dom which cometh from above."-They

makes us acquainted with human nature,

erroneous maxims, the frigidand world-

ly morality of pagan philosophers; and

and holy precepts of Christianity .-

They form their taste after models of po-

ets who burned with the fires of unhallow-

ed passion; or of orators, who knew no

motives but the love of fame, while they

are permitted to remain unacquainted

with the pathetic, the eloquent & sublime

strains of men whose hearts are warmed

and elevated by the inspiring influence

of the spirit of God. They take, for ex-

ample in the various relations of life, the

conduct of heathen statesmen and philo-

sophers, and disregard the pattern of liv-

ing virtue exhibited by the Patriarchs,

Prophets and Apostles, and, above all,

We indulge, however, the pleasing

persuasion that a system of education,

which, at first was introduced by luke-

warmpess in religion, and afterwards

made general by the ever to be lamented

(though short-lived) prevalence of infi-

delity amongst us, continues at present to

exist merely through the force of habit,

and want of due consideration, in parents

and preceptors, but will soon give way to

the happily increasing influence of correct

tertain an opinion, that children, if com-

pelled to read the Bible when at school,

are apt to be disgusted with that excel-

lent book, and rendered unwilling to look

into it in their riper years. This may

be the case in some instances of remarka-

ble perverseness; or where a defect of

udgment in the Tutor prevents him

from using the proper methods to inspire

his Pupils with a fondness for the Scrip-

tures, by directing them, principally, to

such portions as are best calculated to

mind. For, although every part of the

sacred volume is "given by inspiration of

good works ;"-yet we readily admit that

and less adapted to the understandings of

the passages most interesting in their sub-

hearts of his pupils a love of the Scrip-

tures, which (though it might be enfee-

bled by the cares and follies of the world)

would be retained in a great measure, and

be productive of good effects to the end of

We take the liberty, then, to request

requisite number of Bibles, or Testa-

JOHN D. BLAIR,

ROBERT GREENHOW,

WILLIAM MUNFORD,

HENRY ROBINSON,

ARCHIBALD BLAIR,

CARTER BERKELEY,

WILLIAM FENWICK.

NATHANIEL SHEPPARD,

JOHN PARKHILL,

WILLIAM MAYO,

GEORGE WATT,

JOHN BRYCE,

JOHN H. RICE,

We are, indeed, aware, that many en-

principles and vital piety.

ther was guile found in his mouth !"

read with delight the history of the deso-

FELLOW CITIZENS,

In the following Circular Letter, (a copy of which is intended to be sent to every Teacher of Youth within this Commonwealth,) the Managers of the Bible kept in ignorance of that true and authen-Society of Virginia, suggest the propriety of introducing into Seminaries of In. I tic history, which, while it unfolds the providence of God, at the same time struction, the BIBLE, as a book to be generally read by the Scholars as part of and gives to every action of man its real their school exercise. They offer also, character. They study the frequently to furnish the requisite number of books, at very low prices; or even gratuitously to any poor children, whose parents, guardians or masters may be unable to pur- uninstructed, in the heavenly doctrines In making this recommendation, the

Managers are influenced with a sincere desire to promote the good of their Country, which so essentially depends upon the improvement of the rising generation. They hope that you, as citizens of a free and happy country, professing so goodly a heritage, are not insensible of the necessity of a wisely directed education of the young, the helpless and the ignorant, as the means of transmitting to posterity the blessings you enjoy; that you are suitably impressed with the unspeakable mportance of acquiring habits of morality and piety in the perilous season of youth, for the purpose of attaining respectability in manhood, comfort in age, and eternal happiness in a future state; that you are anxious to advance the welfare of the tender objects of your affecsion and care, of those precious and immortal souls, who look up to you as instruments of good to them, in the bands of their Creator. We flatter ourselves, therefore, that you will give to this proposition, and the arguments submitted with it, a serious perusal and candid consideration; that if, on mature reflection, your judgements shall be convinced of its utility, you will not hesitate to sanction it with your approbation, but immediately exert your influence with preceptors to carry it into effect. The chains of HABIT are not easily broken; but, in this land of freedom and liberal sentiments, it may be expected that a had instom will not long be able to oppose the united forces of reason and religion; that any reform, completely supported by both; will approve itself to the understandings of all, and soon be generally, if not universally, please, as well as inform the youthful

Devoutly imploring "the Father of Lights, from whom cometh every good God, and is profitable for doctrine, for and perfect gitt," to prosper his holy | reproot, for correction, for instruction in word "in the thing whereto he hath sent | righteousness; that the man of God may it," to "cleanse the way of the young be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all man," " to make wise the simple," and " rejoice the hearts" of believers, the some parts are more obscure than others, Managers of the Bible Society "trust in the name of the Lord, and stay upon | children :- but we venture confidently to their God," the assistance of whose effi- pronounce that by making judicious secatious spirit, can alone ensure success to lections, by directing their attention to

Wishing to you, Fellow Citizens, ject and obvious in their meaning, a prehealth and prosperity in time, and perfect | ceptor would generally excite in the bliss in eternity, they respectfully conclude this Address.

RICHMOND, June 5th, 1815. SIR,

THE Subscribers, Managers of the life. Bible Society of Virginia, solicit your attention to a subject, in their estimation, you, sir, to engage in this good work of of high importance to the improvement | reformation in the mode of instruction, of the rising generation, part of which, and with pleasure assure you, that we they are informed, is entrusted to your | will, on very moderate terms, supply the

Taking it for granted that, being a ments for the use of your Seminary. guide of the young" in the way in which | The books distributed by this Society are they should go," you are yourself, a be- elegantly printed, in a Stereotype Press, liever in the divine authority of the Holy | and may be had from any one of us in the Scriptures, we hope that you are sensible | City of Richmond, at the low price of of the expediency of instilling into the | 62 1-2 cents for each Bible, and 25 cents minds of children, at an early age, a for each Testament. Should you apknowledge of the great truths revealed in prove of the measure here proposed, it that book which contains the Oracles of will be advisable for you to communicate God: -and, therefore, as Managers of a as early as possible with the Rev. John Society which has in view the general H. RICE, our Corresponding Secretary, ON'S INSTRUMENTS, PATENT MEDICINES, cially of our own Countrymen, we res- supply any orders that may be made for pectfully suggest the propriety of intro- Bibles or Testaments. ducing into your Seminary the BIBLE, Wishing success to your important laas a book to be generally read by your bours, on which the wisdom and virtue scholars as part of their school exercise. of the present and future generations so We trust that (without being considered much depend, we remain, respectfully, officious or presumptious) we may be per- your friends and fellow citizens, mitted to make this recommendation; and it will be received in the spirit and temper in which it is offered.

We know and deeply regret that the failure to use the Scriptures in the manner we propose is very general in our Land; to such a degree, indeed, that a stranger, on coming into most of our Schools, and observing the books in common use, might be induced to suppose that he was in a heathen rather than a christian country! In the Seminaries of MAHOMETANS, the Koran, with all its

P. S .- If you have in your School any absurdities and delusion, is universally, & and almost exclusively taught; while the | poor children, whose parents, guardians or masters are not able to purchase Bibles. children of Christians are carefully instructed in the languages of ancient Italy | or Testaments for their use, at the foreand Greece, and their minds familiariz. going prices, they may be furnished GRAed to all the impurities of the heathen TUITOUSLY. mythology; to the neglect of "that wis-

The several Printers of News Papers in Virginia, are requested to give the foregoing LETTER and ADDRESS, at lating ambitton of Alexander and Casar, least one insertion in their respective Paand other votaries of false glory ; but are pers. .

> Robert Worthington, HAS RECEIVED A VERY LARGE SUPPLY OF

CHOICE GOODS.

Among which are the following, viz. ELEGANT LACED SHAWLS, VEILS AND HANDKERCHIEFS, BLACK AND WHITE CRAPES, FIGURED, DAMASK AND PLAIN SILK-

ELEGANT RIBBONS, 4 4 and 5 4 CAMBRICK, JACONET, LENO, BOOK, MUL & PANCY MUSLINS, DARK AND LIGHT PLAIN AND PLAID

FINE DRESSED AND UNDRESSED FANCY AND MO RNING CALL OES, DIMITIES, IRISH LINENS, TABLE AND TOWEL DIAPERS.

MARSEILLES & ROYAL RIBB'D VESTING, COTTON CASSIMPRE, NANKEENS, DOMESTIC STRIPED & PLAIN COTTONS, BUMBOZETTS, of almost every colour, KENTING, MUSITA SAHWLS & HANDKES, SILK AND COTTON HOSIERY, by that Saviour " who knew no sin, nei-KID AND SILK GLOVES,

ELEGANT FANS. SATTIN, SILK & STRAW BONNETS, CORDS AND VELVETS, SUPERFINE CLOTHS & CASIMERES,

BLUE, BLACK, CLARET, DRAB & GREY SUSPENDERS-TWILL'D CRAVATS, FANCY TRIMMINGS, FOR DRESSES, SILK BUTTONS, A COMPLETE ASSORT. MENT OF CIRL'S & LADIES SHOES, FINE AND WOOL HATS,

Together with a general assortment of Hardware, Cuttlery and Saddlery, And a good assortment of

GROCERIES,

ALSO, THE FOLLOWING L QUORS, MADEIRA, PORT, LISBON AND MALAGA BRANDY-SPIRITS-HOLLAND AND COUN TRY GIN, and WHISKEY - Likewise, CHINA GLASS, QUEEN'S, STONE, WOODEN AND POTTER'S WARE-PAINTS and MEDICINES, with almost every other article that the inhabit an's of Charlestown and those in its vicinity may stand in need of-All of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms to purchasers.

N. B. Produce of almost every description taken in exchange for goods

JOHN CARLILE,

House, in Charlestown, Superfine and Common Cloth, that he will sell at the most reduced prices, among which is very cheap Blue, B. w., Bittle Green

and Mixed-Those who wish to have bargains of cloth will do well to call. Calicoes, Shirting Cambricks and Linens, Curtain Calicoes, and low priced Dimities, ins by the Package or Pape Domestic Shirtings, Stripes, Plaids, Checks and Besticking, by the piece or smaller quan-

Ladies' Straw Bonnets, Hats and Flats, Cambrick Musins, Russia Sheeting, Coarse Linens. Pocket and other Handkerchiefs. Fur Hats and Pocket Books,

With a good assortment of

GROCERIES, New Orleans and other Sugars, Molasses, Coffee by the bag or smaller quantity, Choc date, Fresh Teas, Spirits, Wines and Whiskey, Shad and Herring by the barrel or dozen, Cloves, Allspice, Ginger and Nutmegs,

Starch, Fancy Rose and other Soap. A few FAMILY BIBLES, School Books, Slates, With a variety of other goods in demand at pre

sent, all of which will be sold on the most ac

WM. HARPER, JUN.

APOTHECARY AND DRUGGIST.

SHEPHERD'S TOWN, VA. Has just established a Drug Store in this place where he intends selling GENUINE DRUGS and MEDICINES, SHOP FURNITURE, SURGE good of the human race, and more espe- that measures may be adopted always to PAINTS, & DYE STUFFS,-With every other article in his line, as low as they can be purchased in Alexandria. He flatters himself that the good quality & low prices of his goods, will be an inducement and advantage for Physicians, Private Families and Country Merchants to deal with him-His stock will be increased in a few days.

> Ten Dollars Reward. RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in Jefferson County, Va. on Saturday the 24th inst. a Negro man named

> > PRIMUS.

about 26 years old, about 6 feet high, dark complexion, and stout made. Had on tow linen shirt and trowsers, old shoes, wool hat and homemade Chambray coat. He took with him sundry articles of clothing unknown. The above reward will be paid for securing said negro in jail, so that I get him again, and all reasonable expenses if brought

BENJAMIN BOLEY.

LIST OF LETTERS In the Post-Office, Charlestown, Virginia, June 30th, 1815.

Mr. Anderson, Inn-keeper; John Able.

Welden Brinton, Eliza Brinton, Wm. Brouner, Andrew Bilmire, Martin Billenyer, Wm. C. Beard.

John Clark, 2; Nathaniel Coleman, Abegail Galwell, Josiah Claton, John Curlisle, Samuel Growel, John Conway, Thomas Cockrell, Wm, P.

