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 sweet 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, then wash out all the buttermilk with brine that has been purified with schalding and skimming; 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, to well to stir it from the bottom every day, to let in the air, whish 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

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 valuable properties:—I Saving turnips from the fly, 2 Preserving wheat from the yellows, 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

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 Treasury 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 is

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

Look to this.

THE subscriber will sell at private contract, a quantity of household furniture, all good and new, Mahogany, Walnut and Cherry. Persons wishing to purchase good furniture, 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 Frederick county, distant 8 miles from Charles Town, 4 from Berryville, and 4 from Snicker's Ferry. The above machines are in complete order, being furnished with a set of new cards of a superior quality, made for the purpose of carding Merino wool. These machines will, with the attention which shall be paid to them, insure as good work to customers 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.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered for sale, to the highest idder, 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 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.

JOHN SPANGLER, Jailer. Charlestown, June 12.

W. & J. LANE,

Have just received a very general assort-

ment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Virginia, or specie, in payment of the Public Revenue—all persons concerned are requested to be prepared with the above money, as no other can be received by us.

WILLIAM LITTLE, brick and Mull Muslims, Dimities, Double brick and Mull Muslims, Dimities and Mull Muslims, Dim 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 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 arrangements may be made for settlement.

ELIZ. SMALLWOOD, Adm'trix.

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 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,

. 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

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

	DONESTIC MATERIALS.		Rogrs.		FOREIGN MATERIALS.	
	Stills.	Boilers.	Stills.	Boilers.	Stills.	Boilers.
l week,	41/2	9,	21	4 1/2	2-1	7.1
2 weeks,	9	18	41/2	9		
1 month,	18	36	9	18	23	4-6
2 months,	36	72	18	36	46	92
3 months,	51	108	27.	54	68	136
4 months,	72	144	36	72	90	180
5 months,	90	180	45	90		
6 months,	108	216	54	108	135	270
8 months,					180	360
l year,	216	432	108	216	270	540

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 are—that 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 licensed that are used on heating situation for use; that a negative lies against 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 liquer, 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

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

WILLIAM DAVISON, Collector.

Winchester, May 29, 1816.

Wool Carding Machine.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his former customers and the public generally, 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 pantalons of Virginia cloth, a brown cloth great coat about half worn, old wool hat, and old be in operation about the 25th of this month. 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 supplied with cards of the first quality, and will, with the attention which they will 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 variety of

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING IN TAKE			
ARTI	CLES:		
Irish Linens	Marseilles Vesti		
Sheetings	Calicoes		
Mul Mul Muslins	India Muslins		
Cambries	Shirting Cambri		
Jaconett	Silk Shawls		
Coloured	Kid Gloves		
Ginghams	Bonnetts		
Dimities ·	Fancy Ribbons,		
	il assortment of		

Saddlery and Hardware, China, Glass, Queens and Tin Ware.

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.

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 printed or written in them) will not fail to return the same immediately to him, or in his absence to Mr. R. Williams.

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

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

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

THEY HAVE

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

Indfa 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 Handker-

chiefs, richly figured and plain Love Handkerchiefs Italian and Canton Crapes of various co-

Laventines, Satins, and Double Florences, 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 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. &c.

Apprentices Indentures FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. Digitized by Harpers Ferry National Historical Park under grant from Harpers Ferry Historical Assoc.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

secretary of the treasury of the U. States,

it appears, that it is now too late for the

legislature to assume that tax, so as to enti-

munity than the present practice.

induce men to seek office from sordid mo-

tives, it has a direct tendency to extinguish

the propriety of reducing the salaries of the

supreme court, and the treasurer.

Vol. IX.]

WEDNESDAY, July 3, 1816.

No. 430.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY legislature to assume that tax, is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid the the state to any deduction. at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiraton of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent.

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 Plumer to the legislature of New-Hampshire,

The brilliant achievements of our fellowcitizens, both by sea and land, have nobly sustained and increased our former reputati on for enterprise and valor; and by the signal proofs which we gave of a firm and reso-lute determination to defend, at all hazards, our violated rights, we have, with the blessing of Heaven, raised our public character in the estimation of other nations, and obtained 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 Africa have exacted from all civilized nations, tredieg in the Mediterranean has been such many the present marking the present marking. ca have exacted from all civilized nations, trading in the Mediterranean, has been successfully resisted by the U. States and the people of this country, long distinguished for their peaceful habits, have set an example in war which the nations of Europe cannot fail to admire, and which, I hope, they will eventually imitate. But though our disposition, habits and interest, render us pacitic, yet the amisble spirit of peace, accompanie. will eventually imitate. But though our disposition, habits and interest, render us pacific, yet the amiable spirit of peace, accompanied by a course of impartial justice, is not, of itself, sufficient to insure a permanent etate of public tranquility, against the encroachments and rapacity of other nations. It is, therefore, our duty, in time of peace, to make the necessary preparations for war.

These preparations have not only a patural 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 the discharge of its duties.

equally require that the salaries of their public officers should be moderate, not exceeding an adequate compensation for the actual services they perform. We have few, if any officers, that require the officer to devote all his time to the discharge of its duties.

its rights and avenge its wrongs with great advantage.

Though the constitution of the United States has given to the general government the principal authority of making these preparations, yet we also have a duty to per-form: we are bound to improve the state six dollars sixty-seven cents per annum, but as of defence." To render the militia ! ed so high as to excite a spirit of avarice, and efficient, it is absolutely necessary that they 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 recurrence of this evil.

The progress that we have made in useful the progress within the last four years has a direct tendency to extinguish public spirit, and to destroy the laudable ambition of holding office for the noble purpose of promoting the public good. It tends to multiply the number of office-seekers, increase in intrigue and corruption, produce extravagance and luxury in the officers; and their influence insensibly leads others to imitation of holding office for the noble purpose of promoting the public good. It tends to multiply the number of office-seekers, increase in intrigue and corruption, produce extravagance and luxury in the officers; and the public good. It tends to multiply the number of office-seekers, increase in intrigue and corruption, produce extravagance and luxury in the officers; and the public good.

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 considerable number in this state; and no class of citizens have, perhaps, suffered so much by the return of peace as those engaged in manufactures. Though it is the peculiar province 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 establish
can long subsist upon its original founda-tion, but by a frequent recurrence to the principles on which it was first instituted. I, therefore, recommend to your consideration,

Teran beat 600 royalists at Topexi de la Sements 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

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-food days preceding the fire 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 constitution of the United States gives to the legislature 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, 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 is, probably, the last tax of the kind that will be levied for many years. By information which I have recently received from the

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-

institution. Many of our judicial precedents are drawn from Britain, whose laws are variant from the spirit of our institutions. It was in vain that the republican govern-ment by many petitions addressed to the vi-cercy Callejas, reclaimed the observance of the laws of war; in vain did it seek to em-ploy the influence of the called of the me-Her government is monarchical, and intrusts 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 verdict, if received by the court, decides the dict, if received by the court, decides the dict, if received by the court, decides the cause; but here, in one cause, there may be a verdict at the common pleas, a second verdict at the superior court on the appeal, a third on review, and, if the judges think necessary, a fourth on a new trial. A law explicitly defining the only causes for which judges should set aside verdicts, would be an improvement in our system of incidence. 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

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

The arms of the republic shine every where. Much blood has been shed at Puen-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 necessary, and economy an essential virtue to where. Much blood has been shed at Puente-del Roy. The royalists collected 5000 men to attack that position occupied by the patriots; twice they attacked and twice were their assaults repulsed with great loss; not being able to succeed by open force, they had recourse to intrigue and seduction. Joseph Maria Lascano, the lieutenant commanding the force which defended the bridge, sold himself to general Miyares for 8,000 dollars. The garrison was incorruntible: dollars. The garrison was incorruptible; but seeing itself abandoned by its perfidious leader, who had gone over to the enemy's camp, it made dispositions for a retreat, which was effected 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 convoy, which, however, did not arrive in fact at Vera Cruz.

