTICE.

ALL those who are indebted to the subscriber, living in Smithfield, Jefferson county, by bond, note or book account, are requested to come forward, without delay,

ADAM MOUDY.

July 2.

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public that he has at Mr. John Heller's new establishment within one mile of Charlestown, a new and complete set of

Carding Machines,

for carding wool into rolls—he hopes, from the long experience he has had in the business, to be able to render complete satisfaction to those who may favour him with their custom.

WOOL MIXER,

which will be eminently serviceable in preserving the cloth from tucks or draws, in the operation of fulling.

JESSE BAYLEY.

June 25.

ESTRAY HORSE.

CAME to the subscriber's farm, near the Rock's Mill, a bay horse, five years old this spring, about fourteen hands high, his right hind foot white, a small star in his forehead,

JOHN HISKETT.

June 6.

30 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber residing near Charlestown, Jefferson county Va. on Wednesday the 11th inst. a negro man named

LAURENCE.

Had on when he absconded, a drab colored full lined coat, tow linen pantaloons; a pair of shoes well formed, bright, likely negro, a pleasant countenance when spoken to, and when smiling, shows a fine white set of teeth; his colour is a dark yellow: I will give the above reward to any person who will secure him in jail so that I get him again, and all reasonable expenses if brought home.

KITTY CRANE.

June 18.

Wanted to Purchase, A NEGRO WOMAN,

between 18 and 28 years of age, who is a good cook, washer and chamber maid. For such a one that can come well recommended, a liberal price will be given.

Any person who would prefer exchanging a woman of the above qualifications for a girl 14 years old, who sews tolerably well, and is active, honest and obedient, may be accommodated. Inquire of the

PRINTER.

June 25.

WOOL CARDING.

The subscriber's Wool Carding Machines are again in operation at Mr. Kable's Mill, on Bullsken and ready to receive Wool to card. They are supplied with new cards of a superior quality. The machines are attended by an experienced hand, and will insure as good work as any machine in the county. It is necessary to have the wool in good order when sent to the machine for carding. The price of carding wool into rolls, is eight cents per pound.

JAMES WALKER.

Avon Mill, May 18, 1817.

FOR SALE,

At the Charlestown Mill, FLOUR, CORN, & RYE, OATS.

June 25.

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.

15 DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the pasture of general A. T. Mason, sometime between the 20th and 31st ult. a bright

BAY MARE,

with a black mane and tail, about ten years old, a natural trotter, both hind feet white, a few white hairs in her forehead, and her mane braided. Whoever will take up said mare and return her to the subscriber, in Leesburg, Va. shall receive the above reward; or if they will give such information as will enable him to get her again, they shall be handsomely rewarded and all charges paid.

SAML. B. T. CALDWELL.

June 17—31.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. A few copies of the second edition of Doctor Ewell's celebrated

FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

TREATING in the most clear and concise manner, almost every disease to which the human body is subject, with their names, symptoms, causes, cure, regimen, and means of prevention—A Dispensary for preparing family medicines, and a Glossary for explaining technical terms.

Since, next to good conscience, good health is the greatest of all earthly blessings, it is self evidently the duty of every one to study such a book as this. But, Housekeepers especially should never be without it. They might learn from it,

1st. How to prevent a great deal of sickness in their families.

2d. They might soon learn to treat common complaints without the expense and trouble of constantly sending for a Physician.

3d. By thus learning to administer suitable medicine soon as the disease appeared, they might nip it in the very bud, and thus save all the miseries, also loss of time, which long lingering illness occasions.

4th. They might learn to treat common complaints without the expense and trouble of constantly sending for a Physician.

5th. By thus learning to administer suitable medicine soon as the disease appeared, they might nip it in the very bud, and thus save all the miseries, also loss of time, which long lingering illness occasions.

6th. They might learn to treat common complaints without the expense and trouble of constantly sending for a Physician.

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14th. They might learn to treat common complaints without the expense and trouble of constantly sending for a Physician.

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.

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.

JANE WOODS

OFFERS to that public that has hitherto given her so liberal a support, a fresh supply of the very best MEDICINES in the world, uncommonly low—Glauber Salts of the best kind for 12 1/2 cents per pound.

CONFECTIONARY,

all made in the course of the last three weeks. A small quantity of genuine old FRENCH CORDIALS, assorted.

ANDREW WOODS

HAS relinquished his intention of removing from this place. He has lately purchased the best assortment of Mahogany, perhaps that is in any country town in the state, and has supplied himself with the newest patterns of Baltimore, New York and Pittsburg, for Sideboards, Secretaries, Tables, &c. Ladies and gentlemen will always find him at home, and orders from a distance attended to with the greatest fidelity.

Flowing Spring Mill.

The subscriber informs the public that he has rented the above mentioned mill, which he will have in complete order in a short time, for manufacturing flour, &c. and pledges himself that the utmost exertions on his part will be made to render satisfaction to all those who may stand him their grain to grind. Mr. Wm. Standhope will attend to the mill during a few days absence of the subscriber.

ELISHA GARDNER

July 16.