Daniel Deakens, John Dixon, Mary Downing, Mr. Edgenton, Zephinia R. English, J. Evans.

Braighill, Reason Connel, Eleanor Carson.

Robert Fulton, James Fulton, Samuel Farra,

Tho. Griggs, 2; Henry Gantt, Lee Griggs, Lucy A. Griffith, 2.

Willam Hollis, John Hasin, Maria Heath, Mar. garet Howard, John M. Hopkins, Susanáh Ilax. ell, Tarlton T. Henderson, Mathias Hollenback and Cist, John Haines, Nathan Haines, James

Dean Johnson, 2; Saliv Jett, Geo. Isler, Nincy Jett, Henry Jones, Joseph Ingle, Sarah Jefferson. Daniel Kable, John Kains,

Samuel Lockland, J. Lemmon, Nathan Lodge, and France. William Lee, James Lock.

Isaac M'Cormick, Nancy Mercer, Nancy Maffet, Garland Moore, Isaac Myer, William M'En. dree, 3; Wm Mathews, Daniel G. M'Kee, Wil. liam Merchant, Lewis Martin, Richard Mendes. 1 hall, Geo. Murphy, Margaret M'Pherson, Heary Miller, Frans. M'Farland

Henry Nadenbush, 2; Ruth Noble, Nancy

Nathaniel Offutt, Witnam Orr, David Osbem, Elea Owens, Christian Ollemong.

John Perry, John Poweil, Beall Purphey.

Jacob Resler, Amelia Reed, David Riddle, Jacob Rockingbaugh, William Rocker, Caristopher

Cyrus R. Saunders, Benjamin Sandsberry, Wil. liam Stanhope, Heiry Smith, Har y Sullivan, Kitty Sullivan, Alex. Straith, Jacob Soubres, Jonathan Sutton, Richard Stone, Mary B. Saunders, John Shirly.

Jumes Taylor, Mrs Turner, David Tracy, Drusillu Thornbury, William Tapscott.

Th Whittiker, Mr. Wright, Samuel Washingon, John Wesh, Richard H. L. Washington.

Samuel T. Young, Henry Young, Loudoun HUMPHREY KEYES, P. M.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs he old ustomers, and the people generally, that he ha ssortment of GOODS, of the latest importation and fashion, suitable for the present season, which he is determined to sell as low as any other in his valley-he deems it unnecessary to particula ise or comment on them, as every person wishing to purchase will necessarily view them before hand, and will be enabled to judge of their cheapness, from their respective qualities and

CHARLES GIBBS.

To Farmers.

THE subscribers are happy to acquaint their friends and the public, that the restoration of Peace, enables them to carry on the Biacksmith Business on a much larger scale than any other it the county. Those that wish to purchase an thing in that way, will find it their interest to call on them, next door south of Mr. P. Marmaduke's Store, for such articles as they may want, as they are determined to und reell any other establishment in the county. They will constantly keep

Waggons of every description, Ploughs with iron moulds,

Barshears, Coulters, and Scrapers without stocks. Corn Hoes, Garden Hoes and Rakes, Pitching Axes, Hand Axes, and Mattocks, Shingling Hatchets, Lathing Hatchets, and

Fire Shovels and Tongs, Harness Traces, and Door Hinges, Shutter hinges, Springs and Hooks. Any other thing in their way, will be dispatched

Horse shoeing done in the neatest manner.

JOHN & GEO. UNSELD. N. B. Orders from a distance will be punctual attended to. Shepherd's Town, April 20.

Negro Man for Sale. THE subscriber has for sale a valuable Negro Man, about 26 years of age, well acquainted with farming, and has been accustomed to driving carriage. For further particulars enquire of the printer, or to the subscriber, at the Rock's Fer-

Three Dollars Reward.

MOSES ORAM.

A SHOT GUN was taken from the subscriber's shop, about three weeks ago, (supposed by mistake.) The barrel is about 4 feet long, marked on the squares J. E. & J. Sheetz, joint stock, the butt part newly stocked and checquared the lock marked F. Smith on the inside. The above reward will be paid for returning said gun to the subscriber, and no questions asked JACOB SHEFTZ.

Shepherd's Town, June 22., BLANK BONDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

Digitized by Harpers Ferry National Historical Park under grant from Harpers Ferry Historical Assoc.

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

Vol. VIII.]

THURSDAY, July 20, 1815.

[No. 380.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to been fighting on our side, the king has been pay the whole in advance. No paper will be disontinued until arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks to non-subscribers for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent publication, and when not particularly directed to the contrary, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly. Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements, All Communications addressed to the Editor

FROM GOBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER, OF

To the Earl of Liverpool, on the part which America is likely to take in a war between England

My lord-From several parts of America I have received thanks for my letters to your lordship, on the subject of the American war. The people of America, or at least many of them, think that those letters had great weight in producing the eace of Ghent than which you and your co leagues never adopted any measure more wise nor in better time. Yet you have never thanked me for my advice. You, to whom the peace was much more necessary than to Mr. Madison, have never acknowledged your obligations to me-you have appeared to be sucky about all, though 1 taught you so exactly what to do, in order to avoid the great evils which were coming upon you from all quarters. The consequences of the American war were foretold by me nearly two years before the war began. I told you that you would have war if you persevered in seizing mer on board of American ships on the seas. You did persevere, and you had war. I told you that the nericans would beat you in fighting if you continued the war for two years. You continued the war, and they did beat you. I told you that you would never have peace if you demanded any concession from America. - You insisted on great concessions on her part as a sine qua non of peace; and, after three months more, you made peace by giving up every thing, not excepting the sine qua-non user. In short, you expended fifty millions of money, and lost I dare say, thirty thousand men, in accomplishing nothing except creating a navy in America, causing her manufactures to flourish, and implanting in the hearts of Ameri-

cans, for ages, a hatred of the English government. I remind you of these things, in order to bespeak your attention on the present subject-I shall here deal in prophecies again; and shall not be at all afraid of proving in the end, not to have been a false prophet. You appear to me now to be in a very fair way of adding another six hondred millions to our debt, and of bringing the gumea up to forty shillings, instead of twenty eight shillings, at which point it is now arrived I wish to prevent this; and, if I do not succeed, I shall at any rate have these pages to refer to, when the mischief has taken place, and when few besides myself will be able to say that they did all

n their power to prevent it. I am of opinion, that France alone is now, as she was in 1793, more than a match for the coaliin the United States. That which the people | America could not long survive without at least, wills will be done. The Americans are a sensible people; they all read from a press which is really ce; they discuss all political matters freely .-They love peace; they would make some sacrifices to peace; but they will never hesitate a mo ment in preferring war to slavery or dependence. the Americans will take of the present scene in Europe? And what are likely to be their feelings | bled activity in the war When they read, in the with regard to what is passing in this quarter of very same English newspaper that told them of the world? It is very easy for our corrupt press to the abdication of Napoleon, that NOW, NOW, persuade the alarmed and selfish part of England | NOW! was the happy moment for crushing Athat it is necessary to plunge the country into | merica : for putting an end to "the existence of war, in order to most out the present government | the mischevious example of democratic rebellion"

of France. But it will not be so easy for any bo exhibited in the American Union. When they dy to persuade the American people that such an heard their President and the majority of the undertaking is just. They will see the matter in | Congress denominated, in these same papers its true light. They will see that Napoleon has "rebels and traitors" When they saw, in the re been replaced at the head of the government by the will of the people of France; they will see that he has had the wisdom and virtue to abando. his ambitious projects, they will see that he has voluntarily confined himself within the ancient limits of France; they will see that he has tendered the clive branch to all surrounding na tions-they will see that he means to contend solely for the independence of France; they will LASTING TRANQUILITY OF THE CIVILsee that he has returned, as nearly as circum- IZED WORLD. When they heard the English stances will permit, to the principles of 1789; they will see that he has provided for the people being really represented in the legislature; they will see that there is to be no religious persecution, and no predominant church in F. ance; they will see that the French people have derived great benefits from the revolution, and that now all these benefits are to be confirmed to them; in France they will see a free people, and in Napoleon they

will see the soldier of freedom. On the other hand, they will ask what right England, or any other power, can have to inter- the war of fire and plunder carried on upon their fere in the internal affairs of Erance; they will sen coast.-When those who were for war on the ask why England should not treat with him now side of the French Republic, in 1793, saw all as well as at Amiens; why not treat with him as these things in 1814, how they must have triumphwell as with the directory at Lile. They will ask | ed ! why England should refuse to treat with him from whom she received the islands of Ceylon and from her past achievements. The skill and bravewere disposing of states at their pleasure.

transferred to the emperor of Aus ria; they have seen the pape replaced with the Jesuits at his heels ; they have seen that in Spain, where a free brought back ; that he has destroyed this constitution; that he has treated the makers of it as traitors; that he has re-established the inquisition, which Napoleon had abolished; that when two of the alledged traitors took shelter in Gibralter, they were given up to their hunters, and that when complaint of this was made in our par It has not been forgotten in America, that diliament, the reply was, that "we had no right to rectly after the abdiction of Napoteon, there apinterfere in the domestic affairs of Spain." The Americans will ask, why this principle is not ap plied to the domestic affairs of France? The

poleon and the French people; but for some proof of our right to interfere against him. Having seen all these things; having seen what we and our allies have been at in every parof Europe; having seen that the people of France is the only people in Europe living under a go vernment approaching towards a resemblance to their own, they will want very little to assist them in forming a correct opinion as to the real object of the war against France, if such war should now, without provocation on the part of France, be re-

will ask, not for vile, foul-mouthed abuse of Na

people will at least feel great interest in this war -much greater than they felt in the last war; after a contest in defence of their maritime rights, they will, the moment they hear of this war, prekeep at ses, but it will be only to witness the in- | F. anne. crease of her mercantile marine, and ail he proofs | H wever, many of the causes which kept Aof her wonderful prosperity. France will receive all that she wants from foreign countries by Ame- | The principles of 1793 are again adopted in rican ships. America will supply her with colo- | France; the sytem of reforming by means of nial produce, and with certain articles of manu- | corquest, is abandoned; Napoleon will have facture. The latter will, through the same chan! | learnt how to respect the rights and to value the nel, find an outlet for much of ler abundant pro- | character of America | Experience has taught duce. These two countries will become much | the Americans what they have to expect under more closely connected than ever, and we should | certain circumstances. The latter are in no dancome out of the war shorn of our means, while the means of all sorts of America would be found from France; and Frenchtown and Alexandria

But, my Lord, is it quite certain that the people | England. of America would not reel strongly disposed to take part in this war against us? They see that France is the only country left with a government | nent security in 1793, by entering into the war resembling their own Great as is their distance on the side of the republic of France it would not from Europe, they have felt, that when left to be be wise now, seeing that America has become so dealt with single handed their very existence, as an independent nation, was put in jeopardy -There were many persons in America who loudly part with the French, even when America had thus :- that England was, from the nature of her the only enemy that America had to fear; that she had never ceased to demonstrate a hostile mind the government has more force at its command, tion against her. But I am further of opinion, that towards America; that she saw in America not and what is more for its advantage, the country before the war against her be six months old, you only a successful example of democratic revolu- is brought into that sort of state which makes will find America taking a part in it, unless you tion, but a dangerous rival in commerce and ma- war almost necessary. If her paupers have inritime power; that she only wanted for a favora. I cressed three fold, the armed men and her means construed into a violation of neutral maritime rights | ble moment to use all her torce to crush this rising War or peace with America will depend upon | rivat; and, therefore, it was less dangerous to dethe opinions of the people in that country. The clare, at once, for the R public of France, and the means of destroying. And say these reason. people there are really and truly represented in | make common cause with her, and to wait the isthe Congress. There are no vile shum elections | suc of the contest in which, if France should fall,

another long and bloody war upon her own soil. This was the reas ning against new rality in 1793. How these reasoners must have triumphed in 1814! When they saw all ground of dispute between England and America removed by the close of the war in Europe. When they saw, Now, then, what is likely to be the view which | that, instead of this producting in England a disposition to make peace, it only produced redouport of a speech of a Lord of the Admiralty, that Mr Madison, was to be deposed as Napoleon had been deposed. When they saw the breaking up of the American Union represented as abso ely necessary to the well governing of other naions. When they saw the fleet called upon offi cially by the Lords of the Admiralty to finish the American war in such a way as would insure the prints call upon the people of N. w England to separate themselves from the union. When they heard it predicted, in these prints, that Mr. Ma-DISON would be but to death, and that the people would form a connexion with the PARENT state. And, when, upon the heels of all these predicions and threats, they saw an army actually sent fi from France to fight against America; when hey saw that identical army, which had been engaged against Napoleon, sent to invade America by the way of Lake Champlain; when they saw

America must feel great confidence in herself Trinidad. They will ask what can be the real ob- ry of her seamen and land troops must give her ject, the ultimate object, of a coalition of those great confidence. But there is no man who repowers who were assembled at Vienna, and who | flects (and the Americans are a reflecting people) who will not perceive that with all her valor and The Americans have seen the republic of Genoa | all her virtue, America has had a very narrow esgiven to the king of Sardinia; they have seen Poland parcelled out between Prussia, Russia and Europe, she would have had to carry on a much Austria; they have seen the fleet of Denmark ta- longer and more bloody contest. It cannot but ken away : they have seen the people of the re- be evident to the American statesman, that if public of Holland sunk into the subjects of a king; France were to be completely subdued; if she chief to our commerce, even in the Channel .- '

they have seen the republic of Venice has been | were reduced to that state to be obliged to re- | What then would they do if all the ports ceive a ruler dictated by us and our allies; if her hands and feet were thus tied for ages ; and if the situation of all Europe were such as to leave the ed against America, the situation of the latter were the real objects of England in 1814, the manner in which the war terminated, and what an excellent memory she has, he must be a bold man indeed if he feel no apprehensions at the total subjugation of France.

there was a SECRET ARTICLE in the TREA.