Many skirmishes have taken place since, in which the royalists were completely de-feated—General Victoria has lately beaten them in the neighborhood of Vera Cruz. Capt. Francisco de Paulo intercepted a convoy which was on its way from Albarado to

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 prisons 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 road 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 comman-

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 onal. This measure will put an end entirely 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 destruction 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 deone 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 Mediterranean without danger of molestation by the

Mr. Murray, who came passenger in her, has despatches from Commodoré Shaw, containing the particulars of the above affair

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 Alparticulars of the late difficulties with Algiers. The brig captured by Commodore Decature, 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 Americans, but as the price for the ransom of the officers and men of the Spanish ship Ferdinand VII, who had been taken as prisoners by the Algerines. The Dey demanded of our consult a settlement for the brig, and reby the Algerines. The Dey demanded of our consul a settlement for the brig, and returned 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 running into the harbor, to mount and scale the formidable batteries, and to burn the Al-gerine fleet in the Mole, consisting of 4 frigates and numerous smaller vessels. The form: we are bound to improve the state and condition of the militia, which our considers, when "well regulated," as our most "proper, natural and sure when the salaries in a republic are raised when the salaries in a republic are raised at these preparations, immediately despended at these Col. Posos besieges the garrisons of Ori- | should ever be proud of their friendship; and

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.

April 16th, 1816.

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

"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 Fort Mahon, and anchored here with the fleet on the 5th instant, consisting of the Java, Constellation, Eric 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 cellected on this subject from our consul, and I their friendship. from the other consuls residing in this place,

and five hundred dollars for the latter. A government be known." peace between these countries and Algiers is to be a consequence. The money was paid for those who have been taken away, and as the necessary sums for the ransom of those remaining shall be tendered, they will be liberated also. You are not to understand that the English bear this expense, on the contrary, it is borne by the respective governments to which those slaves belong.— The English are only agents in the affair, though I doubt not the circumstance will be trumpeted to the world under the head of British magnanimity. A single boat, making them a similar offer, would have met with the like success. I was present at an audience of the Dey, in company with com-modore Shaw, and our consul (Mr. Shaler.) The ratified treaty which came out in the Java, was on this occasion, presented to him. He affected not to understand why another treaty, as he termed it, should be offered him. This being explained, he re- France. quired that the two treaties should be compared, and being assured that they were word for word the same, he intimated, notwithstanding, that several of the articles had. undergone some change, that neither him-self nor his council could understand them; that presents had been promised him which he had never received, that the brig and her crew had not been restored according to treaty stipulation (alluding to the brig taken last summer and carried into Carthagena, where the Spaniards detained her under the plea that she was captured within their jurisdic-tion) and concluded by observing that we were unworthy of his confidence. With this understanding we parted. The next day Mr. Shaler required another audience of him and was refused; he had, however, an interview with the prime minister, whose conduct and language were the most insulting, and the treaty was returned. Under these ircumstances it was thought most advisable for him to withdraw from the shore; and he took up his residence on board this ship .-After four days negociation under the protection of a white flag, the dispute was arranged so far, that the Dey re-acknowledged the treaty, and promised to wait instructions from the president in relation to the points in dispute. If the government give him a brig of war of the same class, and pay him forty or fifty thousand dollars for her crew, the present treaty may continue for some time. This is the opinion of our consul. We consider our present relations with this regency to be nothing more than a The Spaniards thought proper, a couple

of weeks ago, to return the brig and crew in from their sovereign, and they have impressed on the mind of the Dey that it does not et feroces? Quelles terres assez deserts les lessen his claim on the United States, nor cacheront? They are se embrace this point. Our friends the English, who have just left here, have been putting a great as in France and the rest of Europe. interfere with the articles of the treaty which ther ships nor money." This expression was made use of by the prime minister to Mr. Shaler. We shall sail from hence in a day or two for Barcelona, thence to Marseilles, and so on along the coast of France and Italy .- [Nat. Intel.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the American frigate Constellation, dated Bay of Algiers, May 14.

"I wrote you last from Mahon: at present we are at anchor in the Bay of Algiers, where we arrived the 2d inst. and come to among a squadron of 17 sail of British ships, under the command of admiral Pelew [lord Exmouth,] who, it is much to be regretted, on the score of humanity, did not succeed in to death (in a moral sense) Napoleon Bonahis demand for all christian prisoners, but on the contrary, received only 1000, for

ment. I think we could have done better altogether artificial. with our little squadron; however, as the The Count d'Artois is accused by the old maxim says 'what is one man's loss is Duke of Richlieu, to have wished to have another's gain,' for it will only make our dethroned his brother in order to take his bright stars shine with more brilliant lustre place. All this family are at dagger's point. in the eyes of the world-and I can assure You recollect the picture of the damned, reyou, those stripes, which have waved victoriously, still continue to strike terror into the hearts of our savage enemy.

At the departure of the British fleet, the dey without alledging any cause, began to The people breathe nothing but vengeance. prudent for our consul to come immediately on board with his family and effects.

drubbing. Every boat in the squadron was ordered to be ready for immediate service, and put in the best possible condition for a bold though necessary enterprize; which was, to mount and scale those immense and terrible batteries, and to burn and destroy their fleet, which consisted of 4 frigates, with numerous sloops, corvettes and gun Tuesday last by hail; not less than 1000 boats. The evening of our expedition arrived-all anxious for the moment which stroyed: In the vicinity of Swinefordstown,

second one accepted; in consequence of was surprised in the midst of my reverie, by which 320 liberated slaves have actually been | the information that the dey, discovering received on board the different transports, our intentions, had sent off a flag of truce. and the fleet got under way yesterday morning. They are bound to Tunis, having the trary to his wishes to make war with the same object in view there. I have further | Americans, but that he ever was proud of |

"We have since understood that his reathe following information-that the English | son, for acting in such a hostile manner, rehave negotiated for the ransoni of the Nea- lated to the capture of the brig Noba, the politans and Sardinians only; they amount to 1200 and odd; they have agreed to pay one thousand dollars a head for the former,

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

We lay before our readers the following gence, whatever, which can be relied on, and it is only from private letters that we can judge of the state of affairs in France and in Europe.—Nat. Adv.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS.

Paris, May 10-11. WAR soon between England. [God knows who are her allies] on one side, and ington the command of their joint armies in | probable they will carry their point."

The English will be driven from the Continent. Prussia will take Hanover, and the whole of the territory and navigation of the Ems, of which England swindled her in the time of her distress.

To support their pretensions in Germany, the English cannot but evacuate France, and they must make haste; one event—and they will be but a breakfast for Frenchmen.

The Orange party in France and Germany is no longer a mystery. It is supposed England will send the duke of Orleans to France, who was very popular last year. If he came from any where else, he might neutralise the Orange party, if you can call that a party which is composed of all the republicans, all the constitutionalists and all the Bonapartists-in a word, of all France (ex- fall of the river, has checked the evil, and cepting the old nobles, valets and priests,) France perceives that the house of Orange, at this day, offers her the only means of ridding itself of its present tyrants, and restoring any thing like vigor of health.