A BOY,

From fifteen to sixteen years of age, of good morals, would be taken as an apprentice to the Cabinet business, by

JOHN KENNEDY.

Charlestown, July 16.

A SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.

A GATE STOLEN.

ON the night of the fifth inst. was stolen from the corner of my meadow, a large gate which I had erected for the purpose of keeping my neighbor's hogs out of my oats and flax, until I had secured my crop, being the only means I had, except keeping my children watching them, as the river had fallen so low that the former water fence had become of no use, and at the same time there were eleven panels of my fence thrown down, which was to answer the same purpose with the gate. I will give ten dollars reward to be informed who the thief was, so as to bring him to conviction, &c.—And from this and many other deceptions committed to my injury, on the place where I now live, under lease from Mr. Daniel Bedinger, formerly Samuel Spencer's, I forewarn all persons from going through said place, or committing any such offences, under any pretence whatsoever, as I am determined to punish in future all such offenders.

THOMAS BLACKBURN.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned against taking an assignment of a due bill given by the subscriber to Mary Tully, for forty-seven dollars and seventy cents; it appearing, on a subsequent examination of accounts that the above sum is not due her. I am determined not to pay said due bill.

ZACH. BUCKMASTER.

July 16.

From the Albany Gazette.

"THE RED BOOK." People generally, who live at a distance from the seat of government, have very little idea of the numbers who are employed to transact the concerns of the nation at Washington, or the amount of money paid to the heads of departments, clerks, messengers, &c. The following is an abstract of the number of officers, and the whole amount of salaries, of the several departments, taken from the Red Book.

President of the United States \$25,000 Vice President 5,000

Department of State Secretary 5,000 Chief Clerk 2,000 Six Clerks, Messenger and Assistant Messenger 8,124

Expence of the Patent Office, one Clerk and one Messenger 1,972

Treasury Department Secretary 5,000 Chief Clerk 2,000 Six Clerks, Messenger & Assistant Messenger 9,010

Comptroller's Office Comptroller 3,500 Fourteen Clerks, Messenger and Assistant do. 15,786

Auditor Auditor's Office 3,000 Principal Clerk 1,600 Fourteen Clerks and one Messenger 15,085

Register Register's Office 9,168

Nineteen Clerks, one Messenger, two watchmen and one laborer 20,439 98

Treasurer Treasurer's Office \$23,439 98

Principal Clerk 3,000 Three Clerks, Messenger & Assistant Messenger 5,850

Office of the Commissioner of the Revenue Commissioner 3,000 Principal Clerk 1,600 Eight Clerks and one Messenger 8,210

General Land Office Commissioner 3,000 Principal Clerk 1,600 Eleven Clerks and one Messenger 10,740

Department of War Secretary 4,500 Chief Clerk 2,000 Thirteen Clerks, Messenger and Assistant Messenger 13,940

Pay Master General's Office Pay Master General 2,500 Chief Clerk 1,810 Twelve Clerks and one Messenger 13,815

Accountant & Additional Accountant's Office Accountant 2,000 Additional Accountant 2,000 Chief Clerk to Accountant 1,600 Do. do. Additional Accountant 1,600 Twenty-five Clerks 24,450

Office of Superintendent General of Military Supplies Superintendent General 3,000 Chief Clerk 1,600 Seven Clerks and one Messenger 6,500

Office of the Secretary of the Navy Secretary 4,500 Chief Clerk 2,000 Four Clerks and Messenger 7,910

Principal Clerk 1,600

Book Keeper 1,300 Assistant Book Keeper 1,100

Seventeen Clerks, Messenger and Assistant 16,035

Officers of the Senate of the U. States. Secretary 3,000 Principal Clerk 1,800

Two Engraving Clerks, \$1,500 each 3,000 Sergeant at Arms and Door Keeper 1,500 Deputy Door Keeper 1,450

Officers of the House of Representatives. Principal Clerk 3,000 Five Clerks 7,800

Sergeant at Arms, Door Keeper, Assistant Door Keeper and Messenger 4,800 Librarian 1,000

Office of Commissioner of Claims. Commissioner 2,000 Clerk 1,000

Office of Superintendent of Indian Trade. Superintendent 2,000 Principal Clerk 1,000 Two Clerks 1,500

Transport Agent and Messenger 700

Grand Total of the Salaries of the Officers and Clerks, employed at Washington, per annum, \$351,887

Including the President, there are twenty one different departments, or offices at Washington. In these offices there are employed, or at least paid, two hundred and fifty-seven persons. Two hundred and two are clerks, and twenty-three messengers and assistant messengers.

Of the above number, forty-five are foreigners by birth, viz:—Twenty-one Irishmen, twelve Englishmen, four Scotchmen, three Swedes, two Germans, one Russian, one from Portugal and one from Bermuda.

This shows a friendly disposition in the Administration towards foreigners, to say the least of it, for we very much doubt whether another instance can be found, where a government employs in and about its cabinet, an equal number of foreigners, to the exclusion of its native citizens.