TY OF PARIS, stipulating, that none of the parties Russia, Prussia, Austria & France, should interfere in our war against America. This news was given as copied from the Vienna Guzene. The Vienna Gazette is under the ammediate control of the government there. The Americans paid great and deserved attention to this; and | anxious desire to live at peace with you; and must they not have lamented to see France reduced to such a state? They afterwards saw that there was no safety for their ships of war or their prizes in the ports of France. They saw, in short, that the Bourbons, holding their power almost at the mercy of England, afforded not the smallest hope of any support against so formidable a power as England. Then it was that many Americans biamed Mr. Manison, not for resisting the exercise of our alledged right of impressment-but on the contrary for not having sooner made war against us in alliance with France. pare again for that defence. America, in all like. They told him that he was, at last, in a state to lihood, will again be the only neutral nation .- , be able to appreciate the wisdom of keeping aloof from France on account of the title of her ruler, give a pretence for Orders in Council. So that | They laughed at him for his scruples to make if we trench upon her right, her ground of war will be cleared of all confusion. She will stand England having allies in the Turk, the Pope, the common cause with an emperor, while he saw upon her indisputable rights; and, if she be left | A'gerines, and the Indians; and they laughed at in the full and free enjoyment of her advantages | him the more, when they recollected that Ameras a neutral power, she will carry on three fourths | ica had won her independence while in alliance of the commerce of the world. Our cruizers may offensive and defensive, with a Bourbon King of

merica aloof from France are now removed .will remind them what danger they are in from

It is said, by some persons in America, that though it might have been wise to seek permamuch more able to defend herself than she was n 1793, a proof of which she has given in her There were many persons in America who loudly recent war against the undivided force of Eng-blamed the President Washington, for not taking land. On the other hand it is contended, that the America be so much more powerful than she was not a single public ship of war. They reasoned in 1793, England, loaded as she is with debts and taxes, is more formidable than she would force as well as the situation of her dominions, have been in 1793, even if she had then subdued of destruction have increased five fold. She is become a nation of fighters. She possesses all ers, it is not only subjugation against which A merica ought to guard; it is her duty to guard herself also against devastation and plunder Besides, say they, England has now less power ul motives to the exercise of forbearance towards America. While the latter was without manu factures; while Englad had almost a monopoly i the supplying of America, the former saw in the prosperity of the latter the means of augmenting ier own riches and power. But now the case is different ; England sees in America even a manufacturing rival; and what is still more provok ing, she sees in America a rival in naval power and renown. Therefore, say they, she must and

she will desire our destruction, whether she will attempt it sgain will depend upon her and our means of attack and resistance. It must be confessed that our infamous newspapers have given but too much reason to the Anericans upon this head. For they have published lists of the American navy and accounts of the American shipping and manufactures; and naving dwelt upon their magnitude and rapid increase, they have called upon your lordship and our colleagues to prosecute the war for destroying these evidences of rising progress and wealth. They have contended that it was just to carry on the war against America to destroy her navy; to destroy her shipping and manufactures, and to obtain at least a stipulation from her not to build ships of war beyond a certain number and a certain size. They have contended that such a war would be just; that we should have a right o impose such conditions; and that our safety lemanded that we should.

If I am told that these are the sayings of a set f foolish writers in newspapers, my answer is, that I have seldom seen any of these people pro mulgate any political opinion, without its being n the sequel, very clear to me that it was not in heir own foolish heads the sentiment had been hatched. These men are, in fact, nothing of themselves; they have no principles, no opinions; they care nothing about the matter; they are the mere tools of those who speak through them, whom they not enfrequently despise, and from whom, and through the means of whom they live comfortable and not unfrequently get rich.

Upon the whole, therefore, my lord, it is not to e apprehended, that if we make war upon France or the avowed purpose of deposing Napoleon, the people of America will feel a strong disposition to take part with France in that war ? And, if they were so to do, have we not great cause to fear that the war would be extremely injurious to us by sea as well as by land ? The American privateers, though without a port to take shelter in on this side of the Atlantic, did great mis-

short, America, were in alliance with France, what English ship unarmed could hope to eswhole undivided power of England to be employ- | cape capture ? And is it to be hoped, that, in such a case, the skill, the discipline and undauntwould be, at least, very unpleasant, not to say ed bravery of the American navy would not be precarious. And, if such a person considers what communicated to that of France? Emulation night do a great deal towards sending forth fleets able in a short time, to core with those of England. Really if we wish to keep these two nations asunder, it appears to me that we have no way of accomplishing the wish, but that of

should doubtless tell her that she was acting a her; that we had expressed our anxious desire to live in peace with her. Bu, my lord, might she not answer !-very true, and you have received no provocation from France; France has notmeddled with you; France has expressed her yet you have gone to war against France :- if, therefore, it be base on my part to make war upon you, after you have begun war upon France, where is your justification for having begun that war ? Besides, have you no ally ? You boast of having all Europe on your side. And shall France have no ally? Shall you have twenty allies against the old ally of America; and shall it be deemed base in America to become the only ally of France? You say that yours is a war of precaution : so is mine. You fear that Napoleon may, one day or another, get to London; and you have been at Washington, at Frenchtown_

It is a favorite saying, or it used to be, in Ameica, that it was her true policy to keep along from European politics and wars. If general Washington had seen the Congress house in flames, the other day, and had seen our people so busy in packing up goods at Alexandria, he would, I immagine, have begun to think, that it was not so easy a matter to keep aloof from European wars : and, if he had lived to be made acquainted with the famous Captain HENRY S exploits, I think he would have had his doubts as to the possibility of keeping aloof from European politics. Even we, in England, say, that America should keep at peace, though we ourselves are always at war in some part or other of the world; though there is no war, in which we have not a hand. The truth is, that America must take a part in the wars and politics of Europe. Here are powers in Europe who can reach her, who have colonies in her neighborhood, who have an interest or think they have an interest, in injuring her. They combine and co operate with one another; and she must form alliances too; or she cannot be nany years an independent nation.

It was impudently asserted, not long ago, that America had acted a foul part towards us, in the war; and she was called an assassin who had attacked us in the dark. I was pleased to hear, from such a quarter, a sentiment of abhorrence against assassins, but, I was displeased to hear such an act attributed to America; because no charge was ever more false. It is notorious, that merica used every effort, and made every sacrifice short of a surrender of her independence, to maintain peace with England; and, that, so far from attacking us in the dark, she gave us otice, for years before hand, that she would repel by force our seizure of her seamen, unless we ceased that practice. What then, could be meant by this charge of assassin like conduct i ly, we seem to have taken into our heads, like the cock on the dunghill, that ALL THE WORLD WAS MADE FOR US; that no nation is to form an alliance, nor even think of detending itself by its own arms, if we disapprove of it .-When our interest, real or imaginary, is in question, the interest of no other nation is to be thought of. The question with America, according to this presumptious whim, was to be, not whether she suffered injury; but merely whether it was conducive to our interest to impress-her sailors. If it was useful to us to do this, she was to deserve annihilation if she did not, quietly submit to it, and to all its cruel and degrading

We proceed upon the same notion with regard to alliances amongst foreign powers. What! America make alliances with any power but us! Dreadil presumption! Presumtion which merits all the weight of our vengeance! What! America seek safety, when we think it best to keep her in continual danger! America make an alliance for the purpose of defending herself against us, whose public writers, at least, devoted her chief magistrate to the gibbet, and herself to a return under the mild protection of ." the PARENT State!" Nor are there wanting writers in America to hold the same language; but they are met by men, who are able to contend sgainst them .--There the press is free, really free; and there ruth will prevail.

A good specimen of this insolent way of talking was given by Sir John Cox Hippesley, who at a late county meeting in Somersetshire, said that the Americans, or at least, their President and the majority of the Congress, were the slaves of the late tyrant of France, a proof of which they had given in their late war against us. So, besause America, in defence of herself, went to war with us, while we were at war with Napoleon, she was to be deemed the slave of Napoleon, who had no power to hurt her, and who had never called on her to go to war in his behalf. She was to stop till our war with him was at an end, before she sought to defend herself. It was baseness in her to assert her own rights, at the end of many years of complaints, because we were at war with Napoleon.

This insolent language, my lord, is little calculated to heal the wounds of America. She will in spite of all we can say, reflect on her past danger, and she must have lost her usual wisdom in profiting from experience, if she does not now seek the means of security betimes. That, with all her natural reluctance to war, she will be disposed to do this I am certain; and it will, I imagine, require but a slight provocation to induce her to act upon that disposition. It has been announced to us, that Switzerland has been informed that there are to be no neutrals in this war against Napoleon. Hamburgh, Tuscany, Genos, and several other states felt the effects of such a principle during the first war against Republican

America will consider of, and judge from the past : and, your lordship may be assur ed, that she will not want the means of doing what her permanent safety shall manifestly de-

I have thus, my Lord, stated to you what I think will be the view that the people of America will take of the present scene; what I think will consequences, which I apprehend from those feelings, if we enter upon the war against France on the ground which is at present set forth .-The Americans, I repeat, are prone to peace, as every uncorrupted nation is; but as it was said, the other evening, that it was better to go towar, now with a strong alliance on our side, than be compelled to go to war at the end of an exhaustdeemed triumphant reasoning, in England, in behalf of offensive war, you must not be surprized if it be imitated in America, in behalf of a war of defence I sm, &c. &c. WILLIAM COBBETT.

Botley, May 6, 1815

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW-YORK, July 10. LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Arrived at this port yesterday, the fast from Bordeaux, with a cargo of brandy, wine and silk goods. The Spartan sailed from Bordeaux on the 4th of June, at which time hostilities between France and the Allied powers had not commenced. The Emperor was still at Paris and the Empress Maria Louisa remained at Vienna. We have conversed leon had 500,000 men on the frontiersthat the greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout France-new corps were continually and voluntarily organising for the defence of the country, and that all apprehensions of the allies being able to succeed against France had subsided.

By this arrival we have received Bordeaux papers to the 4th June, and Paris dates to the 27th May. We have made as many translations of important articles as the time would allow and shall continue them in following papers.