If this great and glorious change takes place, it will immortalise the emperor of Russia. His sister, the princess Royal of the Netherlands, is both able and amiable. She has inherited the mind of a Cathe, rine, and is a great man in the frame of a woman. Her husband, a brave aud skilful general, fought against the French, for a preciates the two nations, and may be the means of restoring France to honor and li-

Now that Louis the great [a present que le gros cochon] and his amiable family, see they are to be abandoned by the English, dispute. She was given to them as a present they are quite active in making money.

The tygress of Angouleme is mad!! She General Carnot, and the other distinguished men who had been in Russia, were expected at Brussels by the beginning of May-marshal Soult, Gens. Vandamme, Merlin, &c. Monsieur Merlin, M. Seyes, and other eminent characters, are treated

there with distinction; and as these things are now understood in France, the families of the refugees are crowded with visitors in spite of police officers or the struggles of an

The head quarters of the Austrian army are in the neighborhood of Grenoble. In all that province, in Lyonais, in Burgundy, the national flag is flying and the Austrians

parte. At present all Europe think only to disembarrass themselves of them. The which he pays from 500 to \$1000 per head.

This, in our opinion, is a pitiful arrange—lation—it is intrinsical. That of England is

proaching each other with their crimes !!!

HAVRE, May 12, (Morning.) I have this instant arrived from Paris. All is consternation among the royalists. The tribunals of blood dare no longer to assemble. There has been within three "Com. Shaw considering it the best plan to keep thes barbarians in awe, instantly are afraid to try them in their halls. We are on the eve of a great explosion—our separation will not be as long as we expected

New Berlin, (Penn.) June 8.

HAIL STORM. Much damage was done in this county or acres of wheat and rye have been totally dewas again to encircle the brow of Columbia with another wreath of laurels—but while below, reflecting on my beloved home, I which measured 3 inches in diameter.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness. That, to secure these Rights, Governments

are instituted among Men, deriving their

ment becomes destructive of these ends, it is

the Right of the People to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new Government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their

safety and happiness.

Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that Go-

evils are sufferable, than to right themselves

He has refused his assent to Laws the

He has forbidden his Governors to pass

Laws of immediate and pressing importance,

unless suspended in their operation till his

assent should be obtained: And, when so

suspended, he has utterly neglected to at-

He has refused to pass other Laws, for

the accommodation of large Districts of People,

unless those People would relinquish the Right of Representation in the Legislature; a Right inestimable to them, and formida-

He has called together Legislative Bodies, at places unusual, uncomfortable, and dis-

tant from the depository of their public Records; for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses

repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the Rights of the

He has refused, for a long time after such

dissolutions, to cause others to be elected:

whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable

of annihilation, have returned to the People

at large, for their exercise; the State re-

maining, in the mean time, exposed to all

the dangers of invasion from without, and

He has endeavored to prevent the popula-

tion of these States; for that purpose, ob-structing the Laws for Naturalization of F-

reigners; refusing to pass others, to encourage their migration hither; and raising the

conditions of new appropriations of lands,
... He has obstructed the administration of

ustice, by refusing his assent to Laws, for

establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their Offices, and

the amount and payment of their Salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new Offices

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies, without the consent of

He has effected to render the Military in-

dependent of, and superior to, the Civil

He has combined with others, to subject

us to a jurisdiction, foreign to our Constitu-tion, and unacknowledged by our Laws;

For protecting them, by a mock trial,

For cuting off our trade with all parts of

For imposing Taxes on us, without our

For depriving us, in many cases, of the

For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offences;

For abolishing the free system of English

Laws in a neighboring Province, establish-

ing therein an arbitrary Government, and

enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for in-

troducing the same absolute rule into these

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most variable Laws, and altering, fun-

damentally, the Forms of our Govern-

ments; For suspending our own Legisla-tures, and declaring themselves invested

with power to legislate for us, in all cases

He has abdicated Government here, by

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our

coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the

He is, at this time, transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries, to complete the works of Death, Desolation, and Tyran-

declaring us out of his Protection, and

benefits of Trial by Jury;

waging war against us.

Lives of our People

the world;

Colonies :

giving his assent to their Acts of pretended

most wholesome, and necessary for the Pub-

lic Good.

ble to Tyrants only.

convulsions within.

BALTIMORE, JUNE 27. Captain WATKINS arrived at this port just powers from the consent of the Govern-from Port-au-Prince, has handed us the fol-ed; that, whenever any Form of Governlowing, which was received there just before his departure:

"Port au-Prince, June 6, 1816. Copy of a letter from Mr. Francis Sage, at Jacquemel, to Mr. Scribner, a merchant at this place.

"I arrived here last evening, and according to promise hasten to give you the news | vernments long established, should not be of the Carthagenian expedition, as received | changed for light and transient causes; and, by a vessel from Curracoa, that came into accordingly, all experience hath shown that port yesterday. The fleet, it appears, pro-ceeded to the island of Margaretta, which evils are sufferable, than to right themselves they took with but little trouble, where by abolishing the Forms to which they are extracts of letters from France, and which | they hung and shot 7 or 8 hundred Royalist | accustomed. But, when a long train of a have been politely handed us. A Paris —here they took 13 vessels of war, and buses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the king's gout, and the royal princess of ment they went to Cumana, which, together them under absolute Despotism; it is their Angouleme's virtues. It gives no intelli- with six or eight other towns on the Main, Right, it is their Duty, to throw off such is in their possession; and the last news states, that they were marching triumphant-ly towards Carraccas, which no doubt is in patient sufferance of these Colonies; and their hands before this time. The Royalists | such is now the necessity which constrains General Monillo has made several at them to alter their former system, of governtempts to penetrate to Santa Fee, but has ment. The history of the present King of been often defeated; he is now cooped up in | Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries Carthagena, from which he cannot stir and usurpations, all having in direct object without the greatest hazard. In short, the the establishment of an absolute Tyranny Russia, Prussia and the Netherlands, on the | Patriots seem to get the better of the Roya- over these States. To prove this, let facts other. The allies have taken from Wel- lists in all parts, and it appears to me very be submitted to a candid World:

LATEST FROM NEW-ORLEANS. Extract of a letter dated New-Orleans,

Since our last, per the Orleans, nothing materially interesting has occurred in relation to the crevasse or irruption of the river. The measures of the governor and city corporation proved inadequate to the object, and it has been permitted to flow uninterrupted; and at one time it threatened a wide spread ruin to the whole city. But Divine

a very unexpected and extraordinary early promises an early termination of our calamity. The water has already reduced considerably, and it is hoped, in a few days more the city will be free from it; it will however take some time for the surrounding country to be perfectly drained.

With the subsiding of the river we are happily favoured with plentiful rains, which tend to wash away the places that have been inundated, a circumstance which we consider favorable to the health of the city, notwithstanding great emigrations are taking place; and it is supposed that few persons who are while, with Wellington; he, however, ap- able to move, will remain here after the end of the present month.

THE REPOSITORY.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3.

Another Revolutionary Patriot-gone! It will be seen by the following extract of letter from a gentleman in the Creek a- and sent hither swarms of Officers, to hargency, dated June 10, 1816, to another in rass our People, and eat out their substance. Washington, that the venerable HAWKINS, agent for Indian affairs, is no more! The writer says, "It is with sincere sorrow I announce to you the death of our inestimable friend colonel BENJAMIN HAWKINS-he breathed his last on the evening of the 6th | Power. inst. at 8 o'clock. I was called to visit him, but any efforts were entirely ineffectual. remained with him until he expired.

