AN INDIAN STORY, FOUNDED ON FACT.

SOMBRUNA was daughter of Norack the

Obey'd the least glance of his eye.

Sombruna was short, but so graceful her air, It made the heart throb to behold her: As ebony black was the shine of her hair, Her checks were tattooed, and the skin of a

Hung carelessly over her shoulder.

O'er the rocks of Niagara's fall.

Tho' her Tonky was kind, the' her Tonky Yet at times he drank deep of the bowl:

One day, overcame by its powers, he with To sleep off its fumes, in his safe-moor'd ca- Have just received a very general assort-

Whilst Sombruna watch'd o'er her lov'd

Her charms, too alluring, a passenger saw, As he trod the green banks of the deep; And proffer'd his love to the beautiful

She scorn'd his embraces forbidden by law, And ran to rouse Tonky from sleep.

Sombruna ran swift, but her speed was in vain.

The stranger ran swifter before, Loos'd the rope that made fast the canos to the plain

Down the stream her dear Tonky now drifted amain, Whilst-Sombruna wept loud on the shore.

Now, struck with new horror, she utter'd a scream.

As towards the rough cataract's verge, She beheld the canoe gliding down the full stream.

She beheld Tonky rous'd like a man from a dream,

By the thundering roar of the surge. Tonky seiz'd his strong paddle, but seiz'd it too late!

All his strength, skill and art was too slow ; So he wav'd a farewell to his agoniz'd mate, Coolly laid himself down, and submitting to

Was plung'd in the deluge below.

A DOUBLE CONSCIOUSNESS The Medical Repository furnishes the fold lowing singular article, communicated by Dr. Mitchell to the Rev. Dr. Nott, dated January, 1816.

military academy at West Point, a very extraordinary case of double consciousness, in a and reasonable request. woman was related to me by one of the professors .- Major Ellicott, who so worthily occupies the mathematical chair in that seminary, vouched for the correctness of the following narrative, the subject of which is related to him by blood, and an inhabitant of one of the western counties of Pennsylvania :--

"Miss R. possessed naturally a very good constitution, and arrived at adult age without having it impaired by disease. She possessed an excellent capacity, and enjoyed fair opportunities to acquire knowledge.-Besides the domestic arts and social attainments, she had improved her mind by reading and conversation, and was well versed in penmanship. Her memory was capacious, and stored with a copious stock of ideas .--Unexpectedly, and without any forewarning, she fell into a profound sleep, which continued several hours beyond the ordinary term. On waking, she was discovered to have lost every trait of acquired knowledge. Her memory was tabula rasa-all vestiges, both of words and things, were obliterated and gone. It was found necessary for her to learn every thing again. She even ac-quired, by new efforts, the arts of spelling, reading, writing, and calculating, and gradually became acquainted with the persons and objects around, like a being for the first time brought into the world. In these exercises she made considerable proficiency .---But after a few months, another fit of som-nolency invaded her. On rousing from it she found herself restored to the state she was before the first paroxism ; but was wholly ignorant of every event and occurrence that had befallen her afterwards.

The former condition of her existence she now calls the old state, and the latter the new state; and she is as unconscious of her double character, as two distinct persons are of their respective natures. For example, in her old state she possesses all her original knowboth states. In the old state she possesses fine powers of penmanship ; while in the new, the writes a poor and awkward hand, having

not had time or means to become expert. During four years and upwards, she has undergone periodical transitions from one of these states to the other. The alterations are always consequent upon a long and sound sleep. Both the lady and her family are now capable of conducting the affair without em-For his years and his courage held high— With hatchets and tomahowks deck'd was his cave; His sons were all warriors; and each as his drawing up by the rev. Timothy Aldin, o

> GIBBONEY & LINDSEY Inform their friends and the public, that

they have very recently commenced the TAILORING BUSINESS,

Sombruna was happy; for Tonky, the son Of a Cherokce chief, young and tall, Had sigh'd and had knelt, till her heart he had won, As she sat by the side of the waters that run professional services to the public. Those who may please to patronise them, may rely on having their work executed in the most. fashionable, neat and durable manner, without delay.

Charles-Town, June 12.

W. & J. LANE,

ment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

which have been carefully selected for cash, from the late arrivals this spring. They invite those who wish to purchase remarkable cheap goods to call and view their assortment, which consists in part of very cheap Irish Linens, Dowlas and Diaper, Cambrick and Mull Muslins, Dimities, Double Florence and Laventine Silks, rich Silk Shawls, Bandano, Barcelona and Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Shirting Cottons, Calicoes and Chintzes, Marseilles and other Waistcoating, Plain and Ribb'd Stockinetts, elegant London Saxony Cloths, Casimeres, Parasols and Silk Umbrellas, Ladies fashionable Straw Bonnetts and Shoes, Bedticking and German Linens, Knives and Forks, Pen Knives, Waldron's Cradling and Grass Scythes, Scythe Stones, Flax Hackles, Strap Iron, Crowley and German Steel, Queens, Glass and China' Ware, Susquehana' Shad and Herrings, Sugars, Teas, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, sweet Oranges, Almonds, Raisins, Philberts, and Walnuts, Spirits and Brandy, Port and other Wines, Wrought and Cut Nails, Patent and other Medicines, Paints and Oil-all of which, having been well bought, are now offered at very reduced prices for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers.

Charles-Town, June 12.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, are requested to come and pay off their accounts immediately. The necessity of this request "When I was employed early in Decem- must be obvious to every person interested, ber, 1815, with several other gentlemen, in he hopes that all who owe him, in any way doing the duty of a visitor to the U. States whatever, particularly those owing too long, will come forward and comply with this just

John Carlile, & Co. TENDER their sincere thanks to those who have been punctual in discharging their accounts, and inform them, that they have a large and elegant assortment of GOODS, which were purchased very low, and will be sold as low as any in this part of the country. We will feel happy in supplying them with any kind of goods they may want, on the cheapest and best terms. Charles-town, June 12.

FOR SALE,

A Handsome Coachee, finished off in the best style, with moroeco

lining and spring Venetian blinds, but little the worse for wear, which will be sold very cheap.—Apply to the printer. June 12.

_Runaway Negroes.

COMMITTED to the jail of Jefferson county, Va. on the 19th of May last, a negro man named JACK, about six feet high, 28 or 30 years old-had on light colored pantaloons of Virginia cloth, a brown cloth great coat about half worn, old wool hat, and old shoes, laced, and has a scar on both sides of his face. Also, BETTY, wife of Jack, about years of age, about 5 feet high-had on a fock of Virginia cloth—Say they belong to Illiam Hodgson, of Alexandria. JOHN SPANGLER, Jailer. Charlestown, June 12.

House and Lot for Sale. THE subscriber intending to remove to September next.

GREGORY O'NEAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT, agreeably to acts passed during the last session of Congress-1. The duties on licenses to retailers will; from the 31st of December, 1816, be reduced to

those payable according to the act of August 2, 1813. These licences will be granted for a year, except in case of an application for a license to retail between the 30th day of June and the 1st of January next, which will be granted for a period that will expire on the 31st of December next, on paying a sum which shall bear the same proportion to the duty for a year, according to the existing rates, as the time for which the license may be granted shall bear to a year.

2. That the dutics on spirits distilled within the United States, will cease after the 30th of June, 1816, to which period returns must be made of the spirits that may be distilled on or before that day

3. That after the 30th day of June, 1816, new rates of duties on licenses, for stills and boil-ers will take effect, which are as follows, in cents, for each gallon of their capacity.

	DOMESTIC MATERIALS.		ROOTS.		FOREIGN MATERIALS.	
	Stills.	Boilers.	Stills.	Boilers.	Stills.	Boilers.
1 week,	41	9	21.	-4 ¹ / ₂	A.	
2 weeks,	9	18	4 <u>1</u>	9		
1 month,	18	36 ,	9	18	23	46
2 months,	36	72	18	36	46	99
3 months,	54	108	27	54	68	136
4 months,	72	144		72	90	180
5 months,	90	180	45	90	1	
6 months,	108	216	51	108	135	270
8 months,	-	-			180	360
l year,	216	432	108 -	216	270	510

The provisions applicable to the duties on licenses to distillers, are, in general, the same with those laid by the act of July 24, 1813. The most important of the new provisions arethat the duty is invariably to be paid in money, when that payable upon the still or stills, or boilers, licensed at any one time, does not exceed twenty dollars; that a deduction of eight per centum is, in all cases, to be made for prompt payment; that in cases where the duties are bonded, they are to be given with two sureties at the least (instead of one as heretofore) and are to be paid at the end of twelve months, from the expiration of the license; that all stills are to be licensed, that are used, or kept in a situation for use; that a penalty lies against any person who shall keep in or about his distillery, any beer, or other liquor, prepared from grain, for the purpose of distillation, for more than eight days, without having a license; that a collector is authorised to enter a distillery at any time, whether between the rising and setting of the sun, or at any other time.

In cases in which a license for distilling, shall have been granted, according to the present rates of duty, for a period extending beyond the 30th day of June, 1816, it is required, under a penalty for neglect, that the person to whom the same may have been granted or transferred, shall, on or before the said day, apply to the collector, and pay, or secure the payment of, the additional duty, according to the new rates, for the unexpired period of the license from the 30th of June.

New forms for bonds, will be prepared by the collector and furnished to distillers on application.

WILLIAM DAVISON, Collector.

Winchester, May 29, 1816.

Thomas S. Bennett & Co. HAVE commenced the Mercantile business in Shepherd's-Town, opposite Messrs. Sel-by & Swearingen's. They have a very general and extensive assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

ortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS, elected from the latest importations, which they offer for sale on very accommodating terms.

THEY HAVE

Irish Linens and Sheetings Elegant diaper and damask table Linens Linen Cambricks, Kentings

Cambrick, Jaconet, Leno, Book and Mull Muslins, unusually cheap. India Muslins

Elegant plain and satin striped Muslins Fancy Muslins of various descriptions Ginghams, and Seersuckers

Ladies and gentlemen's silk and cotton Ladies and gentlemen's white and black,

kid Gloves, Silk Gloves,

Superb laventine Shawls and Handkerchiefs, richly figured and plain

Love Handkerchiefs Italian and Canton Crapes of various co-

lours Laventines, Satins, and Double Flo-

- rences, black and other colours Thread, Silk and Cotton Laces
- Superfine Cloths and Kersimers Second quality Cloths and Kersimers
- Florentine and Marseilles Vestings White Counterpanes
- Russia Sheetings
- Twill'd Bagging
- Ticklenburg Home-made Linen

Grass Scythes

- Plated Bridle Bits and Stirrip Irons A large assortment of Saddlery
- China, Glass and Queen's Ware A few elegant sets of plated Castors
- Cheap Groceries and Liquors
- Hardware and Cutlery Waldron's double prime Cradling and -
- Long's Sickles, &c. &c. &c. May 30.

