

Massachusetts Spy, or Worcester Gazette.

"THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IS ESSENTIAL TO THE SECURITY OF FREEDOM."

VOL. XLIV.]

WORCESTER, Wednesday, MARCH 1, 1815.

[No. 2186.]

Massachusetts Spy.

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CONDITIONS OF PUBLICATION.

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Single subscribers, who pay in advance, will be entitled to a deduction of 10 per cent.—And the same allowance will be made to agents in distant places, who will regularly collect and remit money which may be due from subscribers.

Advertisements, not exceeding twelve lines, published three weeks for one dollar, and continued three weeks longer for fifty cents—Larger advertisements in the same proportion.

ABSTRACTS!!! WORTH READING!

LETTER I.

The following is an Abstract of a Letter from that eminent Physician, Dr. J. S. Langdon, of Limerick, which confirms still further the superior efficacy of Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops!

Dr. W. T. CONWAY, Sir,—It is with pleasure that I inform you, that your (Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops) have been of great service in these parts, in the following complaints, Salt Rheum, Eruptions on the Skin, Scald Head, and Disorders of the Stomach, &c.—I am, Sir, with respect, your friend, JOHN S. LANGDON, Physician, Limerick, June 18, 1813.

LETTER II.

Abstract of a letter from Dr. Todd, Seco. to W. T. Conway.

"Your (Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops) are a certain, most excellent and efficacious Medicine for all cutaneous eruptions."

LETTER III.

Abstract of a letter from N. Fisher, Esq. to W. T. Conway.

"Your (Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops) have proved most efficacious in two distressing cases: They were young Ladies cured with obstinate eruptions, (something like ring worms) which were considered incurable, attended with violent itching and burnings; when they were cured, to the astonishment of all, by four bottles."

LETTER IV.

Abstract of a letter from a Gentleman to the Editors of the Yankee, Boston.

"Seeing your repeated intensions of the singular and extraordinary cures performed by W. T. Conway's Medicine, it is with pleasure I communicate the following cure: A man was afflicted with a severe sore, which spread all over the palm of his hand; had resisted all Medicine; was cured by three bottles of Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops, to the surprise of every one."

These Drops are a radical cure for the scurfy, scrofula, St. Anthony's fire, pimples faces, sore legs, sore eyes, head heat, ulcers, venereal taints, when mercury has failed, all impurities of the blood, and juices, are the best (being and eternal physic), and may be given to children with perfect safety. Price 1 dollar. Ask for "Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops." None are genuine, unless signed "W. T. CONWAY." Be particular.

Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills!!!

These Pills give instant ease in all coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, wheezing, tightness of the chest, consumption, &c. recent colds are removed in a few hours; the aged will find relief equally agreeable and instantaneous, even when the lungs are affected. See cures in the Boston Gazette, No. 18. Ask for "Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills." None are genuine, unless signed "W. T. CONWAY." Be particular! One box, price 1 dollar, containing 12 pills, frequently effects a cure!

Dr. Relfe's Aromatic Female Pills,

for obstructions, &c. and which are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, unless when pregnant, at which time they must not be taken.

Dr. Jebb's celebrated Liniment!

Mr. Jacob Aldreth, of Amherst, (N. H.) was cured of a fixed Rheumatism of years standing, (after every other medicine had failed, and he was regarded as past relief) in a few hours, by this Liniment, which cures the Rheumatism frequently in 24 hours, and relieves sprains, bruises, numbness, stiffness in the joints, &c. almost immediately, even when considered past relief.

Dumfries's Ointment!

A certain and safe cure for the ITCH, be it ever so inveterate, in one hour's application. No danger from taking cold. Ask for "Dumfries's Ointment." None are genuine, unless signed "W. T. CONWAY." Be particular!

The whole of the above are prepared and sold, wholesale, by the sole proprietor, W. T. CONWAY, No. 1, Hamilton-Place, Boston, (removed from No. 5, Green-Street) and retail, by special appointment, by

JEREMIAH ROBINSON, DRUGGIST—Worcester.

Eb. Hunt & Son, Northampton; Moses Water & Co. Pittsfield; Hunt & Clark, Haverhill; Leverett, Windsor; Gates, Loomisfield; Read & Shepard, Amherst; Harkell, Fitchburg; J. D. Hill, Hartford; H. A. Condy, Providence; and most Druggists, Bookellers and Post-Masters throughout the Union.

* A large assortment to Country Traders!

Advertisements of many singular and extraordinary cures may be had of the Agents, GRATIS!

Jan 18, 1815. 80—2433, 1813.

Farmer Wanted,

WANTED, an honest, industrious and capable young Man, (with a family) to go to the Eastward, town of DEXMONT, and take charge of a FARM, and attend to the raising of SHEEP, &c. one who has some knowledge of a Grist and Saw Mill would be preferred.—Any person inclined to remove to the town of DEXMONT and settle, will receive very liberal encouragement; and better soil cannot be found in any section of this State.—Application to be made to ISAIAH THOMAS, Jun. No. 6, Mailborough-Street, Boston, January 11, 1815.

Money wanted.

JOHN W. LINCOLN would inform those indebted to him for LEASES, that in consequence of the Dissolution of the Partnership of ASA WILDER & CO. he shall under the necessity of leaving those Obligations which have become due, with the Attorney of the late Firm, for collection, unless speedily discharged.

He would also give information to others, whose term of credit has expired, that he wants money, and must have it, to enable him to meet his engagements. Worcester, Feb. 14, 1815.

Shoe and Hat Store.

LEMUEL SNOW,
Opposite the BANK, in WORCESTER.

KEEPS constantly on hand, Ladies' Walking Shoes, Boots, Morocco and Kid Slippers and Sandals, of all sizes, and different colours. Likewise, Gentlemen's Shoes, Pumps, and Over-Shoes, and Children's Shoes of all sizes.—BOOTS manufactured.

Sole-Leather and Morocco Skins, for sale.—Also, an assortment of HATS, from the Boston Hat-Manufacturing Company, and other Factories in the country, comprising a general assortment of the different qualities of Fur and Felt Hats, and Boys' red, black and green Morocco Hats,—all of which are offered at the lowest prices. Worcester, Feb. 8, 1815.

A NEW supply of EUROPEAN GOODS,

suitable to the present Season;
Cotton Yarn, Shirts, Sheetings, and
Clothings;

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE;
West-India Goods and Groceries; 600
wt. Spanish Sole-Leather.—For sale, by
H. G. HENSHAW.

Worcester, Jan. 25, 1815. 6w

Bark Mills for Sale.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform the Publick, that on the 9th day of September, 1814, he purchased of Stephen Gore and others, the exclusive right of COLMANUS TOBEY'S PATENT BARK MILL for the following Counties in this State, viz. Worcester, Hampden, Hampshire, and Franklin; and will supply Tanneries with C. Tobey's Mills, or with Mills of his own construction, at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

All persons in those Counties are forbidden purchasing Tobey's Mills or mine, unless legally authorized by me or my agents, as all violations of the same will be proceeded against, according to an Act of Congress in such case made and provided.

N. B. BARK MILLS, CORN MILLS, and PLASTER CRACKERS can be had by applying to the Subscriber, at LENOX, Mass. or by applying to Mr. RAUBER WHEELER, in Worcester, who is authorized to sell the same in the above Counties.

LUTHER GALE, Patentee.
Lenox, (Mass.) Dec. 14, 1814. — if

A pleasant Situation.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, his REAL ESTATE, in Brookfield, South Parish, near the Meeting-House, comprising a large, well-finished Mansion-House, a convenient and extensive Hatter's Shop, a Barn, Chaise-House, Wood-House, and several other buildings; thirty acres of excellent Land; an Orchard of choice engaged Fruit-Trees; a very good Garden with Fruit-Trees, &c.; and a Well of Water, good for every use.—The whole will be sold together, or divided, as may best suit the purchaser.—Possession will be given the first of April next.—Terms of payment—one half down; for the other, a liberal credit may be had.

GAD WILLISTON.
Brookfield, Feb. 21, 1815.

Real Estate for Sale.

TO be sold, at Vendue, on Tuesday, the seventh day of March next, at one o'clock, P. M. on the premises, a large convenient STORE, in the centre of Sterling. Also, other KEAL ESTATE, late the property of Mr. MOSES SMITH, deceased.

JOTHAM BUSH.
Boylston, Feb. 11, 1815.

A Farm for Sale.

FOR Sale, and possession given on the first of April next, a FARM, situated on the Turnpike Road, three quarters of a mile west of the Meeting-House in Rutland, the same on which the Widow HADAM now lives, consisting of about one hundred and twenty acres of Land, suitably proportioned with Mowing, Tillage, Pasturing, Wood-Land, and Orcharding—with convenient buildings on the same.—For a very liberal credit will be given.—For further particulars, inquire of JONAS HOW, Rutland, Feb. 10, 1815. 6w

ENOCH & ELISHA FLAGG

INFORM their friends and customers, that they received from the late Fire a great proportion of their FLOUR; which they offer for sale, at the Store formerly occupied by Capt. PETER SLATER.—They will give their personal attendance at the same place, and will supply their customers with BREAD, as usual.—They earnestly ask those indebted to them to make immediate payment. Worcester, Feb. 22, 1815.

Notice.

THE Members of the "South West United Society in Whitehall" are hereby notified, that their Annual Meeting will be held at the house of HENRY DEANES, in Charlton, on Tuesday, the 7th day of March next, at nine of the clock, A. M. at which time and place the attendance of every Housewife is requested.—CALVIN ALLEN, Sec'y. Sturbridge, Feb. 21, 1815.

TO MR. WILLIAM HOVEY, SIR,

I TAKE this method to acquaint you and all others concerned, that within forty days from this date, a suit will be instituted against you, (or some one using your Machines) before the Hon. Supreme Court of the United States, for an infringement on Davy's Patent, by making use of his spiral or A-willed Shears in your Machines.—We are at length determined, Sir, that you shall no longer spare your forbearance—no longer continue it into timidity and fear.—All persons are strictly forbidden using said Shears, unless authorized to do so by Mr. DEWEY, or his Agents.