"The complacency and fortitude with which he met his approaching end, display- Legislation : ed a conscientious conviction of the purity | For quartering large bodies of armed of his past conduct, both as a citizen, a pub- Troops among us; lic servant, and a minister of humanity. In losing him, his country will lose a faithful from punishment for any Murders which and indefatigable servant, whose services they should commit on the Inhabitants of are too notorious to be repeated. But, sir, these States; it is humanity, more than all, that will long and severely, mourn his loss; she will find in few such a feeling, and such a faithful agent. If the present generation will not, posterity will do ample justice to the man who has consecrated a long life to the melioration of the condition of his unfortunate fellow beings." Nat. Intel.

Declaration of Independence.

As to-morrow will be the Anniversary of American Independence, a day dear to the heart of every American patriot, and having no interesting news, we think that nothing could be more acceptable to our readers than the following

A DECLARATION.

By the Representatives of the U. States, in Congress assembled, July 4, 1776.

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the Powers of the Earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them; a decent respect to the opinions of Mankind requires, that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

ny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized Nation. We hold these Truths to be self-evident; That all Men are created equal; that they are endowed, by their Creator, with certain. unalienable Rights; that among these are He has constrained our Fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms

against their Country, to become the Executioners of their Friends and Brethern, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic Insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merceless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare is, an undistinguished Destruction of all Ages, Sexes, and Conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions, we have petitioned for Redress, in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince whose character is thus marked, by every act which may define a Tyrant, is untit to be the Ruler of a free People.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British Brethern. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts made, by their Legislature, to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reof our common kindred, to disavow these and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them as we hold the rest of Mankind; Enemies in War; in Peace, Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World, for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name and by the Authority of the Good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and, of right, ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown; that all political con-nexion, between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent States, they have full power to levy War, onclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And, for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our For unes, and our sacred Honor.

JOHN HANCOCK, President. CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

SNOW IN JUNE, 18 INCHES DEEP Extract of a letter dated Watterbury, Vt June 9, to a gentleman in Windsor.

"During the 6th inst. the snow fell rapidly n all the towns about here, but melted as fell .- Much snow fell on Friday night and on Saturday in the forenoon in many places; in Williamstown it was twelve and n Cabot, eighteen inches deep! The ground at Montpelier was generally covered during the whole of yesterday, and the mountains, as far as we can see, are yet completely

"I can find no person who has ever before seen snow on the earth in June. This part of the country I assure you presents a most dreary aspect; great coats and mittens are most as generally worn as in January; and fire is indispensable."

Extract of a letter from an officer of the U. States navy, dated New-Orleans, May 5.

"The captured schr. Comet, commanded by capt. Mitchell, recently arrived here, in about 53 tons burthen, and is one of the swiftest sailing vessels of her size, I ever saw. She had on board, when taken, one long 12 pounder, 168 years old, and five other guns, from 3 to 6 pounders, all of brass. The prize is supposed to be worth from 50 to 60,000 dollars. One small basket is said to contain 10,000 dollars in jewelry. The cabin of the Comet contained a great quantity of beautiful china ware, and the wardrobe of the captain is very elegant. He and his crew are closely confined in prison, and will soon, on a charge brought against them, be tried for piracy. From the est information, Mitchell's papers appear to be forged."

CHARLESTON, JUNE 18. Specie-79,000 dolls. were lately brought into this port, from Nassau; and on Sunday last, an arrival from the same place, brought 40,000 dollars more.

Wool Carding Machine.

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

JOHN HOGELAND. June 19.

LIST OF LETTERS In the Post Office, Charles Town, Va. on the

30th June, 1816. Isaac Astworth, Benjamin Allen, Jun.

Alexander, Benjamin Beeler, Charles M. Butler, Hannah Brown, William Blackburn, James Burr, George Butcher, Isaac Buyers, John Buckmaster, 2; Fanny C.

Commandant 55th Regiment, Juliet Collins, 3; Thomas Cockrell, 2; William P. Craghill, Shepherd Church, Mary Crayton, Michael Clark, Samuel J. Cramer, Jesse

Dailey, Benj. Davenport, James Doors, House in Winchester, on the 5th day of

Susan Eversole.

Robert Fulton, James Furguson, Benj.

John Griggs, Thomas H. Grady. Ann Grubb, Thomas Griggs, Mr. Griffith, John Griffee, Elizabeth Grantham, William Grove, Daniel Griffith.

Arthur Harris, 2; George Holmes, John Hinkle, Thomas Hammond, James Hyat, Daniel Haines, Jeremiah Hanes, George Haines, Nancy Hoke, Fanny C, Hite, Samuel Honnold, Agnes Huston, Charles Helmbold, George Hagely, Maria Heath, Andrew Hyat, Samuel Hinkle.

Henry Isler.

Judith Jefferson, Stephen Jonson, Henry Jonoes.

Sire Merchant Kroning.

Robert C. Lee, 4; John Lock, Harriet Loundes, Mr. Lewright, George Lay, William Lee, James Lock, Frederick Louder.

John Marshall, Joseph M'Cartney, 3; Thomas Melvin, D. Murphy, Nancy Mer-cer, James M'Curdy, Jesse Marmaduke, William M' Kinley, Elenor Miller, Mahlon Melon, Hirome M'Carty, Agustus Moore, Bennett Morrell, Nelly Miller, Daniel Musselman, Argyle Magill, Henry Miller.

Thomas Newton, Caleb Needham, Elizaeth Nichlison.

Humphrey Oglevie, David Oglevie, 2;

William Painter, Jacob Painter, Robert Prett or Jacob Warts, Vernon Price. Harriet Riley, Th. Robinson, Andrew Russel, Isaac Rogers, Geo. Reynolds, W. Riley.

Benjamin Stibbins, Alex'r Straith, Gen. Smallwood, Susan Sweany, James Somervaile, William Z. Sinclair, S; Elizabeth Staly, Smith Slaughter, 2; John Steward, Robert Slemmons, Rebecca Swayne, Wm. Stanhope, Nancy Spangler, Captain Strother, Phillipia Strider, Hugh Sidwell, Benamin Sansbury.

Hannah Tucker, Henry Tenar.

James Verdier, Ann Vestal, Wm. Vestal. James Wilson, 2; Robert Wilson, Jacob Wants, Robert Waters, Samuel Williams, as fixed agreeably to the preceding assess-J. Wood, Benj. Wilson, Mathew Whiting, Robert S. Wilson, Robert Washington, Beverly Whiting, John Wallis, Francis Whiting, Samuel Washington, Richard Williams, Elizabeth Willis.

Robert L. Young, Mr. Young. Jacob Zombro HUMPHREY KEYES, P. M.

Forty Dollars Reward. RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living Jefferson County, Va. on the 27th of last

NEGRO JOHN,

about 40 years of age, of a dark-complexion, and has rather a sullen countenance, has a sear on the hinder part of his head, occasioned by a burn or scald, and a knot or wen on one of his hands, but not recollected which—had on when he went away, homemade clothes, but may have changed them since. Twenty Dollars will be given if he is taken within the county and brought to me, or 40 Dollars if taken without the county & lodged in any jail so I can get him again.

JOHN BRISCOE, Sen'r.

Pied Mont, July 3.

ESTRAY.

CAME to my farm about the 1st of May, a small Iron Gray MARE, about 3 years old, and shod before.-The owner is requested to come and prove property, and take her away. S. SLAUGHTER.

NOTICE.

THE Collector of the Revenue will attend at Fulton's tavern, in Charlestown, on Wednesday the tenth day of July next, for the Isaac Astworth, Benjamin Allen, Jun.

John Agar, Hezekiah Allison.

John Briscoe, 2; John Brown, Samuel
Berry, Nancy Buckmaster, Thomas N.
Bell, J. Brashaw, Mary Blue, Lydia Alexander, Benjamin Bevler, Charles M.