Runaway Negro. COMMITTED to the jail of Jefferson the Western Country, offers his House and Lot for sale, in Charlestown, opposite the residence of Mr. Robert Worthington, in a property of John Hughes, of Fauquier counledge; in her new state only what she ac-quired since. If a gentleman or lady be in-troduced to her in the old state, and vice ver-troduced to her in the old state, and vice ver-troduced to her in the old state, and vice ver-troduced to her in the old state, and vice ver-troduced to her in the old state, and vice ver-troduced to her in the old state, and vice ver-troduced to her in the old state, and vice ver-troduced to her in the old state, and vice ver-troduced to her in the old state, and vice ver-troduced to her in the old state, and vice ver-troduced to her in the old state, and vice ver-troduced to her in the old state, and vice ver-troduced to her in the old state, and vice ver-troduced to her in the old state, and vice ver-troduced to her in the old state, and vice ver-troduced to her in the old state, and vice ver-troduced to her in the old state, and vice ver-troduced to her in the old state, and vice versa, and so of all other matters; to know them satisfactorily she must learn them in possession may be had on the fifteenth of feet 9 or 10 inches high, flat nose and bow legged. The owner is desired to release him, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs. JOHN SPANGLER, Jailer.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Smallwood, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment-and those hav-ing claims against said deceased, are desired to exhibit them properly attested, that ar-rangements may be made for settlement. ELIZ. SMALLWOOD, Admitriz. Charlestown, May 29.

> BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

to the above machines to be well prepared, as it will be an advantage to the carding cents per pound.

JAMES WALKER. Avon Mills, May 22.

NOTICE.

JOHN CARLILE & Co. Have just received and now opening, at their Store, near the Market House, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Amongst which are, elegant black, brown, lead, and changeable Silks, Crossbarr'd do. Bandanno, Flag, and Black Silk Handkiffs, Black, White, and Pink Crapes, Hat and Bonnet ditto, Cambricks, Leno and Mede net Muslin, Calicoes, Curtin Calicoes, Sewing Silk, Black, White and Lead colored Hose, Chip, Strawand Silk Bonnets, Shawk, Handk'ff's, Nankeens, Cords and Velvets, Irish Linen and Sheeting, Shirting Cambricks, Cloth and Cassimere, almost every price, colour and quality, with a general as-

Hardware and Groceries. And almost every other article suitable for Town and Country. They will be sold off, on the lowest terms possible for Cash. Charles Town, May 29.

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

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

Vol. IX.]

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion, and when not particularly directed to the contrary, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

25 All communications to the Editor must be post paid.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE OF MAR-SHAL NEY.

ther so much valor and so many military virtures will be able to efface a moment of for-

tures will be able to efface a moment of for-getfulness, and a single instant of error. Born at Sarre-Louis, February 10, 1769, of an honest, but not very opulent family, Marshal Ney embraced early the profession of arms; befere the revolution he enlisted as a volunteer in the fourth regiment of hussars; his vivacity, his strength, his skill in managing a horse, decided him to give a Marshal Ney was then charged with the rior ranks, he was made captain in 1794; it was then he became acquainted with Gen. Kleber. The frankness of his manners, and his military air, pleased this general, who soon appointed Ney to the command of a squadron, and employed him near his per-son. He intrusted him with several missi-ens, in which he acquitted himself with the greatest success. rior ranks, he was made captain in 1794; it | and immense magazines.

were remarked in the battles of Altenkir- | captains. chen, Dierdorff, Montabor, and Berndorff. During the retreat of the army in Spain, He assisted in the affair of the village of marshal Ney constantly commanded the

Sambre and Meuse was then commanded by | the only hope of the soldier. general Hoche, who had a great esteem for

Soon after, general Ney was charged with the command of the bodies of troops dispersed between Huningen and Duseldorf; rin less than eight days he made thirteen attacks, which all succeeded, and gave him the facility of causing all the regiments under his or-ders to cross the Rhine at the same moment. While this passage was effected, the general, at the head of 9000 men, marched to the submission to the provincial government. walls of Frankfort, where he routed 20,000 Mayencais in English pay, who had been join-ed by 2000 Austrians. He then returned to chamber of peers. pass the Maine near Mentz. He passed as conqueror, overthrowing all that opposed im, again took possession of Manheim, deidelberg, Bruchscal, Heilbron, and reached the walls of Stutgard, without experienc-ing the least check. These hold movements ged Austria to evacuate a part of Switrland, and thus contributed to the victory

of general Massena, in Switzerland, under THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY general Moreau in Germany, general Ney, is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid after the peace of Luneville, was charged at the time of subscribing, and one at the ex-piraton of the year. Distant subscribers He soon left this office for a mission to Switwill be required to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued until arrear-ages are paid. Zerland, as minister plenipotentiary.—At the epoch of the projected expedition against England, he was appointed commander of the camp of Montreuil. General Ney received the reward of so

perial government.

marshal Ncy an occasion to signalize him-self by new exploits.—He left the camp of An officer of the gendarmerie Montreuil for Germany, with his corps d'armee. On his arrival there he gave battle at Elchingen (which afterwards gave him [ABRIDGED FROM THE FRENCH.] During the long wars, which for more the title of duke)—in this action he display-is dall the resources of skill and valor. He is attempt to escape. This officer had former-remained master of the field of battle, and by served under the orders of the marshal;

all the victories which have signalized the French armies. History will decide whe-trance into Inspruck on the 7th November. 1805. He then marched into Carintha, where he remained until the peace of Pres-

preference to the light cavalry. His activi-ty, zeal, and great intelligence, were not long in distinguishing themselves, and after, having passed successively through all infe-tory light cavalry in the sector in the sector

He particularly signalized himself at the combat innumerable obstacles, which the natural difficulties of the country, and exalt-Being placed two years after in the divisi- ed patriotism of the inhabitants opposed to on of general Collard, with the army of the him, constantly displayed the military skill, Sambre and Meuse, his valor and boldness the prudence and the volor of the greatest

nitz, defended by fourteen pieces of artille-ry, and got possession of Pfortzein, where in which marshal Ney took so distinguished he took seventy pieces of cannon; soon after this brilliant action, he was appointed gene-ral of brigade. the title of Prince, which the conqueror and In the following campaign, Ney repulsed conquered alike conferred on him, we shall the enemy at Glessen, and pursued it to merely call to mind that this illustrious and Steinburg, but, repulsed by superior force, and constrained to yield to numbers, he re-treated; his horse was killed under him, and treated is his horse was killed under him, and he was made prisoner .- The army of the | death was the last wish, and seemed to be

It was at this epoch of mourning and congeneral Ney, and who soon obtained him by sternation that marshal Ney crowned in exchange; on his return to the army, he re- some sort his military career, and deserved ceived the rank of general of division. The command of the cavalry of the French roes whom he alone knew how to preserve in Switzerland was confided to him, and he powerfully contributed to the victory gained by the French armies on the Thur, May 26, by the transmission the transmission the transmission of the transmission to the preserve campaign of 1813, where marshal Ney in the midst of innumerable reverses always shew-1799. Shortly after, gen. Ney was opposed to prince Charles; he fought against him, and took Manheim. In the action, the advanced prince Charles; he fought against him, and took Manheim. In the action, the advanced guard of the army had been surrounded near shall leave to history the care of relating the shall leave to history the care of relating the shall leave to history the care of relating the shall leave to history the care of relating the shall leave to history the care of relating the shall leave to history the care of relating the shall leave to history the care of relating the shall leave to history the care of relating the shall leave to history the care of relating the shall leave to history the care of relating the shall leave to history the care of relating the shall leave to history the care of relating the shall leave to history the care of relating the shall leave to history the care of relating the shall leave to history the care of relating the shall leave to history the care of relating the shall leave to history the care of relating the shall leave to history the care of relating the shall leave to history the care of relating the shall leave to history the care of relating the shall leave to history the care of relating the shall leave to history the care of relating the shall leave to history the care of relating the shall leave to history the care of relating the shall leave to history the care of relating the shall leave to history the care of relating the shall leave to history the care of relating the shall leave to history the care of relating the shall leave to history the care of relating the shall leave to history the care of relating the shall leave to history the care of relating the shall leave to history the care of relating the shall leave to history the care of relating the shall leave to history the care of relating the shall leave to history the care of relating the shall leave to history the care of relating the shall leave to history the care of relating the shall leave to history the care of relating the shall leave to history the care of relating the shall leave to history the care of relating th

When in the month of March, 1814, Bonaparte, who had retired to Fontainbleau. wished to carry on negociations with the al-lied monarchs, marshal Ney was charged to signify to the ex-emperor that he had ceased to reign in France; soon after, he made his

When the king entered France, the prince of Moskwa was named a member of the

His majesty then entrusted him with the

shew his wonted valour; we shall borrow | Emperor, which are very agreeable-We derives its name. The novelty of this ar

astrous day of Waterloo.

The allied troops, in virtue of the conven-tion signed the third of July, occupied Paris. The king returned to the capital on the

8th of the same month

Marshal Ney thought fit to remove from it: it appears that he had at first the inten-General Ney received the reward of so much glorious service; he was included in the first promotion of marshals by the im-ing the frontier, he retired into Auvergne, in the environs of Aurillac, to a relation of his The war between Austria and France wife's: it was, there that he was comprised having again broken out in 1805, furnished in the ordonnance of the 24th of July; he in the ordonnance of the 24th of July; he

An officer of the gendarmerie (M. Jaumard.) in whose custody he was placed, was charged to conduct him to Paris. Before the journey, the marshal gave his word of honor to the officer not to make any

than a quarter of a century have desolated Europe, Marshal Ney has been associated to all the victories which have signalized the Ney conquered the Tyrol, and made his en-

Between Monlieur and Aurillac, marshal Ney and his conductor stopped in a village to take some refreshment and repose. Af-ter the repast, a public functionary of the neighborhood came to inform the officer of gendarmerie, that at some distance hence he would find on the road persons posted, who had formed a plan to carry off the marshal. The latter was in the same room where this communication took place; some words that he heard gave him an easy insight into the subject of the conversation; he advanced and said to the officer, "captain, 1 shall merely remind you that I have given you my word of honor to go with you to Paris; if, contra-ry to my expectation and to all probability, an attempt is made to carry me off, I shall demand arms of you to oppose it, and to fulfil to the end the sacred promise which I made to you."