It is not deemed necessary, under existing circumstances, to make any other reply to your last publication, than merely to state that Messrs. RUGGLES & SCOTT, of Vermont, are lawful and legal proprietors of Dewey's Shears for the Counties of Middlesex, Suffolk, and Norfolk. Gentlemen in said counties wishing to purchase said Machines, should they purchase from any other quarter, they do so at their peril.—As to your personal remarks, contained in a former advertisement, they are malignant and unfounded.—I will reply to them, as the Scotchman did to the wily Parrot, for calling him Tory:—"If ye were a man, as ye are a grand goose, I'd splat your wam for ye."

STEPHEN W. DANA.
Poultney, (Vermont) Feb. 10, 1815.

Village Harmony.

A FEW DOZENS OF "THE VILLAGER HARMONY" may be had at TRUMBULL'S Bookstore, just received, being the second impression of the 11th edition.

Also, Just Published,
The "BOSTON MUSICAL MISCELLANY," A Selection of SONGS, in 2 vols.—with notes.—Price, 1 dol. 50 cts.

"PATRONAGE." By MARY COGNORTH.—3 vols.—Price, 3 dols. Feb. 22, 1815.

A most excellent Farm.

TO be sold, on the ninth of March next, at Publick Auction, at Mr. SAMUEL HAVEN'S Tavern, in Shrewsbury, the FARM now occupied by Mr. CHARLES H. PRATT, containing about one hundred and seventy acres of Mowing, Tillage, Pasturing and Wood-Land; situated one eighth of a mile north of the Meeting-House, and considered one of the best and most pleasantly situated Farms in the town.—There are, on the premises, a large commodious Dwelling-House—near 100, 66 by 30 feet—one do. 30 by 30.—The soil is naturally strong and rich; and, what is a great object, the application of Plaster of Paris is astonishingly effectual.—There are usually made from seventy to one hundred and twenty barrels of cyder in a year, according to the season; besides supplying a variety of excellent winter linn.—To be sold entire, or in lots, as may suit purchasers.

For terms, apply to STEPHEN WILLIAMS, of Northborough.—The premises may be viewed by applying to the occupant. Northborough, Feb. 16, 1815.

TO be sold, at Publick Vendue.

due, on Monday, the 30th day of March next, at ten o'clock, A. M. a valuable FARM, in Charlton, lately belonging to Deacon JONATHAN PRATT, deceased. Said Farm is situated about two miles south-east of the centre Meeting-House in said town. It consists, by estimation, of ninety-two acres, containing about forty acres of excellent Wood-Land. The residue of the Farm is duly proportioned into Tillage, Pasturing, and Mowing. It has on it one of the finest Fruit Orchards in Charlton; as also a good Dwelling-House, a fifty feet Barn, Corn-Barn, Wood-House, Chaise-House, Work-Shop, and other out-buildings.—Said Farm is under good improvement, and is well fenced.—Conditions of sale highly favourable to the purchaser.—For further particulars, inquire of ABIJAH METCALF, or of PRIBBE PRATT, on the premises.

PHEBE PRATT, Widow.
ABIJAH METCALF, Esq'r.
Charlton, Feb. 13, 1815.

Publick Sale.

ON Wednesday, the 8th of March next, at 12 o'clock at noon, will be sold, at Publick Auction, at the house of LUKAS ROBINSON, innholder in Rutland, the following real estate, viz.—A fine full-blinded MARRING Oxen, 25 to 40 Sheep, part half-blooded—110, Oxen, Cows, young Cattle, Hay, furs, Farming Utensils, &c. &c. by order of the Administrator, CALVIN HOW, Auctioneer. Rutland, Feb. 9, 1815.

Farm for Sale, at Auction.

TO be sold, at Publick Vendue, on Monday, the 30th day of March next, at one o'clock, P. M. a small FARM, containing about eighty acres of Land, a great proportion of which is valuable Interval Land; situated one and an half mile from the Meeting-House in Boylston, and about the same distance from West-House, &c.—The Sale to be on the premises, when the conditions, which will be easy for the purchaser, will be made known.

Immediately after the sale of the Farm, will be sold NEAT STOCK, FARMING UTENSILS, and many other articles.—For further particulars, inquire of MARY GOODENOUGH, of Boylston, Feb. 23, 1815.

GEORGE A. TRUMBULL

HAS for Sale—Gentlemen's Morocco Pocket-Books—Account-Books, various sizes—Ledgers, ruled, blank lines, and patent backs—Crested's Playing-Cards—Red and Black Ink—Powders—Marking-Ink.—A few quarter boxes Superior CIGARS. Feb. 22.

Worcester Office, December 28, 1814.

To the Widow and Heirs of DANIEL PECK, late of Royalston, in said County, deceased, and to all others concerned in the Estate of said deceased.

GREETING.

YOU are hereby cited to appear (if you see fit) at the Court of Probate to be holden at Templeton, in said County, on the eighteenth day of May next, at nine of the clock, before noon, to show cause why the Infrument, which purports to be the last Will and Testament of said deceased, should not be approved; and you will be heard thereon.

NATH. PAINE, J. Prob.

Worcester Office, February 9, 1815.

To the Heirs of MARY BARTLEY, late of Northborough, in said County, deceased, and to all others concerned in the Estate of said deceased.

GREETING.

YOU are hereby cited to appear (if you see fit) at the Court of Probate to be holden at Worcester, in said County, on the first Tuesday in March next, at nine of the clock, after noon, to show cause why the Infrument, which purports to be the last Will and Testament of said deceased, should not be approved; and you will be heard thereon.

THEOPH. WHEELER, Reg'r.
By order of the Hon. Judge.

Worcester Office, February 9, 1815.

To the Heirs of DEBORAH M'INTIRE, late of Sturbridge, in said County, deceased, and to all others concerned in the Estate of said deceased.

GREETING.

YOU are hereby cited to appear (if you see fit) at the Court of Probate to be holden at Worcester, in said County, on the first Tuesday in March next, at one of the clock, after noon, to show cause why the accounts of the Administration on said deceased's Estate, which will then and there be presented, should not be allowed; and you will be heard thereon.

NATH. PAINE, J. Prob.

Worcester Office, February 7, 1815.

To the Creditors of ASA DABY, late of Harvard, in said County, deceased, and to all others concerned in the Estate of said deceased.

GREETING.

YOU are hereby cited to appear (if you see fit) at the Court of Probate to be holden at Worcester, in said County, on the first Tuesday in March next, at one of the clock, before noon, to show cause why a certain Infrument, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of the above-named deceased, which will then and there be presented for Probate, should not be approved; and you will be heard thereon.

NATH. PAINE, J. Prob.

Worcester Office, February 7, 1815.

To the Heirs of JAMES GODDARD, late of Belton, in said County, deceased, and to all others concerned in the Estate of said deceased.

GREETING.

YOU are hereby cited to appear (if you see fit) at the Court of Probate to be holden at Worcester, in said County, on the first Tuesday in March next, at ten of the clock, before noon, to show cause why a certain Infrument, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of the above-named deceased, which will then and there be presented for Probate, should not be approved; and you will be heard thereon.

NATH. PAINE, J. Prob.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the Subscribers have been duly appointed Executors of the last Will and Testament of

LUKE ALDRICH, late of Mendon, in the County of Worcester, deceased, and have taken upon themselves that trust, by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby called upon to make immediate payment; and all those to whom said Estate is indebted, are requested to exhibit their demands for settlement.

LUKE ALDRICH,
ANSON ALDRICH.
Mendon, Feb. 7, 1815.

Worcester Office, February 8, 1815.

To the Widow and Heirs of ISRAEL ALDRICH, late of Bow, in the County of Rockingham, and State of New-Hampshire, deceased, and to all others concerned in the Estate of said deceased.

GREETING.

YOU are hereby cited to appear (if you see fit) at the Court of Probate to be holden at Worcester, in said County of Worcester, at the Probate Office, on the third day of May next, at ten of the clock, before noon, to show cause why the copy of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, and the Probate thereof in the said County of Rockingham, should not be filed and the said time and place being assigned for that purpose; and you will be heard thereon.

THEOPH. WHEELER, Reg'r.
By order of the Hon. Judge.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the Subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last Will and Testament of

TIMOTHY SPRAGUE,

late of Leicester, in the County of Worcester, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby called upon to make immediate payment; and all those to whom said Estate is indebted, are requested to exhibit their demands for settlement.

JONATHAN SPRAGUE.
Leicester, February 7, 1815.

Notice.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. NATHANIEL PAINE, Esq. Judge of Probate for the County of Worcester, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the Creditors of the Estate of

DAVID WIGHT, jun. Esq.

deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give further notice, that we will attend that service, at the house of SEAMON BURT, in Sturbridge, on the 27th day of March next, at one of the clock, P. M.

GEORGE DAVIS,
DANIEL PLIMPTON.
Sturbridge, Feb. 14, 1815.

TREATY

OF PEACE AND AMITY,

Between his Britannick Majesty and the United States of America.

HIS Britannick Majesty and the United States of America, desirous of terminating the war which has unhappily subsisted between the two countries, and of restoring, upon principles of perfect reciprocity, peace, friendship, and good understanding between them, have, for that purpose, appointed their respective plenipotentiaries; that is to say, his Britannick Majesty, on his part, has appointed the right honourable James Lord Gambier, late admiral of the white, now admiral of the red squadron of his Majesty's fleet, Henry Coulburn, Esquire, a member of the Imperial Parliament and under secretary of state, and William Adams, Esquire, doctor of civil laws;—and the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, has appointed John Quincy Adams, James A. Bayard, Henry Clay, Jonathan Russell, and Abner Galatin, citizens of the United States, who, after a reciprocal communication of their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE THE FIRST.

THERE shall be a firm and universal Peace between his Britannick Majesty and the United States, and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns, and people, of every degree, without exception of places or persons. All hostilities, both by sea and land, shall cease as soon as this Treaty shall have been ratified by both parties, as hereinafter mentioned. All territories, places, and possessions whatsoever, taken from either party by the other, during the war, or which may be taken after the signing of this Treaty, excepting only the islands hereinafter mentioned, shall be restored without delay, and without causing any deduction, or carrying away any of the articles or her publick property originally captured by the facts of places, and which shall remain therein upon the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, or any slaves or other private property. And all archives, records, deeds and papers, either of a publick nature, or belonging to private persons, which, in the course of the war, may have fallen into the hands of the officers of either party, shall be, as far as may be practicable, forthwith restored and delivered to the proper authorities and persons to whom they respectively belong. Such of the islands in the Bay of Possession, as are claimed by both parties, shall remain in possession of the party in whose occupation they may be at the time of the exchanging of the ratifications of this Treaty, until the death or resignation of the title to the said islands shall have been made conformably with the fourth article of this Treaty. No stipulation made by this Treaty, as to such possession of the islands and territories claimed by both parties, shall, in any manner whatever, be construed to affect the right of either.