John Briscoe, 2; Charles M.

Hesuay the tenth day of July hext, for the purpose of receiving distillers returns. As the duty on distilled spirits will expire on the 30th day of June, it is absolutely necessary that returns of all spirits distilled between the first day of April and the first day of July hext, for the abode of such person, agreeably to my best information, except in the case of persons not residing in this Collection District.

In the statement furnished by individuals, it will be necessary to specify with precision

fore the 10th day of July. Wm. DAVISON, Col. Rev.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I will attend in person or by deputy, at the Court House in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va. on the 29th day of July next; at James' tavern in Shepherd's

son whose tax may be affected thereby.

These changes extend to Assessable property omitted to be assessed at the preceding assessment, property that has ceased to be exempted from assessment, such as property belonging to the U. States, or a state, or otherwise exempted, which on its transfer becomes assessable. All such property is now to be assessed. But no alteration is to be made in the previous valuation of any real estate in

cording to which an abatement in the enumerations and valuations of the persons transferring them will be made, and a correspondent increase in the enumerations and the valuations of the person to whom the transfer may be made.

. Changes of residents and non-residents These changes will merely require a transfer from the lists of residents, to that of non-residents, or vice versa, as the case may be, of the property in the ownership or agency of which such a change has oc-

. The burning or destruction of houses or other fixed improvements, of Real Estate, for which an abatement equal to the injury arising from these causes is to be made. . The exemption of property that has ceased to be assessable for which also an abatement equal to its value is to be made.

5. Slaves that have been born, or have died, or have runaway or have otherwise become useless since the preceding assessment. In these cases changes in the pre-ceding valuations are only to be made, where the tax chargeable to any person for Slaves would be diminished by the valuation on the 1st day of June of all those [excepting such as have been obtained by en owned by such person, & the reduction in the valuation in such event is to be equal to the difference between the valuation of those owned at the preceding assessment and the existing value of those owned the 1st of June, 1816, and an abatement equal to such reduction to be made.

The whole of these changes are to be

relative to the 1st day of June, and in all of them the rates of the valuations made under the act of January 9th, 1815, are, as near as may be, to be maintained, excepting in two cases,—one where a partial alienation of real estate shall occur, in which case, as the tax ment, is to be apportioned among the several parts, according to their respective values on the 1st of June, the proportional value according to the preceding valuation, at that time of the part alienated, and of the remainder of the property should be stated; the other respecting Blaves other than such as are transferred within the same collection district) which are to be valued according to their existing value, and slaves that have been born, or have died, or have runaway, or have otherwise become useless since the preceding assessment, in which case the course above stated is to be pursued.

Any person becoming the owner of a Slave by transfer to him, from a collection district, other than that in which he resides, is required, under the penalty of 10 dollars, to render as aforesaid a statement specifying the age and sex of such slave; who is to be valued according to his or her existing va-

In all cases in which such information of a change in the assessable property of any person, according to the preceding assessment, shall not be so received, such person and property will continue liable to the whole tax chargeable thereon agreeably to that as-

Notice is further hereby given, THAT I will attend in person or by deputy, at the Court House Charlestown, on Monday 12th August next; at the Court-House Martinsburg, on the 14th of August next; at the Court-House Winchester, on the 14th of August next; (for the purpose of receiving any appeals that may be made in writing, as to the revised enumerations, and vaiations made in virtue of such changes, which will be open to the inspection of any

person who may apply to inspect the same, and a statement of which will be previously made and delivered to each person affected thereby, or be put in the Mail, addressed to him or her and directed to the Post Office

it will be necessary to specify with precision the property of an individual as it existed at the time of the preceding assessment,—the assessable property omitted then to be assessed, and its value, the transfers of real estate and slaves (stating the names and residence of the persons to whom transferred.) and their value,-the changes of residence, and non-residents with their names and residence and the value of the property, the rantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties to the circumstances of our love and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties to the circumstances of our love and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties to the circumstances of our love and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties to the circumstances of our love and settlement in Snepherd's love and settlement in Snepherd's love and the circumstances of our love and settlement in Snepherd's love and settlement in Snephe ground on which the exemption is claimed Usurpations; which would inevitably hurt our connexions and correspondence. They, have been deaf to the voice of Justice and the state laws by which it is permanent-August next; for the purpose of receiving useless since the preceding assessment the any information that may be furnished as to statement must give a list of all the slaves the changes which may have taken place in with their sex and ages (excepting those obthe assessable property of individuals since tained by transfer) owned by the individual, the last assessment made under the act of January 9th, 1815, and previous to the 1st of June 1816, which value must be less than June, 1816, which information must be giv- that of the valuation of his slaves at the preen in writing under the signature of the per- | ceding assessment to entitle him to an abatement. In all these cases there must be such a specification and description of the property as it stands on the first day of June 1816; and as it stood at the preceding assessment as will enable the principal assessor to make proper deductions in cases where they may be rightfully claimed, and proper charges where they are incurred.

To aid in attaining this precision, the following form is annexed, being that required

in the original assessment, and which, as virtue of any improvement thereon.

2. Transfer of Real Estate and Slaves, acdrawing out the statements now required DAVID RIDGWAY,

Principal Assessor for the 9th District Virginia. June 29, 1816. List of lands, lots of ground, with their improvements, dwelling houses, and slaves. owned by A. B. on the first of June, 1816, lying and being within the 9th district of Virginia, viz .- One Farm (here insert its description, specifying the water course, on which it is situated, noting the adjoining proprietors, or otherwise stating par-ticulars by which it may be known and distinguished) containing (here insert in words at length the number of) acres, having thereon, one dwelling house of wood of two stories, 40 feet in length and 30 feet in depth, two barns of wood, one grist mill, describing the same and any other improvements the farm may contain.

Valued at Dolls. One dwelling house in the town of (here insert the town, the streets, etc. the materials of which built, the number of stories, the length and depth of the buildings or offices attached, and particularizing the extent of a lot on which it stands.) - Valued at dollars. Two unimproved lots in the said town (here insert the street on which situated.

in square feet, perches or Valued at Ten slaves of the following Descrip-Males—1 above 50 years of age; 4 between 12 & 50 years; 2 under 12 years;

Females-2-between 12 & 50 years; 1 under 12 years; Valued at dollars.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Total Dollars.

Informs the public that he has opened a house of public entertainment in . Charles-Town, Jefferson county, Virginia, at the old and noted stand, formerly owned and kept by Thomas Flagg, on the main street, at the sign of

WILKINSON'S INN.

He is plentifully supplied with all necessaries for the comfortable accommodation of those who may patronise him. THOMAS WILKINSON. July 3.

A Negro Girl for Sale, For ready money, about 15 years old, likely, and is acquainted with house work. WM. HICKMAN, Agent for Eliz. B. Fairfax. Charles-Town, July 3.

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.

Blank Attachments For Sule at this Office. I hate the mean and sordid wretch,

Who lives for self alone;
Whose hand was never taught to stretch
When sorrow heav'd a groan.

I hate, when'er I have a cent, To have the suffering shun me; I hate, when all my money's spent,
To have a fellow dun me.
I hate to be where beauty trips,

And be no gainer by; But just to lick my liquorice lips, And cast a longing eye.

I hate, when Pegasus I ride,
A little fame to earn me, To have a printer damp my pride, And not to print my journey.