The travellers continued their journey, and no attempt was made to carry off the marshal

Arrived within four leagues of Paris, marshal Ney found in an inn his lady, who had come to meet him in a hired chaise. They had a conversation together of two hours, at the end of which the marshal told

cended the second fiacre, and alighted in the military prison of the Abbaye.

Some days after, he was transferred to the Conciergerie; he remained there till the moment when, being brought before the Court of Peers, his fate was decided by its decree of December 6, 1815.

ANECDOTES OF ALEXANDER, EMPEROR OF THE RUSSIAS.

ners. In 1800, general Ney was employed in the army of the Rhine, as commander of the 9th division, which occupied Worms and Frankendal. The 5th of June he gained the battles, and in the function of the Iller, and took all the enemy's article of the Iller, and took all the enemy's article of the Iller, and took all the enemy's article of the Iller, and took all the enemy's article of the Iller, and took all the enemy's article of the Iller, and took all the enemy's article of the Iller, and took all the enemy's article of the Iller, and took all the enemy's article of the Iller, and took all the enemy's article of the Iller, and took all the enemy's article of the brave, which had ever been conferred on the braves of the brave, which had ever been conferred on the brave been for a long time, the brave of the brave been for a long time, the presenter of the brave been for a long time, the presenter of the set of the tasts of the presenter of the brave been for a long time, the presenter of the set of the tast of the presenter of the tast of the presenter of the brave been for a long time, the presenter of the tast of the presenter of the tast of the presenter of the presenter of the presenter of the presenter of the brave been for a long time, the presenter of the tast of the presenter of the tast of the presenter of the tast of the presenter of refer—but it is understood, that La Harpe has been for a long time the Preceptor of Alexander, and had breathed into him not only a love for himself, but for many of his liberal principles. It was owing to La Harpe, that a correspondence has been opened between Alexander and Mr. Jeffer-ton, which the latter knows so well how to son, which the latter knows so well how to improve for the benefit of the human race— of the town, is octagonal. Circleville is a curiosity, on account of its scite and form. Hopes have therefore, been entertained, that The scite is on two mounds of earth, one owing to the impressions of La Harpe, the conduct of Alexander may correspond with the character of a *Patriot King*. Such

Employed successively under the orders | his own words to relate the result of this dis- present them to our readers, with a hope that they may derive as much satisfaction [Here follows Ney's letter to Fouche, from them as we have ourselves. which is already before the public.] [Compiler.

> ALEXANDER AND LA HARPE. The attachment of the prince to his Preceptor La Harpe, is well known; it was ra-ther filial than that of a pupil; his greatest delight was to be in his society, and he would cling round his neck in the most affectionate embraces, by which frequently his clothes were covered with powder: "See my dear Prince," La Harpe would say, "what a fi-gure you have made of yourself." "Oh, ne-ver mind it," Alexander replied, "no one will blame me for carrying away all I can from my dear preceptor." One day he went to visit La Harpe, alone;

the porter was a new servant, and did not know him; he asked his name, and was answered, Alexander. The porter then led him into the servants' hall, told him his mashim into the servants' hall, told him his mas-ter was at his studies, and could not be dis-turbed for an hour. The servants' homely meal was prepared, and the prince was in-vited to partake of it, which he did without affectation. When the hour was expired, the porter informed La Harpe, that a young man of the name of Alexander had been waiting some time, and manufactures had been waiting some time, and wanted to see him. "Shew him in."-But what was La Harpe's surprize to see his pupil: he wished to apo-logize, but Alexander, placing his finger up-on his lips, said, "My dear tutor, do not mention it; an hour to you is worth a day to me; and besides, I have had a hearty breakfast with your servants, which I should have lost had I been admitted when I came." The poor porter's feelings may be better ima-gined than described: but, Alexander laugh-ing, said, "I like you the better for it; you are an honest servant, and there is 100 rou-

AN IMPERIAL SPANIEL. An old woman at Paris had a water-

spaniel, who could perform a number of tricks. One of the Russian princes saw it. and ordered the woman to bring it to the Emperor's head quarters. The price, demanded for the dog was 400 francs, which the prince thought too much. The Emperor came in as this dog was performing the manual exercise, with a stick, to the word of command, and like a good soldier, not at the captain that he was ready to go on : some all disconcerted, let who would be looking tears flowed from his eyes. "Do not be at him. The Emperor was much pleased chen, Dierdorff, Montabor, and Berndorff. He assisted in the affair of the village of Obermel, which was taken and retaken four times in two days. On the 24th of July, with 100 men, he took prisoners, near Wurzburg. 2000 of the enemics soldiers, surprized," said he to the officer, "if I have | with the dog, gave the word of command and got possession of a considerable quanti-ty of stores. At Sell, at the head of 400 horse, he sabred 300 of the enemy. The 8th of August, he forced the passage of the Reyour Majesty."-" Pay her 500; I'll have the dog."

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

CIRCLEVILLE, OHIO. In the county of Pickaway, justly cele-brated throughout the United States, for its extensive natural plains, and hardly less ce-lebrated for fertility of soil, is Circleville.— The county is south of Franklin, is north of Ross; is level and contains few miles which a small portion of labor would not convert into a garden. Much of it is in this state in the state. Circleville is the shire town of

His majesty then entrusted him with the government of the sixth military division; he exercised the functions in the name of the king till March 14, 1815, the period at which he unfortunately joined the standard of Bo-naparte. In the last short campaign of the month of June, marshal Ney had again occasion to

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

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1816.

bles to convince you I think so."

erected, and when this fanciful circle is wholly occupied, will probably rival it in magnificence, excel it in convenience and symmetry, though gratify curiosity less with the splendor of novelty.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW-Yonk, June 12.

LATEST FROM EUROPE. By the brig Falcon, from Londonderry, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received Irish papers of the 7th, containing London dates to the 2d of May, and Paris accounts to the 27th of April. The extracts we have given, shew at least, that jealousies exist between the high powers of Europe, which may lead to new troubles. The papers are principally filled with a part of the report (to be concluded in succeeding papers) of the trial of Sir Robert Wilson, and Messrs. Hutchinson and Bruce, who had been convicted of having aided in the escape of Lavalette, and sentensed to a short imprisonment.

The accounts from Ireland represent the commerce of that country to be in a very languid state.

DUBLIN, May 3 .- The English Mail due yesterday, arrived in the regular course, bringing the London Journals of Monday, and another day's French papers.

The Bourbons in France have, by a new and unequivocal act, proved themselves the worthy allies and assistants of their kindsman, Ferdinand of Spain. A number of these brave Spaniards, called Liberales, who assisted in delivering their country from Bonaparte and a French invasion, and who had taken refuge in France against the sanguinary persecutions of the beloved sovereign, whom they had succeeded in restoring, have been arrested in Paris by order of the French government, and will no doubt be delivered up to Ferdinand, to be disposed of as he thinks proper-Among the number of those arrested is the celebrated Mina.

State of France .- The Duke of Wellington has returned to Paris. His journey Brussels and the Hague has given rise to various rumors and speculations, which, if well founded, are of the highest importance and may ultimately lead to events which would once more change altogether the political situation of Europe. The state of things must, one should think, be critical, which would not permit the Duke to cross over from the Hague to attend the marriage ceremony of his future Queen.

Private letters give different versions of these rumors. We subjoin two statements -the first, dated the 24th April, is from the Morning Chronicle-the other, dated the 25th, from the Courier:

"PARIS, April 24.

"The Duke of Wellington arrived in Paris on the night before last. The Aid-de Camp of the Emperor Alexander, whose arrival here I mentioned in my last brings dispatches of which one of the objects is to withdraw from the Duke the command of the and a half long, made of rich silver and ter it broke out, it would have passed off as in great danger, but saved from the stillness army in France, which he holds as Generalissimo of the allied forces. The pre- to correspond. After the ceremony, her volving no serious consequences when it did. cise cause of the difference existing between the Russian and British Cabinets, cannot long remain a secret to the public, it would appear, that they relate to the settlement of a new order of things in contemplation in this country. According to the most prevalent opinion, these differences arise from pretensions set up by Russia in favor of the young Prince of Orange, in the event of the reigning family of France being removed from the throne. The expediency of the latter measure, for the general tranquility of France and that of Europe, is understood to be now sensibly felt by the Allies. An article which has lately appeared in the Belgian Moniteur, 'is thought to be remarkable, under the present circumstance. This article, which is a most flattering eulogy of the young Prince of Orange, concludes with the remark, that the young Prince justifies al-ready the high destinies to which he may be called. These high destinies in the opinion of many, are obviously the throne of France. The government of the Low Countries, in concert with the government of Russia, are certainly taking steps in that view. They lately made overtures to a character of great eminence in this country who suspecting M. de Richelieu's feeling on that point, ventured to confide to him the communication he had received. That minister replied, "such overtures do not sarprise me, you may be further consulted on the same subject." Whence it would appear, that M. de Riche-lieu is not a stranger to the Russian plan, in favor of the young Prince, and that he presides over the government of France, as it has always been thought, under the immediate influence of Russian councils. In the hypothesis of such a change of dynasty, the latevote of credit for the six millions demanded by M. Richelieu, might be supposed a provision for the retiring Princes."

"PARIS, April 27.