ARTICLE THE SECOND.

Immediately after the ratifications of this treaty by both parties, as hereinafter mentioned, orders shall be lent to the armies, squadrons, officers, subjects and citizens, of the two powers to cease from all hostilities; and to prevent all causes of complaint which might arise on account of the prizes which may be taken at sea after the said ratifications of this treaty, it is reciprocally agreed, that all vessels and effects which may be taken after the space of twelve days from the said ratification, upon all parts of the coast of North-America, from the latitude of twenty-three degrees north, to the latitude of fifty degrees north, and as far eastward in the Atlantic ocean as the thirty-sixth degree of well longitude from the meridian of Greenwich, shall be restored on each side: That the time shall

be thirty days in all other parts of the Atlantic ocean, north of the equinoctial line or equator, and the same time for the British and Irish channels, for the Gulf of Mexico and all parts of the West-Indies: Forty days for the North Sea, for the Baltic, and for all parts of the Mediterranean: Sixty days for the Atlantic ocean south of the equator, as far as the middle of the Cape of Good Hope: Ninety days for every part of the world south of the equator: And one hundred and twenty days for all other parts of the world, without exception.

ARTICLE THE THIRD.

All prisoners of war taken on either side, as well by land as by sea, shall be restored as soon as practicable after the ratification of this treaty, as hereinafter mentioned, on their paying the debts which they may have contracted during their captivity. The two contracting parties respectively engage to discharge, in specie, the advances which may have been made by the other for the maintenance of such prisoners.

ARTICLE THE FOURTH.

Whereas it is stipulated by the second article in the treaty of peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three, between his Britannick Majesty and the United States of America, that the boundary of the U. States should comprehend all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the U. States, and lying between lines to be drawn east and west from the points where the aforesaid boundaries, between Nova-Scotia on one part, and East-Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic ocean, excepting such islands as now are, or hereafter may be, within the limits of Nova-Scotia; and whereas the several islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, which is part of the Bay of Fundy, and Fundy, are claimed by the U. States, as being comprehended within their aforesaid boundaries, which islands are claimed as belonging to his Britannick Majesty, as having been, at the time of, and previous to, the aforesaid treaty, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, within the limits of the province of Nova-Scotia. In order, therefore, finally to decide upon their claims, it is agreed that they shall be referred to two commissioners, to be appointed in the following manner, viz: one commissioner shall be appointed by his Britannick Majesty, and one by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof; and the said two commissioners, so appointed, shall be sworn impartially to examine and decide upon the said claims, according to the best evidence as shall be laid before them, on the part of his Britannick Majesty and of the United States respectively. The said commissioners shall meet at St. Andrews, in the province of New-Brunswick, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said commissioners shall, by a declaration of report under their hands and seals, decide in favour of the two contracting parties the several islands aforesaid to respectively belong to, in conformity with the true intent of the said treaty of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three. And if the said commissioners shall agree in their decision, both parties shall consider the decision as final and conclusive. It is further agreed, that in the event of the two commissioners differing upon all or any of the matters referred to them, or in event of both or either of the said commissioners refusing, or declining, or wilfully omitting to set at rest, they shall make, jointly or separately, a report or reports, as well to the government of his Britannick Majesty as to that of the U. States, stating in detail the points on which they differ, and the grounds upon which their respective opinions have been formed, or the grounds upon which they, or either of them, have refused, or declined, or omitted to set at rest. And his Britannick Majesty and the government of the U. States engage to consider the decision of some friendly foreign or state to be final and conclusive on all the matters so referred.

ARTICLE THE FIFTH.

Whereas neither that point of the high lands lying due north from the source of the river St. Croix, and designated to the former treaty of peace between the two powers as the north-west angle of Nova-Scotia, nor the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river, has yet been ascertained; and whereas that part of the boundary line between the dominion of the two powers, which extends from the source of the river St. Croix directly north to the above-mentioned north-west angle of Nova-Scotia, thence along the said high lands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river, thence down along the middle of that river to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude; thence by a line due west on said latitude until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraugy, has not yet been surveyed; it is agreed, that for these several purposes, two commissioners shall be appointed, sworn, and authorized, to set at rest, in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the next preceding article, unless otherwise specified in the present article.—The said commissioners shall meet at St. Andrews, in the province of New-Brunswick, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said commissioners shall have power to ascertain and determine the points above-mentioned, in conformity with the provisions of the said treaty of peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and shall cause the boundary aforesaid, from the source of the river St. Croix to the river Iroquois or Cataraugy, to be surveyed and marked according to the said provisions. The said commissioners shall make a map of the said boundary, and annex to it a declaration under their hands and seals, certifying it to be the true map of the said boundary, and particularly stating the latitude and longitude of the north-west angle of Nova-Scotia, of the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river, and of such other points of the said boundary as they may deem proper. And both parties agree to consider such map and declaration as finally and conclusively fixing the said boundary. And in the event of the said two commissioners differing, or either of them refusing, or declining, or wilfully omitting to set at rest, such reports, declarations, or statements, shall be made by them, or either of them, and such reference to a friendly foreign or state shall be made in all respects as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same were herein repeated.

ARTICLE THE SIXTH.

Whereas, by the former treaty of peace that portion of the boundary of the United States from the point where the forty-fifth degree of north latitude strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraugy, to the lake Superior, was declared to be "along the middle of said river until it strikes the communication by water between that lake and Lake Erie, thence along the middle of said communication into Lake Erie, through the middle of said lake until it strikes the water communication into the lake Huron, thence through the middle of said lake to the water communication between that lake and Lake Superior." And whereas doubts have arisen what was the middle of said river, lakes and water communications, and whether certain islands lying in the same were within the dominion of his Britannick Majesty or of the U. States; in order, therefore, finally to decide their doubts, they shall be referred to two commissioners, to be appointed, sworn, and authorized to set at rest, in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the next preceding article, unless otherwise specified in the present article.—The said commissioners shall meet, in the first instance, at Albany, in the State of New-York, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit; the said commissioners shall, by a report or declaration, under their hands and seals, designate the boundary through the said rivers, lakes, and water communications, and decide to which of the two contracting parties the several islands lying within the said river, lakes, and water communications, do respectively belong, in conformity with the said treaty of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three. And both parties agree to consider such designation and decision as final and conclusive. And in the event of the said two commissioners differing, or either of them refusing, or declining, or wilfully omitting to set at rest, such reports, declarations, or statements, shall be made by them, or either of them, and such reference to a friendly foreign or state shall be made in all respects as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same were herein repeated.

ARTICLE THE SEVENTH.

It is further agreed, that the said two last mentioned commissioners, after they shall have executed the duties assigned to them, in the preceding article, shall be, and they are hereby authorized, upon their oath impartially to fix and determine, according to the true intent of the said treaty of peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, that part of the boundary between the dominions of the two powers, which extends from the water communication between Lake Huron and Lake Superior, to the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods, to decide to which of the two parties the several islands lying in the lakes, water communications, and rivers, forming the said boundary, do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said treaty of peace, of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three; and to cause such parts of the said boundary, as require to be surveyed and marked. The said commissioners shall, by a report or declaration under their hands and seals, designate the boundary aforesaid, state their decision on the points thus referred to them, and particularly the latitude and longitude of the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods, and of such other point of the said boundary as they may deem proper. And both parties agree to consider such designation and decision as final and conclusive. And, in the event of the said two commissioners differing, or either of them refusing, or declining, or wilfully omitting to set at rest, such reports, declarations, or statements, shall be made by them, or either of them, and such reference to a friendly foreign or state, shall be made in all respects, as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same were herein repeated.

ARTICLE THE EIGHTH.

The several boards of two commissioners mentioned in the four preceding articles, shall, as required by the said treaty, be appointed, sworn, and authorized, to set at rest, in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the next preceding article, unless otherwise specified in the present article.—The said commissioners shall be appointed, and the new commissioners shall take the same oath of affirmation, and do the same duties. It is further agreed between the two contracting parties, that in case of any of the islands mentioned in any of the preceding articles, which were in possession of one of the parties prior to the commencement of the present war between the two countries, should by the decision of any of the boards of commissioners aforesaid, or of the foreign or state to which referred to, as in the four next preceding articles contained, fall within the dominions of the other party, all grants of land made previous to the commencement of the war by the party having had such possession, shall be as valid as if such island or islands had, by such decision or decisions, been adjudged to be within the dominions of the party having such possession.

ARTICLE THE NINTH.

The United States of America engage to put an end, immediately after the ratification of the present treaty, to hostilities with all the tribes or nations of Indians, with whom they may be at war at the time of such ratification; and forthwith to restore to such tribes or nations respectively, all the possessions, rights, and privileges, which they may have enjoyed or been entitled to, in one thousand eight hundred and eleven, previous to such hostilities: Provided always, That such tribes or nations shall agree to desist from all hostilities against his Britannick Majesty and his subjects, upon the ratification of the present treaty being notified to such tribes or nations, and shall to desist accordingly.

ARTICLE THE TENTH.

Whereas the traffic in slaves is irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice, and whereas his Britannick Majesty and the United States are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavours to accomplish to defile an object.

ARTICLE THE ELEVENTH.

This treaty, when the same shall have been ratified on both sides, without alteration by either of

the contracting parties, and the ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding on both parties; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington, in the space of four months from this day, or sooner, if practicable.

In both whereof, we the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty, and have thereunto affixed our seals.

Done, in triplicate, at Ghent, the twenty-fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and four.

GAMRIER, HENRY GOULBURN, WILLIAM ADAMS, JOHN O. ADAMS, JAMES A. BAYARD, HENRY CLAY, JONATHAN RUSSELL, ALBERT GALLATIN.