A report was abroad of the Ottoman Porte having declared war against Russia -of their invading Moldavia and taking and destroying the important fronti-r of Bucharest. The Indicateur says, by the Fournal de Lille it is asserted, that the Count de Lille (Louis 18th) has abdicated, and that the count D'Artois has succeeded him, under the title of Charles the 10 h-that the new king had taken the [Porte Fuille] or ministry of the interior from the abbe Montesquiou to give it to the Viscount Chateaubriant .-These grandness were all yet at Ghent, and the new minister has made a report to his majesty consisting of 16 columns of his paper, under four imposing heads. 1. The interior. 2. The exterior. 3. The censures, [reproaches] addressed to the royal government. 4. The spirit of

The English have landed a number of emigrants in Vendee; and about 10,000 stand of arms, and 1,000 barrels of powder, all of which were taken by the troops of France as soon as landed. This will be a considerable assistance to the equipment of French soldiers and the furnishing of their magazines.

The Moniteur of the 25th makes mention of a númerous list of individual patriotic donations to the support of the present government and its privileges. It appears that the Duke d'Angouleme

and his suite are at Madrid.

The forces of the allies, according to the Journal de Paris, by the news from the frontiers of Switzerland, consist as

1st. The army of Wellington, composed of English, Hanoverians, Dutchmen, to debark these arms and ammunition have been shot; he, however, descended In a few minutes she had passed on to and a body of Prussians, formerly under that the tocsin sounded in the woods, and unburt; and when the gates were opened the westward so that we could not see Kliest, are placed along the coast of the that the Sieur, Laroche, Jackquelin and at 12, to relieve guard, he boldly march- her for the land. I immediately made North sea to Namur. These amount to some other chiefs, having assembled 4 ed up armed with a dagger. He was sail to the westward, and shortly after about 100,000 men. The second army, or 5 000 men, had forced the battery of challenged at the gate by two centinels, getting sight of her again, perceived her a body of Prussians under Blucher, a. St. Gilles, defended by 30 invalids, and "who comes there?" "A friend" "Ad- to bear up before the wind. mounts to about 50,000, stationed from were occupied in receiving the arms and vance and give the countersign;" which for him to come down to us. When she Namur to Treves, 3d. At the left wing ammunition sent by the English, put him- being given, "pass" said one of the cen- had approached near, I filled the mainof the army of Blucher is expected the self in march at the head of 1200 men- tinels. The other centinel, who was the topsail, and continued to yaw the ship, prince of Schwartzenburg with 40 000. 4. he encountered the insurgents on the one that had given the countersign and while she continued to come down; The Count of Collorede, who is expected 19th, attacked and dispersed them-he received six guiness, said "No, he is a wearing occasionly to prevent her passing to cross the left bank of the Rhine by the killed about 300, among whom was found prisoner." The other, still ignorant, re- under our stero. At 1 40 P. M. being -bridge of Manbeim, is valued at a like the chief Charette, and he arrived in plied, "No, he is one of the guard." nearly within musket shot distance, she from readings. The prince round of time at the place of debarkation to seize The traitor, however, insisted on arrest- hauled her wind on the starboard tack, from readiness. 5. The prince royal of upon 4000 muskets, all of English fabric, ing Mr. R. G. and he finding his case hoisted English colors, and fired a guide the prince royal of upon 4000 muskets, all of English fabric, ing Mr. R. G. and he finding his case hoisted english colors, and fired a guide the prince royal of upon 4000 muskets, all of English fabric, ing Mr. R. G. and he finding his case hoisted English colors, and fired a guide the prince royal of upon 4000 muskets, all of English fabric, ing Mr. R. G. and he finding his case hoisted English colors, and fired a guide the prince royal of upon 4000 muskets, all of English fabric, ing Mr. R. G. and he finding his case hoisted English colors, and fired a guide the finding his case hoisted English colors, and fired a guide the finding his case hoisted English colors, and fired a guide the finding his case hoisted English colors, and fired a guide the finding his case hoisted English colors, and fired a guide the finding his case hoisted English colors, and fired a guide the finding his case hoisted English colors, and fired a guide the finding his case hoisted English colors, and fired a guide the finding his case hoisted English colors, and fired a guide the finding his case hoisted English colors and the finding his case hoisted English his case his case his case his case his case his case hi Wortemberg is stated at 25 to 30 000, and six hundred barrels of powder; he desperate and burning with indignation We immediately luffed too, hoisted out to too, hoisted out to too, hoisted out too, hoisted out to too, hoisted out now placed between Durlach and Man- afterwards followed the convoys who against the villian who had received his ensign, and gave the enemy a broadhein. 6. The army of the Prince Hohenzellern, composed of the Austrians were already in march, and seized at difmoney only to betray him, sprung to him side. The action being thus commoney only to betray him, sprung to him side. henzellern, composed of the Austrians, ferent points various depots of powder with his dagger determined to put it out menced, a quick and well directed free with his dagger determined to put it out menced, a quick and well directed free with his dagger determined to put it out menced, a quick and well directed free with his dagger determined to put it out menced, a quick and well directed free with his dagger determined to put it out menced, a quick and well directed free with his dagger determined to put it out menced, a quick and well directed free with his dagger determined to put it out menced, a quick and well directed free with his dagger determined to put it out menced, a quick and well directed free with his dagger determined to put it out menced, a quick and well directed free with his dagger determined to put it out menced, a quick and well directed free with his dagger determined to put it out menced, a quick and well directed free with his dagger determined to put it out menced, a quick and well directed free with his dagger determined to put it out menced. of men of Baden, and of other imperial and arms. The insurgents dispersed— of his power ever to cheat another prison- was kept up from this ship, the enemy are posted in great part between the lake said, throughout, that they had forced er. They however were too quick for gradually drifting nearer to us, when at of Constance and the Rhine. said, throughout, that they had forced er. They however were too quick for gradually drifting nearly to run us them to march under pain of death. Ma- him and he was taken and confined in the 1 h 55m he bore up, apparently to run us

place in the field; and that these, instead of being united are disaffected, and

The news reen ating Murat is vet un-

dispatch from Lyons of the 19th May an- rule. General Boraunet commands the should not have wrested my secret from

nounces. and 40 pieces of cannon. Three Aus- -battalions are forming in the depart. turn the scale on him and expose his con. will take of the present scene; what I think will be their feelings; and I have painted out the trian generals have been wounded—gen. ments of Var and Vauclun. The mea- duct. His name is ____, he gave me the Slaremberg & Nepug are named, the last sures taken by Marshal Brune are about countersign for six guineas and then base.

Twelve thousand Austrians who were | all their energy .-- Moniteur. on the route for Bologua.

from Strasburg-200 carriages, drawn power of its members. each by 6 horses conducting the national Paris May 27. - Every regiment shall Mr. G. Sir I have seen too much of the sailing schr. Spartan, captain Davis, bited as men, doing the duty of soldiers; | council of state will be attached to the ge- | you will most assuredly be shot. one of whom was acting as sergeant ma- neral staff of the army. jor; in fine, throughout, the most active | The number of national guards amount | ferable to remaining in this detestable the greatest enthusiasm existed.

The news from Spain states that al- | pirc. with the captain and some of the passen. 1 13th May says, our line of troops of the him occasioned a council of ministers, at and lowered himself out of the window, gers, from whom we learn, that Napo- Pyrenees is every where too small; it which the emperor presided.

Lord Castlereagh is accused and loud- been disarmed. ty of this degrading stamp.

TRANSLATIONS.

culation which, if it be as certain as we | does this mean? - Ed Nat. Adv. are assured it is, will probably retard for a long time yet the re-union of the Russian army with that of the other allied powers. This news is, that the Ottoman Port has declared war against Russia, and that immediately after his troops invaded Moldavia. It is added, that the Turks have taken and entirely destroyed

BUCHAREST. They write from Porto Ferrajo, under date of the 11th April, that the inhabitants of the island of Elba have celebrat-

throne of France. were deposited.

of La Vendee renewed. ny of the districts to whom the like black hole on bread and water, without on board. As soon as I perceived he threat had been made sounded the like black hole on bread and water, without on board. As soon as I perceived he The Journal of Paris remarks that threat had been made, sounded the tocsin, seeing the light of the sun for ten days. would certainly fall on board, I called threat had been made, sounded the tocsin, seeing the light of the sun for ten days. would certainly fall on board, I called these are very far from being the impos- armed themselves of their own accord, and repulsed the insurgents at different

Marshal Brune had placed Marseilles | place. that lively discussions are daily taking place on the real end of the war and enter- bad discussions are daily taking in a state of seige on the 24th May-he Shortland. Pray, sir, how did you were coming in contact, and eagerly bad discussions are daily taking in a state of seige on the 24th May-he Shortland. Pray, sir, how did you were coming in contact, and eagerly place on the real end of the war and enter- had disarmed the national guard, among obtain the countersign? whom were many royal volunteers, and Mr. R. G. If the man who gave it to enemy; but this I would not permit, as

Feance. Denmark felt those effects during the | der considerable doubt. A telegraphic | who were not organized according to | me had behaved honorably to me, Death city. 5,000 men who form the garrison me. This is the character, sir, of the A. By an official bulletin published at of Corsica, have debarked at Toulon .-- mericans, always true to their engage-Ancopa the Austrians have lost, in the Troops are marching from Antibes, ments; but us the soldier evidently took days of the 1st. 2d and 3d, 15,000 men where the army of the Var is assembling my money only to deceive me, I will to restore to the friends of the emperor | ly betrayed me.

destined for Piedemont have left Milan | The meeting of the champ de mai had | substantiate your evidence? been postponed to the 5th June. Carnot. It appears that the greatest activity and minister of the interior, had published a compelled to go to war at the end of an exhausting armed peace without allies; as this was zeal is awakened throughout France. A long piece concerning the regulation of Shortland ordered the soldier to be taken letter from Nancy states it to appear like the meeting both as regards the army and away and to receive 300 lashes. He then the general head quarters of an army. electoral colleges -- he also invites the e- addressed himself again to Mr. R.C. Troops, cannons, muskets, bullets and lectoral colleges to send in the proceed. Shortland. Mr. G. I respect you, powder pouring in from every quarter. - ings of their operation and the account of you are a brave man, and if you will not 20.000 muskets are mentioned arriving the elections, so that the chamber of re- attempt to escape I give you my honor as from Phelsbourg -80 pieces of cannon presentatives may be able to confirm the a British officer you shall be exchanged

gardes of the department of Vosges-4 be represented at the assembly of the honor of British officers ever to take their battalions of married men, armed and e- champ de mai by 15 deputies, viz 5 off- word. I will escape this very night. quipped-3000 national guards-4000 cers and 10 subalterns or privates. We Shortland. Impossible. I shall don. troops of the line-2 or 300 women ha- are assured that many auditors of the ble the centinels, and if you attempt it

preparations for defence are making, and to 130,000 men, who form the actual gar- place. rison of different strong places in the em- Shortland. Go back to your prison,

though in a declaration of war she is An Austrian Courier arrived at Peris The guards were doubled that night in wholly unprepared for any active move- on the night of the 24th May. The des. consequence of Mr. G's threat. He ob. ment. The gazette of Florence of the patches brought by the one who preceded , tained the countersign for three guines

would require two months for those in Genoa, May 10 - A ship arrived at was opened he marched through, the cen. And alouise to get to the frontiers of Leghorn has brought the news that the tinel on post hailed, "who comes there?" France. Castanos, O'Donnel and the Dey of Algiers has been beheaded-that "A Friend." " Friend advance and other Generals have not yet quitted the the flotilla, which was in port, ready to give the countersign." " Wells" "Pass" put to sea against the Americans-had He passed on and was hailed and ex-

ly complained of in the French Gazettes, The Genoa Gazette of the 10th May now began to breathe. It was yet night; for having produced before the British announces the strival of ten ships of the he turned round to give a last look at the parliament, torged papers, of a corres- line from England under admiral Pellew, prison where thousands of his countrypondence of Bonsparte, knowing them or lord Exmouth-the Boyne 98, flig men were suffering a tedious confineto be forged. Proofs are adduced to ship; Impenetrable 98; Isle of Malta ment. No time was to be lost. He substantiate this, and the French people 80; Pompee 80; Ajix 74; Berwick was without money, without friends and complain against a meanness and duplici- 74; Leviathan 74; Montague 74, two like an outlaw on the face of the earth, frigates and one gun brig Pilot. This afraid of every person he should meet. squadron is direct from England, and Paris, May 27 - There is news in cir- made its passage in 3 weeks .- [What savage men and with what scanty provi-

NARRATIVE

OFTHE ESCAPE OF MR. R. G.