"We are all occupied here in conjectures his Majesty of Prussia, and the King of the cuffs to correspond. Netherlands. It is said that the object of 12. A fine India muslin dress, with Mechis to obtain an explanation of the King of the and a lace cap, trimmed twice round.

the town; but to the plan which an unknown cause has designated. The square is on the Russia has manifested a wish to deprive his Several othe east of the circle. On it a few buildings are Lordship of the command of the Allied Army stationed on the French frontiers, and to offer it to the Prince of Orange. What de-gree of credit is to be attached to these re-leaves of the most superb brilliants; a neckports I will not say. I yesterday heard a lace of a single row of large brilliants of the Russian Gentleman say, that it was abso- finest lustre, with large drop ear-rings to lutely necessary that Austria should cede correspond, and a brilliant cestus of great Gallicia to the Emperor Alexander, who value. Her royal highness has also a pearl. never could or would be satisfied until that necklace, and bracelets with dimond clasps, island of Margaretta early in May-it conprovince was added to his dominions. It ap- equally splendid. Her royal highness' pears that Russia is become the fast friend . casket contains other ornaments, consisting and firm supporter of the King of the Ne- of colored stones, richly encircled with therlands. To Russian influence is attributed the little atiention which has been paid to' presented by Prince Coburg. the remonstrances of this Court relative to the protection and asylum afforded to the French regicides in Belgium. Many per sons suppose that the result of this triple alliance will be the forming a similar treaty between England, France and Austria. But recollect that what I send you is but reported-and the report of Paris !!!"

LONDON, MAY 10.

An article from Dijon, which appears in all the French papers, states, the Minister of War has given orders that all the military residing in the department of Cote d'Or are called into actual and immediate service under severe penalties.

This, together with the late order for raising the fifty regiments, will, I hope, be admitted as a proof that government are actually making military preparations. The Duke of Berry, who takes a very active part in the forming of this armament, enquired of Clarke the other day, whether he could promptly raise 150,000 men, which that minister confessed to be impracticable -then, could he raise 100,000? The possi bility of even such a levy appeared to him doubtful. "What," said the Duke, "you who could raise myriads of men for the service of the usurper, cannot raise so inconsiderable a force for that of the legitimate sovereign." The minister observed in reply, that times and things were altered; that he had every where to encounter either open. It is now two weeks since the embankment resistance, or what was efficient, the vis inertiæ. "Then," resumed the Prince, "if France will not fight for us, she must submit to her doom—a prey to the allies, she must share the fate of Poland."

But all private anecdotes apart, the public and official accounts alone afford sufficient evidence of extraordinary levies of men and money being made by the French court. No cause is assigned for them, and yet they must have a purpose, and that purpose can-not but anxiously engage the conjectures of us.

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES'S WED-DING DRESS AND JEWELLERY.

silver atlas, worn under a dress of trans- sustained by private property immediately parent silk net, elegantly embroidered in silver lama, with a border to corespond, prehended after it subsides, are not to be tastefully worked in bunches of flowers, to compared to the evils that will arise from form festoons round the bottom, the sleeves the reputation that our city will acquire and neck trimmed with a rich suit of Brus- abroad. Had the crevasse been stopped, as sels point lace. The mantau is two yards we repeat, it might have been a few days afwhite atlas trimmed the same as the dress an accident that seldom occurred, and in- of the evening. The market house and one Royal Highness will put on a dress of very But now, after what has happened, the imrich white silk, trimmed with broad sattin pression abroad will be that an eruption of trimming at the bottom, at the top of which are two rows of broad Brussels point lace. the Mississippi is a calamity from which certain and wide spread destruction is to be The sleeves of this dress are short and full, apprehended, and against which no pru-intermixed with point lace, the neck trim-dence can guard. We know that this immed with point to match. The pelisse pression will prevail, and we dread its conwhich the royal bride will put on when her Royal Highness leaves Carlton House for dation, and it is not too late, even now, to Bushey Park, is of rich white satin, lined | prove it so, by making it manifest to all thewith sarsnet, and trimmed all round with world, that not only the occurrence of crebroad ermine. Her Royal Highness has vasses may be prevented, but the most disasalso the following dresses made up upon the trous of them may be stopped at its worst

gold lama, an elegant border over white necessary work? The governor declares that satin; the mantau of an extremely rich | his funds are exhausted; the city council algold brocade, with blown roses, richly wo-ven very thickly all over the dress, and trim-for the citizens to take up the business in med with broad gold lace.

bright and dead silver; the border twelve a want of motive, to preserve the wealth of inches deep in scollops; at each scollop is this great mart from destruction, and its placed a bunch of barley corn, in bright prospects of future grandieur from irretrievand dead silver; the sleeves to match, trim- able ruin. No expenditure, no labor can be med with point lace, over white satin.

spots, very thick and deep border to corres- left untried. A failure would augment the &c. which were stored in the ware houses of pond, and trimmed profusely with Brussels | calamity. of. Another dress similar to the former,

only in sprig 7, 8. Two Brussels point lace dresses,

with border and trimming of point lace to match-the one cost 350 the other 300 gui-

9, 10. Two dresses of British cloud net, elegantly trimmed with cloud, and another to wear over satin slips. There are besides several dresses of plain satin, handsomely trimmed with lace and net.

11. A morning dress of fine muslin, with and reflections on the probable result of a three rows of Valenciennes lace, the flounce Treaty of Alliance which is reported to have surmounted with broad footing to match; been signed between the Emperor of Russia, lace ruff and four breadths of the same, and

the Duke of Wellington's visit to the Hague lin lace; flowers, cuffs and ruffs of the same,

Netherlands as to the intentions of the high 13, 14. Two worked dresses for the occa-

The jewellery is the most magnificient description, consisting of a beautiful wreath jewels. ' She has also a rich diamond armlet Petion's army-the others are composed of

LATEST FROM NEW-ORLEANS. NINE DAYS LATER.

It is as we feared-The crevasse has not been closed; the attempt has even been abandoned. At a late hour last evening, we were favored by a gentleman of this City, with the following melancholy account, which he had just received-enclosed in a letter from a friend at New Orleans :

New-Orleans, May 21.

The attempt to close up the crevasse, we are sorry to say, has been abandoned. The depth of water that covers the rear of the city, hourly increases, and we foresee no termination to its increase till the periodical fall of the Mississippi. Before that happens, the whole city may, and probably will be overflowed. It is a truth, however, interesting and consoling, to those who anticipate, with satisfaction, the future prosperity of New Orleans, and we make it known to our northern fellow citizens with emotions of mingled pleasure and indignation, that the breach in the embankment of the river not only might have been closed up before it had existed a week, but with the energy and persevering industry which the occasion ought to have called forth, with the ample means which the law appropriates to this specific object, the force of the torrent might have een checked in the first twenty-four hours. was broken, and nothing, no nothing has been done to avert the desolation with which we are surrounded, and the calamities yet in store for us.

Though this want of exertion argues a total want of public spirit and public virtue, yet it is a melancholy fact (we confess it with ment was arrested. Below the store in shame and confusion) that nothing has been done to save this rich and flourishing city, the seat of laborious industry and enlightened enterprize, the principal mart and emporium of an extensive and populous region, from imminent danger of being covered with a pestiferous pool, alive with serpents and alligators.

The mischiefs that will result from this fa-The Dress. 1. The wedding dress is a slip of white & tal indifference to the progress of the inunda-tion, are beyond calculation. The damage

2. A dress of white net, embroidered in But, who is to commence this great, this their collective capacity? Surely, they will' 3. A dress of transparent net, worked in not urge a want of resources, any more than been the work of two or three despicable incommensurate with the object. But we 4. A silver tissue dress trimmed with a dread the paralyzing influence of those endrich trimming of silver lace and Brussels less divisions and sub-divisions of factions into which our city is split. Until this influ-5. A gold India worked Muslin, on small + ence is put down, the attempt had better be in arms, accoutrements, soldiers' clothing,

ted considerable depredations. They ran ist; and that, in addition to the introduction her ashore and burnt her. Her crew con- of water, now progressing under Mr. Lash, BOLIVER'S EXPEDITION, &c.

To the Editors of the Columbian, New-Haven, June 12.

Gentlemen—Yesterday, after a passage of 21 days, arrived off this port from the Island of Trinidad, the British brig Charles. Se-versil contact of the price of trim contracting parties in this triple alliance. sion: very rich scollopped borders of four rows, quilled with net at the top of each veral gentlemen who came passengers, land-

phiteatro if not ascribable to the builders of the town; but to the plan which an unknown the town; but to the plan which an unknown the square is on the Russia has manifested a wish to deprive his South American liberty and independence. in the U.S. Yours,

The naval and military expedition, which it was known the Patriot generals Bolivar and D'Irinda de Marina, were fitting out in that part of the Island of St. Domingo, un. der the government of Petion, arrived at the sists of 21 armed vessels and transports, having on board 3500 troops, of which 1500 are colored troops of the line, furnished from Patriot emigrants who fled from Carthagena and New Grenada, after the success of the royal general Morillo. After relieving the Island of Margaretta from the blockade of the royalists, Gen. Bolivar proceeded immediately for the Spanish Maine. The principal part of his force is destined first against the city of Augustura, an important post on the Oronoco. Having reduced that place, the fleet will convey the army (increased as it will be by reinforcements) against the royal force in Carraccas. No doubt is expressed of the complete success of this expedition, and of the final triumph of the patriots. They are generally in posses-sion of the interior of the country. The royal' force is represented as small and except at Carthagena, where Morillo commands, is not expected to oppose any serious resistance. At Carthagena, the contest will probably be sanguinary, as neither party give quarter-it is with both victory or

RALEIGH, N. C. June 14,

FIRE !-- On Tuesday night last, just after our citizens had generally retired to rest, an alarming fire broke out in the store of Wm. Shaw, Esq. on Fayetteville st. and communicated with astonishing rapidity to the adjoining tenements. The evening was calm and beautiful, but what wind there was being from the south, the flames were carried to the closest built part of the town, In a short time the whole square was in a blaze, and crossing Harget st. the conflagration spread upwards towards the state house, and was not checked until it reached the dwelling of Mr. John. Stuart, where by blowing up part of the premises, and by the vigorous exertions of the inhabitants and which it originated, Mr. Matthew Shaw's new dwelling house, together with his two stores, and all the front buildings of John Marshall, esq. fell a prey to the devouring flames. The extent of its devastation comprises about a square and a half. In both these squares the houses fronting on Harget st. were all destroyed, if we except Mr Miller's, which in fact was the only dwelling in the whole range of fire which was savel. The greatest alarm was felt during the scene for the whole town, as the houses in many directions were several times on fire-par-

ticularly on the other side of the way, the Star Printing Office, Nat. Johnson's new house with others.

and several buildings in that direction, were well house were cut down, making the total number of buildings destroyed amount to upwards of fifty. The whole damages my

property having been insured. The want of water, of engines, of management and concert, were distressingly felt on this occasion: but many persons deserve the highest praise for their activity and presence of mind. The conduct of se-

highest admiration and gratitude, nor were many coloured people undeserving of great applause.