Legislature of Massachusetts. SENATE. FEB. 18, 1815.

A COMMITTEE was raised to report on the expediency of this state's assuming the U. States direct tax for 1815.

TUESDAY, FEB. 21. The committee on the subject made a report, in which, after deprecating the injustice and wantonness of the late war, they add a resolution of cordial thanks to Gen. Jackson and his army, for the gallant defence of New-Orleans. A motion was made to refer the subject to the next session, which was decided in the negative.—Yea 15. Nays 18. A motion for the reconsideration of this vote was open.

A message was received from his excellency the governor, inclosing letters from the Massachusetts commissioners in Washington, and the announcement of the signing of the treaty of peace. Read in both houses.

THURSDAY, FEB. 23. Committees (since joined by the house) were appointed to report on the continuance of the board of war, and for selling the hulks belonging to the state; to report respecting the tax on banks; and on the measures necessary for the preservation of the munitions of war belonging to the state.

The reported vote of thanks to Gen. Jackson and his army was taken up and recommended.

FRIDAY, FEB. 24. The senate concurred with the house in the appointment of CYRUS KING, Esq. to be Major-General of the 6th division of Massachusetts militia.

A bill to provide for defraying the late war expenses, and several local and private bills passed to be engrossed. The militia additional bill was also engrossed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. SATURDAY, FEB. 18. The bill to establish a military academy was read a first time.

His excellency the governor having notified the two houses of the resignation of Maj. Gen. Goodwin, of the 6th division, Thursday next was assigned for choosing his successor.

MONDAY, FEB. 20. The military academy bill was read a second time, and a motion to refer the further consideration of it to the next general court passed.—For it 89, against it 44. [A motion was made by Mr. Knapp to reconsider this vote.]

TUESDAY, FEB. 21. The annual tax bill, and other bills, were read a first and second time.

The house refused, 88 to 50, to reconsider the vote for referring the bill for the establishment of a military academy to the next legislature.

THURSDAY, FEB. 23. A bill to protect minors, and secure the rights of parents, guardians and masters, passed to be engrossed, 120 to 17.

CONTESTED ELECTION. The committee of elections reported, that the members returned from Newbury were not regularly elected, and were not entitled to seats. Report assigned for Saturday.

FRIDAY, FEB. 24. The 1815 annual tax bill was recommitted for the purpose of reducing the amount from 266,699 dollars to 133,334 dollars. The motion to recommit passed, 63 to 43.

the patriotism of the people, of the public spirit of the militia, and of the valor of the military and naval forces of the country. Peace, at all times a blessing, is peculiarly welcome; therefore, at a period when the causes for the war have ceased to operate; when the government has demonstrated the efficiency of its powers of defence; and when the nation can review its conduct without regret, and without reproach.

I recommend to your care and beneficence, the gallant men whose achievements, in every department of the military services, on the land and on the water, have so essentially contributed to the honour of the American name, and to the restoration of peace. The feelings of conscious patriotism and worth will animate such men, under every change of fortune and pursuit; but their country performs a duty to itself, when it bestows those testimonials of approbation and applause, which are at once the reward, and the incentive to great actions.

The reduction of the public expenditures to the demands of a peace establishment will, doubtless, engage the immediate attention of congress. There are, however, important considerations which forbid a sudden and general revocation of the measures that have been produced by the war. Experience has taught us, that neither the pacific character of their political institutions, can altogether exempt them from that strife, which appears, beyond the ordinary lot of nations, to be incident to the actual period of the world; and the same faithful monitor demonstrates that a certain degree of preparation for war, is not only indispensable to avert disaster in the onset, but affords also the best security for the continuance of peace. The wisdom of congress will, therefore, I am confident, provide for the maintenance of an adequate regular force; for the gradual advance of the naval establishment; for improving all the means of harbour defence; for adding discipline to the distinguished bravery of the militia; and for cultivating the military art, in its essential branches, under the liberal patronage of government.

The resources of our country were, at all times, competent to the attainment of every national object; but they will now be enriched and invigorated by the activity which peace will introduce into all the scenes of domestic enterprise and labour. The provision that has been made for the public creditors, during the present session of congress, must have a decisive effect in the establishment of the public credit, both at home and abroad. The rising interests of commerce will claim the legislative attention at the earliest opportunity; and such regulation will, I trust, be seasonably devised as shall secure to the United States their just proportion of the navigation of the world. The most liberal policy towards other nations, if met by corresponding dispositions, will, in this respect, be found the most beneficial policy towards ourselves. But there is no subject that can enter with greater force and merit into the deliberation of congress, than a consideration of the means to preserve and promote the manufactures which have sprung into existence, and attained an unparalleled maturity throughout the United States during the period of the European wars.—This source of national independence and wealth, I anxiously recommend to the prompt and constant guardianship of congress.

The termination of the legislative session will soon separate you, fellow-citizens, from each other, and restore you to your constituents. I pray you to bear with you the expressions of my sanguine hope, that the peace which has been just declared will not only be the foundation of the most friendly intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain, but that it will also be productive of happiness and harmony in every section of our beloved country. The influence of your precepts and example must be every where powerful: and while we accord in grateful acknowledgements for the protection which Providence has bestowed upon us, let us never cease to inculcate obedience to the laws, and fidelity to the union, as constituting the palladium of the national independence and prosperity.

JAMES MADISON, Washington, Feb. 18, 1815.

I presume we shall retain on the peace establishment—20 regiments half full, say 10 thousand men. All the ships and sailors—all the taxes at present pledged to the creditors—form military and naval academies, &c. These are the plans now talked of. I think I see plainly in the message and in the talk of all democrats that the treaty is not liked, and the peace will be short. They give it nick-names, such as an armistice, ruse-de-guerre, &c. &c.—and many of them swear it is a treaty of peace, at all, at all.

Can. Hadenan, an American officer, lately killed near New Orleans, was in the meridian of life. He was a colonel of militia, who had offered his services to the army as an officer, but did not succeed. He then entered the ranks as a private, and so far as his office he died as a private. He has left a widow and eight children.

Benjamin Ruggles, Esq. is chosen a U. S. senator by the legislature of Ohio.

GRAND CELEBRATION. WEDNESDAY last was devoted by the citizens of this town to the celebration of the return of PEACE. At ten o'clock the bells were rung, and salutes of heavy artillery were fired from the forts, common, &c. &c. These salutes were repeated at noon and further, and hourly peals of bells were sounded. The flags were gaily erected in colour; and the flags of all friendly nations decorated many of the principal streets, and ornamented the tops of houses and stores.

At ten o'clock, the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the government of the commonwealth, moved in procession from the State-House, under escort of the Independent Cadets, to the Stone Chapel, where the religious ceremonies of the day were performed by the Rev. Dr. Lathrop, and the Rev. Mr. Cary, and a Grand Te Deum was sung by about 300 vocal performers, assisted by the organ and a great number of appropriate instruments.—Several other excellent pieces of music were performed, and the following Ode by L. M. Sargent, Esq. for the birth-day of Washington and the return of Peace, was sung by Mrs. Huntington:

WREATHS for the Chieftain we honour! who planted the OLIVE of Peace in the soil that he gained; Freedom his pillar, health his fields, peace his boast; Secure in its shade the Ringdove reposed— War-birds have scattered it! Rude hands have trampled it! Fly on to the shelter that tempests cannot reach! Long, from the pecking fowl, None sought its bilged fold; Save the lone Raven that fern'd it to despair! Hofmanns, the high vault of Heaven ascending, Shall glow the day when Chieftain we salute, The OLIVE he planted evince, and is blending to leaves with the laurel that blooms o'er his urn. Never may the sacred tree Shorn of its verdure be! 'Tis his hand that has fasten'd it down, 'Tis his hand that is happy day, Earth lend it fragrance, Gaily to bourgeon and flourish now! Sink be the blast of the baleful fever! Hurl'd be the trump in the number of years! Scapula found Peasants of praise to the Giver— PEACE hath illuminated a nation in tears! May the in triumph reign Over our land again! Never may the floating bonanza be full'd, Still be the orphan's moon, Silent the widow's wail, Loth, for a time, in the joy of the world.

At a o'clock, a grand civic procession was formed at the State-House, and moved from thence through the town in the following order:

- Col. Daniel Messinger and Aids. Standard of Peace. Selectmen and Municipality of Boston. Stangers of Dillington. Revereud Clergy. U. States and State Judges, and other Civil Officers. Standard of the Mechanick Association, and Government of the Mechanick Association, and Committee of Arrangements. Mr. P. Tilden and Aids. Standard of the Washington Benevolent Society, Government of the Washington Benevolent Society. Standard of the United States Constitution. First Division of Citizens. Standard of Massachusetts Constitution. Second Division of Citizens. Standard of Commerce. Mercantile and Nautical Division. Standard of Mechanick Arts. Full Division of Mechanicks. Standard of Independence. Second Division of Mechanicks. Standard of Washington. Third Division of Mechanicks. Standard of National Glory. Followed by Standard of the Navy. Naval Division. Standard of the Patriots and Heroes of the Revolution. Military Division. Standard of Agriculture. Fourth Division of Agriculturalists and Mechanicks. Standard of the Fisheries. Division of Fishmeas. Standard of the Union of the States. Fifth Division of Mechanicks, with Truck, Car and Hackmen, followed by a Truck drawn by 17 Horses, loaded with Merchandise.

The interest was great which was excited by the spectacle of beholding many branches of the mechanic arts, in actual operation, while moving through the streets. Among others were a printing press, from which was issued many thousand copies of an ode, written for the occasion—a paper filaster's apparatus in motion—a millstone temple of liberty, and carpenters repairing the building—masons building a house, &c. The truckmen were numerous and well equipped—a large and handsome led, was drawn by 17 horses, loaded with Cotton, on which were seated in front and rear, "New-Orleans Cotton," and on the ends of the bales, "General Jackson." All the different professions were represented by standards handsomely painted, and emblematic of their calling.