Late one of the Lieutenants of the Brig | channel: the distance over one hundred Rattlesnake. under the command of miles. He sculled his little bark and ob-David Muffit, from Durtmoor Prison. | tained a good offing. A gale of wind [From the Dem. Press]

After the capture of the Rattlesnake, the officers were thrust into Dartmoor ed, by a public feast, the happy event! Prison in common with all the crew, not which has restored Napoleon to the least distinction being paid to any one. Mr. R. G. immediately began to Nantz, May 26.—Seven waggons, revolve in his own mind the means of within him. He took in his little sail as loaded with barrels of cartridges, taken escape. For this purpose he purchased quick as possible and laid himself down by our brave troops from the insurgents up all the old rope yarn he could get and of La Vendee, have arrived yesterday made a rope 80 feet long. He next made sin our city, escorted by detachments of a suit of uniform to resemble the centinels cavalry and infantry. The cries, with- on guard, and this he covered by an old out cessation, of long live the emperor, great coat of the same colour as the sol. France, free as air. accompanied them from the bridges of diers usually wear when on post. In the chateau, where the materials taken lieu of a musket, which they usually at night carry, muzzle down, under their Angers May 25 .- The English have coat, Mr. R. G. substituted an umbrel. Copy of a letter from Captain Biddle 10 debarked at St. Gilles, ammunition, arms, | la. When all was prepared, he bribed | and the agents of insurrection; and with- one of the centinels on post at the gate out the vigorous measures which have | and obtained the countersign. Six guibeen taken we should have seen the evils | ness was paid to the centinel. A short | SIR-I have the honor to inform you, time previous to the guard being relieved | that on the morning of the 23d inst, at The lieut. gen. Travot, commanding at midnight, Mr. R. G. lowered himself half past ten, when about to anchor, of the department of this name, and who by his rope out of an upper window 80 | the north end of the island of Tristand' has his head quarters at Napoleon, hav. feet high, to the ground. The walls Acumha, a sail was seen to the southing learnt that an English frigate and two | were covered with sentinels and if they | ward and castward, steering to the westsloops of war had anchored at St. Gilles had discovered him he would certainly ward, the wind fresh from the S. S. W.

Shoriland. Have you any proof to

Mr. R. G. Yes, sir, eight persons. After these evidences were examined

and go home in the first cartel.

Mr. G. I do not cage. Death is pre-

"sir, and remember what I have told you. little before 12 o'clock. When the gue mined 17 times before he g t cleir. "He He avoided the haunts of men or rather sion ne could pick up from the fields he made his way to the sea coast; there hungry and weary, he searched and found a boat 18 feet long, and one oar in it, without provision or water or any other guide, except his own genius, he boldly put to sea intending to cross the sprung up from the northward; he converted his umbrella and all his clothes into a sail and with his oar he steered for France-about half passage, the sea very

HORNET AND PENGUIN.

high and blowing very fresh, he discover-

ed a brig of war. His heart now saok

brig had passed him a sufficient distance

he again made sail and finally, after a

passage of 36 hours, safely lauded in

Commodore Decatur, dated .U. States' Sloop Homet, off Tris-

tand' Acumha, March 25 .1815. At the expiration of that time the infa- the boarders so as to be ready to repel mous Shortland had him brot' out before any attempt to board us. At the instant him and the following conversation took every officer and man repaired to the quarter deck, where the two vessels pressed me to permit them to board the

to was evident from the commencement | so frequent as to induce the British com- | harbor .- A general rejoicing took place throughof the action that our fire was greatly su- mander, Col. James, to offer a reward out the Island, and a boliday was given to the perior both in quickness and in effect. of 55 dollars to the Indians for every Napoleon and were determined to defend the Is-The enemy's bowsprit came in between | scalp taken out of his lines after darki - | land to the last extremity. There were S'tegiour main and mizen rigging, on our All communication from the American ments of the line, besides the inhabitants doing starboard side, affording him an oppor- | shore is forbid, on the pretext, that the tunity to board us, if such was his de- | Americans entice their men to desert; sign, but no strempt was made. There | and several Americans, who had crossed was a considerable swell on, and as the lover, had been arrested, put in close sea hilled us shead, the enemy's bowsprit | confidement, and after very severe us- | under the command of Commodore Chauncey. carried away our mizen shrouds, stern | ege sent home. All communication davits and spanker boom, and he hung from either side is strictly forbidden. upon our larboard quarter. At this mo- There are about 1200 British Indians ment an officer, who was afterwards re- at Hersh's Island, in the river St. Clair. cognised to be Mr. M'Donald, the first | They had plundered an American citizen Leutenant, and then the commanding of of about 500 dollars worth of property. ficer, called out they had surrendered. | Col. Builer, at Detroit, had forwarded | May he intimated to a masse of Parisians, that I directed the marines and musketry men a remonstrance to Col. James, the Bri-

to cease firing, and, while on the tafficit; tish commander, complaining of the ag- to them. ask ng if they had surrendered, I receiv- gression. It was disavowed on the part ed a wound in the neck. The enemy of the British commander, who had forjust then got clear of us, and his fore- warded an agent to the Indians to endeamast and bowsprit being both gone, and vor to get the property restored—the re- happy success." perceiving us wearing to give him a fresh | sult was not known when our informant | troadside, he again called out that he left Detroit. Several strange Indians had surrendered. It was with difficulty | had been prowling about Detroit, who | Robert Taylor, is given in the Boston Daily Ad-I could restrain my crew from firing into | would give no account of themselves, in | ragraphs him again as he had certainly fired into consequence of which the American us after having surrendered. From the commander had ordered, that all Indians diately marched them, with the Prussians, some firing of the first gun, to the last time the of this description should be immediately miles from Namur, under the pretence of proenemy cried out he had surrendered, arrested, and in case of resistance or an | ceeding to the frontier. They were ordered to was exactly 22 minutes by the watch. attempt to escape, to be shot.

guin, mounting sixteen 32 lb. carronades, by the British, agreeably to treaty, nor ranged that when the halt took place the Saxons two long 12's, a twelve lb. carronade on had we surrendered Malden. An Ame- were entirely surrounded Some of them, howthe topgallant forecastle, with swivels on rican vessel had been employed by the with the loss of a few men. Four of their officers the capstern and in the tops. She had a British to remove the public property at were afterwards shot. spare port forward, so as to fight both | Mackinaw previous to the surrender of | "Our last London paper mentions a report that her long guos of a side. She sailed from the place. After the property had been lington, requesting him to use his influence in England in September last. She was put on board the vessel, the Indians, at postponing the commencement of hostilities, as shorter upon deck than this ship by two Mackinaw, who were very numerous, measures were under consideration in Paris. July 20. fret, but she had a greater length of keel, compelled the captain to re-land it; degreater breadth of beam, thicker sides, claring that they would never suffer the and higher bulwarks, than this ship, and | place to be delivered up to the Ameriwas, in all respects, a remarkably fine cans.

TO THE EDITORS. St. Louis, June 19.
On the "wings of the wind," and un-They acknowledge, also, a loss of 14 der the whip of the express, each week who was in charge of the prize, assures throughout the land-but war, savage, me that the number of killed was cer- ciuel war, rages on the frontier, on our tainly greater. Among the killed is capt. waters, in the heart of the settlements .-Dickenson, who fell at the close of the | The soldier engaged in carrying the news action, and the bostswain; among the of peace; the brave officers and men, aidwounded, is the second lieutenant, pur- ing their brethren in arms and their deser, and two midshipmen. Each of the fenceless fellow citizens, are slain; the midshipmen lost a leg.! We received on unsuspecting father, mother and lisping board, in all, 118 prisoners, four of babes, are butchered in the yard, as is whom have since died of their wounds. | the traveller within three miles of a Having removed the prisoners, and taken | town; vet, in this scene of blood and on board such provisions, and stores as destruction, our men in authority feelwould be useful to us, I scuttled the Pen- themselves bound by the instructions unand she went down. As she was com- against wretches who wage every day the ed to the treaty; but, the Governor, lawful to employ any naturalized citiblamed by many without cause, it is sup- | zeu as aforesaid, unless such citizen shall posed, would not sanction, or would feel bimself bound to oppose such an expedi-

and had nine upon the sick list the morn ag of the action. Euclosed is a list of killed and wounded. I lament to state that Lieut. Conner is wounded, dangerously. I feel great solicitude on his account, as he is an officer of much promise, and his loss Would be a serious loss to the service.

acquaint you, that the conduct of Lieuts. the military command of Col. Russell Coxsackie, first upon her stern, upon Conner and Newton, Mr. Mayo, acting ceased. The latter gentleman sets out which the captain beat to quarters with a lieut. It. Brownlow of the marines, sail. for his residence near Lexington on this hammer, upon some bars of iron lying on article in his line, as low as they can be purchased ing master Romney, and the other-offi- or the next day. cers, seamen and marines I have the honor to command, was in the highest degree creditable to them, and calls for my warmest recommendation. I cannot indeed do justice to their merits. The satisfaction which was diffused throughout | a state of seige, being in a state of insurrection. the ship when it was ascertained that the stranger was an enemy's sloop of war, and the alacrity with which every one repaired to quarters, fully assured me that | their conduct in action would be marked with coolnes and intrepidity.

vessel of her class. The enemy acknow-

ledge a complement of 132; 12 of them

supernumerary marines from the Med.

way, 74, received on board in-conse-

quence of their being ordered to cruise

for the American privateer Young Wasp.

this distance from home, to attempt send-

This ship did not receive a single

round shot in her hall, nor any material

our rigging, we are now completely

ready, in all respects, for any service.

We were eight men short of complement,

ing her to the U. States.

FROM DETROIT.

J. BIDDLE.

Pittsburg, July 1. A gentleman from Detroit, who left that place on the 14th June, informs that considerable jestousy exists between the British and Americans in that neighborhood. The British troops are stationed at Sandwich, and have with them about 500 Indians. Desertions from the British are daily occurring; and have been on the occasion from the forts and shipping in the for England.

She proved to be his H. B. M. brig Pen- Mackinaw had not been delivered up dered to lay down their arms. It had been so ar-

INDIAN HOSTILITY.

killed, and 28 wounded; but Mr. Mayo, brings us sad news, Peace is proclaimed to be the second Tuesday. guin, this morning, before day-light, der the treaty, not to carry on war at all, in which the United States are now enpletely riddled by our shot, her foremast most sanguinary and odious species of ful to employ on board any of the public and bowsprit both gone, and her main warfare. We could raise men enough to and private vessels of the U. States, any July 6, 1815. mast so crippled as to be incapable of be. crush these monsters, at this moment person or persons except Citizens of the

were in the heat of war, you will find in our newspapers. Seven chiefs of "laways, Sacs and Foxes, our most sangui- penalty for a violation of this law is 1000 nary enemies, arrived last evening in the U. S. host from Rock river, with the messengers sent thither to invite those and other tribes to the treaty. Nought in this letter is produced "in malice." It is a most pleasing part of my duty to here on the 15th inst. the day on which

NEW-YORK, July 11.

Extract of a letter, dated " HORDEAUX, May 31. The alarming insurrection in La Vendee is queiled, and the insurgents dispersed or taken risoners - it is said 440 were killed " ise reached us, that King Muratis taken prisoner

I have the honor to be, your obedient (which by the bye, appears in a French paper) stating, that Lord Wellington had fallen back from Grent, which had produced much consternation | sloop was all the while under way, at the amongst the adherents of Count de Lille, who, rate of five miles an hour. When the it was supposed would very soon be obliged to sloop was at anchor (which was four

tion of the tricolaured flag, in consequence of despatches received there by the sloop of war L'A. gile, from Brest. '

FROM GAUDALOUPE. Arrived this morning, the schr. Pilgrim Delanoe, 19 days from Point Petre. Capt D informs | in the ship Ann-Maria, Captain Waite, that the tricoloused flag was displayed at Gauda- which sailed on the 10th from New York -loupe on the 13th of June. Salutes were fired

regrees. Inhabitants were mostly in favor of

The Washington of 74 guns, and fregute Java, of 44, are expected round to this port in a few days; and will then sail to the Mediterranean,

FROM ENGLAND.