Only about two hours and an half were required to inflict upon us this dreadful calamity, such had been the dryness of the weather for some days, and such was the combustible nature of the buildings. But the most galling reflection is that there seems very little doubt of the fire having incendiaries. General suspicions are entertained on this head, and a discovery may very probably yet be made. At present any plainer indications might be im-

Capt. Webb. What the city has now suffered has been NEW-YORK, JUNE 14. By the Sally, capt. Dominick, from Cuba, we learn, that the schr. Phantom, of Charles-ton, under Spanish colors, manned by Ameton, under Spanish colors, manned by Ame-rican and British seamen, who volunteered their services, to go in quest of a pirate then hovering round the coast, who had commit-ted considerable dependentions. sisted of eleven men, seven of whom were taken and brought to Barracoa in irons, the day before Captein Dominick spilled. The day before Captain Dominick sailed. The other four had escaped among the bushes, but were searched for, and probably found. may hereafter befall us.

Mrs. Casso's Tavern, the State House, be estimated at about \$ 100,000 some of the

veral strangers and ladies was worthy of the

The U. States' themselves did not come off quite clear from this disaster; having sustained a loss of 30 or 40 thousand dollars,

London fashionable superfine broad cloth

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26.

ERRATUM. In the second line from the bottom of the atter published in our last, on the call of a ponvention, it should read, " majesty" of the sovereign people, instead of ' majority.'

Departed this life, on Sunday the 16th inst. his dwelling house, in Jeffersen county, Mr. VILLIAM MORGAN, in the 57th year this age, after a poinful illness of more than 12 months, during which period he received the most unremitting, affectionate, family, by whom, by his relatives and can communicate to the board, touching friends, his death, as it is sensibly felt, will be ing and deeply lamented. On Monday the 7th, his remains were conveyed to Shepherd's-Town, where, after a discourse by the Rev. Mr. Allen, they were interred in e Episcopal Church yard.

to the circle of their acquaintance than the sident before the board at its next meeting. ceased. His disposition was mild and auiable-his manners modest and unassuming. 'Through life 'he was the undeviating friend of morals and good government. In the revolutionary contest he discovered imself the firm and inflexible patriot. He volunteered his services and took an active part in the field, where his bravery in the hour of peril secured to him the confidence of his associates in danger. Since the establishment of independence, he has regarded the fortunes of his country with anxious solicitude. By his death his family have lost a tender friend, and society a valuable mem-Amer. Eagle.

QUERIES.

Winchester Convention. 1. Do not all the Counties, whose citizens anks?

2. Are not the citizens, whose names are | Her relatives and friends were numerous hese unlicensed institutions?

hair hung menace of a Convention? 4. What respect should be paid to such an Address, propagated under such auspices and such motives-Whatever be the respect which should be paid to the principles themselves which they have the ingenuity to enlist

they are taking no effectual means to wind up their affairs; in the very face too of the aws of the land?-And are they not abusng the confidence of the Legislature by missing the time which was allowed them for closing their transactions, under the miseraspare their dealers and not themselves?

6. Is it not the duty of the Legislature, the

VIRGINIA PUBLIC WORKS.

wealth

cial road from some point on the line of this | their state were menaced with subversion. State near Abingdon in the county of Washthe interests of this Commonwealth.

rests of this Commonwealth.

this Commonwealth.

United States is extending from Fort Cum- The fate of Mrs. F. exhibits an admo- It contains the best laws and profoundest

Board hereafter to decide upon the best means of attaining these great objects, or to recommend them or such of them as may be found most practicable and convenient, to the patronage of the Legislature :---10. Resolved, That the President of this board do solicit through the public newspapers, or in any other mode which he shall think most advisable, all the information southing and exemplary attention from his, which either individuals or corporate bodies

these subjects :- that in such communica tions, information be particularly requested as to the direction, the length, and the probable expence of the projected works :---that the communications be directed to the President of this Board; and that all com-Few characters have been more endeated munications so received be laid by the Pre-

OBITUARY."

FROM THE NEW-YORK PATRIOF.

DIED, in New-York, on Thursday Evenng in the 29th year of her age, the celebrated Mrs. FEDERALISM. Her death was occasioned by a violent attack of the vox populi, which had long been undermining her constitution. The vicissitudes of her life furnish ample subjects of speculation to the moralist and statesman, while they present an arduous task to the historian. At present the following sketch, from actual observation, may be acceptable to some. Descended from the Royal Family of Great Britain, she never deviated from that line of conduct which distinguishes the legitimate inheritors of Nobility, and pertinaciously avoided any other connection, than such as tendmet at Winchester, contain unchartered ed to the aggrandizement of her Royal House

fixed to the Address to the People of Vir- both in Old and New-England, as well as in minia, either the Directors or Agents of Canada and Nova Scotia, and cannot be charged with having ever sacrificed her in-3. Is not the great object of these gentle- terests to the vulgar dictates of morality and men to prop the Banks-their means, the honor, or the state suggestions of patriotism. In early life, she made several tours through the southern and middle states, but not meeting every attention due to her noble birth finally limited her residence and travels to the "Nation of New-England." "There appiness might have attended retirement, in their service? 5. Is it not a fact, that these unchartered banks are not curtailing their discounts; that

The bud of repose was scarcely blown beauties blasted by the pestilent breath of domestic dissention. A dispute arose from some pressing invitations being given to her American cousins to accompany Admiral ble pretence that this period was assigned | John Bull in some of his expeditions; those sage from Brest. them for continuing their business, when it invitations were considered importunate and was understood and avowed that it was to were resented with spirit. were resented with spirit.

the strenuous advocate of Admiral Bull, and, first moment they meet, and can reach the at its termination, found that she had taken subject, to give their decided rejection to the so strong an interest in his behalf, that even Mr. Petry, Consul for New Orleans; new petitions of this daring system of lawless the folks of Massachusetts had no great no- The Marquis of Firigere, Consul for Bal- siderable sum of money taken. This infation of her remaining among them. Thus timor situated, New-Hampshire promised an asy- Mr. De Valuais, Consul for Boston; lum from taunts she daily received. On her Mr. Augeluci, Vice-Consul for Portsmouth, The following resolutions, passed at the arrival in that state a Mr. Sheaffe volunteer-late sitting of the "Board of Public Works" ed his protection—but, unfortunately fell in Mr. Bucher de Martigny, Vice-Consul for of Virginia, comprize the principal decision a rencountre with a plebean by the name of the U. States. of the Board: The Minist Plumer.

above and below the great falls and within | tire to a Monastery, and, with that intentithe limits of this State, the connection of the on, proceeded to the borders of Connecticut,___ waters of that river above the great falls | where alas! she found her friends in such a with the waters below the same, and the state of tumult and irritation, that her proconnexion of those waters with some of the fessions of innocence were unheeded and unother rivers in Virginia by means of one or heard .- The Monks would not promise asmore navigable canals, are objects of great | sistance or offer protection, fearing that the importance to the interests of the Common- blue lights, which had so long blazed on the altars of their idolatry, were about to be ex-2: Resolved, That the making of an artifi- tinguished, while the Gothic institutions of

Rendered frantic with disappointment, ington, to the town of Lynchburg on James her friends then apprehended a tragical River, is an object of great importance to | close of her eventful career, and had half resolved to abandon her to the guidance of the Navigation of those rivers as high up | might triumph over her enemies. Elated the same as practicable, are objects of great | with the hope of success, and fired with the band as lord of the household, and the wife meet-him; and immediately on her arrival rule, and her how to manage. It entails 4. Resolved, That the making of an artifi- every social attachment felt the corroding honor to parents, and enjoins obedience to cial road from Staunton to some point on the influence of private bickering and public but, his efforts were unavailing to her, and 6. Resolved, That the opening of the na- she yielded to the hysteric agonies of des- | eternal Guardian to the departing husband

9. Resolved, That the making of an artifi-cial road from Winchester, to a point near who testified the sincerity of their regret by It contains the choicest matter; gives the the castern base of the Alleghany Mountain as lengthened visages as were ever before best instruction, and affords the greatest plea-in the road which the grovernment of the witnessed in our land.

berland to Wheeling, is an object of great nitory lesson to the votaries of ambition, who, mysteries that ever were penned. It brings importance to the interests of this Common- while perusing her history, will ponder on the best of tidings, and affords the best of the mutability of human greatness, and be ready to exclaim with the poet, It exhibits life and immortality, and shews And for the purpose of enabling this | ready to exclaim with the poet,

" Imperial Cæsar, dead & turn'd to clay, May stop a hole to keep the wind away" YORK.

We shall soon have a new State in the Eastern part of the Union-The Legislature of Massachusetts having very properly left the decision of the question to the freedom of the citizens of the District of Maine, a. bout 10,500 voted for the separation, and about 6,500 against it-Accordingly, a Convention is to be called to form a Constitution for the new State-Nothing could be more impartial than the conduct of the Massachusetts Legislature on this occasion-It is a fine example of Republican spirit and candor, in allowing a number of free Citizens to form their own rules and regulations, whilst they shall be subservient to the general laws of the great Federative Republic. Balt. Amer.

GREAT MARRIAGE.

Captain Holdridge, of the ship Rubicon, from Havre, in only 30 days from Ushant, has favored the editors of the N. York Gazette, with the London Gazette of the 4th ultimo, containing the particulars of the mar-riage, on the 2d of May, of the Princess Charlotte, daughter of the Prince Regent, with his Serene Highness Leopold George Frederick, duke of Saxe, Margrave of Meissen, Landgrave of Thuringen, Prince of Co-. bourg, of Saalfeld. The Royal family, and. the Ambassadors and Ministers from Foreign states were present .- At the conclusion of the marriage, the Park and Tower guns were fired, and the evening concluded with other public demonstrations of joy.

pointment of Prince Cobourg to be a general in the army. The disputes between Austria and Bavaria

had been adjusted. Sixty six villages of the Great Werder and the Elbing have been laid under water by a most dreadful inundation.

It is said that the town to be laid out at the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie is to be named Perrisburg, in honor of the hero of the Lake-and that the town at Lower Sandusky is to be named Croghansville, in honor of the hero of the Land.

New York, June 16.

when its fragrance was dispelled and its ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH MINIS-TER.