At night there was a very extensive and brilliant illumination. The State-House was richly decorated with well-adopted transparencies, and over the principal portal was the word STRONG in gold letters. The temple of liberty illuminated, made a splendid appearance, and exhibited many suitable transparencies. One had the names of STRONG and PHILLIPS, with the motto "Deus et Tutamen." Another, complimentary to the People, had the motto "Leggimus tibi libertatem." A great number of well-learned transparencies were exhibited at various private houses, shops, offices, &c. At the Rev. Mr. Lathrop's house, a transparency was exhibited, with the motto, "Peace on earth, and good will towards men." At Mr. Hunnevell's, there was a likeness of his excellency the governor, with the motto, "Be just, and fear not." At Mrs. Miles's boarding-house, there was a representation of Peace attended by an Eagle and Lion, with the motto, "God divided us, man divided us." At the theatre was a figure of Fame, proclaiming "An honourable peace;" over which was the inscription "Laud Deo." At Mr. Gayney's, was a figure of Peace uniting the British and American colours. At Messrs. True & Bangs's, the windows were covered with the names of our naval and military warriors, and appropriate inscriptions. At Mr. Birdella's, was a monument to Washington, a scroll representing the treaty, &c.

Mr. Dawes's shop, Elm-street, was very handsomely decorated with appropriate transparencies. Among the public buildings illuminated, were the Old State-House, Faneuil-Hall, and all the school-houses, banks, insurance offices, &c. In several instances the flags were gaily arranged. At one window of the New England Bank they formed a Pine Tree.

A vast number of rockets were discharged from the top of the State-House, among which were several federal volleys of 17 each. Fire works were also exhibited from the State-House yard.

Many houses at South-Boston were illuminated, and there were bonfires at the forts and on the ice. Several houses at Roxbury were illuminated.

Last evening service was performed at the Roman Catholic Church, and the building was elegantly illuminated.

The store of Mr. Wm. R. White, in Market-street, was also splendidly illuminated, and a beautiful arrangement of numerous gilded vessels of coloured liquors produced an excellent effect.

TOASTS.
[We extract the following from a number of patriotic toasts drunk in Boston, on Wednesday, at a public dinner provided by the citizens, at which the excellent the governor, his honor, or the lieutenant governor, the members of the council and senate, and many members of the house were guests.]

Welcome Peace!—brought by a favorite conveyance to our shores—May the afflictions of the past seven years be considered as the transit of a baleful meteor, and remembered, only to increase the joy with which all hearts and voices now unite to welcome Peace.

Our gallant Navy!—May our ill-judged economy prevent its increase! but may it continue to produce a succession of heroes.

The Constitution on land!—May the wise precepts of the physicians of Hartford restore it to health and vigour, that we may not fear in future the Fever of War, or the Consumption of Embargo.

The French Nation!—After suffering every species of insult, from the guillotine of democracy to the iron rod of despotism, may she enjoy a well-balanced government, worthy of the station she holds, in arms, in arms, and in science.

This Day!—Ever memorable for the birth of WASHINGTON, the pride of the New World, and the admission of the Old.

By his Excellency Gov. Strong.
Perpetual Peace between Great-Britain and the United States, and harmony among ourselves.

Massachusetts Nominations.

BOSTON, FEB. 16, 1815.
AT a full meeting of respectable citizens from all the districts in the commonwealth held this day—the Hon. JOHN PHILLIPS in the chair, it was

Voted unanimously, to recommend to the citizens of Massachusetts to support, on the ensuing first Monday of April, the re-election of

HIS EXCELLENCY

CALEB STRONG, for Gov.

HIS HONOUR

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Esq.
For Lieutenant-Governor, of the commonwealth of Massachusetts for the year ensuing.

The Meeting have confident hopes that the suffrages of Massachusetts will be unanimous in favour of these gentlemen, on this occasion.

The impartial, liberal and uniform administration of all the great concerns of the commonwealth—The ready support which her chief magistrate has given to the constitution and constitutional laws of the United States; at the same time he has patriotically exposed the encroachments on them, and magnanimously defended the rights of Massachusetts as a free, sovereign and independent state.—The alacrity which he has shown in providing, preparing, and directing measures for the defence of our altars and firesides; united with the comfort, health and compensation of the defenders of the soil—and the steadiness with which he has vindicated the rights of the citizen soldier, against military domination; must be deeply impressed on the hearts of every man in Massachusetts, and must command the suffrage of confidence and affection from every grateful hand.

In all the cares and labours of the chief magistrate—in the most lowering and threatening moments—he has found an ardent and inflexible supporter and counsellor in the munificent citizen who is again recommended to fill the second chair of government.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 15, 1815.

Every thing is growing tranquil here. Your Commissioners are all well. The Treaty of Peace has been ratified, exchanged and deposited in silver cases. It was unanimously ratified by the Senate. Mr. King, however, pointed out its defects compared with even Monroe and Pinkney's Treaty; but he voted for it, because, he declared, he considered it as a less evil than continued war.

CONGRESS, FEB. 16, 17, 18.

We have room only to state, that the following subjects were under consideration of this honourable body, viz.

Measures—for reducing the military establishment; giving the disbanded troops some months extra pay, and donations of land.

To repeal the law for providing Flotillas, &c. and maintaining a navy on the lakes.

To provide for the protection of commerce against the Barbary powers.

To modify existing laws, and adapt them to a state of Peace; and to repeal the laws laying discriminating duties.

To request the President to recommend a day of Thanksgiving and religious solemnity on the return of Peace.

THE WASP.

A letter from Capt. Dipnall, of the British ship Emerald, dated at sea, Nov. 10, 1814, to his owners in London, states, that on the 7th of that month, in proceeding from Fowey to Trieste he fell in with the U. S. sloop of war Wasp, whom he engaged for an hour and ten minutes, when the Wasp sheered off. He represents the battle to have been renewed three times, in which his crew fought with great bravery. The Emerald mounts 16 nine-pound carronades, and 4 long sixes, with a crew of 35 men, 3 of whom were slightly wounded in the action.

Gen. Jackson's Treaty of Peace with the Creek Indians, has been ratified by the President of the U. States.

ARRIVAL OF COM. DECATUR.

NEW-YORK, Frid. Eve. 9 o'clock.

We announce the return of this naval hero to his country and his family, with no ordinary emotions of pleasure. He arrived at New-London last Tuesday, in a cartel from Bermuda, with Lieut. Gallagher, a midshipman, Capt. Robinson, Capt. Williams, and several others, belonging to the late U. S. frigate President. Lieut. Gallagher reached town in the eastern stage this evening.

The President lost all her masts in the gale after the action with the British squadron; and the Endymion frigate her fore and main masts. The President struck to the Pomone and Tenedos frigates, and Com. Decatur surrendered his sword to the Capt. of the Majestic raze.

In the action the President had 28 men killed and 80 wounded.

The Macedonian had not arrived at Bermuda when the cartel sailed, nor was it known that she was captured.

The news of peace had not reached Bermuda; but the defeat of the expedition against New-Orleans had been received there.

WORCESTER,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1815.

What have we gained by the late War?

IN our last we published the president's proclamation announcing the ratification of the treaty of Ghent; and we also gave our readers a faithful abridgment of the treaty itself, which appears in our columns to day.

As the tumultuous joy, which pervaded all classes of citizens when the welcome tidings of PEACE were received, has subsided into calm and sober reflection, we shall offer some remarks on the question which obviously suggests itself to every mind—What have we gained by the war?

We rejoice, most heartily rejoice, in this felicitous event—not because the termination of the war has been either "glorious or honourable" to our rulers—but because the sun of peace once more sheds its divine influence on our suffering country, and because peace, on almost any conditions, is preferable to a war which was pregnant with calamity, which had already produced national bankruptcy, and which threatened the subversion of our liberties.

Still it is no less a duty to make this inquiry, that we may determine whether wisdom or folly has characterized the policy which has been pursued.

To assist those who, through the lapse of time, may have forgotten the language of 1812, we will briefly sum up the objects which were to have been obtained by this war. These, as may be gathered from the correspondence between Messrs. Monroe and Foster, the president's manifesto, the report of the committee of foreign relations, the subsequent instructions to our commissioners, the language in and out of congress, the resolves of the legislatures of Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky, and the proclamations of our generals inviting treason, were—

First—The repeal of the orders in council.

Second—The abandonment of the practice of impressing our seamen.

Third—Indemnity for captures and condemnations under the orders in council.

Fourth—A definition of blockade as it respects neutral rights. And

Last—though not least—The conquest of the Canadas.

These were the imperishable monuments to be achieved by this "glorious struggle for liberty and independence."

First—As to the orders in council, it is a fact familiar to the mind of every one, that they were repealed simultaneously with the declaration of war, and long before the news thereof reached England; consequently, the war had no kind of influence in accomplishing that event.

Second—We have been told thousands and thousands of times, that the practice of impressing seamen was such a gross and flagrant outrage on the rights of an independent nation, that perpetual war was preferable to such ignominy. But, gentle reader, you will not find a word about "Free trade and sailors' rights" in this treaty. The question was laid entirely aside by our commissioners, without exacting in much as a pledge that the practice should be suspended, even in time of profound peace in England. Mr. Madison instructed Mr. Russell, in 1812, not to accede to an armistice, unless the British government would previously consent to suspend the practice. He has since instructed our commissioners, that, if they failed in obtaining an abandonment of the practice, their negotiations would cease.

What have become of the 6257 American seamen, who have, for many years, been groaning in hopeless bondage "in British floating dungeons?"—is a question that Mr. Madison can better answer than ourselves. We see no mention made of them in the treaty.

Third—The London papers of Dec. last inform us "that Mr. Madison does not insist on any indemnification for the seizure of merchandize under the orders in council." The treaty is silent on this

subject, and, of course, John Bull will turn into ready money, for his own use, the 900 ships and their cargoes, which have made such a pretty figure in our war papers.

Fourth—We have found no mention made of blockade in the treaty. We have heard nothing of it since alluded to by our commissioners in the early part of their negotiations, and, consequently, they have fixed on no "definition" of legal blockade, nor obtained any guarantee against the renewal of paper blockades.

Fifth—Although the conquest and retention of the Canadas was the darling object of administration; although their whole force, for three successive years, has been spent on this single point; although they have ruined public credit, and reduced the nation to a state of bankruptcy in their abortive attempts to accomplish this object—yet, when the treaty was signed, not a foot of the Canadas were in our possession, nor is there any provision for their annexation to the United States.