THE SCANNER

I had been ruminating the other evening upon the manifold acts of hypocricy which at various times, had come to my knowledge
and upon retiring to rest, Queen Mab
aported her fancy formed wagon across my
nose, giving hirth to the following curious

Disbelieving this singular scroll, and anxious to ascertain its truth or falsehood, I placed the ring as required, and walked down stairs. Approaching the kitchen, I found the servant girl, who was reading by the fire, and took no notice of my entrance. the fire, and took no notice of my entrance.
Convinced that at any other time she would have observed me, I thought the inscription not entirely false—and walking towards the fire place, peeped over our kitchen virgin's shoulder, and found her busily engaged with a tale of "Delicate distress." Whether it was the story operating upon her heart, or the chimney smoke upon her eyes, I cannot say, but Dolly was most assuredly 'in the melting mood' and the 'pearly drops' coursmelting mood' and the 'pearly drops' coursed down her cheek as gracefully as, in the same situation, do those of a boarding

I was smiling at the romantic disposition of the queen of pots and pans, when a knocking at the door induced her to raise

her head and ask who was there
The door slowly opened, and a feeble old
man, whose garb, voice and features indicatman, whose garb, voice and features indicated exquisite misery, asked for something to est. Bolly, unwilling to be disturbed, perhaps at some interesting climax of the story, bade him 'shut the door and be off.' The white-headed old mendicant did not remonstrate—he turned to go out and while closing the door, saw a tear fall down his withered cheek. At this moment the bell of her mistress called the unfeeling cook maid, who departed with a 'hang the old woman what does she want just now?'—I seized the op-portunity, shifted my ring, took from the closet a plate of cold meat, called back the lison lodged at his house on the night that old man, filled his bag, and then taking Dolly's book, with my pencil wrote upon the margin of the page she had turned down, Give not so many tears to the lictitious subject of delicate distress, that you may have some to spare for the victim of real misery! This done, I laid the book with the emptied plate, for sentimental Dolly to wonder at when she returned, and sallied forth to try

the further effect of invisibility. I next followed a meanly dressed female, e widow, who once knew affluent days, up a long avenue, leading to a splendid man-sion. Stopping at the door, she knocked, and one of the 'lazy vermin of the house' appeared. 'Friend,' asked the female, 'is Mr. —at home? 'Yes. 'Can I speak to him?' 'I'll see.' She had probably been observed from the windows, as when the servant opened the parlour door, a voice exclaimed, Send that woman away, I am busy—I have nothing to give—I am poor myself.' 'Poor! exclaimed the supplicant, 'what then am I?' The domestic fulfilled this barsh order, and shut the door with a loud slam, but not until I had slipped in, determining to view the poverty of this charitable man. As I entered the room, a lady left it, apparently in haste. At this moment a blooming girl of about eighteen, ran in, exclaiming, 'Oh! papa, I am invited to Mrs. — 's cotillion party, and I want a sight of money, for you know, papa, you said nobody should be better dressed at any with a chuck under the chin, the paor man handed his pocket book to his pretty puppet, telling her to take what she wanted. I left the room by the door miss had forgotten, in her hurry, to close, and proceeded to the kitchen, and was the gratified witness of a different scene. The lady, mentioned as having left the parlour in haste, was putting a small folded paper into the hand of an honest looking black domestic, directing him to go immediately after and give it to the poor woman who had been dismissed at the door, with a positive charge to keep the transaction secret Not earing to remain any longer, I followed and saw Cæsar perform his pleasing task.

An unobserved Scanner, both of the good and the bad, various were the scenes uniold-

ed to my view, by the power of the magic ring. Without fear of discovery, I entered the parlour, the study and the closet. I witnessed acts of private meanness, of private extravagance, and let me add, of private charity. One, rich in every thing but soul, complained of his inability to contribute a cent to the Fuel Society, for that in these distressing times himself could barely live—following him to the market, I saw him load his servant with rarities for a sin-gle dinner, the amount of which would have warmed a poor family a month. I saw also his revered opposite, the man of secret benevolence. He met the child of want, and casting around a cautious eye, that no one might observe, I saw him drop his gift, like heaven's own manna, at the foot of the

fainting sojourner.

Impelled by curiosity, I slipped into the abods of a poet. I found him, his eye in a fine frenzy rolling, composing an 'Ode to Charity.' Warmed, no doubt, by his theme, with great pathos he was exclaiming:

"Base as the trodden dirt, the soul
That feels not pity's soft control;
Nature shall own the wretch with shame,
And foul disgrace shall taint his name:
Scorned shall he live, and unlamented die,

Who hears, but turns him from the orphan's

molested in an upper chamber, when a small box of curious shape attracted my attention. Upon opening it, I was astonished to find a finger ring of singular and antique workmanship, enveloped in parchment, upon which was inscribed, "Placed on the right hand, this ring endows the wearer pith invisibility—on the left, it restores him to human view."

Disbelieving this singular senal anxious to senal anxious to senal and the right hand, this ring endows the self snug in bed. My magic ring had rolled said to the old desk, where the right hand to human view."

bisequit!—cried a ragged little urchin, at this critical moment opening the door. 'Get out of the room, you dirty brat!' cried the milky-harted poet, in such a loud and rough tone, that it not only frightened away the bare headed beggar boy, but so startled me too, with this adminent upon his own text, that I instantly—awoke, and found my-self snug in bed. My magic ring had rolled said to the old desk, where the room, you dirty brat!' cried the milky-harted poet, in such a loud and rough tone, that it not only frightened away the bare headed beggar boy, but so startled me too, with this adminent upon his own text, that I instantly—awoke, and found my-self snug in bed. My magic ring had rolled said to the old desk, where the room of the room, you dirty brat!' cried the milky-harted poet, in such a loud and rough tone, that it not only frightened away the bare headed beggar boy, but so startled me too, with this adminent upon his own text, that I instantly—awoke, and found my-self snug in bed. My magic ring had rolled said to the room, you dirty brat!' cried the milky-harted poet, in such a loud and rough tone, that it not only frightened away the bare headed beggar boy, but so startled me too, with this administration of the room, you dirty brat!' cried the milky-harted poet, in such a loud and rough tone, that it not only frightened away the bare headed beggar boy, but so startled me too, with this administration of the room, you dirty brat!' cried the room, yo will find the other with it.

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 considerable sum of money taken. This infamous act, I have understood, 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 lent 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. H. B. ALLISON.

Jefferson County, to wit: Personally appeared John Wilson, before the undersigned, a justice of the peace for 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 Allisen in bed, and arose withhim next morning.
RICHARD WILLIAMS.

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 printed or written in them) will not fail to return the same immediately to him, or in his absence to Mr. R. Williams.

C. R. SAUNDERS. Charles-Town, June 26.

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 of Giles Cook, jun. dec'd, will please take notice, that their notes became due on the first of April, and if not paid by the 10th of August, suits will be brought to August Court. JOHN ABELL.

FUR & WOOL HATS, Coarse and fine Shoes,

Knives and Forks, of almost every price and quality, Handsaws and Pen-knives, &c. &c. &c.

for sale at the subscribers store, near the JOHN CARLILE, & CO. Charles Town, June 19.

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 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,

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

That after the 30th day of June, 1816, new rates of duties on licenses, for stills and boilers 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,	41/2	9	21	41		
2 weeks,	9	18	4 ½	9		1-,
1 month,	18	36	9	18	23	46
2 months,	36	72	18	36	46	92
3 months,	54	108	27	54	68	136
4 months,	72	144	36	72	90	180
5 months,	90	180	45	90		
·6 months,	108	216	54	108	135	270
8 months,					180	360
1 year,	216	432	108	216	270	540

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 are—that 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 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

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

WILLIAM DAVISON, Collector. Winchester, May 29, 1816.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, are requested to come and pay off their accounts immediately. The necessity of this request must be obvious to every person interested, he hopes that all who owe him, in any way whatever, particularly those owing too long, will come forward and comply with this just will come forward and reasonable request.