On Saturday afternoon arrived at this harbor the French frigate Eurydice, commanded by captain Menard, in 29 days pas-

His Excellency Hyde de Neuville, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Mrs. F. was through the whole dispute of France to the United States, has arrived in the frigate, with his family and the following other passengers.

The Minister landed yesterday morning 1. Resolved, That opening the navigation So mournful were her reflections on the from the Eurydice, under a salute of 17 of the Roanoake & its several branches both fate of her friend, that she determined to re- guns, which was returned from the Fort on Governor's Island.

The Eurydice sailed from Brest on the 17th ult. but has brought no French papers.

THE BIBLE. FROM AN OLD AUTHOR.

A nation must be truly blessed if it were governed by no other laws than those of this blessed book; it is so complete a system that nothing can be added to it or taken from it; it contains every thing needful to be known or done; it affords a copy for a king, (Deut. xvii. 3.) and a rule for a sub-3. Resolved. That the making of an arti-ficial road from some point on Jackson's river they learned that a King who had plead her senate; authority and direction for a magis-they learned that a King who had plead her senate; authority and direction for a magisto some other point on the navigable waters | cause in Europe, resided in the State of trate: it cautions a witness; requires an broken into, and that he (Allison) went to of the Kenawha river, and the extension of | New-York, and wished sincerely that she impartial verdict of a jury, and furnishes the judge with his sentence; it sets the husmportance to the interests of the Common- | desire of returning, she rode post haste to as mistress of the table; tells him how to children: it prescribes and limits the sway river Ohio in the counties of Wood or Tyler, strife. Her Royal friend stood forth the of the sovereign, the rule of the ruler, and is an object of great importance to the inte- lirst and bravest on the list of Champions; authority of the master; commands the subests of this Commonwealth. 5. Resolved, That the making of an arti- fatal to himself; for he soon received his and promises the blessing and protection of ficial road from Salem in the county of Bote-tourt to Winchester, is an object of great personal contest with a "Farmer's Son." its Author, to all that walk by its rules. It gives direction for weddings and for burials; importance to the interests of this Common- That disaster consummated the destiny of it promises food and raiment, and limits the Mrs. F. Considering the last stake as lost, ' use of both; it points out a faithful and an vigation of the river Shanandoah and its branches, is an object of great importance to the interests of this Commonwealth. 7. Resolved, That the opening the naviga-tion of the interest of the opening the navigation of the river Rappahannock and its setting at defiance the power of medicine to the latter. It teaches a man how to sit branches above the Great Falls of that river, and the efforts of skill. his house in order, and how to make his bis Commonwealth. The funeral ob- grant oppressor. It is the first book, the best June 26.

the way to everlasting glory. It is a brief recital of all that is past, and a certain prediction of all that is to come. It settles all matters in debate, resolves all doubts, and eases the mind and conscience of all their scruples. It reveals the only living and true God, and shews the way to him; and sets aside all other gods, and describes the vanity of them, and of all that trust in them. In short, it is a book of laws to shew right and wrong; and a book of wisdom that condemns all folly, and makes the foolish wise; a book of truth, that detests all lies, and confutes all errors; and a book of life, that shews the way from everlasting death. It is the most compendious book in all the world; the most authentic, and the most entertaining history that ever was published; it contains the most early antiquities, strange events, wonderful occurrences, heroic deeds, unparalleled wars. It de-scribes the celestial, terrestial, and infernal worlds; and the origin of the angelic my-riads, human tribes and infernal legions. It will instruct the most accomplished mechanic, and the profoundest artist; it will teach the best rhetorician, and exercise every power of the most skilful arithmetician; (Rev. xiii 18,) puzzle the wisest anatomist, and exercise the nicest critic. It corrects the vain philosopher, and guides the wise astronomer: it exposes the subtle sophist, and makes diviners mad. It is a complete code of laws, a perfect body of divinity, and unequalled narrative; a book of lives, a book of travels, and a book of voyages. It is the best convenant that ever was agreed on ; the best deed that ever was sealed ; the best evidence that ever was produced; the best will that ever was made, and the best testament that ever was signed. To under-The London Gazette also contains the ap- stand it, is to be wise indeed; to be ignorant of it, is to be destitute of wisdom. It is the king's best copy, the magistrate's best rule, the housewife's best guide, the servant's best directory, and the young man's best companion. It is the school-boy's spelling book, and the learned man's masterpiece: it contains a choice grammar for a novice, and a profound treatise for a sage: it is the ignorant man,s dictionary, and the wise man's directory. It affords knowledge of witty inventions for the ingenious, and dark sayings for the grave; and it is its own in-

terpreter. It encourages the wise, the war-

rior, the racer, and the overcomer; and promises an eternal reward to the conqueror. And that which crowns all is, that the Author is without partiality, and without hypocricy,—"in whom is no variable-ness, nor shadow of turning." TO THE PUBLIC.

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

me to prosecute him. The annexed affidavits, it is hoped, will be a sufficient evidence of my innocence.

Charles Town, June 26.

Jefferson County, to wit :

Personally appeared John Wilson, before the undersigned, a justice of the peace for said county, and made oath upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that H. B. Albed between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock. RICHARD WILLIAMS.

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

Last Notice. THOSE who made purchases at the sale of the property of Ann Eversole, dec'd-also, the purchasers at the sale of the property is an object of great importance to the inter-ests of this Commonwealth. 8. Resolved, That the improvement of the navigation of the Monongahela river, is an object of great importance to the inter-tests of this Commonwealth. Beleven of the most popular of her phy-sicians were called upon-but so far were they from affording relief, or removing the distemper, that all fell victims to its infec-object of great importance to the inter-sicians were called upon-but so far were they from affording relief, or removing the distemper, that all fell victims to its infec-object of great importance to the inter-sicians were called upon-but so far were they from affording relief, or removing the distemper, that all fell victims to its infec-JOHN ABELL.

H. B. ALLISON.

RICHARD WILLIAMS.

TO THE CHILD OF SORROW.

Though clos'd in dark affliction's night, Yet weep thou not sweet child of sorrow; For though to day grief shrouds thy light, Thy sun may brightly rise to-morrow.

Though o'er thy head black tempests howl, And mark thee with despair's dark fur-

Let not the gloom o'erwhelm thy soul, But wait with patience for the morrow.

Whilst on the darkest shades of woe, Of Hope swert consolation borrow; She will her beaming smiles bestow,

To gild with cheering ray thy morrow.

Or if that morrow darkly rise, And thou art still immers'd in sorrow;

Let Faith still point beyond the skies, And whisper, "There's another morrow."

Then let this cheer thy drooping heart, And guide where grief can never follow; Let Faith and Hope their smiles impart, Oh! still look foward to the morrow.

TO MAKE BUTTER THAT WILL

KEEP SWEET FOR YEARS.Take good cream and churn it thoroughly,
them wash out all the buttermilk with brine
that has been purified with schalding and
akimming; put the butter into oak or ash
tubs, and keep it covered with a very strong
brine, which is made by putting more salt
into water than boiling water will dissolve.
In the usual way of putting salt into butter,
there is always more or less dirt put into it
with the salt; and the salt dissolving leaves
the butter porous, lets in the air, and is the
cause of its turning rancid. Milk should
not be taken with cream that is to stand
sometime, as it is one cause of the butter
tasting bitter. When any milk settles at
the bottom of a vessel of cream, it may be
well to stir it from the bottom every day, toNMC Carlile, & Co.John Carlile, & Co. KEEP SWEET FOR YEARS. well to stir it from the bottom every day, to let in the air, which may prevent its turning

Cream should be churned till all is turned to pure butter, or buttermilk, otherwise the butter will taste greasy. It is of importance that all the buttermilk is worked out, it has as much tendency to spoil butter, as blood has meat

Pine kegs are not suitable for butter. In Ireland they churn the whole of the milk together. In summer they do not let it stand over the second day at most. The Irish butter made in summer, is equal to that made in autumn.

The elder tree possesses the following va-luable properties:—1 Saving turnips from the fly, 2 Preserving wheat from the yel-lows, 3 Preserving fruit trees from the blight, 4 preserving cabbage plants from caterpillers. The dwarf elder has the most potent effluvia, and it requires no other trouble, than to strew the leaves over the ground, or to strike fruit trees with it.

FUR & WOOL HATS,

Coarse and fine Shoes, Knives and Forks, of almost every price

Handsaws and Pen-knives, &c. &c. &c. for sale at the subscribers store, near the Market House.

JOHN CARLILE, & CO. Charles Town, June 19.

PREPARE TO PAY

your Taxes in Virginia chartered

paper, or specie. THE subscribers will commence collecting the Taxes for the County of Jefferson, on the 1st day of July next, and as the Treasu-ry Department of the state will receive no which have been carefully selected for cash, other but notes of the Chartered Banks of from the late arrivals this spring. They in

> JOHN B. HENRY, Dep. Sh. for Van Rutherford.

June 19.

Look to this.

THE subscriber will sell at private contract, a quantity of household furniture, all good and new, Mahogany, Walnut and Cher-ry. Persons wishing to purchase good fur-niture, will do well to give him a call, as necessity compels the sale. He will sell at a reduced price for cash, or on a short credit. TH. H. GRADY.

Charles Town, June 19. GIBBONEY & LINDSEY,

Inform their friends and the public, that they have very recently commenced the

TAILORING BUSINESS, in the brick house formerly occupied by Wil. liam Tate, Esq. as an office, adjoin Bank, and nearly opposite the shop of Mr. Thomas Likens, where they tender their professional services to the public. Those who may please to patronise them, may rely on having their work executed in the most fashionable, neat and durable manner, without delay. Charles-Town, June 12.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Wool Carding Machine.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his former customers, and the public generally, that he has commenced the carding of wool at the old stand, col. Taylor's mill, in Fre-derick county, distant 8 miles from Charles Town, 4 from Berryville, and 4 from Snick-er's Ferry. The above machines are in com-plete order, being furnished with a set of new cards of a superior quality, made for the pur-pose of carding Merino wool. These ma-chines will, with the attention which shall be paid to them, insure as good work to custom-ers as any other machines in this country. It will be necessary for wool sent to the above machines to be well prepared, as it will be an advantage to the carding. The price for carding wool into rolls will be eight cents per pound.

JOHN HOGELAND. June 19.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 29th inst. on a credit of three months, the following property, viz: household and kitchen furniture, bacon, hog's lard, one milch cow, cooper's tools, and a large stock of valuable hogs.-The sale will commence at the subcriber's house at 11 o'clock.