What, then, we repeat, have we gained by three years' hard and bloody fighting? Why, say Mr. Madison, marshal Prince, the publicans, and all others who are "pensioners on public suffering," we have gained a peace—a glorious and an honourable peace." But hark, gentlemen! we have indeed made a peace, and a peace which does not recognize or secure a single one of those great blessings, which you have often told us were worth a century's war. We have made a peace which, by its implied acquiescence in British maritime rights, will hereafter render it more difficult to compel an abandonment of them. But you, gentlemen, are not fishermen who draw your living from the banks of Newfoundland, (although you fish for great salaries) and therefore do not sympathize with the inhabitants of Cape Cod, who have lost this invaluable privilege by your "glorious and honourable treaty." You, no doubt, greet the taxes, which have been shed upon us in such profusion, as national blessings. These, together with a debt of one hundred and fifty millions, the loss of immense property on the ocean, the suspension of all business for three years, and the destruction of, perhaps, twenty thousand lives, are the trophies of this war, and the events which render this treaty "glorious and honourable" to the national government.

(CIRCULAR.)

[We insert the following Circular, addressed to the clergymen of this county, that the public may be made more fully acquainted with the extent of the calamity, the distressed situation of the sufferers, and the justice of their claims on public benevolence.]

REV. AND DEAR SIR,

SUFFER us, through you, to solicit the benevolent attention of the Society under your pastoral care to the heavy calamity with which Divine Providence has permitted some of the families of this town to be afflicted.

Amidst the violence of the snow-storm on Saturday, the 18th instant, our village was alarmed by the cry of Fire; and, notwithstanding every possible exertion to arrest the progress of the flames, we were compelled to be the spectators of the destruction of the dwelling-house and store of SAMUEL BRAZER, Esq. and the dwelling-house, bake-house and out-buildings of Messrs. ENOCH and ELISHA FLAGG. In the store of Mr. BRAZER, merchandize, to the amount of \$2,000, and all his books and accounts, were consumed, together with the library and papers of R. NEWTON, Esq. who occupied an apartment in it as an office. The house and store of Capt. A. HAMILTON were much injured by the same manner in which his furniture and goods were removed, and by putting the buildings in a state of preparation to be pulled down, at a moment when their preservation was almost despaired of. The furniture of Mr. SEWALL HAMILTON, who occupied a part of Mr. BRAZER's house, sustained damage in the removal. The aggregate loss, by accurate estimation, exceeds \$10,000.

The Messrs. FLAGGS were in the prosecution of successful business, and by the destruction of their buildings, they must be much embarrassed in their concerns.

The case of Mr. BRAZER is attended with peculiar distress. By a long course of industry and frugality, he had attained to a state of affluence, and had the brightest prospect of plenty and comfort for the residue of his life; but, by means which human wisdom could neither foresee nor prevent, he became deeply involved, was arrested on an execution which he was unable to satisfy, and, after more than two years' imprisonment, he compounded with his creditor, and, by paying a large sum, two thousand dollars of which he was obliged to raise by a mortgage upon his dwelling-house and store, he gained his liberty. Restored to the bosom of his family, in a small line of business he earned a frugal living, until the late afflictive event removed from him his last dependence. In real indigence, without a shelter for his family, without resources for his daily bread, at the age of sixty, he is thrown upon the sympathy and beneficence of his friends and fellow-christians.

It was the hope of the inhabitants of Worcester to have administered, within

themselves, adequate relief to the sufferers. To this purpose, they have subscribed to the amount of 2,700. This sum being deemed insufficient for the object, and having recently contributed to repair, in some measure, the loss, amounting to \$2,600, of Messrs. EARLE & WILLIAMS, in the destruction of their factory by fire within a few weeks, they now realize that the reasonable claims upon public charity in this instance are greater than they have ability to satisfy. They are therefore constrained to make this representation. They do it in the persuasion, that, at a moment when peace beams upon our country, and the channels of lucrative business are again opened, your people will hear the cries of individual distress, and be ready to communicate to the wants of those who provisionally suffer.

We, the undersigned, are a committee appointed to receive contributions, and to distribute them in proportion to the losses and exigencies of the sufferers. Any donations, transmitted to either of us, will be gratefully acknowledged, and religiously appropriated.

Joseph Allen,
Benjamin Heywood,
Daniel Waldo,
Samuel Austin,
Aaron Bancroft,
William Stedman,
Levi Lincoln, jun.

NAVY.

We learn that the U. S. men-of-war Washington and Independence are to be immediately fitted for sea. Their destination is doubtless the Mediterranean. Six Dutch frigates have sailed against the Algerines, to redeem their languishing countrymen from slavery, at the cannon's mouth.

The National Bank Bill

Has been postponed indefinitely in the house of representatives 74 to 73.

The Constitution, Wasp, Hornet, Peacock and Syren, are the only U. S. vessels now at sea.

Items of News.

The British sloop of War Favorite, which brought on the treaty of peace, has sailed from New-York for England.

The ratified treaty of peace was read on board the Superb, Admiral Hotham, of the New-London blockading squadron, on the 21st ultimo, and was welcomed with the most extravagant demonstrations of joy by the sailors. The officers of the squadron have been invited to attend a ball in celebration of PEACE at New-London.

The news of peace reached Admiral Cockburn at Amelia Island the 5th ult. It reached Savannah the 10th, one day sooner than New-York. Montreat the 14th, in 61 hours from N. York.

The recruiting service is stopped by an order from the war department.

The Supreme Court of the United States is in session at Washington—present all the justices except Mr. Todd.

Letters from New Orleans state, that peace and quietude have succeeded the terrors of war.

Accounts from Havana of the 11th inst. inform that British ships of war were daily arriving at that place from the Mississippi, full of troops that were wounded at New-Orleans. The Plantagenet sailed thence on the 11th for England, having on board the bodies of Gens. Pakenham and Gibbs, and several other wounded officers, among whom was Col. Thornton.

Extraordinary.—Mr. Joseph Fay, of Southborough, in this county, raised, in the last season, four thousand, six hundred and seventy bushels of good Potatoes.

MARRIED.

In Oakham, Mr. Isaac Stone to Miss Sally Robinson, daughter of Mr. John Robinson, of that place.

DIED.

In Philadelphia, Feb. 30, Mrs. Sarah Ann MacCulloch, relict of Hugh MacCulloch, Esq. late of that city, and filler of Isaac Thomas, Esq. of this town.

In Hubbardston, Mr. Nathaniel Wait, aged 76 years.—John Heald Upham, eldest son of Mr. Calvin Upham, to the 18th year of his age.—Miss Goodspeed, daughter of Mr. Luther Goodspeed, aged 8 years.

In Waukeson, Mr. Silas Brooks, son of Mr. Amos Brooks, of Sterling, aged 46 years.

In Sterling, Feb. 21, Mrs. Polly Brooks, wife of Mr. Helou Brooks, aged 41 years.

In Boston, Mr. Stephen Flagg, aged 87.—Miss Betty Hawthorne, aged 47, widow of the late Deac. Ebenezer Hawthorne, of Walpole, Mass.

THE ROOM heretofore

occupied by the Subscriber having been destroyed by the fire of Saturday last, he has taken a Chamber over the Office of Doct. J. GREEN, where he will continue the business of his profession.—Having lost his Library, and the Furniture of his Office, he hopes that those indebted to him will make payment in full as will be consistent with their other engagements.

REJOICE NEWTON.

Worcester, Feb. 28, 1815.

For Sale,

A SMALL but good FARM, situated about half a mile east of the Meeting-House in Sturbridge, containing about twenty-five acres of excellent Land, consisting of Mowing, Pasturing, Orchardage, and Tillage, with a Dwelling-House, Barn, Chaise-House, &c. thereon.—For further particulars, inquire on the premises, of OUIS LANE, Sturbridge, Feb. 28, 1815.

Washington Benevolent Society:

A STATED Meeting of the WASHINGTON BENEVOLENT SOCIETY of the County of Worcester will be held at the Hall of Col. SWAN, in Worcester, THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the transaction of business.—An Address will be delivered by Mr. SAMUEL JAMISON, jr. GARDNER BURBANK, Secy.
March 1, 1815.

New Town-Officer.

A COMPILATION of the Laws of Massachusetts, comprising the Titles of Affectors, Auctioneers, Clerks, Commissioners of Sewers, Distillers, Engineer and Engine-Men, Fences and Fence-Viewers, Ferries and Ferry-men, Field-Drivers, Fire and Fire-Wards, Health-Commissioners or Officers, Hog-Rovers, Masters of Wood and Bark, Militia, Moderators, Overseers of the Poor, Parishes and Precincts, Plantations, Proprietors of Common and General Fields, Proprietors of Common and undivided Real Estate, Proprietors of Social Libraries, Sealers of Weights and Measures, Selemben, Surveyors of Highways, Surveyors of Lumber, Surveyors of Private Ways, Towns, Treasurers, and Tythingmen.—With an Appendix, containing Legal Forms connected with those subjects.—By ROBERTUS DICKINSON, Attorney at Law.

Also, DICKINSON'S DIGEST of the Powers and Duties of Sheriffs, Coroners, Constables, and Collectors of Taxes.—To be had at GEO. A. TRUMBULL'S Bookstore.

Worcester, March 1, 1815.

For Sale,

A FARM lying in Spenters, two miles northwest of the Meeting-House, on the road leading to North-Brookfield, consisting about ninety acres of Land, well calculated for Mowing, Pasturing, Tillage, and Woodland, with a handsome young Orchard. Said Farm is well watered, well fenced chiefly with stone-wall, and has a convenient Dwelling-House, Barn, and Wood-House, (with a good Well of water under the same,) with other out-buildings.—Possession will be given the first of April next. Liberal credit will be given for a great part, with good security.—For further particulars, inquire of the Subscriber, on the premises.

ELI HARRINGTON.
Spenters, Feb. 28, 1815.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT on Wednesday, the 23d day of March next, at one o'clock after noon, will be sold, at Public Vendue, by order of Court, at Mr. STEPHEN HARRINGTON'S, in Boylston, about seventeen acres of LAND, near the Meeting-House, in said Boylston, with a large and well finished Dwelling-House, and a good Barn, fifty by thirty feet. Said Land consists of a good Garden, an excellent Orchard, Pasture, Tillage and Wood-Land; formerly owned by the Rev. Mr. PARSONS, but is now the property of SAMUEL FLAGG and SALLY FLAGG, Minors, and is to be sold for their benefit.—Further particulars, and conditions of sale will be made known at the time and place above mentioned.