July 15 - The cartel ship Robert Taylor, which arrived at Boston on Tuesday from Psymouth, (Eng.) has brought London papers to the '13th May. The Neptune had arrived at London from France, and may be daily expected in America. Bonaparte continued in Paris; but on the 14th " he was going to the frontiers to wait for the enemy," and should leave the care of his capitol

On the same day, in answer to a public address, he said we all wish for Peace, but are all ready for War.'

A summary of the contents of the papers by the

"In the event of War, every thing presages, a

Robert Taylor, is given in the Boston Daily Ad-"Marshal Blucher discovered some disaffection among the Saxons of his army. He imme- jail so that I get her again, and reas unble exhalt. The Saxons were told that they were un-

which may render them unnecessary?

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLES TOWN, JULY 20.

CORRECTION.

THE subscribers to the Mechanic's, Farmer's and Merchant's bank of Jefferson County, will take notice, that the election for directors will take place on the first Tuesday in August next, it being incorrectly stated in the advertisement

A STRIKING CONTRAST! Of about 6000 British prisoners in Massachusetts, only three had died when peace was concluded.

Of about 6000 American prisoners in England, upwards of three hundred had

EXCLUSION OF PORPIGN SEAMEN. By an act of Congress, passed in the session of 1813, it is proclaimed "that from and after the termination of the war gaged with G. Britain, it shall not be lawproduce to the commander of the vessel. wound in her spars; the rigging and sails tion. This is a most dreadful state of shall have been naturalized, nor unless were very much cut; but having bent a things! The detail of those horrid transnew suit of sails and knotted and secured actions the sails are sails and knotted and secured actions the sails and knotted and secured actions the sails are sails and knotted and secured actions the sails are sails and knotted and secured actions the sails are sails and knotted and secured actions the sails are sails and knotted actions the sails are sails and knotted actions the sails are sails and sails are sails are sails are sails and sails are new suit of sails and knotted and secured actions, more alarming than they ever list of the crew, and approved and certified by the collector of the district, from which the vessel shall clear out. The

dollars .- Petersburg Intel.

From the Albany Register. An attack .- Yesterday capt. Enoch Hoyt, of the sloop Enterprise, while on They are unadorned statements of facts his passage from New-York to this place, -of events that have occurred, and those having on board capt. J. Beach, late of now passing. Brig Gen. Bissell arrived 25th regiment, U. S. infanty, as passenger, the sloop was attacked a little below the deck, when the attack was shifted, and they affected to board at the end of her bowsprit, by fastening their graplings | there, where they continued, until from a pine board, a box was made sufficient "Bordeaux remains tranqui. Marseilles is in to contain about 100,000, or all of them, when by the aid of the seamen and boat, they were taken without any wounds or bloodshed on either side .- They proved Another of the same date, says, "A report has to be an excellent swarm of bees, which they have brought to this city, and are A gentleman has favored the editors with a now in the possession of Mr. Thomas ranslation of an article from Brussels, of May 19, Gould, merchant, of this place; And what is still more extraordinary, the We have seen a printed proclamation, dated at times) the bees would ramble on shore, Bassaterre, Gaudaloupe, the 10th of June, signed but as quick as the sloop was under weigh by Count de Lanois, in which he orders the erect they would return and retire to the hive of anchoring to be in pursuit of the vessel, and to alight at the hive.

Major General Scott went passenger

FAIR WARNING.

THE subscriber's farm having received great injury from persons passing hough the same, leaving down his fence, throwing stones, rails, &c. into the head race of his mil, breaking the lembs of his fruit trees, and many such like des predations, all of which he is determined not to suffer in future - and if any person is found trespassing upon his premises after this date, they may rely upon being | resecuted to the utmost ex-

R. WORTHINGTON.

Charlestown, July 20. Parents, and masters of apprentices, are sticularly cautioned to prevent the boys of their amil es, from going to my orchard, and swimming in my my mili dam or either of my races on Sundays. This has long been practised, and I am

Ten Dollars Reward.

determined to prevent the like in future.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near 'Shan's Ferry, Jefferson County, on the night of the 16th inst. a negro-woman named BETTY, ('ormerly the property of the widow Morgan) about 19 years of age, 5 teet 7 or 8 inches high, has a scar over one of her eyes, and one on her right arm, and has very large feet. Had on and took with her a tow linen frock, blue linsey habit, blue and yellow cotton ditto, dimity handkerchief with a ruffle, and old blue silk bonnet. The above reward will be given for securing her in penses if brought home.

JOHN PERRY.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber's residence in Berkeley county, about 3 miles from Smithfield, on the 4th uit, a small GREY !: ORSE, about 14 hands high, 6 or 7 years old, had on old shoes on his fore feet, and one of his eyes appears dim. The above reward will be given to any person who may take him up and leave him with Sebastian Eaty, in Smithfi 11.

MARTIN SNYDER.

LOST On the road leading from Charlestown to the

White house, a red morocco Pocket Book, containing 8 dollars in bank notes, viz. one five dollar note, one of two dollars, and a one dollar note, the banks not recollected-There was also, in the Pocker Book several papers, one of which is a memorandum from John Van Kirk, for some acticles below. Five Dollars will be given for be Pocket Book and articles before mentioned. left at Mr. John Buckmaster's in Charlestown. or at this office.

RICHARD GOSLIN. July 13, 1815.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Clemons, dec'd, (late of Smithfield) are desired to come forward and d scharge the same. Those having claims against said estate, are also requested to come foward (at July court) with their accounts properly attested for settlement. A. DAVENPORT, Adm'or.

Negroes for Sale. THE subscriber will sell at private sale, sne ix groes, consisting of Women, Boys and Girls, For terms app y to the subscriber, mar Smithfield,

BENJAMIN BELL.

IN CHARLES TOWN.

Robert Worthington.

HAS opened a store in Charlest wn, in the stop, where he intends constantly to keep for

On the most liberal terms, a general and extensive assortment of the most seful and fashionable articles, for the consumpon of the town and neighborhood. Charlestown, July 20.

WM. HARPER, JUN.

APOTHECARY AND DRUGGIST, SHEPHERD'S TOWN, VA.

Has just established a Dang Store in this place where he inten is selling GENUINE DRUGS and MEDICINES, SHOP FURNITURE, SURGE ON'S INSTRUMENTS, PATENT MEDICINES, in Alexandria. He floters himself that the good at and a lyantage for Physicians, Private Families and Country Merchants to deal with him-His stock will be increased in a few days.

AMONG HIS AISORTMENT ARE 50 weight Refined Camphor,

100 bottles Castor Oil,

100 Olive Od, 50 wt. English Chamomile Flowers,

40 Sweet Spirit Nitre, 20 Salt Tartar,

100 Crem. Tartar, 200 best Yellow Bark,

50 Carolina Pink Root, 20 Cantharides, 50 Flour Sulphur,

300 Glauber Salts,

50 Oil of Vitrol, 50 strongest Aqua Fortes,

100 English Bine Vitriol, 50 Fresh Verdegres,

100 Papers Pill Boxes,

20 Gross assorted vials,

100 Vial Corks, 100 Bottle Carks, 20 wt. Velvet Sponge, 20 English Magnesia,

6000 Logwood.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. THE NOTORIOUS WOODBINE

By the following letter, and advertisement which is subjoined, the reader will perceive that the notorious British Col. WOODBINE, who secretly went through this place a few weeks since, and who has been with the Indians, endeavoring to stir them up against our frontier settlements, is declared an outlaw, and a reward of one hundred guineas offered for sist her honorable and enlivening appeal him. We sincerely hope, that Wood- -than in any other country less demoral. bine may be brought to punishment. A greater villain curses not the face of the Sav. Rep. | About three of lock in the afternoon her royal highest departed for London, with [Sav. Rep.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on St. Simon's Island, to another in this city -dated 18th June, 1815.

"Since I wrote to you this morning, have by a fortunate accident become possessed of the "London Times," of the 25th April last, containing an advertisement offering a reward for the apprehension of the villain Woodbine, on a charge of felony. He passed St. Simon's a few days ago, on his way to Savannah, by water. A complete description of him is to be found in one of the Edinburgh Reviews of 1812, (his person, & .) He has left in West Florida three hundred - well organized, with eight pieces of cappon. The source from which I have my information I pledge myself to you to be authentic-I am not warranted to mention names. In the name of our abused and insulted country, I call on you to use all means in your power to cause this scoundrel to be arrested and sent to his own country in irons-in this case I think that " vigor beyond the law" ought to be exercised. Our Southern - property will not be worth holding, unless most energetic steps are taken to repress the insidious attempts of our most inveterate enemies, the British."

From the " Lon. Times," April 25, 1815. highness issued the tollowing spirited ad-AFRICAN INSTITUTION .-SLAVE TRADE, PERJURY, OU I-LAWRY, ONE HUNDREDGUIN. EAS REWARD.

Whereas, at the Assizes, and General | danger, but my attachment for you, for Session of Over and Terminer, holden at | every Frenchman directs me to foresee it. the Castle of Exeter, in and for the coun. My stay in your city being prolonged ty of D. von, on Saturday, the 18th July, 1812, a Bill of Indictment for PERJU. | bring down upon you the weight of ven-RY, committed in a certain proceeding, instituted in the High Court of Admiral. | hold Frenchmen unhappy and to be the ty, touching the employment of a certain | cause of their misfortunes. I leave you ship or vessel, called the GALLICIA, in brave Bordelais, deeply penetrated with the Slave Trade, was, at the instance of | the feelings you have expressed, & can asthe Directors of the African Institution, sure you they shall be faithfully transmitpreferred, and found against GEORGE | ted to the king. Soon with God's assis-WOODBINE, otherwise called JORGE tance, under happier auspices, you shall MADRESILVA, who acted as Super Cargo on board the said ship or vessel at the time of her capture, by His M jesty's ship Amelia, off the coast of Africa, in the year 1811; and the said George Woodbine, otherwise Jorge Madresilva, not having appeared to the same Indi ment, he hath since been Out-lawed by due course of law. Notice is therefore, hereby given, that whoever shall apprehend the said George Woodbine, otherwise called Jorge Madresilva, and cause him to be lodged in the Castle of Exeter, or any other of His Maj sty's Gaols in England, shall receive a REWARD of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS from the Directors of the said Institution. Per Order,

THOMAS HARRISON, Sec. African Institution, Suffolk street. Churing-cross, Murch 21, 1815.

Plymouth, (E.) April 22.

DUCHESS D'ANGOULEME.

On Wednesday morning arrived here, the Wanderer sloop of war, captain Dowers from Passage, which she left on the 20th inst. having on board her royal highness the Dutchess d'Angouleme, the dutchess de Serant, countess de Choisey, countess de Dumas, Marquesa de Rougey, with about 20 noblemen, generals, &c. As soon as her royal highness's arrival was communicated by signal, a guard of honor, consisting of the grena. diers of the Derby militia with colors and music, attended by admiral sir J. T. Duckworth, major general Brown and several other officers of the navy and army, assembled to welcome a heroine to the British shore. About ten o'clock her royal highness landed from the admiral's barge, under a royal salute from the garrison and lines. As her royal highness passed over Mount Wise to the admiral's house, she was frequently cheered with hazz is and " Vive. le Roi." The populace eager to gain a view of this illustrious female, crowded under the admiral's house, to whom her royal highness presented herself at the window for a considerable time, bowing most gracefully, and overcome even to tears by the demonstrations of attachment and esteem, with which she was received.

This proof of her sensibility made a most

forcible impression on all who witnessed Her royal highness's appearance is

in the highest degree interesting. Me-

lancholy seems to have marked her for

her own; & it was not easy to recognise

in her pallid countenance and fragile form

any traces of those energies, which so

lately distinguished her at Bordeaux .-

The French must have been callous, in-

deed, and have lost all that gallantry for

which they were once celebrated, to re-

ized, would have proved irresistable .-

her suit in several carriages. Her own

carriage, like the generality of the French

carriages, was very heavy, and no other-

wise remarkable than for the flurs de lis

on the pannels, most beautifully executed.