TENDER their sincere thanks to those who have been punctual in discharging their accounts, and inform them, that they have a large and elegant assortment of GOODS, which were purchased very low, and will be sold as low as any in this part of the country. We will feel happy in supplying them with any kind of goods they may want, on the cheapest and best terms. Charles-town, June 12.

FOR SALE, A Handsome Coachee,

finished off in the best style, with morocco lining and spring Venetian blinds, but little the worse for wear, which will be sold very cheap.—Apply to the printer. June 12.

Runaway Negroes.

shoes, laced, and has a scar on both sides of | The above Machines will be managed by an his face. Also, BETTY, wife of Jack, about | experienced hand, and every attention paid 20 years of age, about 5 feet high-had on a | to render general satisfaction. They are frock of Virginia cloth—Say they belong to William Hodgson, of Alexandria. JOHN SPANGLER, Jailer.

Charlestown, June 12.

W. & J. LANE,

Have just received a very general assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

virginia, or specie, in payment of the Pub-lic Revenue—all persons concerned are re-quested to be prepared with the above mo-ney, as no other can be received by us. WILLIAM LITTLE, WILLIAM LITTLE, Florence and Laventine Silks, rich Silk. Shawls, Bandano, Barcelona and Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Shirting Cottons, Calicoes and Chintzes, Marseilles and other Waistcoating, Plain and Ribb'd Stockinetts, elegant London Saxony Cloths, Casimeres, Parasols and Silk Umbrellas, Ladies fashionable Straw Bonnetts and Shoes, Bedticking and German Linens, Knives and Forks, Pen Knives, Waldron's Cradling and Grass Scythes, Scythe Stones, Flax Hackles, Strap Iron, Crowley and German Steel, Queens, Glass and China Ware, Susquehana Shad and Herrings, Sugars, Teas, Coffee, Rice, Mo-lasses, sweet Oranges, Almonds, Raisins, Philberts, and Walnuts, Spirits and Brandy, Port and other Wines, Wrought and Cut Nails, Patent and other Medicines, Paints and Oil-all of which, having been well bought, are now offered at very reduced prices for cash, or on a short credit to punc-Charles-Town, June 12.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Smallwood, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment-and those having claims against said deceased, are desired to exhibit them properly attested, that ar-rangements may be made for settlement. ELIZ. SMALLWOOD, Adm'trix. Charlestown, May 29.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT, agreeably to acts passed during the last session of Congress-The duties on licenses to retailers will, from the 31st of December, 1816, be reduced to The duties on *licenses to relaters* will, from the 31st of December, 1816, be reduced to those payable according to the act of August 2, 1813. These licences will be granted for a year, except in case of an application for a license to retail between the 30th day of June and the 1st of January next, which will be granted for a period that will expire on the 31st of December next, on paying a sum which shall bear the same proportion to the duty for a year, according to the existing rates, as the time for which the license may be granted, shall bear to a year.

. That the duties on spirits distilled within the United States, will cease after the 30th of June, 1816, to which period returns must be made of the spirits that may be distilled on or before that day.

3. That after the 30th day of June, 1816, new rates of duties on licenses, for stills and boil-ers will take effect, which are as follows, in cents, for each gallon of their capacity.

	DONESTIC	MATERIALS.	RØJ	FORE	
	Stills.	Boilers.	Stills.	Boilers.	Still
l week,	41/2	9,	21	4 <u>±</u>	1.1
2 weeks,	9	18	4 <u>1</u>	9	
1 month,	18	36	9	18	23
2 months,	36	72	18	. 36	46
3 months,	51	108	27 .	54	68
4 months,	72	144	36	72	90
5 months,	90	180 .	45	90	
6 months,	108	216	54	108	13
8 months,	- P	-	i i	-	18
l year,	216	432	108	216	27

The provisions applicable to the duties on licenses to distillers, are, in general, the same with those laid by the act of July 24, 1813. The most important of the new provisions arethat the duty is invariably to be paid in money, when that payable upon the still or stills, or boilers, licensed at any one time, does not exceed twenty dollars; that a deduction of eight per centum is, in all cases, to be made for prompt payment; that in cases where the duties are bonded, they are to be given with two surcties at the least (instead of one as heretofore) and are to be paid at the end of twelve months, from the expiration of the license; that all stills are to be paid at the end of twelve months, from the expiration of the itense, that an sums are to be licensed, that are used, or kept in a situation for use; that a penalty lies against any person who shall keep in or about his distillery, any beer, or other liquor, prepared from grain, for the purpose of distillation, for more than eight days, without baving a license; that a collector is authorised to enter a distillery at any time, whether between the rising and setting of the sun, or at any other time.

In cases in which a license for distilling, shall have been granted, according to the present rates of duty, for a period extending beyond the 30th day of June, 1816, it is required, under a penalty for neglect, that the person to whom the same may have been granted or transferred, shall, on or before the said day, apply to the collector, and pay, or secure the payment of, the additional duty, according to the new rates, for the unexpired period of the license from the 20th of Luce. 30th of June

New forms for bonds, will be prepared by the collector and furnished to distillers on application.

Winchester, May 29, 1816.

Wool Carding Machine.

Runaway Negroes. COMMITTED to the jail of Jefferson county, Va. on the 19th of May last, a negro man named JACK, about six feet high, 28 or 30 years old—had on light colored panta-loons of Virginia cloth, a brown cloth great coat about half worn, old wool hat, and old these laced and has a sear on both sides of will, with the attention which they will have, insure as good work to customers as any other machines in this or the adjoining counties. It will be necessary for wool sent to the above machines to be well prepared, as it will be an advantage to the carding. The price for carding wool into rolls eight cents per pound.

JAMES WALKER. Avon Mills, May 22.

SPRING GOODS.

The subscriber has just received a great va-

riety of SPRING GOODS,

ONSISTING IN PART	r of the follo			
ARTI	CLES:			
Irish Linens	Marseilles V			
Sheetings	Calicoes			
Mul Mul Muslins	India Muslin			
Cambrics	Shirting Can			
Jaconett	Silk Shawls			
Coloured	· Kid Gloves			
Ginghams	Bonnetts			
Dimities ·	Fancy Ribbo			
and the second se	and the second second second			

nbrics

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

-LIKEWISE-

Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee, Fresh Teas, Rice, Cheese, Molasses, Almonds, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Filberts, and many other articles in the Grocery line. Also, Madeira, Port and Lisbon Wine, Claret and Cogniac and French Brandy, Jamaica Spirits, and Antigua Rum, Gin and Whiskey, Waldron's Cradling and Grass Scythes, Dutch Scythes and Whet Stones, &c. &c.

The subscriber is receiving goods constant, ly, and solicits all who may wish to purchase goods to give him a call, as he is induced to believe that it will be to their interest, as he is determined no pains shall be spared to give satisfaction to his customers, to whom he tenders his thanks for past favors. R. WORTHINGTON.

May 15.

Charles-Town, June 26. Thomas S. Bennett & Ca.

SEASONABLE GOODS,

HAVE commenced the Mercantile business in Shepherd's-Town, opposite Messrs. Sel-by & Swearingen's. They have a very general and extensive assortment of

elected from the latest importations, which they offer for sale on very accommodating terms

THEY HAVE Irish Linens and Sheetings Elegant diaper and damask table Linens Linen Cambricks, Kentings Cambrick, Jaconet, Leno, Book and Mull Muslins, unusually cheap India Muslins

Elegant plain and satin striped Muslins Fancy Muslins of various descriptions Ginghams, and Seersuckers Ladies and gentlemen's silk and cotton . Ladies and gentlemen's white and black

kid Gloves, Silk Gloves, Superb laventine Shawls and Handkerchiefs, richly figured and plain

Love Handkerchiefs Italian and Canton Crapes of various colours Laventines, Satins, and Double Flo-

White Counterpanes Russia Sheetings Twill'd Bagging

Ticklenburg Home-made Linen Plated Bridle Bits and Stirrip Irons A large assortment of Saddlery China, Glass and Queen's Ware A few elegant sets of plated Castors Cheap Groceries and Liquors Hardware and Cutlery Waldron's double prime Cradling and-Grass Scythes Long's Sickles, &c. &c.

May 30 Apprentices Indentures

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

IGN MATERIALS.

360 540

WILLIAM DAVISON, Collector.

Last Request. THE undersigned intending shortly to leave this place, hopes that persons having in possession books of his, (formerly the property of John Saunders, whose name is print-ed or written in them) will not fail to return the same immediately to him, or in his ab-sence to Mr. R. Williams. C. R. SAUNDERS.

> rences, black and other colours Thread, Silk and Cotton Laces Superfine Cloths and Kersimers Second quality Cloths and Kersimers Florentine and Marseilles Vestings

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1816.

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

Vol. 1X.]

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion, and when not particularly directed to the contrary, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

GOVERNOR PLUMER.

Extracts from the Speech of governor Plu-mer to the legislature of New Hampshire,

ca have exacted from all civilized nations, trading in the Mediterranean, has been suc-cessfully resisted by the U. States and the people of this country, long distinguished for their peaceful habits, have set an exam-ple in war which the nations of Europe can-not fail to admire, and which, I hope, they will eventually imitate. But though our dis-position, habits and interest, render us paci-tic yet the amiable spirit of peace, accompanot fail to admire, and which, 1 hope, they will eventually imitate. But though our dis-position, habits and interest, render us paci-tic, yet the amiable spirit of peace, accompa-nied by a course of impartial justice, is not, of itself, sufficient to insure a permanent etate of public tranquility, against the en-croachments and rapacity of other nations. It is, therefore, our duty, in time of peace, to make the necessary preparations for war. These prenarations have not only a natural to make the necessary preparations for war. These preparations have not only a natural tendency to prolong the blessings of peace, but enable a nation, when the calamities of war can no longer be avoided, to vindicate

efficient, it is absolutely necessary that they should be well armed and well disciplined;

The progress that we have made in useful manufactures within the last four years, has ble number in this state; and no class of ciments render us less dependant on other nations, and that our constitution has made it our duty to encourage them. I recommend to your consideration the propriety of exempt-ing the property vested in these establishments, from taxes under the laws of this

secretary of the treasury of the U. States, it appears, that it is now too late for the

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the ex-piraton of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued until arrear-ages are paid. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent institution. Many of our judicial precedents are drawn from Britain, whose laws are variant from the spirit of our institutions. Her government is monarchical, and intrusts mer to the legislature of New Hampshire, on the 6th inet. The brilliant achievements of our fellow-eitizens, both by sea and land, have nobly sustained and increased our former reputati-on for enterprise and valor; and by the sig-nal proofs which we gave of a firm and reso-lute determination to defend, at all hazards, our violated rights, we have, with the bless-ing of Heaven, raised our public character in the estimation of other nations, and ob-tained an honorable peace. The war with Algiers, which has terminated since the last session, has emblazoned with additional glory, the arms of the United States. The disgraceful tribute which the pirates of Afri-ca have exacted from all civilized nations, trading in the Mediterranean, has been sucmunity than the present practice.