JONATHAN BOND,
Guardian for said Minors.
Boylston, Feb. 28, 1815.

To be Sold,

A FARM pleasantly situated near the Meeting-House, in Boylston, containing one hundred and five acres—the whole together, or the Pasture of fifty acres separately, as that best suit the purchaser; with a good House, 48 by 38 feet, two stories high; a 30 by 70 feet Barn with a good Cider-Mill and Houle, and other out-buildings.—One half of the purchase to be made on the delivery of the deed, and for the other half a liberal credit will be allowed. Any person wishing to purchase, may apply to the owner, on the premises.

TIMOTHY WHITNEY.
Boylston, Feb. 28, 1815.

A Good Farm for Sale.

THE best FARM for Cattle and Grain in the County of Hampden, with a suitable proportion of Wood-Land, containing two hundred and sixty acres—situated on reasonable terms, by the subscriber, for Cash and Credit. Said Farm is handsomely situated in Westfield, on each side of the main road from Westfield to Southampton. A thousand bushels of Rye can be raised on said Farm in one year.

LYMAN LEWIS.
Westfield, (Hampden Co.) Feb. 15, 1815.

To be Sold,

A FARM, situated in the north-west part of the town of Spenters, containing about one hundred and seventy acres, well proportioned into Mowing, Plough-Land, Pasture-Land, Wood-Land, and Orchardage; with a good lot of Buildings on the same.—A pay-day may be had (if desired) for a part of the purchase money.—For particulars, inquire of SILVANUS GATES.
Spenters, Feb. 28, 1815.

Worcester II. Probate Office, Feb. 23, 1815.

To the Heirs of GEORGE HOW, late of Shrewsbury, in said County, deceased, and to all others concerned in the Estate of said deceased,

GABRIELINO.

YOU are hereby cited to appear, (if you see fit) at the Court of Probate to be holden at Worcester, in said County, on the first Tuesday in April next, at ten of the clock, before noon, to show cause why the Instrument which purports to be the last Will and Testament of said deceased should not be approved; and you shall be heard thereon.

NATHL. PAINE, J. Probate.

Worcester II. Probate Office, Feb. 27, 1815.

To the Heirs of MICHAEL ADAMS, late of Brookfield, in said County, deceased, and to all others concerned in the Estate of said deceased,

GABRIELINO.

YOU are hereby cited to appear, (if you see fit) at the Court of Probate to be holden at Brookfield, in said County, on the second Tuesday in April next, at one of the clock, after noon, to show cause why the Account of the Administration of said Estate, and the Administrator's demands, as a creditor, should not be allowed; and you will be heard thereon.

NATHL. PAINE, J. Probate.

POETRY.

From the New-York Mercantile Advertiser.

PEACE.

LOVELY Stranger! who art thou,
Of winking men, and placid brow;
With eyes that beam benevolence,
And tones that charm the raptur'd sense?

MISCELLANY.

LITERARY.

TAYLOR'S SERMONS.

MESSRS. Wells and Lilley, of Boston, have issued proposals for publishing the sermons of Jeremy Taylor, D.D. This highly distinguished preacher of the gospel lived in the reign of Charles the First, of England, to whom he was chaplain in ordinary.

There is in fact a brilliancy and a luxuriance, a strength and solidity, in the writings of the distinguished scholars of the times in which Taylor flourished, such as few indeed, if any, of their successors have displayed.

We have neither connexion nor acquaintance with Messrs. Wells and Lilley; but we deem it our duty to promote the publication of such writings as those of bishop Taylor; and the more so, when we consider that the press is every day teeming with works which are not only worthless in themselves, but calculated to make their readers worthless also.

But having in this article undertaken to recommend the works of Jeremy Taylor, it may not be amiss to rest upon authority, both ancient and modern. In the funeral sermon of that truly great man, delivered by one who was his friend, as well as cotemporary, the celebrated Dr. Rust, we find the following equally concise and comprehensive description of his character: "He had (says Dr. Rust) the good humour of a gentleman; the eloquence of an orator; the fancy of a poet; the acuteness of a schoolman; the profoundness of a philosopher; the wisdom of a chancellor; the sagacity of a prophet; the reason of an angel; the piety of a saint.

So much from ancient authority; as to the general character of bishop Taylor. For modern authority, we shall resort to the Edinburgh Review, a work which stands as high in the estimation of the learned world, as any production of these times. This Review tells us—"that

there is in any one of the prose folios of Jeremy Taylor, more fine fancy and original imagery—more brilliant conceptions and glowing expressions—more new figures and new applications of old figures—more, in short, of the body and the soul of poetry, than in all the odes and the epicks, that have since been produced in Europe."

We conclude by expressing our earnest hopes, that Messrs. Wells and Lilley may meet with the most ample encouragement, in the publication of a work, so highly to be valued by the scholar and the Christian, as the sermons of bishop Taylor.

MILITIA LAW.

Proposals have been issued for publishing in a single volume. The laws of the U. States, and of this Commonwealth for regulating, governing and training the militia, to be accompanied by all the decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court relative to the militia, with remarks upon the duties of officers and soldiers, under these laws.

Many important decisions have been made in our courts upon the militia laws, a part of which are to be found in our Law Reports, and others have never been published. We have no doubt, from the well known talents and fidelity of the compiler of the proposed publication, that it will be executed in a manner which will render it very valuable to the public generally, but more particularly to officers in the militia.

Mr. House has in the press and will shortly publish in a pamphlet, the treaties between Great-Britain and the United States, viz.—The Definitive Treaty of Paris 1783, Mr. Jay's Treaty of Paris 1794, Messrs. Monroe & Pinkney's Treaty of 1806; to which will be added, the Treaty of peace signed at Ghent, Dec. 24, 1814.

Honour to whom Honour is due.—To Gen. Jackson we are indebted for the defence of New-Orleans; to Gen. Macomb, for the defence of Plattsburgh; to Gens. Brown, Ripley, Gaines, Miller, and Scott, for brilliant victories at and near Erie; but to Gen. Madison for the defence of Washington, the conquest of Canada, and the preservation of public credit, by insisting that congress should seasonably provide revenue.

CONNECTICUT.

The special session of the legislature of this state closed last week. During this session, three important acts were passed.—One to secure the rights of parents and guardians, one concerning the collection of taxes; and one enlarging the powers of the banks.

The first prevents the enlistment of minors into the service of the U. States, under the penalty of 500 dollars, without the consent of the parents or guardians; and any person, advertising to enlist minors, shall be fined 100 dollars.

The second enacts, that the unpaid taxes may be paid in the bank notes of the city, Albany and Hudson.

The third enacts that the banks of that state may issue new bills to the amount of one half of their capital stock, the same to be paid in specie, on demand, two years after the expiration of the war; the banks at no time to issue a greater sum than authorized by the charter.—All the old issues to be paid in specie on demand; or, in case of non-payment, to pay nine per cent. interest until paid.

Some remarks on Horses—Copied from a late European publication.

The barbarous custom of docking and nicking the tails, and cutting the ears of horses, is too prevalent. We thus deprive them of two parts principally instrumental, not only to their own ease and comfort, but to their utility to us.—By taking away their ears, the funnels are destroyed which they always direct to the place from whence any sound is heard, and they are thus rendered nearly deaf; and in the loss of their tail, they find even a still greater inconvenience. During summer they are perpetually teased with swarms of insects, that either attempt to suck their blood, or to deposit their eggs in the rectum, which they have now no means of lashing off; and in winter they are deprived of necessary defence against the cold.

But of all others, the custom of nicking them, is the most useless and absurd.—It is an affecting sight to go into the stable of some eminent horse-dealer, and there behold a range of fine and beautiful steeds with their tails cut and slashed, and tied up by pulleys, suffering such torture that they sometimes never recover the savage gashes they have received; and for what is this all done?—That they may hold their tails somewhat higher than they otherwise would, and be forever after deprived of the power of moving the joints of them as a defence against the flies!

There is another abuse to notice, in those who shoe horses. The blacksmith, in order to save himself a little trouble, will frequently apply the shoe almost red-hot to the horse's foot, that it may burn for itself a bed in the hoof, and fit it for its reception. Some punish-

ment should be inflicted on those who clap shoes on hot. This unpardonable laziness of farriers in making feet thus to fit shoes, instead of shoes to fit the feet, dries up the hoofs, and utterly destroys them. It is of the most ruinous consequence, hardening and cracking the hoofs, and bringing on the most fatal disorders. The joints, the wind and the eyes, are injured by it, and the gross humours which naturally descend to the feet, and ought to be carried off by insensible perspiration, are detained by the hardness of the surface they have to penetrate.

NEW-BEORFORD, FEB. 10.—Melancholy Occurrence.—On Sunday last, two sons of Mr. Uriah Brownell—Uriah, aged 12, and Andrew, aged 10 years, who had been, during the afternoon, at the house of a relation, on their return home, unfortunately took the circuitous route of going on the river; they had proceeded but a few rods, before they both fell through the ice, and no person being within sight were drowned. No apprehension for their safety was entertained until about dusk, when diligent search was immediately made, without success. On Monday morning the search was renewed, when one of their hats was discovered on the broken ice near the end of Mr. Rotch's wharf. On exploring the place, both their bodies were found; and yesterday both were interred in one coffin.

From Late London Papers.

WHEN Sir Geo. Prevost inspected the 82d regiment, on its arrival in Canada from the Peninsula, he observed to Col. Grant, now Maj. Gen. Grant that the regiment did not appear fit for service. "That is very extraordinary," answered the Col. "for Lord Wellington reviewed it within these two months, and thought it perfectly fit."—Sir George then pointed to the men's clothes, which were a little patched and worn. The Col. replied, "The arms and flints are very good, and the men more healthy than when seen by Lord Wellington, having had several weeks rest on board ship." Gen. Prevost, not satisfied, observed, that the colonel's own dress was contrary to order; to which the Col. rejoined, that he had the honour of having been shot in that coat at Toulouse, and of since dining in it with Lord Wellington, and the latter found no fault with it. Here the conversation ended. The 82d was one of the most distinguished regiments in the Peninsula.