At Rigeway, five miles from Plymouth,

her royal highness was accosted by a la-

dy, well acquainted with the French lan-

guage, who on professing her regret at

seeing the daughter of Louis the XVI.

and the niece of the lawful monarch of

France under such circumstances was in-

formed by her royal highness that she

was going to a place (London) where she

had a great many friends, and whence she

hoped to return soon to her native land,

without a fear of further disturbance .-

An unthinking John Bull in one of the

public coaches that had stopped to water

the horses, at Ridgeway also spoke to

her royal highness; but instead of ex-

pressing his surrow at her situation, he

enquired of her if the carriage she rode in

was her own, and by whom it was built,

at the same time remarking that it was

very heavy, and could not have been built

Great care was taken to conceal from

her royal highness, the fact of her hus-

band's having been taken prisoner. Pre-

vious to her leaving Bordeaux her royal

" Brave Bordelais - Your fidelity is

mited does not permit me to foresee any

might aggravate circumstances, and

geance. I have not the courage to be-

witness my gratitude, and that of the

LIST OF LETTERS

30th June, 1815.

Askin George, Anderson James, Alder Latti-

Gookus Henry, Crown Thomas, Cooke Wm. B.

Cooke Elzebeth, Crisswill Maginus, Cone Wil-

Honte Mary, Heaugh Ann, Haynes Jacob, 2;

Marley Jahn, Myers Jacob, Mayhugh James,

Ollen Elie, Osburn Jonathan, Orndorff Wil-

Showman David, Sappington John, Strider

Waifield Nicholas, Watson Robert, Welshans

Journeymen Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to employ tour or five ourneymen HOUSE JOINERS, to whom con-

stant employment and the highest wages will be

given. Apply to the subscriber or to Mr. John

NOTICE.

THE subscribers to the Farmer's, Mechanick's,

I Alerchant's Bank of Jefferson County, Va. are

Thirteen Directors

will be held at Fulton's Hotel, on the first Tues-

day in August next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

JAMES BROWN, P. M.

Mannamaker George, Manner Joseph.

" Bordeaux, April 1, 1815."

(Signed) " MARIA THERESA."

well known to me--vour devotion unli-

dress to its inhabitants :

prince whom you love.

Butler John, Burnes John.

liam, Cromley J:hn.

Engle William, jr.

Fouke Christian.

Jones Mary, Irvin John.

iam, Oneal Thomas.

John, Strider Henry.

David, Wise George.

Wilson, in Charlestown.

Charlestown, July 13.

hereby notified that an election for

Thornton Violet, Turner Ehud.

Glaze Vandil.

Herris William

A List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office, at Harper's Ferry, Va. on the 30th June, 1815.

Jonathan Anderson, Martin Agner.

M.j. Lloyd Beall, 4; Nehemiah Beall, Jonah Thomas Cooper, 3; Samuel Crisfield, Margan, Richard Cherry, William Cox, Mary Cox,

William Chambers, Thomas Carter. William Davison, Barbara Ann Donaldson,

Lewis R. Dewold. Isaac Eversole, John Ervin, Charlotte Everhart,

David Grove, Catharine Gourney,

B rjamin Howard, John L. Henkle, Cyrus

Jacob Koons, Thomas Keyes.

William Malone, John H. Mason, Rezin Mc

Eliz beth Ogden. Charles M. Perry.

James Russell, Norris Read, Geo. Richman.

James Stedman, John Spalding, Thomas Sin-clair, William Stedman, John Strider, Charles Shoebridge, Stuffle Sriver, Philip Strider.

Lieut. Philip Wager, John Wissinger, Barba-ROGER HUMPHREYS, P. M

LIST OF LETTERS In the Post-Office, Churlestown, Virginia, June 30th, 1815.

Mr. Anderson, Inn-keeper; John Able.

W Idon Brinton, Eliz . Brinton, Wm. Bronner, Antrew Bilmire, Martin Billenyer, Wm. C. Beard,

John Clark, 2: Nathaniel Coleman, Abegail Colwell, Josish Claton, John Carlisle, Samuel Crowe, John Conway, Thomas Cockrell, Wm. P. Craighill, Reason Connel, Eleanor Carson.

Duniel Deakens, John Dixon, Mary Downing. Mr. Edgenton, Zephinia R. English, J. Evans.

Ribert Fulton, James Fulton, Samuel Farra,

Tho. Griggs, 2; Henry Gantt, Lee Griggs, Lu-

Willam Hollis, John Hasin, Maria Heath, Margaret Howard, John M. Hopkins, Susanah Howell, Tarlton T. Henderson, Mathias Hollenback and Cist, John H ines, Nathan Haines, James Hite, Samuel II. well

Dean Johnson, 2; Sally J-tt, Geo. Isler, Nancy In the Post Office, Shepherd's Town, on Jett. Henry Jones, toseph Ingle, Sarah Jefferson.

> Daniel Kable, John Kains. Samuel Lockland, J. Lemmon, Nathan Lodge,

William Lee, James Lock. Issac M'Cormick, Nancy Mercer, Nancy Maffet, Garland Moore, Isaac' Myer, William M'Endree, 3; Wm Mathews, Daniel G. M'Kee, Wil liam Merchant, L wis Martin, Richard Mendenhall, Geo. Murphy, Margaret M'Pherson, Henry

Miller, Frans, M'Farland. Henry Nadenbush, 2; Ruth Noble, Nancy

Nathaniel Offutt, William' Orr, David Osbern, El za Owens, Christian Ollemong.

John Perry, John Poweil, Beall Purphey.

Jacob Resler, Amelia Reed, David Riddle, Jacab R ckingbaugh, William Ricker, Christopher

Cyrus R. Saunders, Benjamin Sandsberry, William Stanhope, Heary Smith, Hartly Sullivan, Kitty Sullivan, Alex. Straith, Jacob Sunbrone, Jonathan Sotton, Richard Stone, Mary B. Saunders, John Shirly.

James Taylor, Mrs. Turner, David Tracy, Drusillu Thornbury, William Tapscott.

Th. Whittiker, Mr. Wright, Samuel Washington, John Weish, Richard H. L. Washington. Samuel T. Young, Henry Young, Loudoun

HUMPHREY KEYES, P. M.

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the Jail of Jefferson County, Virginia, on the 16th ultimo, a dark mulatto man, who calls himself ROBERT CLARKE, about 5 feet, 8 or 9 incles high, very handsome, and well made—had on when committed a drab cloth great coat, white waistcoat, blue cloth pan- Six months credit will be given on all sum; so taloons half worn, fur hat, had in his bundle some old brown cloth clothes. Said negro says he is a free man, and was raised near Fredericksburg. The owner, if any, is requested to come and take him away, otherwise LYLES R. ROBINSON.

he will be disposed of according to law J. M'CARTNEY, Jailer.

BLANK BONDS FOR RALE AT THIS OFFICE Robert Worthington,

HAS RECEIVED A VERY LARGE SUPPLY OF CHOICE GOODS.

Among which are the following, viz. ELEGANT LACED SHAWLS, VEILS AND HANDRERGHEFS, BLACK AND WHITE CRAPES, FIGURED, DAMASK AND PLAIN SILK

ELEGANT RIBBONS. 4.4 and 6.4 GAMBRICK, JACONET, LENG, BOOK, MUL & FANCY MUSLINS. DARK AND LIGHT PLAIN AND PLAID

FINE DRESSED AND UNDRESSED FANCY AND MOTRNING CALLOES, DIMITIES, IRISH LINENS,

TABLE AND TOWEL DIAPERS. MARSEILLES & ROYAL RIBB'D VESTING. COTTON CASSIMERE, NANKEENS. SHIRTING CAMBRICKS, DOMESTIC STRIPED & PLAIN COTTONS. BOMBOZETTS, of almost every colou KENTING, MUST IN STHWLE & HANDERS. SILK AND COTTON HOSIERY.

KID AND SILK GLOVES, ELEGANT FANS, SATTIN, SILK & STRAW BONNETS. CORDS AND VELVETS. SUPERFINE CLOTHS & CASIMURES. BU'E, BLACK, CLARET, DRAB & GREY

SUSPENDERS-TWILL'D CRAVATS. FANCY TRIMMINGS, FOR DRESSES, SILK BUTTONS, A COMPLETE ASSORT. MENT OF GIRL'S & LADIES SHOES, FINE AND WOOL HATS.

Together with a general assortment of Hardware, Cuttlery and Saddlery,

GROCERIES,

ALSO, THE FOLLOWING L QUORS, MADEIRA, PORT, LISHON AND MALAGA WINES-CLARET-COGNIAC AND FRENCH BRANDY-SPIRITS-HOLLAND AND COUR. TRY GIN, and WHISKEY - Likewise, COLVI, GLASS, QUEEN S. STONE, WOODEN AND POTTER'S WARE-PAINTS and MEDICINES. with almost every other article that the inhabit ants of Charlestown and those in its vicinity may stand in need of- All of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms to purchasers. N. B. Produce of almost every description tites. in exchange for goods. Charlestown, June 29.

JOHN CARLILE.

Hus lately received at his Store, near the Market House, in Charlestoren, Superfine and Common Cloth, that he will sell at the most reduced prices, among which is very cheap Blue, Brown, Bottle Green and Mixed-Those who wish to have burgains of cloth will do well to call. Calicoes, Shirt ng Cambricks and Linens, Curtain Calicoes, and low priced Dimities, Pins by the Pickage or Paper, Domestic Shirtings, Stripes, Plaids, Checks and

Beducking, by the piece or smaller qua-Ladies' Straw Bonnets, Hats and Plats, Cambrick Muslins, Russia Sheeting, Course Lineas, Pocket and other Handkerchiefs, Fur Hats and Pocket Books,

With a good assortment of GROCERIES;

New Orleans and other Sugars, Molasses, fice by the bag or smaller quantity, pirits, Wines and Whiskey, Shad and Herring by the barrel or dozen,

Cloves, Allapice, Ginger and Nutmegs, A few FAMILY BIBLES, School Books, Slates,

and Slate Pensils, With a variety of other goods in demand at present, all of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms.

Negro Man for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale a valuable Next Man, about 26 years of age, well acquainted with farming, and has been accustomed to drive. carriage. For further particulars enquire of the printer, or to the subscriber, at the Rock's Fer-

MOSES ORAM.

Ten Dollars Reward. RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in Jef-ferson County, Va. on Saturday the 24h inst. a Negro man named

PRIMUS,

about 26 years old, about 6 feet high, dark complexion, and stout made. Had on tow linen shirt. and trowsers, old shoes, wool hat and homemade Chambray coat. He took with him sundry articles of clothing unknown. The above reward will be im again, and all reasonable expenses if brought BENJAMIN BOLEY.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed at public auction on Saturday the 29th inst. (if fair, if not, the next fair day) at the subscriber's residence adjoining Shepherd's-Town, the remainder of his personal property, consisting of Horses, Cows, Waggon with its geers complete, Ploughs, Harrows and other farming utensils, and a few articles of Household Furniture; also a crop of Corn in the grou bove five dollars, the purchasers giving bond with approved security. The Sale to commence at 9 o'clock in the morning when due attendance

NOTICE.

July 13th, 1815.

THE Members of the Jefferson Rifle Company, are requested to meet in Charlestown, on may turday the 22d inst. Also gentlemen, who may wish to become members.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VIII.

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1815.

nocuvring. Among the wounded was | neral Pakenham rode down to see if all

captain Knox, who is spoken of in the was prepared as he wished, and meeting

prevented any thing like order or ma-

highest terms, and his loss sincerely re-

if all obstacles were removed.

No. 381.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is me of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year Distant subscribers will be required to ontinued until arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square vill be inserted three weeks to non-subscribers for me dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent publication, and when not particularly directed to the contrary, will be inserted until forbid, and harred accordingly. Subscribers will receive a duction of one fourth on their advertisements. O All Communications addressed to the Editor

A PRIVATE BRITISH ACCOUNT

THEIR DISASTERS AT NEW ORLEANS.

[From the London Pilot of May 26.]