From the National Intelligencer. An erroneous statement entitled "The Expenses of the Diplomatic Corps of the United States," having lately appeared in the Albany Gazette, and been reprinted in other papers, it is thought proper to rectify the error which has been thus circulated, by giving an exact view of the allowances to Ministers and consuls—it is as follows:

To 7 Ambassadors at \$9000 each, 63,000 Their outfit at 1000 each, 63,000 Six Secretaries of Legation 2000 each 12,000

To Consuls, viz In Barbary, one Consul General at 4000 Three consuls at 2000 each, 6000 \$10,000

In Europe, four consuls who receive as agents for the relief of seamen 2000 each 8000 18,000

Total pay of Ambassadors, Secretaries and Consuls, 150,000 Being 100,000 Dollars less than the sum exhibited in the statement alluded to above. Although the outfit of Ambassadors is included in the above statement, it is not recollected that this is not an article of annual expenditure, but one which occurs only at their appointment. And it must be further remarked, that instead of sixty one Consuls receiving salaries at the rate of three thousand dollars each per annum, as stated in the Albany Gazette, there are but four who receive salaries in that capacity; and four others who have an allowance of two thousand dollars each, for the distinct services they are called upon to perform as agents for claims on account of spoils and for seamen, a duty which for many years past has imposed upon the officer charged with it an incessant and irksome labor.

try, written 2000 years ago, a copy of which I found in the library of our Philosophical Society. Chan wang, king of Tso, going abroad on a party of pleasure, carried along with him one of his wives, a daughter of the king of Tsi. One day, when he had left her on a pretty little island, on the banks of the great river Kyang, he received news that the water had suddenly risen very high. Upon this he immediately despatched some leads to bring the princess from the place she was then in. These leads went post-haste to the princess, to desire her to make all the speed she could out of the island, and to repair to the place where the king was, and whither they had orders to conduct her. "When the king calls me," answered she, "he gives his seal to those whom he sends. Have you the seal?" They replied that "the fear lest the water should overtake you made us set out in haste, and neglect that precaution." "Then you must return," said the princess, "for I shall not follow you without it." They represented that it would be impossible to return in time. "I see plainly," said she, "that the following you, I save my life, and by remaining here, I perish. But to pass over a matter of such importance, that I may escape death, would be to fail in fidelity and courage at the same time. It is much better to die." The story goes on to relate that the princess and all her attendants were drowned, and that the king regretted her mightily, but he admired her constancy and fidelity.

A similar anecdote is told in the same book, of Pei, the daughter of Szeen hong, King of Lei, who refused to leave a house which was on fire, until at least two maids of honor could be found; and she fell a victim to her love of the rites, as the expression is. It seems to be a point of honor among them not to marry a second time: one lady seems to be quite mortified that grief had not summoned her to follow her husband immediately; and another who was remarkable for her beauty, cut off her nose in order to put an end to the importunity of her sovereign, and was only prevented from cutting her throat by her affection for her son. The king loaded her with honors, and gave her the title of kang king.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, MAY 20. The Ocean, Callias, of and from Hambro, from Charlestown, and the Christina of Oldenburg, Kassens, from Lubbeck to Galap, were taken on the 15th inst. off the Callopper Sand, by the Capitania, of 26 guns, and 120 men, and the Karabash, of 18 guns and 150 men belonging to Tunis, from which port they sailed about two months ago. Their prizes were retaken the next day, by the Alert sloop of war and Eagle revenue cutter, which also detained the smallest corsair, and arrived with them in the Downs on Sunday, from whence the Ganymede frigate immediately sailed in search of the other corsair.

The Emerald, Lee, arrived at Portsmouth, sailed from Palermo the 14th ult. and to the eastward of Algiers, spoke three Algerine cruisers, (two brigs and a sloop.)

MAY 21.—The question of Parliamentary Reform, which has so long agitated the public mind, was brought forward last night in the House of Commons, when Sir Francis Bouverie's motion for a committee was negatived, on a division, by a majority of 165; the number being 177, votes 265.

The division, which this question was last discussed, in May 1812, was 215 against 88, or a majority of 127 against the motion. Mr. Brand then proposed it, and was seconded by the Marquis of Tavistock. Sir Samuel Romilly and Mr. Tierney, while they supported the motion, expressed their disapprobation of universal suffrage and annual parliaments; and the latter complained of the injury which the cause had received from the intemperance of its advocates, who contended it could be carried by a majority of 165, without the aid of the higher orders.

Private letters from Paris state, that the city of Paris contracted a loan with Messrs. Rothschild & Co. for 50,000,000 francs, or 1,300,000 sterling. The circumstance which led to such a transaction, was the daily expense incurred by keeping down the price of bread to 15 sous for 4lb. the cost of which has not been less than 75,000 francs, or 3,150 per diem.

MAY 22.—The bank of England have consented to continue to receive the Dollar Tokens at 5 shillings each, the sum for which they were originally issued.

Within the last fourteen days upwards of 71,500 barrels of American flour were imported into this port.

MAY 23.—The Ganymede frigate returned to the Downs on Wednesday, from her pursuit of the Tunisian corvette, which she saw on Monday off Beachy Head, with all sails set, standing down channel. It is stated, that this corvette and the one detained in the Downs, sailed from Tunis two months ago, with a special commission from the Bey,