An anecdote mentioned in The Austrian Observer seems to prove, that the emperors of Russia and Austria are not only on the most friendly terms, but that they take particular pains to afford public demonstrations of an attachment not merely political but personal. At the great military fete on the 18th ult. the emperor Alexander, who had been at the side of the Austrian emperor, suddenly galloped off, placed himself at the head of a regiment in the Austrian service, of which he was the honorary colonel, and in that quality performed the military salute, as an officer to his sovereign. The compliment was felt both by the emperor Francis, and by all his subjects present; the former warmly embraced his brother monarch, whilst the assembled multitude cheered the novel and extraordinary scene with loud and unanimous acclamations.

Private accounts from Paris state, that at the late review of the troops near Paris there were several fatal occurrences; two or three men were killed. Four or five balls whistled very near where the Duke of Wellington and the Duke de Berri stood.

The noted Martin Van Butchell, who has for many years attracted the public notice by the peculiarities of his long beard and his dress, his singular habits, advertisements, &c. died on Sunday, at the age of 60. Among his other oddities, he kept the body of his first wife embalmed in a glass case. Though his surgery was more spacious than scientific, he is said to have been originally an excellent surgeons' instrument maker. He was a great frequenter of Hyde Park on Sunday, on his little horse.

Com. Downie, who commanded the flotilla on Lake Champlain, very much distinguished himself when commander of the Royalist sloop, from which ship he obtained his post rank, for his meritorious services. His activity was manifest in his having captured eight French privateers, on the Downs station, within a period of 18 months.

Two caravans, full of female convicts, have left Newgate for Portsmouth, in order to be put on board the transport to take them to New South Wales. In general they looked very cheerful, and pretty well apparelled.

The emperor Alexander has conferred on M. Kotzebue the order of St. Anne, with the declaration, that "He had merited this honour, by the perseverance with which he had combated the pernicious principles of the late French government."

By recent accounts from Trieste, it appears that Jerome Bonaparte has become a merchant there, and made ready money purchases of whole cargoes of sugar and coffee.

Joseph Bonaparte is on the point of purchasing a fine estate of the Duke of Scimonetta, near Rome; it is valued at 400,000 Roman crowns.

Louis Bonaparte is at Rome, on a visit to his brother Lucien, and has been presented by his uncle, cardinal Fesch, to the Pop.

Friday the 7th inst. the wife of Daniel Landy, a private of the Oxfordshire militia, was delivered of a male child, on her passage from Ireland, with the regiment; and on Wednesday last, the 27th inst. the same woman was delivered of another male infant, at the house of Edward Milton, the coach and horses public-house in St. Giles's, Oxford; if the mother, we are happy to say, through the humane attention of Mrs. Milton, is in a fair way of recovery.

The university of Wurttemberg is, it is said, to be transferred to Dresden. The library belonging to the university contains upwards of 250,000 volumes, including 4000 rare, valuable manuscripts.

A number of merchants have stopped payment in Quebec, on account of the capture of the ship James, by the Portsmouth privateer in September last.

The following license was given to Paul-thier D'Elmota, by the Sieur le Noir, Intendant of the Police of the Prins, under the old Bourbon government:—"I permit you to write against the Deity, but not against M. de Maurepas; against religion, but not against government; against the apostles, but not against ministers; against the saints, but not against the ladies of the court; against morals, but not against the police."

The caricatures of Paris against the Bourbons continue to be circulated with great audacity. There is one representing "the Thuilleries, from which a number of eagles are flying, and a flock of geese, preceded by an unwieldy gander waddling in."

SOUTHWARK SESSIONS.

SUSAN NICHOLS was indicted for an assault on George Nichols, on the 2d. inst. The prosecutor stated, that he was grave-digger of the parish of St. Olives, and had also the misfortune to be husband to the defendant, who was a most violent termagant, and whose temper did not at all agree with his peaceable pursuits. On the day mentioned in the indictment, he was particularly occupied in preparing a snug grave for one of his neighbours, and little dreaming of any one coming to disturb him, when he was interrupted in the midst of his work by his wife, who had been separated from him for some days. She came to the church-yard to him, and forgetting the reverence due to the place, and to him as her lord and master, abused him in the most violent manner, and went so far as to assault him by seizing him by the collar and attempting to choke him; he, however, disengaged himself, and finding that he had no chance, attempted to retreat; but she pursued and beat him, till a person came to his assistance and released him from her grasp.

The prosecutor called a witness in support of this statement, but he did not see the beginning of the fray.

The defendant did not deny the statement of the prosecutor, but said he committed the first assault. He had treated her, she said, with great cruelty; but, owing to the love she bore him, (she was sure she loved one hair of his head better than he did her whole person) she has borne his bad treatment for a long time, till at last he turned her out of doors, and took another woman to supply her place. This she could not put up with; and considering the church-yard a good place to make the attempt in, she went there, to try if she could touch his conscience, if not his heart.—Before her arguments had taken effect, however, he applied a rope's end, in no very gentle manner, to her head and shoulders; provoked by this treatment, she certainly did attack and finally vanquished him in the manner described.

The prosecutor said he only used the rope in his own defence; and as to his housekeeper, she was upwards of 68 years of age, a woman of character, and one who, he could assure the court, was too virtuous to allow of any improper familiarities from any man.

After a learned and eloquent summing up from the recorder, the jury feeling convinced that the original assault with the rope was made by the prosecutor, acquitted the defendant.

LION HUNT.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 30.

BY a letter from a correspondent at Kuroan, we are informed of the particulars of a lion hunt, in the vicinity of that station, during which Col. Thompson, and a party of officers, killed a lion of enormous size, and supposed to be the largest ever seen in India. His dimensions were the following:—Length from the end of the nose to the tip of the tail, ten feet and two inches; height from the ground to the top of the shoulder, four feet six inches; circumference of the fore leg, two feet four inches.—He had killed eight villagers, a great number of bullocks, and otherwise done much damage, previous to information being sent to the cantonments, of his being in the neighbourhood.

SADLER'S BALLOON.

LONDON, OCT. 10.

MR. SADLER ascended from Bclvidere-house, near Dublin, Oct. 1, at 1 p. m. with the wind at south-west, and in 35 minutes had sight of the mountains in Wales; he continued in the same direction till 3 o'clock; when being nearly over the Isle of Man, the wind blowing fresh, he found himself fast approaching the Welch coast; and at 4 o'clock, he had a distinct view of the Skerry light house, and the prospect of consummating his ardent hopes of a speedy arrival in Liverpool. The wind now shifting, he was again taken off and lost sight of land; when, after hovering about for a long time, he discovered five vessels beating down channel; and in hopes of assistance, he determined on descending with all possible expedition, and precipitating himself into the sea. In this most critical situation, he had the mortification to find the vessels took no notice of him; obliged therefore to re-ascend, he now threw out a quantity of ballast, and quickly regained his situation in the air, to look out for more friendly aid. It was a length of time before he had the satisfaction of discovering any; and then observed a vessel which gave him to understand by signal, that she intended to assist him, but could not reach him. Two others also now appeared in sight, and one of them tacking about, hoisted the Manx colours. Night now coming on, he was determined to avail himself of their friendly aid, and once more descended into the sea; but here the wind acting upon the balloon as it lay on the water, drew the car with so much velocity, that the vessel could not overtake it; and notwithstanding he used his utmost efforts, and tied his clothes to the grappling iron, and sunk them to keep him steady, still the balloon was carried away so fast, that he was under the necessity of expelling the gas; upon that escaping the car actually sunk, and he had now nothing but the netting to cling to. His perilous situation, and the fear of getting entangled, deterred the men from coming near him; until, being in danger of drowning, Mr. Sadler begged they would run their bowsprit through the balloon, and expel the remaining gas. Having done this, they threw out a line which he wound round his arm, and was then dragged a considerable way before they could get him on board, quite exhausted.

The ship was a herring fisher, from Douglas, in the Isle of Man, called the Victory, commanded by John Lee.

LONDON, DEC. 31.

In the dreadful storm of Saturday, a vessel called the Conception, bound from Dublin to Wexford, was driven ashore, and wrecked at Ballynefar, near Wexford harbour. The crew took to their boats, and with the exception of one man drowned, reached shore; but they left behind them, fastened in the shrouds, a mother and a daughter, over whom the sea beat furiously, and every moment threatened to tear them from this their last refuge. A poor fisherman, named Wm. Hanson, saw from the shore their dreadful situation; he collected some of the boldest of his fellows, who, with infinite difficulty, towed him towards the wreck, now lying on her side, and consequently the mast along on the surface of the sea. On the utmost point of the mast he fastened himself, (for his boat dare not approach the hull of the wreck) and from thence clambered to the body of the vessel. Here a new difficulty arose; the contest between the mother and the daughter, which should, by the offered aid, first attempt the shore—nor was it ended till their gallant deliverer assured them that he would return for her who should remain. He first brought to the shore the mother, and scarcely waiting to take breath, returned for the daughter, whom he afterwards, through the tremendous surge, loaded in safety.

A monument to Gen. Moreau is erecting by the emperor of Russia, on the spot where he was mortally wounded.

Mr. Motier is appointed his majesty's consul-general in France.

A monument is to be raised in England to the memory of Maj. Gen. Ross.

The London papers state that Maria Louisa, daughter of the emperor of Austria, is to be divorced from Bonaparte and married to the king of Prussia, who is to assume the title of emperor.

Messrs. Longman and Co. London, have advertised for publication, Dec. 1, Charlemagne, an epick poem, by Lucien Bonaparte.

The Essex (late American) frigate arrived at Plymouth, (Eng.) Nov. 13.

ENNUI.

Of all the contrivances to exclude this intruding demon from the mind of men, the most debasing and destructive is the use of intoxicating liquors: this pernicious habit blunts all desire of improvement, deadens emulation, obscures the understanding, sinks the soul into sluggishness, renders men insensible to the love of reputation, familiarizes them with the idea of contempt, and extinguishes every enjoyment but that maulin delirium, excited by spirituous liquors, which soon carries them to their graves.