EXPEDITION TO NEW ORLEANS. The annexed letter, written by a young but intelligent naval officer, gives some new and interesting details of the last unfortunate enterprize of failure, yet imperfectly known; although, as we

parties adverted to as criminally deficient, are attacks, that I believe sir Alexander re- to the 93d to "bayonet the rascals." --- extremely pleased at the expulsion of the known to be under orders for trial by court mar- commended the project of widening a ran away; the scaling ladders were drop Bourbons, and are determined to support His Majesty's ship -, off the coast of After forty-seven days absence, I may had erected on the opposite side, eight | wounded in the knee; his horse soon af- order and freedom, and that the enthusisay on as difficult a service as ever boats | hundred yards distant, and which con- ter fell; and Major M'Dougal was as- asm of the people for the Emperor and encountered, I have returned, and, I pletely enfitaded our left, while at the sisting him to mount another, when a the new order of things, is nearly univermust acknowledge, rather fatigued .- same time, it should serve as a diversion; shot entered his breast, and lodged in the sal. We may therefore treat with con-When I am so, what must my crew have the boats with guns (intended to have spine. Thus fell as brave a fellow, pro- tempt the ridiculous reports of the assembeen? After the most incessant labor, been twenty) were then to have passed bably as ever existed. Previous to his bling of 50,000 royalists on one point and they are still, I am sure more than anxi- the batteries, and opened fire on the rear, death, he declared, should be survive, 60,000 on another. ous, and would willingly suffer, if possi- while the batteries were to have opened that if possible he would hang -; and At a meeting of more than 3000 Elecble, double so inveterate is their hatred on the flank; the attack was then to have General Gibbs, who was soon after mor- tors of Westminister yesterday, at the to our implacable enemy. Would to taken plac - the 44th to have carried the tally wounded, said, that whoever should Crown and Anchor Tavern. Sir Francis Heaven I could say we had been success- ladders and fascines, while the 21st, 4th, find the --- of the -th, ought to hang | Burdett made a speech, in which he ful; but thank God no blame can be at- and 93d, on the signal rocket being fired, him to the first tree for cowardice. tached to our excellent commander in | were to advance. On the other side, we | The fire was tremendous. I had an of legitimacy which the coalesced sovechief, save what some of those "would | were lucky in having the 85th, with their | opportunity of seeing a good deal wthout | reigns of Europe were attempting to esbe knowing" gentlemen might call that of | famous colonel (Thornton) and who had | being at all exposed, Jonathan having | tablish. And it is to support this absurd having advised the expedition. In point volunteered, conceiving that the post of been too busily employed, so much so, principle, that we are called upon to shed of bodily fatigue, none ever in so high a greatest difficulty and consequence. So that we had passed the American head- our blood and waste our treasures; it is situation, I believe, did, or indeed could | far every thing appeared in a most promi- quarters with the boats before they deign- to restore the Bourbons to the throne of have used greater exertions. The dis- sing way, and not a doubt was entertain. ed to give us a shot, and almost as soon France, that the English nation is loaded tance from the line of battle ships to the ed of a favorable result : but human fore- the general order for retreat was given .- with taxes, and inundated with a deprefirst place of debarkation was 70 miles, if sight, as constantly, happened to err. - The position defended by the Americans | ciated paper currency to enable the minisnot more: this was on an island in the | The engineers, or more properly speak- is, I am told, one of those which Mo- ters to send all the specie to the continent. entrance to lake Ponchartrain, or more | ing, the staff corps, had declared the ca- reau pointed out when there; at the | Their intention they say is, not to meddle properly a swamp, like the rest of this nal sufficiently deep for the boats to pass, same time observing, give me five thou- with the internal government of Francepart of America. It was absolutely ne- and to appearance it was so; but we calcu- sand men, and I will defend it against any they are only opposed to the man who essary that the army should be collected lated rather more on the gusn of water | ten thousand you can bring against me." | governs ! as if it was possible to interfere here, as we had still 20 or 25 miles far- from the river than was quite right-we The brilliant attack on the gun boats, in the election of the first Ruler of a counther before we could reach the place of had dragged the boats up as far as the vil- and the success of it, will probably never try, without intermeddling at the same our destination. The whole army having lage, with gun-stores, every thing which | be forgotten -- but unfortunately I was | time with its government! Statesman. assembled there, and a sufficient quantity | could be necessary, and remained within | not there; I shall, therefore, not trouble of stores being ready, we left the island about two hundred yards of the river un- you with an account. Captain -, if in, I believe, as fine order as it was possi- til dark; but on our advancing about fifty what is told of him be true, deserves eveble for boats to be formed. The division yards, the boats struck, the labor then be- ry disgrace which a man can suffer: to in which I was consisted of the 4th, 95th, came extreme, and after a night of most him, in a great measure; are we indebtrocket brigade, and some sappers and mi. severe hardship for the men, we succeed- ed for the loss of upwards of 2000 men, ners. The place we landed in, the Ame- | ed in getting through the whole of the | and failure of the expedition; having, it ricans say, was never before explored but | boats, but only four with guns, among | is positively said, opened the private by alligators and wild ducks; it was up a | which I was fortunate enough to be .- | despatches from sir A. Cochrage to admicreek, so parrow and so completely hid | We still dreaded the approach of day- | ral ---, although marked "Most seby the canes, that I believe it had never | light; therefore, fearing by waiting for | cret," and made the contents known to before been discovered by the Ameri- all, we might not get over sufficiently ear- every one-thus divulging the plan. cans : it was pointed out by some Spanish | ly, we started with nine boats, our four, fishermen, who had appropriated one part and five others, which contained the of it for the purpose of smuggling. The | 85th, and a few marines and seamen, the head of this creek was distant from the whole not, I am sure, exceeding four Mississippi about three miles, and from | hundred; but unfortunately they seemed the high road to New Orleans a mile and | altogether to have forgot us on the left a half; from the city six or eight. This | side, and before we could be of sufficient event was not discovered by the Ameri- use to create a diversion, every thing had cans for some time after we had made a | fallen in that quarter; while every thing | good landing; nor do I think they would | had quite the contrary result on our side. | have discovered it till we shewed our- The 85th advanced, and we at first raselves, as we had all got up by day light, ther headed them. The Americans ever meritorious might be the character and the upper part became so narrow that | were not aware of their advance, but of that lamented officer, or however diswe were woable to pull our oars, but when they were, endeavored to form, and | tinguished his services, yet the particular tracked the boats by the shore. This is a I believe intended to make a stand. The proof that our landing at Pine Island advance did not discover them quite so completely deceived the Americans, soon as the boats, owing, to use a sea | could justify his Majesty's ministers in whose principal preparations were made | phrase, "their being under the lee of a | proposing to record it by a public monuat the mouth of the lake, and almost in | house;" but we gave them a shot or two | ment. every point, but where we really came .- | which apprised the advance (I really think Our army advanced, and about 2 o'clock | not exceeding 20) of the enemy's situawere on the banks of the Mississippi, hav- tion; but Jonathan, the moment he re- It is stated from Genoa, that British ing the river on their left, a wood on ceived their fire and cheers, with a shot ships of war had received orders to captheir right, with the main road before or two from the boats, started for his ture, burn, and destroy, all vessels that

joining. Soon after dark, the Americans | as most difficult. while their army commenced on the military affairs, because, from its not be- of Vienna. front. The bravery only of such troops ing my profession. I am not, probably, Bullion has fallen a little, being now as the regiments already mentioned, qualified to form a just idea of the busi- at 51. 58. per ounce. The price of silver sould have saved them, particularly the | ness altogether; but as far as common | is 6s. 8d.

all. The Americans were completely prienced military officers, goes, I think from his command on the Likes in Amebeaten by, comparatively speaking, a | we attack on both sides was excellently | rica, and had an interview with the Board handful, and this was done solely by per- manned, but on one side more than bad- of Admiralty on Saturday. sonal bravery, as our little army was al- ly executed. I will endeavor to relate . A letter from the British army states, most taken by surprise, which, with the the circumstances as they occurred on "That there is no probability of the Duke confusion caused by the schooner's fire,

A short time previous to day-light, Ge-

this side also :-

- of the -, asked where he had left the fascines and ladders; he was an-Jonathan after this gained rather more swered, "In the battery." Now this state of discipline. On Friday last his wisdom, unfortunately for us, and kept | battery was so far in the rear as to require close to his works. Two days after this | some time before the fascines could be | be opened, and the country was laid una battery was completed, and, to the sa. got up from it. But before this could be der water eight inches deeper for the protisfaction of every body, the schr. blown | done the rocket was fired, according to | tection of the present force collected .up; the ship immediately ran for the previous arrangement, for the attack .- The Duke sleeps at Brussels one night, town, and, to every body, it appeared as The regiments advanced; there were no the next 20 miles off, and not even his atfascines-no ladders-the ditch was too tendants are acquainted where he sleeps On Christmas day, sir E. Packenham | deep to wade-and our unfortunate men | the third." arrived. On the 28th drove in the Ame. | were cut to pieces; the regiment in adrican advance, took up their position, and | vance gave way, and broke through the commenced erecting batteries. On New lines of the 93d and 4th. Some officers | France are incessantly attempting, by Year's day we made an attack from the of the 93d declared in my hearing public- means of lying proclamations and reports, works, but owing to the ground being ly that General Keane, before receiving to interrupt the order which is daily gain. the American war, and explains the causes of the | swampy, and breast-works not sufficient. | his wounds, called to the regiment in ad- | ing ground in the country. But it is ly thick, it was, after some firing, knock- vance, on their retiring, & Remember equally certain that the French nation in have already intimated in the Pilot, some of the | ed to pieces. It was after these different | Egypt" but finding that useless, called | general, and the army in particular, are ditch, and cutting a passage into the Mis- | ped; the regiments were in confusion; | Napoleon. It appears from all the news sissippi. This was for the purpose of dis- poor sir Edward Pakenham rode up to we have received from France, that the lodging the enemy from the works they | endeavor to restore some order, was | elections are going on with the greatest

LONDON

House of Commons, May 24. MAJ. GEN. PAKENHAM.

General Cascoigne inquired, whether t was the intention of government to propose the erection of a monument to the | ter than his friends the Spaniards. memory of Maj. Gen. Pakenham?

Lord Castlereagh said, that howoccasion on which he lost his valuable life was not of that description which

LONDON MAY 22.

them; and so confident was general Kean | works, and was driven from them almost | they might find under the Neapolitan of an easy conquest, that it is said he ex- | as soon as he entered, leaving the re- | flag.

pressed ideas on the subject, by saying he | doubt with 15 pieces of cannon and a | Couriers are constantly at Paris from could be in New Orleans that night, but | stand of colors. Thus fell an easy prey a | Vienna. The secretary of the housewished to wait for the other divisions | conquest which was considered by many | hold of the Empress Maria Louisa arrived on Wednesday last. This must have sent a schooner down to attack our flank I do not mean to give an opinion as to been with the concurrence of the cabinet

gallant 85th, who are the admiration of , anse backed by the opinion of some ex- Sir James Yeo has arrived in town

of Wellington making any movement at present, and assigns as a reason the deficiency of infantry; he must wait until joined by the Russian & Prussian forces; his cavalry consists of 18,000 British, Prussian, and Hanoverians all in the finest Grace gave orders for the sluices again to

It is certain that the rejected agents of

strongly remonstrated against the doctrine

The day before yesterday, at the review, a young lady approached the emperor, and handed to him a rouleau containing 20,000 france in bank notes, for the equipment of the National Guards.

Marshal Grouchy is expected this evening at Paris. It is said the Emperor has given orders to dismantle 20 ships of the line, which will afford 1500 pieces of cannon for land service.

PARIS, MAY 21. The Dake d'Angouleme had been permitted to take with him a sum of 300,000 francs in gold and 1,200,000 frances in property; the Spanistds rob. bed him of the whole. He states in a letter to the Count d'Artois, that his ene-

RASTADT, MAY 3. The Archduke Charles is still without

an eff ctive employment. It is said that the Allies are much offended at Sweden for its lukewarmness in the cause against France. A declaration against that power is spoken of.

mies the French, treated him much bet-

HANOVER, MAY 5.

It is understood that the King of Denmark has declared expressly to the Coalition, that he will not move until he has obtained a full indemnity for Norway. Sweden ought to have given up Pomerania, and to have paid a large sum besides, but it has evaded doing so under various pretexts -- it is therefore probable that Denmark will preserve its neutrality.

BERLIN, MAY 3. A great ferment exists in Poland, and very serious consequences are appre-

BRUSSELS, MAY 22. The revolt of the Saxons is more ima portant than the journals announced,