Our public offices were made, not for the emolument of the officer, but to promote the public interest; and, by the constitution, frugality is considered as indispensably ne-cessary, and economy an essential virtue to

as of defence." To render the militia | ed so high as to excite a spirit of avarice, and induce men to seek office from sordid motives, it has a direct tendency to extinguish without these, the efforts of the bravest men will prove unavailing. In our late war, the deficiency of arms was severely felt; and sound policy requires we should make such provision, as will, in future, prevent a re-currence of this evil. The progress that we have made in useful manufactures within the last four years has manufactures within the last four years, has been great, and afforded much aid to our country in the time of her greatest need. Of these establishments, there are a considera-he with danger to a free government. It was the observation of a man, not less emitizens have, perhaps, suffered so much by the return of peace as those engaged in ma-nufactures. Though it is the peculiar pro-vince of the general government to aid them, and though they have evinced their disposi-tion to afford relief, by protecting duties and by repealing their laws imposing taxes on them, yet considering that these establishthe propriety of reducing the salaries of the supreme court, and the treasurer.

Our business, as legislators, is to redress the grievances and make laws to secure the rights of the people. If to this work we bring a right temper and disposition of mind, state, for a certain number of years. Within thirty-ford days preceding the first Wednesday of December next, eight we shall find the path of duty clear and plain. We are the representatives of an important member of the only great republic that now persons are to be appointed in this state as exists. The principles of our policy should, electors of a president and vice president therefore. be just and liberal, and our views of the United States. Though the consti-tution of the United States gives to the le-the present moment. As we are legislating fidence of the people and other nations. gislature of each state the authority to de- for future times, we cannot too often reflect, cide the manner in which the electors shall be appointed, and under that authority some ligislatures have themselves appointed shall subside, and the passions and petty inthe electors, yet I think the manner general- terests of the present times are forgotten .-ly adopted, that of electing them by the A great man of our nation, not less distinpeople, is most congenial with the spirit of guished for unaffected piety than for real paour republican institutions; and that the mode that appears most equal and proper, is that of dividing the state into eight districts, upon the same principle as recom- us never forget, that office however exalted,

MEXICAN NEWS.

The republican general Morellos, made prisoner by the royalists, was carried before the tribunal of the inquisition, in the city of Mexico, and condemned as a heretic, atheist, deist, materialist, and for other crimes, of the competence of the holy tribunal; he was also condemned by the archbishop, degraded in sonsequence, and given up to the mili-tary tribunal, who condemned him to death, and he was executed on the 22d of Decem-

It was in vain that the republican govern-ment by many petitions addressed to the vi-ceroy Callejas, reclaimed the observance of the laws of war; in vain did it seek, to em-ploy the influence of the cabildo of the me-Her government is monarchical, and intrusts the rights of the people to the direction of the few; but ours is republican, and the rights of the citizens are committed to the protection of the many.—There a single ver-dict, if received by the court, decides the virtuous patriot, whose courageous valour had fixed the attention and merited the applause of the world; in such a manner that the services and exertions of five years, consecrated to the safety of his country, will cause him to live forever in their hearts, and his name will be handed down to the latest posterity.

The Mexican patriots, by a proclamation of the government and a circular to all the provinces, have solemnly sworn to revenge the death of their illustrious defender, pro-testing that they will always hold the vice-roy, and 60,000 Spaniards who inhabit that mmense country, responsible for the blood of Morellos.

of Morellos. The arms of the republic shine every where. Much blood has been shed at *Puen-te-del Roy*. The royalists collected 5000 men to attack that position occupied by the patriots; twice they attacked and twice were their assanlts repulsed with great loss; not being able to succeed by open force, they had recourse to intrigue and seduction. Jo-seph Maria Lascano, the lieutenant com-manding the force which defended the bridge, sold himself to general Miyares for 8,000 dollars. The garrison was incorruptible; bùt seeing itself abandoned by its perfidious leader, who had gone over to the enemy's camp, it made dispositions for a retreat, camp, it made dispositions for a retreat, which was effected without other loss than which was enected without other loss than that of the artillery of too heavy a calibre to be removed. By these means the royalists saw themselves masters of the bridge, and passed with a rich cenvoy, which, however, did not arrive in fact at Vera Cruz.

zava and Cordova, and they are reduced to | that he was willing to refer the dispute to their narrow entrenchments. After having overrun the whole province, and defeated all those who opposed him, he opened the pri-sons and set at liberty those who groaned in

Col. Gomes has cut to pieces 1500 men who were assembled around Puebla, after having defeated a division of 1000, which he met on the read from Mexico to Tesmalucan; and has since taken by surprise the latter, a place of great importance; not one escaped of the garrison, from the commander to the private.

Marshal Osorno attacked and took the town of Apan. A division of 1000 men, which marched from Mexico against him; was obliged to retreat by forced marches on pieces another division of 700 men. Col. Teran beat 600 royalists at Topexi de la Se-das. Lieutenant colonel Guerero engaged in action at Disteca, (province of Oxaca) in which he defeated in an instant, more than 1000 men by the sword and lance alone.

The provinces are now occupied in the constitutional election of deputies to form the congress, which was before only provisional. This measure will put an end entire-ly to the difference which tended to disturb the peace and union of the patriots. It will give to the legislative body that character

NEW-YORK, JUNE 20. LATEST FROM ALGIERS.

Last evening arrived at this port the U. States corvette John Adams, Capt. Trench-

ard, from Algiers. The John Adams sailed from Algiers on the 17th of May, in company with the United States squadron under the command

Commodore Decatur, and seized by the Spaniards, was one of the causes; and that the Dey was about to send out his fleet to cruise against the Americans in violation of

cruise against the Americans in violation of the late treaty of peace. Commodore Shaw, apprised of the hostile intentions of the Dey, proceeded with the whole squadron in the Mediterranean to the port of Algiers; and being well provided with fire ships, &c. threatened immediate de-struction to his majesty's fleet, as well as his capital. Mr. Shaler, the American consul, had previously repaired on board our fleet. This sudden and unexpected appearance of the squadron caused great confusion and fear; the Dey, with his household, fled to one of the forts, and when the work of de-

one of the forts, and when the work of destruction was about to commence, he sent out a flag of truce to Commodore Shaw, with assurances that he would adhere to the late treaty, and invited Mr. Shaler to return and resume his functions, which was agreed to for the present.

The American Consul at Gibraltar had given public notice that American vessels might again pass up and down the Mediter-ranean without danger of molestation by the Mr. Murray, who came passenger in her, has despatches from Commodore Shaw, con-

taining the particulars of the above affair with the Dey.

BALTIMORE, JUNE 24. Letters from off Algiers, up to the 15th of May, have been received in this city, and at New-York. We have been favored with a perusal of some of them. They state the particulars of the late difficulties with Al-giers. The brig captured by Commodore DECATUR, and seized by the Spaniards, was alledged by the Dey to be the cause of his discontent and hostility. It appears that Spain gave up the brig to the Dey, not in compliance with the demand of the Ameri-cans, but as the price for the ransom of the officers and men of the Spanish ship Ferdi-nand VII, who had been taken as prisoners by the Algerines. The Dey demanded of our consul a settlement for the brig, and re-turned the treaty to him until the business of that vessel should be adjusted. Mr. Shaler, in consequence, left Algiers, and repaired on board our squadron. Commodore Shaw, immediately, on the 1st of May, commenced preparations to bring the Dey to his senses. Every boat in the squadron was got ready for the bold and hazardous enterprize of running into the harbor, to mount and scale particulars of the late difficulties with Albut enable a nation, when the chainlines of its rights and averge its wrongs with great advantage. Though the constitution of the United States has given to the general government the principal authority of making these pre-parations, yet we also have a duty to per-form: we are bound to improve the state and condition of the militia, which our con-stitution considers, when "well regulated," as our most "proper, natural and sure Col. Posos besieges the garrisons of Ori- | should ever be proud of their friendship; and

our government. The Dutch squadron, which was to have joined Lord Exmouth, had hid itself in some bye-place or nook. The British admiral had disgraced his flag

by going in a style of great pomp and brava-do to Algiers, and making a stern demand for the release of all christian slaves, without effecting any thing but the ransom of 500 Sardinians and Nespolitians, for whom he shamefully and pusillanimously paid 500 and 1000 dollars each? He then sailed for Tunis, where, we already know, he made a treaty. The Americans are more respected and dreaded by the pirates along the shores of the Mediterranean than any other nation ; and our flag continues to strike terror into' their hearts.- [Patriot.

FURTHER FROM THE MEDITER. RANEAN.

Extract of a letter from an Officer on board the Mediterranean Squadron. Frigate United States, Bay of Algiers,

April 16th, 1816. "The sailing of the John Adams for the United States, affords me an opportunity of sending you this. We broke up our winter quarters at Port Mahon, and anchored here with the fleet on the 5th instant, consisting of the Java, Constellation, Erie and John Adams; the sloop of war Ontario is at present in Marseilles. A few days previous to our departure from Mahon, an English squadron rendezvoused in that harbour; they remained a couple of days, and went off-and on our arrival here, we found them anchored in order of battle, abreast the batteries This fleet consisted of six line of battle ships, two frigates, three sloops of war, a bomb ship, and the necessary number of transports. Lord Exmouth, (formerly Admiral Pellew) had his flag in the Boyne, the only three tricts, upon the same principle as recom-mended for representatives to congress, the people of each district choosing one elector. Congress, at their last session, ordered a direct tax to be assessed the present year upon the people of this state, equal to half the amount of the last assessment, which ia, probably, the last tax of the kind that will be levied for many years. By information which I have recently received from the

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