JOHN CARLILE.

John Carlile, & Co.

TENDER their sincers 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.

W. & J. LANE, Have just received a very general assort-

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 assort-ment, which consists in part of very cheap-Irish Linens, Dowlas and Diaper, Cambrick and Mull Muslins, Dimities, Double Florence and Laventine Silks, rich Silk Shawis. 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 eash, or on a short credit to punc-Charles-Town, June 12.

> BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

Look to this.

THE subscriber will sell at private contract, a quantity of household furniture, all good and new, Mahogany, Walnut and Cherry. Persons wishing to purchase good furniture, 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.

Thomas S. Bennett & Co. HAVE commenced the Mercantile business in Shepherd's-Town, opposite Mesers. Sel-by & Swearingen's. They have a very

general and extensive assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS. elected from the latest importations, which they offer for sale on very accommodating

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-

Laventines, Satins, and Double Florences, 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 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 Waldren's double prime Cradling and

Grass Scythes
Long's Sickles, &c. &c. &c.
May 30. Apprentices Indentures FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IX.

WEDNESDAY, July 10, 1816.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiraton of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued until arrear-

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 for-

bid, and charged accordingly. must be post paid.

LIST OF LETTERS

Isaac Astworth. Benjamin Allen, Jun. John Agar, Hezekiah Allison.

Berry, Nancy Buckmaster, Thomas N.
Bell, J. Brashaw, Mary Blue, Lydia
Alexander, Benjamin Beeler, Charles M.
Butler, Hannah Brown, William Blackflames.

Commandant 55th Regiment, Juliet Collins, 3; Thomas Cockrell, 2; William P. Craghill, Shepherd Church, Mary Crayton, Michael Clark, Samuel J. Cramer, Jesse Cleveland, John Combs, John Clapper, John

Aquila Davis, Richard Duffield, 2; John Dailey, Benj. Davenport, James Doors, Achsah Davis, Joseph Deleplane, 2; William Deleyea, William Dilworth, Mason B. Dodd, 2; Philip Doddridge.

Susan Eversole.

Robert Fulton, James Furguson, Benj

John Griggs, Thomas H. Grady, Ann Grubb, Thomas Griggs, Mr. Griffith, John Griffee, Elizabeth Grantham, William Grove, Daniel Griffith.

Arthur Harris, 2; George Holmes, John Hinkle, Thomas Hammond, James Hyat, Daniel Haines, Jeremiah Hanes, George Haines, Nancy Hoke, Fanny C. Hite, Samuel Honnold, Agnes Huston, Charles Helmbold, George Hagely, Maria Heath, Andrew Hyat, Samuel Hinkle.

Henry Isler.

Judith Jefferson, Stephen Jonson, Henry

Sire Merchant Kroning.

Robert C. Lee, 4; John Lock, Harriet Loundes, Mr. Lewright, George Lay, Wil-liam Lee, James Lock, Frederick Loader.

John Marshall, Joseph M'Cartney, 3; Thomas Melvin, D. Murphy, Nancy Mer-cer, James M'Curdy, Jesse Marmaduke, William M'Kinley, Elenor Miller, Mahlon Melon, Hirome M'Carty, Agustus Moore, Bennett Morrell, Nelly Miller, Daniel Musselman, Argyle Magill, Henry Miller.

Thomas Newton, Caleb Needham, Elizas beth Nichlison.

Humphrey Oglevie, David Oglevie, 2;

William Painter, Jacob Painter, Robert Prett or Jacob Warts, Vernon Price.

Harriet Riley, Th. Robinson. Andrew Russel, Isaac Rogers, Geo. Reynolds, W. Riley

Benjamin Stibbins, Alex'r Straith, Geo. Smallwood, Susan Sweany, Jumes Sonie vaile, William Z. Sinclair, 3; Elizabeth Staly, Smith Slaughter, 2; John Steward, Robert Stemmons, Rebecca Swayne, Wni Stanhope, Nancy Spangler, Captain Stro-ther, Phillipia Strider, Hugh Sidwell, Benjamin Sansbury.

Hannah Tucker, Henry Tenar.

James Verdier, Ann Vestal, II'm. Vestal.

James Wilson, 2; Robert Wilson, Jacob Wants, Robert Waters, Samuel Williams, sing the Avantages of a navigable communiJ. Wood, Benj. Wilson, Mathew Whiting,
Robert S. Wilson, Robert Washington, Bewerly Whiting, John Wallis, Francis Whiting S. Wilson Washington, Bell Williams, a few years, be capable of affording to the ting, Samuel Washington, Richard Williams, Elizabeth Willis.

Robert L. Young, Mr. Young. HUMPHREY KEYES, P. M.

DREADFUL DESTRUCTION OF THE FRENCH IN RUSSIA.

We expressed our opinion (says a late writer) that one hundred thousand of BONA-PARTE's followers might have fallen in Russia, victims to his cruel ambition, by the cli-mate and the sword. The following Rus-

sian official accounts, will show, that more than double that number thus perished!

"In conformity to the direction issued by government for the complete destruction of the dead bodies of men and horses, belonging to the enemy, which fell in battle or perished from the cold; and had not been committed by the governors of different provin-

"In the Government of Minsk, up to the end of January, 18,797 dead bodies of men, and 2,746 of horses, had been burned; and there still remained to be burned of the In the Post Office, Charles-Town, Va. on the former, 30,106; and of the latter 27,316; the greater part of which were found on the banks of the Berisina.

"In the Government of Moscow, up to the 15th of February 49,754 dead bodies of John Briscoe, 2; John Brown, Samuel besides a number of others that were buried.

burn, James Burr. George Butcher, Isaac Sth of March, 72,202 dead bodies of men, and 9,407 of horses, had been put under

"In the Government of Kalaga, up to the 11th of March, 1,017 human corpses, and 4,384 dead horses had been burnt.

"The sum of the whole was 2,13,516 human bodies, and 95,816 dead horses; exclusive of many others, either burned or buried, or of which no account was taken. The strictest measures have been taken for destroying before the approaching of spring, the dead bodies that may be found in the rivers, or woods."

When shall the revenging sword be returned into its scabbard! When shall men of wicked and relentless ambition cease to scourge the world! Still

War tears the scythe from slow-subduing

And sweeps contending nations to the grave.

But better days are drawing on in answer to the fervent prayers and patient endeavors

"Who would not be a christian? who but now would share a christians triumph & his

His triumph has begun! Tis his to hail Amid the chaos of a world convulsed, A new creation rising 'mid the gloom Of general conflict, vice and wretchedness,

Empurpled with its glories-hears a trump Louder than all the clarions, and the clang, Of horrid war swelling still In lengthening notes, its all-awaking call: The trump of Jubilee! Are there not signs, Thunders, and voices in the troubled air? Do ye not see upon the mountain top,

Beacon to beacon answering? who can tell,

But all the harsh and dissonant sounds, which long have been And still disquieting the earth, Are but the tuning of the varying parts For the grand harmony; prelusive all Of that vast chorus which shall usher in

The hastening triumph of the Prince of Peace? Yes! . His shall be the kingdom! He shall

Ye scoffers at his tarrying! Hear ye not, Even now the thunder of his wheels? Awake thou slumbering world! Even now the symphonies,

Peace be on Earth and glory be to God."

Of the blest song are floating through the

NIAGARA FRONTIER.

The following is an extract of a Note on the Niagara Frontier, from a work now published by Doctor James Mann, entitled, " MEDICAL SKETCHES of the Campaign of 1812, 13 and 14."

Some point on this frontier will, one day,

become the grand emporium of this north western territory. If we may be allowed to form an opinion from the existing astonishing improvements, that period is not very remote. The fertility of the soil not excelled by any in the U.S. intersected by rivers capable of boat navigation, bordering on inland waters not inferior in extent to seas, navigable for vessels of the largest burthens, and possesnation resources which may rival, and even surpass those of the Atlantic states of the same extent of navigable waters.

This is not a mere speculative suggestion, nor a wild anticipation of an extravagant imagination. The sentiment admits of actual demonstration. This tract, embracing they promote the interests of the public, and few days, vessels bound from ports of the

an extent from Utica, near the source of the | enlarge the sphere of private happiness." It Mohawk, to Buffalo, the east extremity of | is then they deservedly receive universal ap-Lake Erie, thence to Detroit, a length of five hundred miles, and width of 150 to 200, The "wilderness" cannot "blossom like

shall see by anticipation, settlements no less | cupation, increases his wealth; and the merimportant on the waters of the Michigan, | chant, by his accurate and economical calcuand even to the most western extremity of | lations, enlarges his fortunes. Superior; when a commerce will necessarily require vessels, whose aggregate of ton-nage will not be less than that on the whole

extent of the Atlantic shores.

What is there to prevent, if luxury and a thirst for opulence keep pace with improve-ments? The soil of this district being much superior, is capable of supporting on a ter-ritory of equal magnitude, a population vastly more numerous than that in the Atlantic states can. The productions of the earth, with the same labour, are three and

A free navigation of those waters to the ocean would, even at this period, be of infinite importance to the United States; while the consequence of the united States;
while the consequence of the natural advantages, which this territory possesses, will increase with the population of the country.

To possess a correct opinion of the value of this country, which the command of these

western lakes, and rivers communicating with the Atlantic would give; the parts of the whole district in the relation to each other, and the extent of its inland navigation intimately connected with a foreign, must be viewed. The politician cannot be convinced with any representation short of ocwith even a correct map of the country before him, he can acquire but an imperfect idea of the immense wealth it will in a few years afford. It is anticipated, that one of the greatest sources of the national revenue considered as the authorized act of the British may be the commerce of the north western district; but which, while Canada is possessed by the British government, may not pay the expenses of collection. Under existent circumstances, at peace with Great Britain, innumerable avenues will be open for smuggling, which may be carried on to such an extent between Canada and the north-west-ern territory, as not only to diminish the public resources, but render them subser-

vient to the British government. He marks the Morning Star-he sees the ern parts of New York are, mostly, emi- rights of the one party to exercise, nor grants from the New-England states. The | wrongs of the other to suffer, in consequence fertility of the soil of this district invites en- of those relations. There are no contraterprising adventurers to these regions, band articles of war, in search of which a where the labourer is amply repaid for his vessel may be entered, and the principal toils, while changing the face of the earth, | channel of communication upon the lakes, and converting the wilderness into pleasant

adventure into this territory. They possess | this route. not only high degrees of resolution and industry, but a knowledge, which, by inductions drawn from causes and their events, leads them to foresee the future importance

of this territory. The traveller, on his journey through this district, is astonished to find so large a proportion of its inhabitants well educated. new settlements, in proportion to their population, than in the old towns and villages dustry, necessarily acquired in a country, where a man to enjoy the blessings of life, how to appreciate its value; and are, theremies, in which the higher and more important branches of literature may be acquired. What are the motives which induce the inhabitants of the old towns to quit the

places of their nativity, and leave connexions | said. and friends, to commence new settlements in a wilderness? has frequently been asked. The acquisition of a more comfortable subsistence, and accumulation of wealth These, the main springs of action in social life, inspire a man with courage and fortitude to embark in vast enterprizes-to endure fatigues-to submit to privations-and encoun-

Great undertakings are meritorious, when to me, that, in several instances, within a

twenty years previous to the late war, was | a rose," without the aid of man; who must wilderness unfrequented by civilized man.
But at the present period, many parts of it are in the highest state of cultivation. New are endured by the first settlers of a country, towns and villages, which in point of population equal, and of ornamental appearance surpass the ancient villages in the Atlantic severing labor. By these means it is the states, are interspersed amidst the vast forests of this district.

Should we cast our eyes still farther west, and look only a few years into futurity, we ingenuity and unremitted attention to his oc-

AFFAIRS ON LAKE ERIE.

HARRISBURGH, (PA.) JUNE 25.

The British government have seven armed vessels of different sizes on Lake Erie, and are about to build a frigate at Malden. They for some time past have been engaging carpenters from the states at three dollars per day to work at the frigate.

These facts must be known to the American government, and ought to excite a corresponding vigilance and activity.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Mercury, DETROIT, June 8, 1816.

DEAR SIR-I transmit you sundry depo-sitions which have been taken respecting the boarding and searching of our vessels at Amherstburg, together with a copy of his Excellency Governor Cass's letter to the com-mandant of his Britannic Majesty's schooner Tecumseh, on the subject, Further, Mr. Wing, a gentleman of great respectability, cular demonstrations.-While in his closet, positions, that before he left Buffalo, it was reported that the "Union" (the vessel that

These depositions prove the existence of a state of things upon Lake Erie, which require the immediate adoption of decisive measures. That vessels bearing the flag of the United States should be stopped, and forcibly entered, with the avowed purpose of taking from them persons found on board, and within sight of the spot conscerated by the victory of Perry, is not to be tolerated.

Upon these inland seas, there are no belli-The inhabitants of the northern and west- gerents and no neutrals, and therefore no and upon the straits uniting them, forms the boundary between the United States and Ca-It is that class of people, generally, who nada.—Neither party has any jurisdiction are endowed with good education, that first | over the vessels of the other, while pursuing

> DOCUMENTS, &c. Territory of Michigan, District of Detroit,

Be it remembered, that on this fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, personally appeared before me, the undersigned, one of the justices of the peace for the district of There are, at this period, more men possess- Detroit aforesaid, Jas. Beard master of ing literary information to be found in these | the brig "Union," who being solemnly sworn, deposeth and declares, that on the pulation, than in the old towns and villages of New-England. These emigrants from was passing opposite Malden, Upper Canathe old states, bring with them habits of in- da, on her way to this port, a musket was discharged from a British vessel, then at anchor, and presently afterwards a boat, must be indefatigable in the employment in | with a naval officer and four men, left said which he is engaged. The marks of a vessel, and made towards the Union, and strong attachment to the religion of their an- | waving a hat, deponent settled the top galcestors, are exhibited by beautiful edifices lant sail, presuming they came to enquire the dedicated to the Lord. In every village are news; and, on their coming on board the reen buildings for public worship highly ornamental. Having experienced themselves was informed two British seamen@desorters the benefits of an early education, they know from their vessel was on board. Deponent replied that he did not know of any such fore, not inattentive to furnish the means of men, after having asked their names, but literary acquirements for the rising genera- that his crew were on deck, which the offitions. In every village are found schools, cerasked to view, as he knew the deserters, where the first rudiments of letters are and not finding them, he ordered one of his taught by classic scholars. In many, also, men down into the forecastle to search for are seen seminaries of learning and acade- them, and none being found there, the officer asked the news and then departed.

JAMES BEARD. Sworn and subscribed before me, at De troit, this fourth day of June, 1816, afore-GEO. M'DOUGALL, J. P. D. D.

[Here follow several other certificates, referred to above, all of nearly the same tenor.] Copy of Governor Cass's letter to the Commanding officer of the British vessel Te-

" DETROIT, June 6, 1816. "SIR-It has been officially represented